

# Messenger and Visitor.

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{ THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
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**Russian Influence in Italy.** The young Queen of Italy, is said to be making her personal influence felt in a rather disturbing way in the political affairs of the nation. The Queen, who was a Montenegrin princess, is spoken of as the recognized head of a new political party in Italy, the members of which have been nicknamed the Caprari (goatherds), in allusion, it would seem, to the raising of goats, the principal industry of Montenegro. The Caprari, we are told, are bent on the extension of Russian influence in Italy, the Russians aiming, among other things, to secure the withdrawal of Italy from the Triple Alliance, and the conclusion by her of some kind of a convention with the government of the Czar. Such an alliance would be in the direction of the realization of the Pan Slav dreams of a great empire under the sway of the Czar, embracing the Balkan States, the Christian Provinces of Turkey, Albania and the Slav Provinces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The present Italian Government and many statesmen out of office are said to understand and resent the aims of the Caprari and to oppose them in every possible way.

**Let us Have Atlantic Standard.** The Telegraph is engaged in a praiseworthy agitation looking to such a change in St. John time as would bring it into harmony with the standard generally adopted elsewhere. We heartily wish full success to this movement. The disadvantage of having a standard of time which is neither in harmony with that on which the trains are run or with that generally adopted in the adjacent Provinces is so great and has been so long endured by us that it certainly need not be dilated upon. By setting our time-pieces forward twenty-four minutes we would be in harmony with Atlantic standard time, and in harmony in the matter of time with Halifax and with Nova Scotia and P. E. Island generally, and we would be just one hour faster than Eastern Standard time upon which all our railway trains are run, and would not, therefore, need to rack our brains or miss our trains in the problem of converting local into standard time, or vice versa. If, as the Telegraph seems to think, the Railway authorities can be persuaded to adopt Atlantic Standard time for the Maritime Provinces, so much the better. The adoption of Atlantic time would of course make our time-pieces some twenty-four minutes faster than almanac time for this longitude. But if it should have the effect of getting the people out of bed a little earlier in the morning and giving them a little more daylight to rest or play in after the day's work were done, we do not see that that would be in any respect a disadvantage. It would be much better in our opinion to adopt Atlantic than Eastern Standard time—much better to set our watches on 24 minutes than set them back 36 minutes, as the latter would no doubt, in a general way, have the effect of making the day's work begin later and end later.

**Canada's Postal Business.** The recently published report of the Post-Master General of Canada for the last fiscal year reflects the general prosperity of the country, and appears to indicate efficient management in this important department of the public service. During the year, 227 new post offices have been opened, and at 347 other offices the service has been made more frequent. The total mileage of mail carriage by stage exceeded that of the previous year by more than 460,000 miles, and the increase mileage by rail amounts to nearly 17,000 miles. The business of the department shows a large increase. The number of letters carried was greatly in excess of those in

the preceding year. In the amount of money orders issued there has been a gain of nearly one and three quarters million dollars, the aggregate value of the orders issued the past year amounting to \$17,956,257. The fact that 877,599 postal notes were issued, aggregating \$1,459,015, indicates that this new feature of the service is being appreciated by the general public. This makes the transmission of money business amount to \$19,415,273. Notwithstanding the introduction of the two cent rate on letters within the Empire and to the United States the deficit in the department is nearly \$365,000 less than it was five years ago, and about \$45,500 less than last year. It should be said, however, that there is still a deficit of \$416,000, and in this the Yukon is not taken into account. The postal service in that country is of course very expensive and shows an additional deficit for the year of more than \$97,000. The arrangement with the United States, by which all postal notes and money orders issued in one country will be cashed in the other, has added materially to the business and revenue of the department.

**The Unveracious Boers.** Evidence accumulates that, whatever virtues the Boer leaders may possess, a profound respect for veracity of speech is hardly to be numbered among them. Their systematic deception of their own people and the world, so far as possible, as to the facts in reference to the war seem to indicate that they have employed the policy of deception for all it could be made to yield. In this connection a recent London despatch says: There has just been issued an English translation of all the Dutch official telegrams issued during the war until British troops occupied Vryheid. They provide extraordinary reading, comprising as they do the actual reports sent by the Boer commandos and the proclamation of leaders, showing the perfect system by which the Dutch people were continually deceived and kept in ignorance of the true state of affairs. In these telegrams the British forces are boldly accused of attacking Boer ambulances, and hiring Basutos and other native races to take up arms. One report stated that the British apparently respected neither the red cross nor the white flag, and, while the Boers never retreated, but only took up other positions, the British soldiers were always put to flight. The British losses, as given by these reports, were terrific, and the Boer casualties appeared to be confined to cattle and horses.

**The Prince of Wales' Speech.** Since the conclusion of his world tour, the Duke of Cornwall and York has had conferred upon him the title 'Prince of Wales,' and at a reception given by the Lord Mayor of London at Guildhall, the Prince made a speech which has attracted much attention. Leading statesmen, including Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain, were heard from on the same occasion, but the Prince's effort is spoken of as the speech of the day. He is said to have spoken from rather copious notes, and it is suggested that some one else may have been at least in part responsible for the ideas presented, but at all events there was felt to be elements of freshness and practical statesmanship reflected in the speech, quite uncommon in the utterances of royalty. The keynote of the Prince's speech, we are told, was the idea of the freedom of the Empire from all entanglements and its dependence upon itself. The Prince frankly conveyed to the assembled British statesmen and men of commerce the impression of the colonists among whom he had been, that the Old Country

must wake up if she intended to maintain her position of preëminence. He pointedly recommended to the special notice of the War Minister the success of cadet corps in the colonies for imitation at home, gave the Ministers significant hints of the strong colonial feeling that the problem of peopling the vacant places of the Empire is too much neglected. Official colonial representatives in London have followed up his hints by a reminder that the German Government takes special steps to encourage Germans to settle within the German empire, whereas British statesmen look on indifferently while 80,000 of the King's subjects go each year to the United States. This, it is said, will be one of the principal themes of the inter-imperial conference summoned to meet in London next June at the time of the coronation. The speech has evidently done much to bring the Prince to the front and to make him recognized as a vital factor in the political life of the nation.

