

LAMB-FOLDING.

REV. D. D. MOORE, A. M. The Christian Church bears a special commission from the Master concerning His lambs. So far as we know, almost the last words of Jesus had reference to our children. This fact calls upon us to deeply consider. The observations that follow are especially with reference to our own Methodist dealing with Christ's lambs.

A prominent worker in one of our city churches, and in the Sunday-school, said to the writer, the other day "Our policy towards the children is one of the weak places in our Church."

It is true our Sunday-schools do their own work well. But they cannot take the place of the church; nor can the Sunday-school teacher release the pastor, at all, from the onus of his commission. Circumcision made every Jewish child a member not only of the Israelitish commonwealth but of the Israelitish Church. Christianity provides not less for her baptized children than Judaism did for hers circumcised. It is a mistake to suppose our boys and girls must belong to the devil till a certain age, and then be converted.

As a general rule, if we only believe it, and act upon the belief, it is possible for them to grow up in Christ. Do we treat them thus? Rather, is it not our weak point that the church fails to recognize the lambs as members of the fold, and so permits them too often to wander away?

But, some one asks, is it safe to impress upon young children the idea that they are Christians? May there not be here a danger of growing up into a false confidence? Assuredly not, if the children are taught to love Jesus. Children are capable of the most implicit faith. A child's trust is a model to us all. Numerous examples might be quoted. The Rev. G. Stringer Rowe has recently given a striking one in the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, under the heading "Thomas B. Smithies." This devoted worker was dedicated to God in earliest infancy; under the careful training of a pious mother, grew up in Christ; and, had never swerved from the straight path of Christian rectitude. Samuel, piously trained, will serve the Lord. Hopini and Phineas, unrestrained, will go to the devil.

How shall the lambs be fed? Home nurture, Sunday-school training and the fostering care of the church provide an ample green pasture. It is the last that engages our attention at present. One business of the church is to win the affections, and conserve the life of these little ones. There must be a place in the fold, as there is in the Kingdom, for them. It must be especially for them, as agreeable, as homelike, and as effective, as love and skill can combine to contrive. That it may be shown that the thing is practicable, the reader will pardon reference to personal pastoral work.

Some time ago, during a memorial service, about twenty boys and girls, upon invitation, indicated their desire to be Christians. They were, at once, formed into a sort of society class, which became known as The Boys' and Girls' Band. The class has since increased to about thirty, and includes children ranging from the years of six to twelve or thirteen. It is met once a week, in the afternoon, by the pastor, with a member from the adult class always present to conduct the singing, and to mark the method, and thus be prepared at any time to assume the leadership. Our method is to be as free and easy, as interesting, and yet as particular as possible. There is much said, in various aspects, and with chosen illustrations, of loving trust in Jesus. Then the young folks are encouraged to take their part. At times truly remarkable answers are given, some of which it would be interesting to quote. The children speak of temptations, which they have learned to call trials by Satan; and of victories they have had over the tempter; and also recount for mutual encouragement the charitable work they have done during the week. Special stress is laid here. The boys and girls are sent out on the quiver to "chances to do good. They learn to visit sick children; and have a treasure for the poor. It is remarkable how these young folks like the name of Christian, which also they are taught to merit by Christ-like words and deeds.

This band presents several other aspects, which it might be interesting to mention, but our space forbids. At any rate, it has proved to the writer that the church may make a home for the children, where their hearts may be intimately touched in a way that otherwise is too generally prevented by that strange shyness of soul which prevails between a close connexion.

The work and conversation of these young Christians, it is most encouraging to find from them many old professing disciples might take a profitable lesson. Will they forget all this,

tire of it and wander away? Some of them may. But, when pastors of such experience as Wesley and Spurgeon declare that they never knew an instance of an early disciple hopelessly backsliding, and with the ample promises of Holy Scripture, should we not make this labor of love among the young a prominent feature in our ministry? Hampton, April, 1884.

MEMORIAL NOTICES.

