The Family.

THE LIFE BOOK.

"Mamma, if I were a woman;
If I knew as much as you,
I would write a little book," said Lillie,
"And I'd write it good and true.

"I would make it just like talking—
Like you talked to me last night,
So that every one who read it—
Would love Jesus and do right."

"Every one, my love," said mamma,
"Must at least one book compose;
Each write out his own life story
From it dawning to the close.

"On a new unwritten volume,
Pure and spotless to the sight,
Loving ones enter a title,
Baby hands begin to write,

"All through babyhood and childhood,
Youth, midlife, and trembling age,
Still those hands are writing, writing;
Never lifting from the page.

"Every word and every action,
Rude or gentle, wrong or right,
In its ugliness or beauty.
Lives upon those pages white.

"Every deed of love and mercy,
Shines upon those leaflets fair,
And if one has loved the Savior,
All his love is written there.

"And when death comes, all his kindred,
Weeping round his couch attend,
Just below the last words written,
Angel hands will trace 'The End,'

"Angel hands will clasp the volume,
And will bear it up to God;
But its teachings will be scattered
O'er the earth, wher'er he's trod."

—*Mrs. C. E. Frelan in Little Sower.*

BEREAN NOTES.

BY REV. G. H. WHITNEY, D. D.

LESSON III. THE MIND OF CHRIST. Mark 8. 33-42. *Topic:* We shall be Like Him. *Golden Text:* "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." Phil. 2. 5.

I. GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Worker of miracles is now the Teacher: the Teacher not of the multitudes, but of his chosen few; he teaches these not the mysteries of knowledge, not the mysteries of miracle-working, but the mystery of spiritual power—*the lowly, childlike spirit.*

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. THE LOWLY MIND, vers. 33-35. 1.) Its lack well known to the Lord. He had a knowledge of the wayside disputation, ver. 33. What a question for earnest men to be discussing! They had not gotten above that spirit of ecclesiastical wire-pulling and scheming into which some modern ministers seem to have fallen. 2.) Its lack brought to the disciples' attention by a very plain question. Questions are good to probe with. HELD THEIR PEACE. Where all that can be said is humiliating one is not likely to say much. "Dignified silence" is sometimes the fruit of guilt. 3.) Its value announced. The lowly mind brings promotion.

FIRST .. LAST OF ALL. This principle appears, 1. In God's providence. He humbles the proud. 2. In man's effort at self discipline in humility. The more he goes down the higher he rises.

.... True greatness consists in perfect lowliness.—*Luther.*

The spirit of the despot is the spirit of bondage; the spirit of service and helpfulness is freedom.

2. THE LOVING MIND, ver 36. 1.) Illustrated in an object lesson. Jesus first set the child in the midst, and then from the group selected the child as dearer to him than all the rest. 2.) Love for childhood and love for God found together, that is, where one truly loves God he will love children.

.... Said a distinguised philosopher: "I love God and every child."

= He who is most like Christ will be most fond of the spirit and fellowship of children.

..."Lovest thou me?" "Feed my *lambs.*'

....It is not impossible, nor even improbable, that the little one thus honored by our Lord's caresses was the child of one of his apostles.—*Dr. Alexander.*

This love will seek the promotion of others. It is the opposite of jealousy, envy, and every such thing.

3. THE LOYAL MIND, ver. 37. 1.) Loyal to Jesus, who thus identifies himself with the child; 2.) Loyal to the Father, who gave Jesus himself to the world: NOT ME, BUT HIM THAT SENT ME. The care of children and delight in them must be more than a natural interest in their artless, charming ways. It must be based on the idea, 1.) That they are in need of Christ; 2.) That they are beloved of Christ; 3. That they are models in the spirit of lowliness and teachableness for the followers of Christ.

...."The child and the apostles: 1. The child their master; 2. The child their scholar; 3. The child their fellow."

4. THE LIBERAL MIND, vers. 38-41. If we are to receive children in the name of Christ, surely we are not to reject those who do work for Christ, even though they "follow not us."

= True Christianity is liberal and catholic, and devoted to the work of work of Christ.

5. Learn: 1.) What is the true *aim* of God's ministers? not to rise to eminence among men, but to work for souls in the name of Christ; 2.) A good motto for life—"I live for use;" 3.) The Lord Jesus identifies himself with the lowly, the simple minded, and the weak; 4.) The Church should care for childhood; 5. The test of the Christian character is the theme of conversation which is most readily fallen into; 6. The lowly way is the way to glory.

THE MINISTER AND THE MARBLE-PLAYER.