**Electric Wireless Communication Between Newfoundland and England.**

Signor Marconi, the inventor of the wireless telegraph system, which bears his name, has been in Newfoundland during the past week engaged, as was understood, in establishing a system of telegraphic communication with passing steamers. But from despatches which appeared in Monday morning's papers, it seems that the inventor had something of still greater interest in view—viz., to test the possibility of communicating by the wireless system with a trans-Atlantic station. It is moreover stated that the experiments made in that connection have been in so far successful that Mr. Marconi has received electric signals in Newfoundland from an electric station in Cornwall, England. According to the despatches Mr. Marconi had established a very powerful electric station at Poldhu, Cornwall, and before he left England he had arranged with the electricians in charge of the station to begin sending signals after a certain date which would be cabled him. Marconi selected Signal Hill, at the entrance of the St. John's harbor, as his experiment station in Newfoundland, and cabled the Poldhu station to send signals during certain hours on certain days. On the hill he elevated a kite with a wire attached, by which signals are sent or received, and we are told that signals were received by him at intervals in accordance with the programme which had been arranged previously with the operator at Poldhu. According to the statement of the despatches, the signals were not as strong as Mr. Marconi had expected them to be, but no doubt is intimated that he did really receive signals from a station in England 1700 miles away. Naturally there will be some incredulity in regard to the matter until Mr. Marconi's conclusion in respect to the signals is confirmed, or otherwise, by further experiments. If, with such imperfect apparatus as is at present available, unmistakable signals are received, there would seem to be grounds to justify the expectation that a trans-Atlantic wireless telegraphic system may become a practical thing. Mr. Marconi is represented as having the greatest confidence in the success of his scheme. It is said that he will return to England that he may carry on experiments more advantageously, leaving the Newfoundland station in the hands of assistants. It is also said to be a part of his plan to build a large experimental station near St. John's, having the same equipment as the Poldhu station and designed to play the same part on this side the Atlantic as Poldhu does on the other side.

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### Touching the Liquor Problem.

A sermon preached on the World's Temperance Sunday, Nov. 24th, 1907.

BY REV. R. OSGOOD MORSE.

2 Cor. 4 : 9. Smitten down, yet not destroyed.

At no time for a full generation has temperance sentiment been at a lower ebb. The life of the temperance movement has been sapped by that parasite which has spread itself like an octopus over every moral and spiritual movement of our age. Would you know its name. It is Indifference. Its mother is Materialism. Its Father is the Devil. It has thrown its blighting pall over the life of our age. It has lulled conscience to sleep, until men refuse to act even when duty calls with bugle blast for men to "forward march." Like the executioner who bowed before Charles I, kissed his hand, and begged pardon for undertaking the unpleasant business, but who, nevertheless, beheaded him just the same, this parasite, Indifference, wearing a mask and uttering courtly words, is sharpening the axe, and will not be slow, when the auspicious moment arrives, to cut off the head of every moral movement. So dead in Indifference had the world become that the English speaking world must pass through bloody war that it might learn anew that life does not consist of mountains of silver, mines of gold, nor miles of railway. The nations had to learn anew that there are some things for which men must count their lives of little value. It is a lesson, the enemies of the saloon must learn, anew, ere victory can perch upon their banners.

1. In Canada we are beginning a new stage of the strife. We are smitten down but not destroyed. The Plebiscite with all its forces, frauds and Phariseisms has passed into history. It was an episode filled with bitter disappointment for every lover of truth, righteousness, and honor in public life; an episode sojacking indeed, to the army opposed to purity of person, happiness of home, and righteousness of rule. We accepted the unlawful challenge to battle on Sept. 29, 1898, and suffered a severe reverse. We are but beginning to counter-march, gather anew our forces, learn the lessons of the defeat, and in Jehovah's name begin anew aggressive warfare.

Truly, we are smitten, but as evidence that we are not destroyed let us carefully review our situation. The Plebiscite has gone into history and God forbid that history may ever again record that force in our free country with its Responsible Government. But we have learned some things. We have learned our weakness and we have learned our enemy's strength. The whole force of the liquor traffic was arrayed against us and the battle fought with consummate skill. And yet this "priestess of the vaults of hell," could amass but 19 per cent. of the voting strength of Canada against us. We had but 22 per cent. of the voters of Canada. Where were the others who were so cowardly indifferent to the country's welfare that they did not even vote? We had always thought it was right to claim the proportion corresponding to our polled vote. But the stern logic of events has taught us another way of reckoning. The powers that be reckoned strictly on the principle that he that is not for us is against us, and the mandate of the people was cast aside. One factor of our problem is to reverse the figures of the vote. It is not a just factor but the heritage of the stern logic of historic facts. Truly we are smitten down but in the name of Jehovah of hosts let us declare that we are not destroyed.

2. Our idea of Temperance defined. We have learned the character of the battle. Let us now define our own relation to it. What is your idea of it? One says his idea is to leave the accursed cup alone. That is very good so far as it goes but it does not go far enough. And let us be very sure that we do that. If we go that far not only will the cup that curses be crushed forever beneath our feet, but every filthy habit that militate against the purity of the individual shall be utterly eradicated from our lives.

But mere abstinence is too selfish a view for any Christian to be content with. Am I my brother's keeper? And all the songs of heaven, and all the voices of earth, and all the wallings of hell unite to declare that I am, and that I am held to full responsibility for that stewardship. It is ours to do all in our power to put the draught that lures our brother to destruction beyond his reach. Every power of our being shall be consecrated to driving from our land this deadliest foe to purity of person, happiness of home, and freedom of native land.