E. W. CROSBY. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord," was the voice heard, from heaven by John, when in Patmos. These words, which have many times been inscribed on marble tablets in connection with the memory of departed ones, and have been selected as the basis of thought and remark for many a funeral sermon, may here be cited with propriety in reference to the decease of Mr. Edmund W. Crosby, of Freetown, in the Bedeque circuit, P. E. I., who, during a long period of physical suffering, could adopt the language and utter the sentiment of Paul, when he said, "For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

Brother Crosby was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Church in the place where he lived and died. His house, as a general rule, was the home of the ministers when travelling in that part of the circuit. Those, we presume, who have shared his hospitality affectionately remember the kindness shown them during their visits there. He was, for a great part of his life, afflicted with asthma, which of late greatly enfeebled his constitution, and to human appearance, hastened his death. During his affliction he was a patient sufferer, and exhibited a spirit of meekness and submission to the Divine will.

In his family he inculcated lessons of obedience to God, and taught his children to reverence and love religion. The "family altar," within his dwelling, was an institution which was honored and sustained with good results. His children have risen up to call him "blessed."

One of the prominent elements of his religious life was his love for the "House of God." In the erection of the church at Freetown he took a lively interest. It stands near to his late dwelling, and was to him an object of affection. With great pleasure he attended its services whenever his health would admit. A day or two before his death he desired to be placed near the window of his room, and to have it opened that he might look at, as he called it, "the dear little church," thus evincing in death the principle which predominated in his feelings during life—his love for the "sanctuary of the Lord." On the evening of the 7th inst., surrounded by his devoted wife and children, his spirit passed into the skies.

J. P. May 17th, 1884.

1782-1882.

The following List of contributions to the Centenary Memorial Fund is published by order of Conference. The Secretary very much desires, wherever the lists published from any circuit are found incomplete, to receive the names of later contributors, with the amounts subscribed.

The list includes unpaid as well as paid subscriptions; but it is expected that ministers of the several circuits will obtain and be prepared to pay over the amounts yet due at the ensuing District or Conference.

Treasurers of the Centennial Fund, for the Nova Scotia Conference, are Rev. S. F. Huestis and J. Wesley Smith, Esq.

Table listing names and amounts for YARMOUTH NORTH. Includes Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. Mary Crowell, B. Corning, Geo. L. Cook, J. Ryan E. Cann, Mrs. L. E. Robbins, Wm. H. Cann, Bessie Hill, Freeman Gardner, Anna C. Richards, Robt. Stewart, Mrs. R. Stewart, T. D. F. Stewart, G. Hunter Gardner, Mary B. Crowell, Ralph D. Robbins, Annie May and Archie Lovitt, Clifford Allen, Mrs. Thos. Killam, W. A. Chipman, Mrs. B. Davis, A. A. Kimball, T. B. Dane, G. M. Dane, Mrs. C. E. Brown, Mrs. Nelson Gardner, J. N. Gardner, Mrs. Kenney, Mrs. Edson Churchill, J. Goldfuch, Ellen W. Brown, Emma Burrell, H. Kenney, Edward Allen, H. A. Hood, Geo. E. Crosby, Mrs. James Gunn, Josephine Harrison, Lillian Doane, R. M. Allen, Nancy A. Hibbard, Mrs. B. Murphy.

Table listing names and amounts for LOCKEPORT. Includes Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Rosa Craig, J. Goodwin, Mary Harding, Mrs. John Harding, Alice Johnson, Mrs. Matthews, Miss McLearn, M. D. Lloyd, W. L. Renger, Jas. Swansburg, D. P. Swim and wife, John Taylor, Geo. Walls, Small sums, Collections.

Table listing names and amounts for ACADEIA. Includes Rev. B. Borden, Collection on Ct.

Table listing names and amounts for HEBBON. Includes Collection.

Table listing names and amounts for BARRINGTON. Includes Collection.

Table listing names and amounts for PORT LA TOUR. Includes Geo. Bethell, G. A. Crowell and family, Rev. A. Hockin, Benj. Smith, Thos. Worthell, Collection at Baccaro, Cape Negro.

Table listing names and amounts for N. E. HARBOR. Includes Elijah Hagar, Capt. Perry, Rev. J. C. Ogden, Collection.

Table listing names and amounts for SHELBURNE. Includes J. C. Crowell, W. J. Hogg, R. G. Irwin, W. S. Taylor, J. E. Mullins.

