

The feeling in Bristol over the defeat of Mr. Balfour appears to be one of profound spiritual thankfulness. Deepest emotions have been stirred. When the newspaper offices flashed forth the news, a shout of indescribable gladness and surprise volleyed and thundered between the high houses of the narrow street, then died away midst a chorus of "Thank God for that." Men long sighing for the consolation of Israel breathed again, and one man said, "Well, I've doubted long, but I'll be a better man from to-night; 'God's in His Heaven.'" We little imagined how deep was the feeling of pained resentment awakened by the callous, cynical indifference of the fallen leader.

G. W. S.

SPARKS FROM OTHER ANVILS.

Methodist Recorder: The man who speaks of God as "Our Father," and then blasphemes His name, and persistently refuses to do His will, is a hypocrite of the meanest sort.

Herald and Presbyterian: The most dangerous and deadly errors are those that have such resemblance to the truth that the inexperienced are not able to detect the difference. People are led into Mormonism, Spiritualism and Maryedism, not because they think these things are evil, but because they have been deceived into thinking them good.

Arkansas Methodist: Learn the value of being cheerful. A mooping, grumbling man never moved the world, never will move it. You have a good Father above you and good friends about you and heaven before you; therefore it is that you ought to go cheerfully forward, even though everything is not just to your liking.

Lutheran Observer: It is impossible for any one who is at all in touch with the religious life and movements of the time to escape the thrill of expectation of an impending spiritual quickening and forward movement of Christianity. The Church is getting herself in readiness and marshalling her resources. And that is well. But if results are to follow she must give herself to preaching the gospel in its simple integrity, and to earnestness in prayer.

Christian Observer: Reverence is a most important quality in the temper of men. The presence of it conditions order and obedience to constituted authority among men. Reverence is respect and affection mingled with awe towards those who are in the positions, or possess the qualities, which should elicit this sentiment. In its highest form it is an essential factor in religion; as, in turn, it is itself the product of religion. This quality in the souls of men will make them at once gentle and strong, and save them from being coars and conceited.

The Narrative of the Synod of Texas is not alone in what it says concerning family worship. It voices the facts and states the conditions as they exist in every Synod: "In regard to family worship, there is one strain running through all the reports, 'neglected,' 'indifferently observed,' 'almost wholly neglected,' 'sadly neglected.'" The Southwestern Presbyterian adds the following pertinent enquiry: "If our churches are sometimes indifferently attended, and our hold on vital religion relaxed, and recruits for the ministry sadly diminished in numbers, how much of it all may not be attributed to the decadence in family religion?" All this applies to Canada with great force. The cessation of family worship is inevitably followed by the decline of family religion. Should not our synods and presbyteries, to say nothing of our pastors and elders, seek to promote a revival of family religion?

When God sends his deluge every man should have his boat at hand and his Ararat in view.

HOW TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION

Consumption (with other forms of tuberculosis) causes one death in every eight in this country. Of all deaths in the Dominion, between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, nearly one-half are due to consumption.

It gives rise to a vast amount of suffering and permanent ill-health. It is calculated that in Canada, at the present moment, between 30,000 and 40,000 persons are suffering from it.

The disease is preventable.

Consumption is contracted by taking into the system, chiefly by inhalation, the germ or microbe of the disease. The invasion of the system by the tubercle bacillus or germ may be induced by a great variety of conditions, such as living in overcrowded, ill-ventilated, dark, dirty rooms; insufficient or bad food; alcoholism and other forms of dissipation; infectious fevers, & other illnesses; by anything which enfeebles the constitution and thus impairs its power of resistance. The germ is contained in the dust particles of the dried sputum of the consumptive, and in the minute droplets sprayed into the atmosphere by the consumptive in coughing.

These germs are only derived from persons suffering from consumption, or some other form of tuberculosis. They are found in vast numbers in the phlegm, spit, or expectoration of a consumptive person.

In a moist state this expectoration does not infect the air, excepting by the sprayed droplets in coughing, but if allowed to dry and become dust it is exceedingly dangerous, and is then a means by which the disease is spread from person to person.

The best place for a consumptive is a sanatorium. If this be impracticable, he must sleep in a separate bedroom.