Public sentiment must be aroused and educated. Remember, I say "aroused and educated." Public sentiment aroused is a very dangerous thing. It is almost sure to go wrong. Public sentiment roused and you have rabble, riot, and revolution. Public sentiment aroused and educated results in reason, relief, and reform. It is the latter we need to-day.

In this educational campaign the home must be enlisted. The home is the heart of our civilization. The moral sentiment of the nation can rise no higher than its level in the home. Here, parents must teach their boys that all that debases is dangerous, that all impurity is unmanly, that anything that undermines manhood destroys God's image in the soul. Here, too, parents must teach their girls the same things, and to it add that the

young man in whose life there is any impurity is unfit for her friend and that if such an one dare to lay siege to her heart and to sue for her hand he thereby declares himself the enemy of her heart, her happiness, and her home.

And our schools must contribute to this education. Simple scientific teaching from the best of authorities must have its place there. The injurious effects of alcohol, tobacco and other narcotics must be distinctly taught. The schools must show the action of these things that destroy that they may thus become a stepping stone in building the structure of noble manhood. But this negative teaching is not enough. One of the most baneful effects of our day and land is an improper diet, creating disease in the body and rendering it the easy victim of spirits and narcotics. The school must be enlisted in this matter of teaching what to eat and how to cook it and this done a long step toward the solution of the liquor problem will be taken.

And the Sunday School must add to this its moral and religious teaching. I have a word to utter here from which many may dissent. But I have convictions on this matter and the courage thereof. Some people would revolutionize the world by pledging the children to the so-called Triple Pledge. Such persons would reform the world without doing the work of the Reformer. It cannot be done that way. The "Triple Pledge" has its place and use if rightly used. If you are willing to teach the child the meaning of that pledge and to keep on teaching its ever enlarging meaning as each successive year of boyhood and of girlhood brings to you enlarged relations of life and duty, use the "Triple Pledge" and God speed you in your work. But unless you are willing to do that, I beg and entreat you do not offer that pledge as an insult to the manhood of a boy, an injury to the womanhood of a girl, and as a sin against Almighty God. The world is strewn with the wrecks of manhood and womanhood whose powerless wills till of the baneful influence of pledge-taking without pledge-teaching.

The Temperance Society must be a factor in rousing and educating public sentiment. But if they are to do this there must be a resolution among them. Of all the effete reminders of the life of a former age found among the institutions of today the average Temperance Society is about the most lifeless. Dressed in the paraphernalia of half a century ago, with the spirit of that day gone, it is trying to drag out a weary existence instead of adapting itself to the life of this new age. Let these societies so adapt themselves as to appeal to the manhood of our own day and a useful career will yet be theirs.

And this is true in part of the W. C. T. U. Let that organization bury a thousand fathom deep its impracticable fads, and concentrate its energies on fruitful fields; let it forsake its comfortable ensconce in the softly cushioned and heavily curtained parlors of the elite social set and reach out loving hands to those wives and mothers who stand in need of helpful ministries in the practical duties of the home and it will be baptized anew into that spirit whence it was born, and will girdle the world with blessings surpassing any with which it has ever been fraught.

And what, O church of the living God is to be thy work in this great campaign? It must be more aggressive and more strongly support attempts at the enforcement of efficient legislation. Nevertheless, every utterance of the pulpit in favor of personal righteousness is a blow at this giant evil—and not an indirect blow either. When the membership of our churches seek first of all the glory of God, the church will be recognized the mightiest factor on earth in arousing and educating public sentiment looking to the extermination of the most deadly foe to personal purity, happy homes, and righteous rule which to-day curses our land.

4. The Legal Phase—And this problem has a legal aspect. We can never fight the devil in twentieth century equipment with legislation worthy only of the dark ages. We must have legislation adapted to destroy this octopus root and branch. Give us such a weapon backed by aroused and educated public sentiment, and the powers of darkness will sneak back into the haunts whence they issued.

But a prohibitory law upon the statute books which stands there as a dead letter would be a curse. During the present reign of indifference and loose enforcement of the laws of the land its wisdom would be questionable. The utter neglect of those whose duty it is to secure the respect for our laws which legislation implies is raising up not simply a class but a community of people, who will snap their fingers at the laws of both God and man and treat with scorn attempts at the efficient enforcement of righteous legislation. Nothing so surely saps national vitality as disregard for the nation's laws. When we realize that our pressure for prohibitory legislation pledges us to the enforcement of such legislation we shall have taken a long step toward ridding our land of its greatest menace to purity of person, happiness of home and righteousness of rule.

5. Finally, in this war we are on God's side. This is my crowning assurance that though we are smitten we are not destroyed. Men are usually anxious in these questions of moral reform that God should be on their

side. I am much more anxious that we shall be on God's side. That assures us that he is directing the campaign and that he will press forward his forces to victory. Yes! We are on God's side and he is leading us to victory. We tried to direct the war, entered the field, and suffered its reverses. Let us put ourselves under directions to Jehovah of Hosts and soon the glowing assurance of victory in his name shall color the horizon. And while the fact that we are on God's side is the assurance of success, let it also be the bugle blast calling us to a new and stronger charge in this campaign for purity of person, happiness of home and righteousness of rule.

Be true to your noblest ideals. Let this call to duty bring forth the best, the hardest, the most consecrated efforts of every Christian and send them forth trained and equipped into the forefront of the hottest battle, the battle for God, and home, and every land.

The Duke of Wellington walked along the trenches before Waterloo, and said not once, but a score of times, "Men, what will England say if you falter now?"

Comrades; we are under divine inspection, under the eye that penetrates the very thoughts of men. A greater than any human leader is saying to us, "What will heaven think, if you waver in your allegiance to your God?"

Chester, N. S.

### Pan-American Notes.

HENRY FRANCIS ADAMS, M. A.

No. 2. APPLEDOM.