Many years ago a certain minister was going one Sunday morning from his house to his school-room. He walked through a number of streets and as he turned a corner he saw assembled around a pump, a party of little boys who were playing at marbles. On seeing him approach they began to pick up their marbles, and run away as fast as they could. One little fellow, not having seen him as soon as the rest, could not accomplish this so soon, and before he had succeeded in gathering up his marbles the minister had closed upon him and placed his hand on his shoulder. They were face to face, the minister of God and the poor little ragged boy who had been caught in the act of playing marbles on Sunday morning. And how did the minister deal with the boy? For this is what I want you to observe. He might have said to the boy:

'What are you doing here? You are breaking the Sabbath. Don't you deserve to be punished for breaking the command of God?'

But he did nothing of the kind; he simply said:

'Have you found all your marbles?'

'No,' said the boy, 'I have not.'

'Then,' said the ministers, 'I will help you to find them.' Whereupon he knelt down and helped to look for the marbles, and as he did so he remarked:

'I liked to play at marbles when a little boy very much, and I think I can beat you. But, he added, 'I never played marbles on Sunday.'

The little boy's attention was arrested; he liked his friends face, and began to wonder who he was. The minister said:

'I am going to a place where I think you would like to be. Will you come with me?"

'Where do you live?'

The minister told him where the house was.

'Why, that's the minister's house!' exclaimed the boy, as if he did not suppose that a kind man and the minister could be the same person.

'Yes,' was the reply, 'I am the minister, and if you will go with me I think I can do you some good.'

'But my hands are dirty, sir, and I cannot go looking as I do.'

'Here is a pump; why not wash?' was the reply.

'I am so little that I can't wash and pump at the same time,' the boy said; and the minister rejoined:

'If you'll wash, I'll pump.'

He at once set to work, and pumped and pumped and pumped; the little boy washed his hands and face till they were clean and bright.

'My hands are wringing wet, and I don't know how to dry them.'

The minister pulled out of his pocket a clean handkerchief and offered it to the boy, who hesitated.

'But it is clean.'

'Yes,' was the reply, 'but it was made to be soiled.'

The little boy dried his face and hands with the handkerchief, and then accompanied the minister to the door of the Sunday-school.

* * * * * *

Twenty years after the minister was walking ing in the street of a large city, when a tall gentleman tapped him on the shoulder, and looking into his face, said:

'You don't remember me?'

'No,' said the minister, 'I don't.'

'Do you remember, twenty years ago, finding a little boy playing marbles near a pump? Do you remember that boy being too dirty to go to school and your pumping for him, and your speaking kindly to him and taking him to school?'

'Oh!' said the minister, 'I do remember."

'Sir,' said the gentleman, 'I was that boy. I rose in business and became a leading man. I have attained a good position in society, and on seeing you to-day in the street I felt bound to come to you and shake your hand, and say that it is to your kindness and consideration for me, a little marble-player, years ago, that I owe, under God, all that I am and hope to be.'

And giving him a hearty shake of the hand and a 'God bless you!' they separated.—*Christian at Work.*

House and Farm.

FALL PLANTING OF STRAWBERRIES.

Moor's Rural says:—We never could discover that anything was gained by transplanting strawberries in the fall, and there is certainly far greater risk to be run than when they are planted in spring. Of course we are willing to admit of the exceptions to the rule, for when one has the plants at hand with which he wishes to increase or make new plantations on his own grounds, favourable days or hours may be chosen for performing the operation, and removal from one bed to another may be done without any serious check to the growth. Also in the Southern States where the ground seldom or ever freezes sufficient to lift or other-wise disturb the roots of the recently set plants, fall may be as good or even better time than spring. But in all cold climates and for a general practice fall planting of strawberries should never be recommended.

"The object sought in fall planting is to obtain fruit the following spring, which in nine cases out of ten, where fair success is obtained will not be sufficiently abundant to pay for gathering; besides early fruiting of newly-set plants is always more or less injurious to their strength, and frequently prevents a vigorous growth. If large, well rooted plants can be obtained very early in the season, say in August, and then transplanted during rainy weather, and into very rich soil, a small crop of fruit may be obtained the following spring without any serious damage to the plantation, but it is not always an easy matter to get strong plants early in the season, and the months of August and September are seldom "rainy months," consequently the risks are greater than possible gains. There is also great loss in taking up plants at this season, for the first one or two plants next to the old stool may be well rooted while the others on the same runner will have none, therefore must be thrown away in order to obtain a few suitable for transplanting. But if the runners are not disturbed at this time all the plants upon them become well rooted before winter, and no loss to the grower follows. Many nurserymen object to selling strawberries plants in autumn for this reason, and in view of the peculiar circumstances we think they are justified in their refusal to accommodate customers.

"Then, again, it should also be remembered that the plants in early autumn are immature, leaves and roots soft and unripe, therefore will not withstand the least neglect, or exposure after being taken up without weakening their vitality more or less, many dying under conditions which in spring would insure perfect success.

