

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

APRIL 3, 1881.

FOLLOWING JESUS.—Luke ix. 49-52.

The incident recorded in the first two verses teaches us the importance of recognizing the fact that there are many true disciples of Jesus besides those who are found in immediate connection with ourselves—our church, our company or associations. It sees people teaching and doing good in His name, we are not to condemn and rebuke them for following not with us, when their works show that in the way which they think to be right, they are sincere followers of Him.

The other incident (verse 51-56), illustrates the enemy which existed between the Jews and the Samaritans. It was this which led the people of the village to refuse to receive Jesus; and this, more than any other motive, which filled the impetuosity of James and John. Jesus spoke and acted on the occasion in keeping with his general spirit and teaching, and the great purpose of his mission to the world—not to destroy man's lives, but to save them. The zeal of the disciples in both these instances was mistaken—not according to knowledge, evoked by principle, and out of harmony with what they had heard from their Master's lips.

In St. Matthew's Gospel (chap. xv. 19), the first of these men is said to have been a scribe. It was implied, also, that he was already to some extent a disciple, for the record is there spoken of as "another of His disciples" (verse 21). The third man is mentioned by St. Luke only. They probably were all disciples in so far as that they had been sufficiently impressed with his miracles and teachings to believe in him and recognize his claims. But they had not hitherto been numbered amongst his personal followers who accompanied him in his itinerating ministry.

The declaration of this man that he would follow Christ whithersoever he went, was no doubt an outburst of temporary enthusiasm, caused by the miracles he had witnessed. Probably the teachings of Jesus had also favorably impressed his mind. He was one of those represented by the stony-ground hearers—those who receive the word with joy, but have not much root in themselves. That Jesus detected such an element of weakness is evident from his reply, in which he gives us that touching picture of the poverty of his life on earth, with which we are all familiar.

It does not appear that this view of the case had presented itself to the man's mind before, and his hastily formed resolution, evidently, was overcome by a prospect. His imagination had very likely drawn a glowing picture of the pleasures of following such a Master through the midst of admiring multitudes; and his worldly notions of the Messiah had led him to think of future fame and glory. But a life "lured to poverty and pain" he was not prepared for. Nor need we be much surprised; for amongst the children twelve there was only one who followed Jesus night through to the end.

In the present day there is ordinarily too little enthusiasm to make such cases very numerous or prominent. But they do occur sometimes under special influences—at revival times, or under the spell of the persuasive powers of some more than ordinary pathetic and powerful preacher. Such enthusiasm is, however, too often very short-lived. Rhetoric and reproach—self-denial is called for—and at the first harsh test it is found that they have no root in themselves. This man very likely tried to fill a position of worldly respectability, in which he would not have liked to have that little ingrant recalled to his mind. And so there are many respectable worldly people now, who don't like to be reminded of that little episode in their younger days, when they went into an inquiry-room and joined a class-meeting.

This second man was already a disciple, evidently, to a greater extent than the first. Jesus now called him to leave his friends and his home, and become one of his personal attendants. He appeared willing, but was not ready. There were other claims upon him he thought that ought to be fulfilled first. The request to go and bury his father seems a reasonable one at first sight; but that is because we jump to the conclusion that his father was dead. It could not have been so, for in hot countries the dead have to be buried within a few hours of their decease, and not, as is the case with us, some days after. His request merely meant that he should be allowed to remain at home until after his father's death, and he should thus have time to settle his worldly affairs to his own satisfaction before following Christ. There was a principle involved which Jesus could not allow to pass without rebuke. The man would have put the world before Christ, and natural claims before spiritual ones; but the claims of Christ are supreme. And thus Jesus spoke to him in a way that seems to have a harsh sound about it, until we penetrate beneath the surface. The words, "Let the dead bury their dead," must be included among the paradoxical sayings of Jesus, in which the same word is used in a higher and lower sense.

In the present day how often those who are convinced and impressed with the duty of following Christ, put off the time of doing so because of some worldly affairs which they think must be first attended to. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God."

The third man seems to have taken a more decisive step, previously than

either of the others. He had put his hand to the plough; but he now looked back. He had followed Christ for a time, perhaps, in the neighborhood of his home; but he now wavered.

His was a very harmless request in itself—a request that could not have been refused if there were no more in it than meets the eye. There was most likely an element of danger in himself, and another amongst his friends, which would have acted on one another like the spark on tinder.

The enticements of so-called friendship have proved fatal to many a good resolution—one more interview; one more evening in dangerous company, or in places of evil resort; one more ball; one more visit to the theatre, etc.

As we value our salvation, let us avoid falling into this snare.—Abridged from Wesleyan Meth. S. S. Magazine.