One of the attractions to a Nova Scotian was the Horticultural building, because in it were exhibited the great varieties of apples grown in all the Americas. As I walked up and down the aisles gazing upon, and discussing with the exhibitors, the fragrant beauties, how I did wish that all the apple growers of our glorious Nova Scotia valleys were there. I never saw such a variety of and so many colored apples before. By some unfair arrangement the best spaces and largest areas had been too lavishly bestowed on a few of the U. S., squeezing N. S. into a wee bit of a corner. This made it impossible for the latter to show her fruit to advantage. The word "pan" can not be always a true prefix to the Americas, when such preference is given to the stronger of them. Of all the exhibits of apples I limited my Notes to New York state, Illinois, Ontario, Nova Scotia, with a few references to some specialties from Nebraska. Of course in speaking of apples a man cannot really judge of their true value, except he tastes them. And as cards said "Hands Off" and "Don't Touch," it was not possible to judge from experience the quality of the fruit. Although one exhibitor was so delighted by my interest in his beautiful fruit that he gave me some to sample by my palate.

In an exhibition of apples it must be expected that there would be many duplicates. But one of the singularities was, that the same kind of apples had different names in U. S. and N. S., though such differences were few. Americans think themselves a very shrewd folk, but they were outwitted on this occasion by the gentleman in charge of the Nova Scotia growers' exhibit, Mr. Bigelow. Seeing that U. S. tables contained many new varieties, and thinking it possible to introduce some into our valleys, he went round and obtained samples of every kind of apples not grown now in Canada. Mr. J. H. Hadkinson, the very courteous gentleman in charge of the Nebraska exhibit informed me of this move, and said it was such an eye-opener that he wished he could do the same.

As New York State obtruded its bigness everywhere in the buildings, we will give her first place in apple-talk. But of course I can only give what seemed to be her best apples which were the Spy, King, Jacob Sweet, Greening, Baldwin, Pound Sweet, Dutch Mignon, Haskall Sweet, Peach Apple, Nelson, Walbridge, Newtown, Pippin, Pecks Pleasant, Sallawater, Celestia, Rome Beauty, 20 oz apple, Bismark, Golden Russett and Mama.

Evidently New York State does not make very much progress in her variety of apples. But her grapes and quinces are simply wonderful. Most of her apples appear to be winter keepers, for they were a very hard-looking lot. This is understood when we remember that her people eat few apples in the summer and fall, but luxuriate themselves with grapes, melons, oranges and bananas.

I was much struck with some varieties on the benches of Illinois. Both the fruit and their names were new to me. The Jonathan has a great sale in Illinois. Then came the Shannon, Arkansas Black, Fall Orange apple, Missouri Pippin, Rome Beauty, Winesap, Baldwin. I was much struck by "Grimes Golden," an early fall, heavy bearer, extra fine. I hope Mr. Bigelow will introduce it into the Valley orchards. Then I saw Penn Red-stead, Maiden Blush, Willow Twig, Gano, Mammoth, Stray Benuth. But the courteous exhibitor told me that for dollars and cents old Ben Davis stands first in the market. It may seem strange to lovers of new varieties, but it is true that for saucers all the European cooks cling tenaciously to old Ben. You can't kill the old fellow off by any new fandangled and pompous looking apples, so you may as well give him a tree or two in all your orchards. Then he sails well in ships, and sells well in London and Liverpool.

For a young state I was greatly surprised by the apple show from Nebraska. It must have stirred feelings of

pride when visitors from this western state saw their own exhibit. It was amusing to me to hear how little praise most exhibitors had for the apples on other tables than their own. But Mr. Haulkinson was more frank, and he had a really good chat over apples. Among other things he said, 'When it comes to apples we Americans have to throw up our hands, and yield to Canada for we simply cannot compete with her.' Nebraska's apples are not large, but the quality is good. I tasted her Winesap and Jonathan, and found them a good flavor.

Then I lingered around Ontario's tables. Well, truly, they were simply marvelous. I never saw in our Halifax exhibitions such giants of such exceeding beauty. Why they were simply wonderful to behold. Of course, of quality and flavor I cannot speak, but if the insides were anything like their outsides, they must take first prize. Notwithstanding the Dudes (Big pompous apples) that swaggered on these benches from Ontario, I could not help but inwardly chuckle to see that the very first plate of apples in the front row was a heap of Old Ben Davis. And he was grinning so heartily over his longevity, that you could see his teeth between the streaks on his cheeks.

Then came rows of solem looking apples, with now and then a plate of rosy cheeks, to tone up things. Mr. Mann, Miss Fallawater, Golden Russet, Northern Spv, Alexander, Greening, Malinda, La Victoire, Mammoth, Black Twig, Gibson, Rolf, Mann Pippin, Cranberry, Spitzberg, Wolf River, Glori Mundi, Bailey Sweet, Pound Sweet, Belleflower, Parlin, Cottachia, Munson's Sweet, Wharton, Isabella, English Russet, Belle Russet, Pennock, Van Morris Reinette, Pumpkin Sweet, Pevankie, McMahan White, King, Baxter, Antononka, Spy, Beitenheimer, Scarlet Pippin, Huttardston, Gideon, Blenheim, Kentish, Hill Basket, Hawley, Alexander, Hawthorden New, Ribston Pippin, St. Lawrence, Garden Gem, Primate, Lowell, Haas, Isham, and more. Here are over fifty varieties, not as many as Mr. Starr's show on the Nova Scotia tables. But Ontario's fruit was something marvellous to behold for size and beauty. Of course, the judges would be largely guided by quality and flavor in awarding prizes, and of the latter the published list of winners above will tell if these two things were in Ontario's fruit.

Now we come last and not least to Nova Scotia's exhibit. Just as I got to the tables what should catch my eye but the word "Truro." Having just closed a pastorate of nine years in that lovely town, my eyes grew wet at the sight of the name. And what do you think it was from Truro? A Tray of giant potatoes from "The Government Farm Truro." I felt like hugging those potatoes. How many times I have passed the spot where these many-eyed monsters were grown! I tell you, Professor Smith, this tray of the Irishman's delight, is a credit to your craft. Here are the American Wonder, Vigorosa, American Giant, Irish Cobbler, Rural New Yorker, Record, Burdie's Extra Early, Carman No. 3, Seattle, Sir Walter Raleigh, Borce, Early Gem, Late Puritan. If this collection doesn't take a prize, well there must be something very unIrish in the judges heads.