PRECAUTIONS.—It is essential for the protection of their own families, and to prevent the spread of the disease among the general public, that the following simple precautions be taken by consumptive persons:

The consumptive person must not expectorate about the house, nor on the floor of any cab, omnibus, street-car, railway carriage or other conveyance. Spitting about the streets, or in any public building (churches, schools, theatres, railway stations, etc.), is a dangerous as well as a filthy habit.

The consumptive person must not expectorate anywhere except into a spittoon kept for the purpose, and containing a little water.

When out of doors, a small, wide-mouthed bottle with a well-fitting cork, or a pocket spittoon, which may be obtained from any chemist, should be used.

The expectoration must be washed into a drain, buried in the earth, or thrown into the fire.

The cup or spittoon must then be kept in boiling water for ten minutes before being thoroughly cleaned.

When not provided with a proper spittoon, a consumptive person must not spit into a handkerchief, but into a piece of rag or paper, which must be burnt.

Handkerchiefs which may have been used of necessity should be boiled half an hour before washing.

Consumptive persons must not swallow their phlegm, as, by so doing, the disease may be conveyed to parts of the body not already affected.

A consumptive person must not kiss, or be kissed, on the mouth.

A consumptive person, when coughing, should always hold a handkerchief in front of his mouth, and avoid coughing in the direction of another person.

General Precautions to be observed:—

Live as much as possible in the open air.

All rooms occupied by consumptive persons should be as well lighted and ventilated as possible. Fresh air, light

and sunshine are most important preventives of consumption. It is not safe for a healthy person to share a bedroom with a consumptive.

No chimney should ever be blocked up, and windows should be kept open.

Cleanliness and good sanitary surroundings are important, both for the prevention and for the cure of consumption.

Wet dusters must be used to wipe up the dust on the floor; furniture, woodwork, etc., and must afterwards be boiled. Ten leaves used on the floor should afterwards be burnt. Do not chase dust about or stir it up.

Milk, especially that used for children and invalids, should be boiled or sterilized. Meat should be well cooked.

A room which has been occupied by a consumptive should not be used again until it has been thoroughly cleaned. In the event of a death from consumption, advice may be sought from the local sanitary authority.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The British House of Parliament will formally assemble on Feb. 13th.

Statistics prove that jails are the healthiest places in Great Britain.

Quite a lot of emigrants for New Zealand and Western Australia are leaving Scotland.

At the meeting of Stirling U. F. Presbytery on the 9th inst. the Moderator Rev. A. Thom, Tullibody, wore robes.

Dudhope Free Church congregation, Dundee, has given a call to the Rev. Wm. Keira, County Antrim.

One of the rare eggs of the Great Auk was sold by auction in London on the 17th ult. for 200 guineas.

Hall Caine says books pay better than plays, and that he has lost £1,000 on the dramatized "Prodigal Son."

West Perthshire farmers have been told that they cannot possibly compete with Canadian breeders, who, practically, pay neither rent nor taxes.

Burghead Free Church congregation has given a call to Rev. James Hendry, of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, County Monaghan.

It is proposed to print a new edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" in America, which would mean a loss of £14,000 in wages to Edinburgh printers.

There died in Edinburgh, on the 10th ult., Mr. Angus John Grant, M.D., of Pembroke, Ont., and Ennerdale, Haddington.

The Carnegie Foundation at Edinburgh University has had but little appreciable influence in increasing the number of students.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been accorded a splendid reception in Rangoon. They opened the Victoria Memorial Park on the 18th ult.

Women are to be admitted to be doctors of medicine by the University of Prague, which, however, refuses to admit them as doctors of philosophy.

The Salvation Army has started a hotel in Glasgow, where the charge will be 4d. a night for bed and breakfast. Philanthropy will make up any deficit that arises.

The new liquor legislation of New South Wales, rendering customers as well as publicans found in hotels on Sunday liable to prosecution, has been wonderfully successful.

Herr Emile Allemandi, a wealthy banker of Basle, has left a large fortune, the interest on which is to be spent in supplying poor girls of his native town with dowries.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was elected in Birmingham on the 17th inst., by a majority of 5,079, and his candidates, after a stiff fight, swept the other seven divisions by an aggregate majority of thirty thousand.

The beneficence of British rule in India is attested by the fact that in 1903 there were 2,500 government hospitals at which 312,857 in-patients and 22,296,350 out-patients were treated.