THE HOUSE AND FARM.

Vegetables are the life and soul of the home, and should not be neglected at any meal.

To make apple dumplings, make a crust of suet and flour, with warm water; roll out; put in crust a handful of cut apples, with cloves and brown sugar; close up all round and steam or bake.

Take a piece of round or brisket of beef, two pounds; simmer gently in warm water for one hour and a quarter or so, and put with it a cup of rice, pepper, onion, salt, two onions or leeks. When done, dish up soup first, then have ready with meat a cabbage or boiled turnips and some potatoes.

To use up cold meat, prepare the meat as for mince; fill a deep dish with boiled macaroni; on the top of that place the mince; cover it with tomatoes, over which sprinkle bread crumbs, with a little butter; bake until nicely browned.

I give a safe and sure remedy for restoring a canary bird's voice: Get a pure article of rock candy and keep a small lump in the bird's drinking water. My bird had lost its voice and I used the above remedy, and he now sings as strong and sweet as ever, or even better.—K. B. E., Indian Spring, Ind.

Stringhalt is an affection of the nerves, and is incurable. It is caused by a loss of power of the nerve which controls the muscle by which the leg is lifted, the action then being spasmodic, irregular and excessive, causing the high lifting usual in this disorder.

Professor Riley says that kerosene or oil of any kind is sure death to insects in all stages, and the only substance with which we may hope to destroy the eggs. Oil will not mix directly with water, but will mix with milk, fresh or sour, and then may be diluted to any desired extent.

The New York Herald recommends as an excellent remedy for sprains, sores and bruises, sprained hock-joints and stiff joints generally, in domestic animals, a liniment composed of creosote, one ounce; turpentine, one ounce; olive oil, two ounces; mix and rub upon the affected parts. It is also of great advantage in thrush and foot rot.

Copperas is the dread of rats. In every crevice or every hole where a rat treads, scatter two grains of copperas, and the result is a stampede of rats and mice. Every year a coat of yellow wash applied to the cellars is a purifier, as well as a rat exterminator.—Ploughman.

The following is the result of an experiment by Mr. Johnson, author of the "Farmer's Encyclopedia" in the use of salt on potatoes: Produce per acre without fertilizer of any kind, 120 bushels; with 20 bushels of salt per acre, 192 bushels; with 20 loads of stable manure, 219 bushels; with 20 loads of manure and 20 bushels salt, 234 bushels.

Parsnips, carrots, swedish turnips, and especially mangal-wurtzel, will all fatten pigs. These roots ought not to be given in a raw state, but always cooked and mixed with beans, peas, Indian corn, oats or barley, all of which must be ground into meal. When pigs are fed on such cooked food as we have stated, the pork acquires a peculiar rich flavor, and is much esteemed, especially for family use.

CHIP DIRT FOR FRUIT TREES.

The best fertilizer to use in setting fruit trees of all kinds is partially or thoroughly decomposed chip dirt. We made use of the material for the first time some twenty years ago in planting an apple orchard, and it was a wonder to those not in the secret what caused the trees to make such a fine growth the first season, and afterward, too, for that matter. The experiment was so satisfactory that when we set our new orchard, we made a liberal use of this material, with the same satisfactory result. These trials have proved to our satisfaction that chip dirt is the very best material to mix in the soil as you plant the tree that can possibly be used, for the reason that it holds moisture, and is full of the elements of plant food; therefore, it promotes a most luxuriant, natural and healthy growth. Repeated trials have satisfied me that a tree is not only more sure to live, but will make double growth the first year (especially if a dry season) if some two bushels of chip dirt are properly used in its setting than it would without it. A single trial will convince the most skeptical that the best possible use that can be made of this valuable material is to apply it to the soil in planting trees in order to push forward the tree during the first precarious stages of its growth.—Cor. New England Homestead.

INFORMATION.

One cent will buy a Postal Card, on which send your address and receive free a 100 page book, which treats of all diseases of the Liver, Headache, Jaundice, Constipation, Malaria, etc. Address DR. SANFORD, 164 Broadway, New York. (Mention this paper.)

The annual tribute paid as rent to the landed aristocracy of England by the farmers, is estimated at \$500,000,000.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, as its name implies, invigorates and strengthens the hair. It not only restores the original color to gray or faded hair, but by its stimulating action on the roots, produces a vigorous growth, and gives it that beautiful lustre which results only from a strong, healthy growth of the hair.

The moderation of Iowa's 200,000 dogs of all degrees is illustrated by the fact, cited in The Homestead, that they helped themselves last year to one quarter sheep—a little over half a quarter to each.