It was a shame that N. S. was given a little corner in which to show her apples. Why there was one exhibitor, Mr. Starr, who alone sent eighty-six varieties. And such was the cramped condition of the plates that the names of a dozen or more varieties were lost; either to view, or from their plates. Well here are some I read, perhaps Mr. Starr can give the remainder in a footnote of my next article.

Milding, Hurlbart, Victoria, Westfield, Canadian Reinette, King of Pippins, Sutton Beauty, Rox Russette, Bottle Greening, Princess Dagmar, Pecks Pleasant, Saxton, Calkins Pippin, Red Calville, Wagener, Blenheims, Sweet Russett, King of Thompkins, R. J. Greening, Cox's Orange Pippin, Granite Beauty, Chestnut's Beauty, Blenheims, Ribstones, Glori Rusdi, Maiden's Blush, Ohio Nonpareil, Twenty oz. Early Bough, Yellow Belleflower, Fallawater, Reynard, Baldwin, Winter St. Lawrence, Colvert, Mann, Pevankes, Holley, Bailey's Golden, Drap A Ar, Hubbardston, Spitzberg, Munson's Sweet, Pennock, Mackintosh Red, Victoria, Mammoth, Russett, York Imperial, Coxes Orange Pippin, Falman Sweet, Pomme Grise, Cooper's Russetting, Smith's Cider, English Golden Pippin, Margaret Pippin, Court of Wick, Granite Beauty, Wagener, Stark, Spy, Flushing Spitzberg, American Golden Pippin, Willoughby, Porter, Fall Pippin, last and best Gravenstein. Here are only 67 of the 86 Mr. Starr sent, but as I said the remainder of the tickets were missing. It was a wonderful variety, though for size they do not equal Ontario's apples. But just think of the extraordinary number of different kinds of apples. And Mr. Bigelow believed that whatever premium the judges might put upon bigness in other exhibits, that for quality and flavor Nova Scotia would take first prize. What chiefly astonishes the Americans in the little N. S. corner, was the apple that seems to be king in N. S., and which I did not see on one of the other tables, that apple seems to outrank and outflavor all others, it is the sweet, fragrant, luscious, beautiful GRAVENSTEIN.

A fair keeper, a good seller, and a fine eater. You can cook it in half a dozen ways, yet it triumphs in all, and seems better in every one. Nova Scotians look after your royal apple, for it is making your valley's famous. Toronto, Nov. 26th.

From Canard; A Roll Call and Some History.

In almanack's sometimes saint's days and holidays are printed in red letters, hence our phrase for a specially happy day—"Red Letter Day." Such a day was Friday the 6th of the current month, for the old Cornwallis church at Canard. Since the Rev. D. E. Hatt began his pastorate of this historic church of unique origin and history, the resolve was taken to have a roll-call. Letters by the score were sent through the mail bags looking up non-resident members, whose number was about seventy. A good percentage of them responded. Their letters were filled with outpourings of soul, appreciative of the old home and its blessed memories. Over thirty dollars were picked out of the epistles, mostly "green backs," suggesting the places where the non-residents now have their homes. The members on the ground had been well notified of the roll-call day, the first in the history of the church. The newness of the contemplated service contributed

its quota to make the day one of exceptional interest. The pastor, too, was fresh, and that helped to swell the interest in the matter, which grew stronger and fuller as the days went along. At bottom, however, there was the permanent force which abides, whether increased or diminished by such accidents as novelty of any and every kind. Deep down in Christian hearts there is the holding force whose power was cast into metrical mould by the Baptist minister Fawcett:

Blessed be the tie that binds  
Our hearts in Christian love,  
The fellowship of kindred minds  
Is like to that above.

While the tributary helps poured in from various quarters, this heavenly element—this bond of sympathy—renewed its energy and force of sweat coercion and was felt more or less by every member from the little boys and girls ten and twelve years old, to the dear aged sister Mahew Beckwith, ninety-four years of age who was present, active, bright and brimful of light and sweet sympathy. Dr. Kempton and Reporter were honored with special invitations to this honored feast. We accepted of course. At two p. m., the finely-finished audience-room began to fill up. The members of all ages kept coming until there was a good congregation. The pastor, who has alertness, presence and tact in a high degree, added to his other well-known qualifications, called the roll and at his right sat A. S. McDonald the clerk—a host in himself—a brother strong and willing to work for the Lord. Already he has given good service to an appreciative church and has in himself, God being willing, the promise of still greater usefulness. Well the call of names proceeded. Each one at the announcement of his or her name, rose and either by his own or her own words or by Scripture responded. Letters from absentees were mingled with the responses in person. The singing of a verse occasionally enlivened the service. I forgot to say that Reporter read the Scripture and led in prayer. Dr. Kempton and Rev. Alfred Chipman and Mrs. Chipman and others addressed the assembly. The tide came in gradually higher and higher as the afternoon wore away. By and by the darkness came and the first course of the spiritual feast came to an end. The doors were then opened into the commodious school-room; and behold, there were tables all prepared for the three hundred more or fewer present. In due time this material course, sandwiched between two spiritual courses was finished. Thus followed the evening service—more roll-calling, responses and letters followed. The choir caught the inspiration as the inflowing tide of joy and fellowship increased. The singing was made the channel through which the hearts of the large congregation found expression of their communion and fellowship, only a little below that enjoyed by those who have it in perfection. The old hymns and tunes especially must have carried the senior souls back to the good old days of the blessed past. On and on the service drifted. The pastor at the head, and his first lieutenant at his side, conducted this first roll-call of the grand old church without a hitch or stumble. Plans had been well laid, and they were just as well executed.