Table listing names and amounts for YARMOUTH SOUTH. Includes G. E. Cann, H. Churchill, Mrs. J. E. Crosby, Oscar Davison, D. Ellis, Mr. Brunyatt, Carrie Gammon, Rev. W. H. Heartz, A. G. Lorr, S. C. Hood, Hugh Jenkins, C. H. Lewis, Emma Lorrey, Mrs. J. R. Rogers, J. R. Rogers, B. E. Rogers, Mrs. G. R. Smith, Mrs. J. B. Stoneman, C. R. Stoneman, Clara Smith, T. Stoneman, N. Moses, S. D. Moses, C. Shears, Robt. McConell, Ezra Weston, Capt. Myres, Collection and small sums.

CHARTOUM.

Chartoum is the chief city as well as the capital of the Soudan country claimed by Egypt. It is located on the peninsula formed by the junction of the Blue and the White Nile. The dock yards and principal landings are on the Blue Nile. The water in the river is about one thousand four hundred feet above the level of the sea. There is an extensive quay on the banks of the river where the principal commerce of a country as large as all India naturally centers. The provinces of the Soudan are not commercial to any great extent, but these great rivers bring to this point a great number of ships and you see along the margin of the beautiful river long lines of vessels and masts, which give life and the appearance of civilization. The principal productions are ivory, hides, senna, gum arabic and beeswax. It will be seen that all these productions are natural, and not the result of industry or cultivation. The inhabitants of that vast country are notoriously indolent, and some one has said that bees are the only industrious creatures in that whole country. A great portion of the city lies low, so that at high water it is flooded, which renders it unhealthy, but it is believed that some day a remedy for that will be provided. The gardens around the city are extensive and contain long rows of date palms, many of which are half a century old, and have become very valuable. The view of the city from the opposite side of the river is very fine. The grove of palm trees shading the numerous buildings, and the dark green foliage contrasting with the bright colors of the numerous buildings, make a view that is captivating to behold; and a nearer view of the city destroys the romance, for it is dirty and vile. This is not one of the ancient cities of those great valleys. It was founded by Mohammed Ali in 1823, and the slave trade gathered here, and the city increased in population rapidly, and in 1859 had 40,000 people. The inhabitants are a strange mixture of all colors, consisting of Egyptians, Berbers, Arabs, Turks, Jews, Europeans and Blacks. The principal part of the town consists of mud built huts, but quite recently a large number of modern buildings have been erected, which look substantial and imposing, especially the new palace of the Governor, which is of fine faced stone. The city

is the centre of the caravan trade from the interior of Africa, which is a reliable trade and a great source of wealth to the city, but the slave trade has been a source of great profit and many thousands of poor slaves have been brought to this market, and from here sent to all the slave markets of the world. The city is 1,500 miles from Cairo, and the voyage down the river is long and tedious.

THE FIRST STEP.

The Rev. Thomas McCullagh, President of the English Wesleyan Conference, when speaking recently at Skipton, said that he had preached his first sermon at Embay, an adjacent village. It was forty years since he was proposed for the ministry from Skipton, so that there would only be a few present who knew his face now. He arrived in Skipton between the age of nineteen and twenty from the Green Isle, going to Embay on Government business in connection with the survey of this country. He did not allow two days to pass before he sought out the superintendent, and gave him a note of removal he had brought over with him from Ireland. That note said he was 'an accredited exhorter, and has even preached.' He described in humorous terms how, soon afterwards, a gentleman invited him to preach the school sermons at Embay, and notwithstanding all his objections the gentleman got him to promise, saying that it was only a little village, expecting that he would have to preach to a few persons in somebody's kitchen, as he had done in Ireland. He was filled with trepidation when on reaching the village he found there was a chapel, and matters were only made worse when he was informed that all the other places of worship in the village had given up their services 'to hear the young Irishman.' The place was so full he could scarcely reach the pulpit. That was the first time he had ever preached in a chapel or from a pulpit. But the years he spent in Skipton were happy ones, because the friends were so kind. He had the pleasure that day of being the guest of the son of his host on that inaugural awful day he had at Embay.

BREVITIES.

Hard words mostly flow from soft heads. A large mass of error is easily embalmed and perpetuated by a little truth.—Charles Mackay.

The search for the North Pole has closed. The search for the explorer continues. One can no more judge of the true value of a man by the impression he makes on the public than we can tell whether the seal was gold or brass by which the stamp was made.

"Will you take something?" said a German teetotaler to a friend, while standing near a tavern. "I don't care if I do," was the reply. "Vell den, let us take a walk."