"Having had considerable experience in handling strawberry plants at all seasons, we do not hesitate to say that, as a general rule, early spring is the best time, for transplanting. Let the ground be got ready in the fall, and if manure is needed put it on at this time, thoroughly mixing it with the soil, so that the fall rains shall aid in diffusing its juices through every particle."

(Selected for Zion's Herald.)

SUMMER CARE OF DAIRY COWS.

The practice is too common among dairymen to allow their cows to run out night and day, however cold and stormy the weather may be, from the day they are turned out in the spring until the first snow in the fall, and sometimes even later. Cows are subject to take colds from exposure to inclement weather, fully as much as men are, and these colds often so completely derange and weaken the whole system, that garget with all its evils, as well as many other cow diseases, receive their starting point in this way.

Cause and effect are, are as a general rule, so far separated from each other by intervening time, in cases of garget that we may fail to trace the connection between them. Yet of all the diseases or ailments to which the dairy cow is subject, garget causes the greatest loss to the dairyman, is the most difficult to cure (murrain excepted), and the most difficult to trace to its origin. Among the prolific causes of garget, the following may be named:

First. Fast driving when the cow's bag is full of milk, causing internal injuries to the udder.

Second. External injuries to the bag, such as thumps and bruises with sticks and stones.

Third. Improper management in drying the cows off at the close of the milking season.

Fourth. Over-feeding with grain.

Fifth. Changing the cow too suddenly from dry food to succulent or milk-producing food, not giving the milk-producing and milk-secreting organs time to conform to the change of food.

Last, but not least, a constant source from which garget arises is the cruel exposure of the cows to cold storms of rain and snow. A deep milker (and poor milkers are not often troubled with garget) during he greatest flow of milk is always very liable to attacks of garget whenever she takes cold. These attacks are often slight at first, but each succeeding one always comes with greater violence than the one preceding it, until the cow is finally ruined.

The dairyman whose cows are run the most from the pasture to the milking-barn, have the greatest number of stones thrown at them while on the way, are milked the most irregularly, are fed the greatest quantity of grain, are changed the most abruptly from hay to grass, are most exposed to cold storms, will have the most cases of garget; and I will add that he ought to have, for he fairly earns them.—HARRIS LEWIS, in *New York Times.*

DOING MUCH.—Many persons seem to be always in a hurry, and yet never accomplish much; others never to be hurried, and yet do a very great deal. If you have fifty letters to answer, don't waste time in looking over to find which one should be noticed first; answer the one you first lay your hands on, and then go through the whole pile. Some begin a thing and leave it partially completed, and hurry off to something else. A better plan is to complete whatever you undertake before you leave it, and be thorough in everything; it is the going back from one thing to another that wastes valuable time. Another thing; deliberate workers are those who accomplish the most work in a given time and are less tired at the end of the day than many who have not accomplished half as much; the hurried worker has often to do his work twice over, and even then it is seldom done in the best manner, either as to neatness or durability. It is the deliberate and measured expenditure of strength which invigorates the constitution and builds up the health; multitudes of firemen have found an early death, while the ploughboy lives healthily and lives long, going down to his grave beyond threescore and ten.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE FIGHT IN THE FARM-YARD.—I learned a good lesson when I was a little girl. One frosty morning I was looking out of the window into my father's farm-yard where stood many cows, oxen, and horses waiting to drink. It was a cold morning. The cattle all stood very still and meek till one of the cows attempted to turn round. In making the attempt she happened to hit her next neighbor; whereupon the neighbor kicked, and hit another. In five minutes the whole herd were kicking themselves with fury. My mother laughed, and said, 'See what comes of kicking when you are hit. Just so I have seen one cross word set a whole family by the ears on a frosty morning." Afterward, if my brothers or myself were a little irritable, she would say, "Take care, my children. Remember how the fight in the farm-yard began. Never give back a kick for a hit, and you will save yourself and others a great deal of trouble."—*Selected.*

ARCHERY.—Archery is a capital out-door sport for both sexes, and well adapted to the young, and to strengthening the lungs. It might be introduced into school grounds, in pleasant weather, to advantage. Archery is a popular and charming recreation in England, but never so in this country, except among young boys and Indians. Why can't it be introduced.—*Herald of Health.*

AGRICULTURAL Items.—Indiana claims to make more wagons than any four other States put together.

AN artesian well, pumped by a windmill, now supplies the barns on the Agricultural College Farm at Lansing, Mich., with water.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Poultry World* saves all the summer egg-shells for his hens in the winter, when they have not access to the ground.

THE Contra Costa, Cal., *Gazette* says the squirrels of that country, in one way or another, cost the people one-tenth the value of the produce of their farms.