At half past eight Reporter was called up for a sketch of the history of the church. His address was as follows:

It is a great privilege to be in this feast of fat things, of wine on the lees, well ripened. Wonderful phenomena! What zeal, what union, what fellowship, what purpose, what an uplifting! How divine, how sweet the joy. Men and women of all ages, and little boys and girls of one heart and one mind. From two o'clock in the afternoon until half past eight in the evening they have been on the high places of intense fellowship and pleasure. Had a stranger dropped in who knew nothing of the church and its history, his verdict would be, this is no Joush-goud production—A madroom comes in a night, but the causes of this effect, this grand session, must be found far in the past. Many streams must be found, tributary to this river of Christian blessedness. Nor would the stranger be wrong. Look back, said Reporter, 146 years last September—Look abroad and around the semi-circle of this Basin of Minas. Smoke and flames are going up to the sky. When the darkness comes down the heavens are lurid with the burning homes of the people of all this land from Habitant to Palmonth. All the men, women and children, old and young, are in these British transports riding at anchor at the mouth of the Gaspareaux; and the walls of the Acadian French ring out on the night air as they see their homes and churches in flames. The transports weigh anchors and away they go out around old Blomidon to scatter their human freight all along the American coast from Maine to Georgia.

After the homes and temples of God have gone up in smoke and flame and the Acadians are away on the sea in the crowded holds of the ships, the domestic animals and fowls in dumb amazement have their part of the tragedy. Horses, cattle, sheep, fowls and swine are the prey of adventurers by land and sea. Those, not captured, starve to death, and find their graves in the snows of the winter their approaching. Five summers and winters came and went, and over this once happy Acadia, the land of Evangeline, neither the voice of an Acadian nor that of Acadian's fow! or brute was heard. Beasts and birds of prey from the forest returned to their haunts, from which they had been driven by the fathers of the expatriated Acadians.

Birds built their nests undisturbed in the Acadian orchards, and the wild beasts fed upon their apples. The sea, too, chafed and lashed the dykes, and retook the marshes of which it had been robbed by the Acadian spade.

The red Indians wandered over the ashes of homes where once they had received raiment and food; and remembered with sighs faces to be seen no more, and voices to be heard no more.

At the end of the five years, New England Puritans and thin imported animals came and took possession of the land. For five years after arriving, they had no minister of their own faith. But in the third year the Rev. Ebenezer Moulton, ancestor of his MacMaster of Toronto, came among them. A revival was the result, and immersion of converts, for he was a Baptist. At Horton he formed a mixed church—members, Baptist and Pevdo-Baptist. A graduate of Yale, Bemiah Phelps, in response to a pathetic appeal to a Connecticut Association at last, came over to help these Puritan Congregationalists in their new homes. Then they began to feel less homesick. Long sermons and a college bred clergy-

man meant much to these pioneers in the wilderness. Ten years after Phelps came, Henry Alline, burning with a sunlight zeal, just from the plough-tail, the axe and hoe handle, appeared in the midst of these quiet Puritans. Religiously dead, cried the flaming evangelist, minister dead, church members dead! He had a following, of course he had. A meeting was called at the house of Simon Fitch in July, 1778 a reformed Congregational church was organized. Jaw-bone-corner, Hamilton's corner now, was their head quarters. A new light meeting house went up, and the old lights and the new lights pitted themselves against each other. Be careless of ordinances and forms, said Alline, sprinkle, pour, or immerse for baptism, or have no baptism, as you like. Get religion, get Christ in your hearts, get the new birth, get salvation, was the burden of this voice in the wilderness. Newlightism sang and sang. In eight years the evangelist was with Christ whom he loved; and served with zeal so great, that it consumed him. But Newlightism had been there before Alline. Ah, said the Newlightist, who went to their Bibles, believers were baptized, immersed in the name of the Trinity. We must obey. All right said Alline. All right said John Payzant who came next. All right said Edward Manning who followed Payzant. By the end of the century, 76 had been immersed and 40 or more held to their infant baptism. Alline, Payzant and Manning sprinkled or immersed just according to the request of the candidate.

Mr. Hatt had called the roll of the 370 of today. Reporter, in his address, called the roll of the members who had been immersed 100 years ago. It was not a Baptist church then but a Newlight Congregational church with a majority of its members holding Baptist doctrines.

Among the names of the immersed of 100 years ago, called over by Reporter, were Dewey, Bigelow, Harris, Randall, Eaton. (One hundred years ago there were four Eatons; Mr. Hatt called out fifty-six Eatons. Good for the Eatons.) Campbell Manning, Dunham, Sandford, Loomer, Chase, Bentley, Barney, Clark, Chipman, Skinner, Brown, Palmeter, Beckwith, Sweet, Bligh, Coffin, Pineo, Cogswell, Richards, Owen, Rear, Godfrey, Dickie, Whalen, Welch, Graham, DeWolfe, Power, Newcomb, Kinsman, Woodworth, West, McDonald, and Elizabeth Tapper. The Rands, the Cleavelands, the Strongs, the Welles, Parsons, the Alidines, the Fieldings, the Foxes, the Harringtons, the Elders, the Shaws and a number of names the same as those in the Baptist list, still held to their infant baptism. Reporter's roll-call took less time than that by the pastor, for there was none present to respond. They were in the church above.

In 1798 the pastor, Edward Manning said, while looking upon Rev. T. H. Chipman immersing some candidates for him, "I will never baptize another babe."

Immediately after this in 1798 he went to Annapolis and T. H. Chipman immersed him. Mr. Chipman a companion of Alline, was immersed in 1779; Joseph Dimock later, James Manning, in 1797, Harris Harding followed in 1800.