In compliments two and two do not make four; and twenty and twenty fall very far short of forty. Deal not, then, in that deceitful arithmetic.—Robert Hall.

An inquirer asks: "How can I tell classical music?" That is easy enough. When you hear everybody applaud and look relieved after the piece is finished, then you can know it is strictly classical.—New York Graphic.

A well-bred woman may easily and effectually promote the most useful and elegant conversation without speaking a word. The modes of speech are scarcely more variable than the modes of silence.

A new game, similar to hide and seek, is becoming very popular. It is played as follows—A cashier in a bank takes the money of the institution and disappears. Then the detectives try to find him. If they succeed he comes home and has to pay forfeit.

A Methodist clergyman who reports the proceedings of the General Conference to a Western paper makes a point for non-smokers in this way: "Fourteen hotels accommodate ninety of the delegates, presumably the smokers, whom decent housewives would object to receiving."—N. Y. Tribune.

If you should catch your wife loafing around a saloon, you would apply for a divorce inside of twenty-four hours; you would think, if she were guilty of such an infamous thing, she would be unworthy such a specimen of manhood as yourself; and yet for all this you can linger about these places week after week.

A valuable horse had been lost, and no one could find him. A half-witted fellow finally brought him back, and to the question, "How did you find him, when no one else could?" "Well, I just 'quired where the horse was seen last, and I went thar, and sat on a rock; and I just axed myself' if I was a horse, whar would I go, and whar would I do? And then I went and found him."

More than 100 tons of human hair are annually bought and sold. Four ounces is an average clipping from a human head, so that 100 tons represent the product of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 heads. In Europe the heads of female criminals are shorn, and they supply a large market, but the greater part is bought by travelling peddlers. Between the ages of 15 and 40 a woman can grow about seven crops of hair.

"I didn't like your prayer very much this morning," said a deacon to the minister. "No?" answered the minister. "And what was the matter with it?" "Well, in the first place, it was too long, and, aside from this, it contained two or three expressions which I thought were scarcely warranted." "I am sorry," deacon, the good man responded, "but it might be well to bear in mind that the prayer wasn't addressed to you."—Philadelphia Call.

In the old days no woman was allowed to put her foot within the walls of the monastery at San Augustin, Mexico. A noble lady of Spain, wife of the reigning Viceroy, was bent on visiting it. Nothing could stop her and in she came. But she found only empty cloisters, for each virtuous monk locked himself securely in his cell, and afterward every stone in the floor which her sacrilegious feet had touched was carefully replaced by a new one fresh from the mountain top. Times are sadly changed. The house has been turned into a hotel.

Mark Twain, through the influence of the novelist, G. W. Cable, was made the victim of a not unpleasant practical joke on the first of April. Cable sent out several hundred circulars to Mark Twain's literary friends suggesting that they should all ask for Twain's autograph. About one hundred and fifty of them wrote or telegraphed. It is said that the front door bell was besieged all day with telegraph boys conveying messages. The reasons assigned for wanting the autographs were various and quaint. Mark Twain is known to be averse to writing his autograph at all.

In the Hour of Need.

You do not want to try experiments, but resort to the old and well tested means that afforded relief in the past. When your corns ache don't take the first article offered to you for the purpose and to do this without pain, and to do it promptly. PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR has been used for many years. It has never been known to fail. Putnam's Extractor makes no deep holes in the flesh, hard to heal and more troublesome than the original discomferts. It works nicely and efficiently.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is one of the few really valuable patent medicines which we always take pleasure in calling attention to. It is both for internal and external use and is worth more to a family than a whole medicine chest.

Few men are so well satisfied with their records that they would say with Mignet—"If it were given me to live my life over again, I should wish it to be just what it has been."

Impure blood is the cause of more misery than any other source of disease, but this fact is often overlooked. Parson's Purifying Pills will make new rich blood and will change the blood in the entire system in three months, taken one a night.

The deepest sea soundings yet taken in the Pacific show a depth of 27,989 feet, or about five and one-third miles. The deepest Atlantic soundings are 27,366.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The most delicate invalids, the greatest sufferers with sea-sickness, and those whose nervous systems are most sensitive, prefer it before all others, and use it to the exclusion of all others, not for a time only, but always and continuously. The sense of smell never tires of its soft, refreshing odor.