DELIRIUM IN FEVER PREVENTED.—Mrs. Norman, Elmwood, Grand Caen, Grand Manan, N. B., says: "I have found GARRARD'S PAIN EXTRACTOR to relieve the most distressing headache and present delirium in fever, and the subsequent blindness in my husband's case, while the others of my family that had that disease, before I knew of the virtues of this medicine, had suffered with their heads, and had delirium, and their hair came out. I find the PAIN EXTRACTOR invaluable in that and other diseases."

The first engine to draw a railway train on this continent was run at Honesdale, Pa., Aug. 8, 1829, on the newly-finished road connecting the Lackawanna coal-fields with tide water by way of the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

Harrington's Quinine Wine and Iron, taken according to directions, produces buoyancy of spirits, vigor of mind, and gives lasting strength to the whole system.

No Lady who delights in flowers, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without Harrington's Food for Flowers. Ordinary packages, 30 cents; sufficient for twenty plants for one year.

If you have to work early and late, and get little or no exercise, take Harrington's Quinine Wine and Iron to give you strength.

The Antiquary says the largest oak in England is one in the parish of Cowthorpe, West Riding of Yorkshire. It is hollow, and forty men could stand within its trunk. It is believed to be about 1500 years old. The boughs extended fifty feet from the trunk a few years ago.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. Jan 28—ly

There will be a great increase in the production of lumber in Nova Scotia this year, nearly 50 per cent, over that of last year.

REST AND COMFORT FOR THE STIFFENING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Hurt or Ache. It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful. "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. Jan 28—ly

The London Times says that thirty-eight miles of new streets, on which houses are rapidly built, are annually added to the city of London. Such a huge city, growing at this rate, indicates the immense industrial and commercial thrift of Great Britain.

One hundred and thirty two vessels, ranging in size from 15 to 63 tons, and aggregating 4993 tons, were built in Newfoundland during 1880, and \$14,896 bounty paid on them by the Government.

The cable message to Australia respecting the Hanian Trickett match travelled the total extent of lines—12,000 miles—in one hour and twenty minutes. The greater part of this time was occupied in transmitting the message through India. From Singapore to Sydney, 5070 miles, the message occupied only thirty five seconds in transmission.

BROWN & WEBB (Established 1824) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS SPICE MERCHANTS AND DRYSALTERS HALIFAX, N. S. Warehouse and Counting-rooms, COR. DUKE & HOLLIS STREETS Steam Mill and Stores TOBIN'S WHARF.

AYER'S BALSAMIC SYRUP Can be confidently recommended as a most pleasant and efficacious remedy for recent colds, coughs, etc. This preparation compounded from the prescriptions of Dr. Ayer, has been in use for over 30 years, and with astonishing success. It is composed of the most valuable and purest ingredients, and through a chain of its great superiority to the various nostrums so persistently advertised, we have determined to put it more prominently before the public. Once known it is always used as the

FAMILY COUGH MEDICINE being more palatable as well as more efficacious than any of the advertised COUGH REMEDIES, and both better and cheaper than those commonly dispensed by Druggists.

Price, 25 Cents Per Bottle Of Druggists and general dealers throughout the Provinces. BROWN & WEBB PROPRIETORS. BROWN'S UNIVERSAL PILLS (SUGAR COATED.) Are composed of the best Alterative, Laxative and Cathartic Medicines, combined in a scientific and skillful manner, according to the action of the different drugs upon the different parts of the alimentary canal and other organs.

The proprietors claim for these pills a superiority over very many others of a similar nature, because in them a number of well known and standard medicines of the pharmacopoeia are so combined and in such proportions, that although their action begins in the stomach, it by no means ends there, but extends to the liver, pancreas, lacteal glands, &c., so that obstructions in any of these will generally be overcome by their proper use and this proper digestion and healthy blood produced.

They are not a quack medicine in any sense, unless science and skill are quackery, for advantage has been taken in their preparation of the learning and experience of eminent physicians and pharmacologists.

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For CRAMPS and PAINS in the STOMACH, BOWELS or SIDE; SORE THROAT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, CHILBLAINS, FROST BITES, CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA, &c., &c.

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FLIGHT—We make our staple goods by HAND at the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, and thus able to produce a much better article than those made by Machinery. SECONDLY—By making our Goods and selling them ourselves, you get them first hand hence you have only to pay for the material and our small profit.

THIRDLY—As you buy from the maker his responsibility to you is greater than if he purchased the goods of another and was selling them again. If the style and size of the boots does not suit, you can have them made at a trifling additional cost. We sell for CASH and cash only, to keep strictly to this we cannot send out to approval, all parcels being paid for before they are sent.

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