From the time he was immersed until 1807 when a Baptist church was formed at Cornwallis, Edward Manning had his hands full in his attempts to keep these contrary beliefs in harmony. The longer he tried, the less his success. Finally in 1807 he and seven or eight others formed a Baptist church and later he was ordained its pastor. But when he first organized this church sixty of the immersed would not follow him. John Pineo led those who refused to follow. But Mr. Manning was strong in the Lord. When the year 1800 came he had 124 members; but the opposing party was much scattered and discouraged. The following is the succession of pastors of this people from the coming of the Phelps:—Bemiah Phelps, Aaron Bancroft, father of the historian, Henry Alline from 1777 to 1794; but he was on missions nearly all the time. John Payzant from 1786 to 1794. Edward Manning from 1795 to 1831, A. S. Hunt from 1846 to 1867—five years co-pastorate, S. B. Kempton from 1868 to 1893, C. H. Martell from 1894 to 1901 and D. E. Hatt now beginning.

Here said Reporter, originated the Association. First session in 1797, in 1798 second session, in 1799 third session, all held in Cornwallis. This Association was called The Baptist and Congregational Association. At Lower Granville in 1800, the name, Congregational, was dropped, and Baptist retained. But the churches, except at Halifax and Wolfville, were composed of both immersed and sprinkled members. Baptists and Pevdo-Baptists. In 1819, here in Cornwallis, the Association became exclusively Baptist in practice. The history of the church had been unique and phenomenal. The present church was a living example of the soundness of the doctrine of evolution, an axiom at first an oak now. The New Testament principle survived. It was the fittest. By a constant assertion of itself, trammels and other extraneous bonds had been broken and thrown off, and now Baptist doctrine and practice had elbow room, a fine field and good air. The present is a legitimate outcome of a grand past. What shall the future be? Responsibilities for 150 years were now on the hearts and shoulders of the present generation. Church and pastor were congratulated for being the inheritors of such a history—a history charged to the full with power and inspiration. Nor was the end yet. Let each succeeding generation be true to its past, and to its Lord and Master, and centuries after this the past will be still more grand and glorious; and the then future will be more bright and more glorious even like the moon's path of light on the bosom of a glassy sea.

An hour went by; and it was nine thirty by the clock. And still the house was hushed and that sea of upturned faces seemed desirous to hear more. The people can hear no more so thought Reporter and so thought the pastor and so he said. But both he and Reporter were mistaken. Dr. Kempton was bursting with reminiscence; and thus heavenly manna. He came to his feet and not a seat was vacated. On and on he went. He told the people how much the old Cornwallis church had done in the past for temperance, Foreign and Home Missions and the schools at Horton. He blessed the church and the pastor gave it back in full measure. Come, said the young pastor to the expatriate, as often as you can. We want to see you and hear you. Now it is ten o'clock and still the people were reluctant to leave the house of God—the gates of heaven. Seven candidates await baptism. The church is in full tide, united, grand and strong. May it remain so. REPORTER.

## Messenger and Visitor

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### Be Brave Enough to Accept Defeat.

A very great and influential word in the eyes of the present generation is "Success." The man who "gets there"—who "gets there with both feet"—that is, the man whose leap does not leave him in the ditch of failure or upon the crumbling edge of uncertain attainment, but lands him distinctly and certainly upon the broad platform of an assured success, that is the man to whom the world takes off its hat. Such a man receives recognition according to the world's estimate of the value of the success attained. "Recognition" is another of those masterful words which dominate the world and tyrannize over men's souls. It is so closely akin to success that it is hard to make a distinction between them. Recognition is to success what the fragrance of the rose is to the flower itself, or, shall we say, it is the throne to which success is the final step. Why does a man strive to be rich or to develop high intellectual power or to accomplish some extraordinary thing? Not generally for the sake merely of the sense of possession, or of intellectual power, or of extraordinary achievement, but because the possessions and positions so secured mean to those who hold them recognition as being men of importance and influence among their fellows.

It should be freely admitted that it is not an illegitimate or unwholesome thing that the ideas of success and of recognition should exercise a powerful influence over the minds of men. Naturally, if a man undertakes to do a thing, he will wish to succeed in it, and if the thing is right and important, he is to be praised for putting forth the most strenuous efforts for its accomplishment. And if a man shall succeed in achieving a good and important undertaking, he will be something less than human if he do not desire and value from his fellow men a generous recognition of his achievement.

But the success for which Christian men and women must strive is not always a thing revealed and enthroned in the eyes of the world. Success in the Christian sense may very often spell failure in the world's language, and *vice versa*. The success which the world so incessantly praises and worships is no criterion of the noblest manhood. If our ears were anointed that we might hear aright, some of the paeans which ascribe honor and glory and victory to the successful man would be changed to dirges over the mighty fallen—over men of heroic mould gone down in that conflict on which hangs things of infinite moment.

Frequently it requires a truer and larger manhood to accept a defeat than to achieve a victory, speaking of defeat and victory, that is, from the world's point of view. In business, a Christian doubtless may sometimes find it necessary to choose between comparative poverty with a clear conscience, and wealth, achieved by means which by no ingenuity could be harmonized with the law of Christ. The man who in business is brave enough to accept poverty for Christ's sake achieves no access in the eyes of the world, but his tested and proved Christian manhood is for him a treasure worth more than millions won at the expense of his fellowship with Christ.

A similar choice frequently becomes necessary between living the life which allegiance to Christ and faithfulness to Christian duty call for, and the attainment of that position in society which receives recognition from the world. Many a Christian might secure that social standing which the world recognizes as success, but the price of such recognition may be one which no Christian can afford to pay. It is surely a braver and stronger manhood and womanhood that is willing to be classed among the

social failures, for the sake of abiding in the fellowship of Christ. Was it braver and better for Moses to suffer reproach with Israel than to reign with Egypt? As surely is it braver and better to suffer social defeat with Christ today than to be recognized as the lords and queens of a godless society. Alas for the church and for the world too, that so much of what would call itself Christian manhood and womanhood today fails to stand this test of nobility.