The brokers of Mark Lane, London, say that people want 20 per cent. more bread when the weather is cold than when it is mild and muggy.

If you have a Cough, do not neglect it; buy at once a bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam. See Adv.

Ninety-nine thousand acres have been planted under the new arbor-culture act in Kansas.

For colic in horses use Minard's Liniment internally, 1/2 bottle to one pint of warm water will relieve the worst case in 20 minutes. Cares collar boils, sore backs, swellings, lameness, and all troubles that horses or cattle are subject to.

A California man sold his walnut-crop last year for \$1,000. He has fifty acres in walnut trees.

Thousands of bottles of Minard's Liniment have been used during the past year by the fishermen and all testify that it is good for everything, and especially for extracting the soreness from their hands there is nothing like it; it is a medicine chest in itself.

In boring for water near Snake River, about 40 miles from Dayton, Or., recently, a stratum of frozen earth was encountered at a depth of 55 feet.

Every day seems to witness the introduction of a new panacea for human ills, but in the case of most of them their career is brief. GARRARD'S PAIN ERADICATOR has now been before the public for a quarter of a century, and to-day is more firmly fixed in the popular esteem than at any previous period in its history. For Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all forms of PAIN it has no rival.

Massachusetts has 500 more prisoners in its jails and prisons than it had a year ago.

A PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—Some of the most painful sufferings that afflict mortals occur from rheumatism. Either the acute or chronic form may be eradicated from the blood by an early use of the grand purifying system renovator, Burdock Blood Bitters.

The earnings of the Bell Telephone Company the past year were \$2,295,000 against \$2,576,000 the year previous.



THE REPRESENTATIVE

MUSIC HOUSE

OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES

The Manufacturers we represent have received the SUPREME AWARDS

AT THE WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS WHERE EXHIBITED.

WE WERE AWARDED ALL THE PRIZES AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION 1881

FOR BOTH PIANOS, AND ORGANS

This year our Exhibits fully establish our claims on the minds of the public. Our LARGE PURCHASES from the BEST MANUFACTURERS enable us to sell for from 10 TO 20 PER CENT. LESS than the average dealer.

Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES.

Please state whether you wish to purchase for Cash or on the instalment plan. Name this paper.

W. H. JOHNSON, 121 & 123 Hollis Street.

Sabbath School Libraries.

We have now in Stock at the BOOK ROOM a very large supply of Books for Sabbath Schools. On some of these we offer SPECIAL DISCOUNTS.

Our Libraries are cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere. Send for Catalogue.

S. F. HUESTIS, 141 Granville St.

THE ANDOVER REVIEW FOR MAY, 1884.

Contains an article by Prof. Smyth, on Baptism in the "Teaching," and in the Early Christian Art, with illustrations. Sent to any address postpaid. Price 35 cents.

S. F. HUESTIS, 141 Granville St.

CHURCH BAZAARS.

During the past season we have supplied a number of Bazaars with India Work and shells Among which were the St. Martin's Baptist church, Fredrickton Methodist, Elgin Methodist, Dalhousie Episcopal, and several at St. John, Portland and Carleton churches.

Our terms are very liberal, goods unsold may be returned if in good order, send for circulars.

Dealers in Fancy Goods should send for circulars and prices of Indian Work and shells.

ADDRESS: INDIAN BAZAAR, 91 and 93 Prince William Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Burdock Blood Bitters.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEADACHE, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

C. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

IRGINIA FARMS & MILLS

New Sale and Exchange. For full particulars apply to the REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin including: LO... 213... MACHIN... Manufact... MACHINERY... Public Bu... Steam a... HOT AD... Cast an... PUMPS... SOLE... Paten... HAR... CLA... 60 &... Respec... Hardwar... Our RET... Fancy... ORDER... PAR... And will comp... 202 who will t... health, if such... equal. Physi... eight letter-sta... DIPH... JOHNSO... Secular, Influen... Chronic Rheumat... Spine and Lam... An English Veter... now traveling in... of the Horse and... are worthless tra... Condition Powder... immensely valuab... for in 1000 foot... FERR... SE... Will be made... customers of lat... It contains illus... directions for... Seeds, Plants, &... D.M. FE... CLINTON... MENE... BE... TROY... Manufact... Special a... BELLS... McSHA... CELEBRA... for Church... and Circula... aug 18-1y