THE Erie canal was opened nearly a week later this year than the last, and yet up to May 31, the shipments of grain exceeded the previous year by 1,664,900 bushels.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Poultry World* says that chickens cannot be bred true to feather, if from hens that have previously been mated with a cock of a different breed.

THE Chicago *Live Stock Journal* reminds respectable dealers in thorough-bred stock, that the conspicuous announcement that there will be positively "no *by-bidding,*" does not look well in their advertisement of sales.

MR. MEEHAN, of the *Gardner's Monthly,* does not see the beauty of a very close shave of lawns, and thinks an even and regular growth of a half an inch, prettier than one cut lower, and adds that a short cut is fatal to a long-lived lawn.

THE farmers of Carroll County, Illinois, have a perspicuous and forcible way of putting things. Here is a specimen: "Resolved, That the increase of congressional salaries, in these hard times, is an infernal outrage upon the working people of the country."

THE *Gardner's Monthly* says, it used to be, and is yet to a great extent, the recommendation of writers to cut away raspberry canes as soon as they have borne fruit. Fruit-growers know better now. The slight shade these old stalks afford, is agreeable to the new growth which is to bear next year.

To preserve hen's eggs, Mr. J. C. Higgins, Delhi Mills, Mich., says, in the *Poultry World,* that he dipping them in boiling hot water, taking out immediately, then laying them in fresh salt, separate from each other, small end down, he has known them to be fresh in April, when packed the summer previous.

CHERRY TREES should not have their roots disturbed by digging about them. We have found them to do best in grass. Care must be taken not to bruise the bark of the trunk, as it will canker, and may destroy the tree. It seldom recovers entirely from a bruise.

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Provincial Wesleyan Almanac

OCTOBER, 1874.

Last Quarter, 2nd day, 9h. 24m., morning.
New Moon, 10th day, 6h. 47m., morning.
First Quarter, 18th day, 9h. 15m., morning.
Full Moon, 25th day, 3h. 7m., morning.
Last Quarter, 31st day, 9h. 46m., afternoon.

D. M.	Day Wk.	SUN. Rises	Sets	MOON. Rises	South	Sets	H. Tide at Halifax
1	Th	6 2	5 38	9 41	4 48	A	52 10 55
2	Fr.	6 3	5 36	10 45	5 48	1	55 11 43
3	Sa.	6 4	5 34	11 54	6 45	2	45 A. 41
4	SU.	6 5	5 32	morn	7 39	3	24 1 59
5	M	6 7	5 30	1 3	8 29	3	55 3 45
6	Tu.	6 8	5 28	2 12	9 15	4	18 5 9
7	W.	6 9	5 27	3 16	9 57	4	38 6 6
8	Th.	6 10	5 25	4 20	10 37	4	54 6 45
9	Fr.	6 12	5 23	5 22	11 17	5	12 7 20
10	Sa.	6 13	5 21	6 24	11 56	5	28 7 49
11	SU.	6 14	5 19	7 28	A. 37	5	46 8 18
12	M.	6 15	5 18	8 31	1 18	6	5 8 45
13	Tu.	6 17	5 16	9 35	2 3	6	31 9 15
14	W.	6 18	5 14	10 40	2 51	7	1 9 44
15	Th.	6 19	5 12	11 43	3 41	7	39 10 13
16	Fr.	6 22	5 11	A 41	4 34	8	27 10 47
17	Sa.	6 22	5 9	1 32	5 29	9	26 11 27
18	SU.	6 23	5 7	2 15	6 24	10	33 morn.
19	M.	6 24	5 6	2 50	7 18	11	46 0 17
20	Tu.	6 26	5 4	3 18	8 10	morn	1 28
21	W.	6 27	5 2	3 40	8 59	1	2 3 7
22	Th.	6 29	5 1	4 3	9 51	2	18 4 36
23	Fr.	6 30	4 59	4 25	10 43	3	39 5 36
24	Sa.	6 31	4 58	4 49	11 35	5	1 6 22
25	SU.	6 33	4 56	5 17	morn	6	21 7 2
26	M.	6 34	4 54	5 50	0 32	7	47 7 43
27	Tu.	6 35	4 53	6 34	1 30	9	10 8 24
28	W.	6 37	4 51	7 28	2 32	10	30 9 8
29	Th.	6 38	4 50	8 33	3 35	11	42 9 52
30	Fr.	6 39	4 49	9 43	4 37	A.	41 10 37
31	Sa.	6 41	4 47	10 53	5 34	1	25 11 26

In this month the length of days decrease 1h 30m

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Souths gives the time of high water at Parrsboro', Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro.

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hours and 11 minutes *later* than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N. B., and Port and Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes *later,* and at St. John's Newfoundland 20 minutes *earlier,* than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes *later.* At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes *later.* At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes *later.*

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Subtract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning.

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