And if we pass to the sphere of politics, there again it is to be found that success is too often purchased at the cost of things which a man can least of all afford to part with, and the surrender of which must be to Christian manhood a matter of irreparable loss and shame. What shall it profit a Christian man to gain some political success, if the price to be paid includes the surrender of a good conscience and conscious fellowship with Jesus Christ? The great battles which we hear about in connection with our political life are fought on the hustings, at the polls, on the floors of Parliament,—but the real battles are those which we do not hear about, which are fought out in the hearts of the men who engage in this political strife. "I can win this fight," soliloquizes the politician, "but to do so I must not be scrupulous as to means and methods. I must use the same kind of weapons as are used against me. These weapons, it is true, are forged by the devil, but the devil in this case holds the key to success." Here we are then at the point where the battle is decided, here victory is won or lost. This is just the point to which many a politician—and many a man who is not a politician—comes. The question is shall he make an alliance with Satan and win, or shall he stand for truth, and in his integrity suffer defeat?

The multitude will shout its acclamations to the victor, it will bow and pay its homage to the successful man without much question, for the most part, as to the methods and the partnership by which his triumph was made possible. But shall there not be found some saving remnant of people who have eyes to recognize and lips to bless the men who have that rare quality of manhood which enables them to accept failure in a good cause and to endure defeat with a serene mind for the sake of those things for which Jesus Christ accepted the condemnation of Pilate's judgment seat and the Cross of Calvary? For it is out of the darkness of such defeat that the glory of eternal victory shines.

### Editorial Notes.

—The Roll Call of the Canard church, with its reminiscent and historical features, of which Reporter writes in another column, would doubtless be an occasion of special interest.

—Christmas is coming, it is very near now, and many of our friends are planning how they may make the day and the season the happiest possible. We most heartily wish them all success in that undertaking. May they all be as happy as happy can be. But we suspect that if notes are honestly compared after Christmas is over, it will be found that those who have got the most enjoyment out of Christmas are those who have tried most unselfishly to make others happy.

—This is the time of year when many persons are considering the question of presents. What shall I give and to whom? We beg to suggest that there are many persons to whom a subscription to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR would be a most welcome and valuable present, repeating itself fifty-two times in the year. There are some of the boys and girls who are far away, to whom it would seem like a letter from home to get the paper week by week, and it would help to keep them in sympathy with things that it is important they should not forget. And there are some of the families connected with the churches, who do not feel quite able to take the paper, but to whom its weekly visits would be a great comfort and blessing.

—The International Sunday School Lessons for the first half of 1902 will traverse the first part of the book of The Acts of the Apostles. They will have to do with Apostolic Christianity in its beginnings, and the planting of the first Christian churches in Judea, Syria, Asia Minor and Macedonia. This series of lessons should be rich in instruction and inspiration for those who earnestly study them. They should lead to the consideration of the power which is at the heart of Christianity, the agencies by which the faith in Christ was propagated at the first, the doctrines which the apostles preached, the methods they employed, the manner of life they lived and the character of the religious communities which they organized. Our pastors can perhaps scarcely do

better for their people than to devote themselves for the next six months to as thorough a study as possible of that part of the New Testament which is covered by these lessons. They would certainly find in such study material and inspiration for the best preaching of which they are capable.

—The news of the death of Rev. Job Shenton, Methodist minister at Fairville, came as a painful shock to his many friends in St. John and vicinity, and would be received with deep regret by a much larger circle, for Mr. Shenton was well known throughout the Maritime Provinces. Death came very suddenly on Wednesday last. Mr. Shenton generally enjoyed good health, and on the morning of his death was apparently as well as usual. He had been about town during the morning, coming home about noon. He had taken his seat with Mrs. Shenton at the dining table and had just asked the blessing on the meal, when, in an instant and without warning, the fatal blow fell, and he was gone. Mr. Shenton was a man highly respected for his worth and work in his own denomination and by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. He was a good preacher, a wise and painstaking pastor, a man whose judgment in the councils of his denomination was highly valued, and one who took an active interest in moral reforms. Mr. Shenton was of English birth, but came to this country as a lad, and though he was only 61 years of age when he died, he had given the long period of forty years faithful service in the ministry.

—On Saturday evening last our highly esteemed contemporary and neighbor, the St. John Globe, celebrated the completion of forty years of forceful and fruitful life as an evening paper, by sending out an issue of forty-two pages, containing, in addition to the abundant material usually to be found in its Saturday evening edition, a number of articles of an historical and reminiscent character, written by men acquainted with the paper and with the life of which it has been a part and a moulding influence. During all these years Senator Ellis, the present editor-in-chief, has had editorial connection with the Globe, and is, we suppose, fairly entitled to recognition as the Nestor of journalism in these Provinces, if not in all Canada. For careful and skilful editing, for the moderation, fairness and ability of its editorial writings, for the character of its literary department, for newsiness and variety, and the general excellence of its makeup, The Globe easily stands in the front rank of Canadian dailies. We cordially congratulate Senator Ellis and the gentlemen associated with him in journalistic work on the largeness of the success attained by them. We are pleased to note that the good will toward Mr. Ellis of those connected with the mechanical department of the paper and those also connected with its management and editorial department, has found expression in valuable tokens of regard which will doubtless be cherished by him as souvenirs of this most interesting anniversary.

### "From Under the Avalanche."

DEAR EDITOR—I have read that in the mountains of Switzerland, a single word is sometimes sufficient to precipitate an avalanche. I can easily believe it since my words on the Fatherhood of God have brought down "the awful avalanche" of condemnation from the towering heights of biblical scholarship and theological wisdom. I should feel greatly flattered (I hope the type will not say flattened) by the event, and there is a strong temptation to remain silent and pretend to be "crushed." But since that might look as though the way I have taken is a fatal one, to the discouragement of other travellers, I must try my pick and shovel upon this mass of—beautiful snow—that has fallen on my head.

I find the snow from Mt. Saunders a somewhat familiar article. It is a soft and fleecy fall, coming down like wool. He again gently urges me to write on the fatherhood of the devil. But in my first reply to him I stated my view on that matter, and am content to leave a further development of demonology to the worthy doctor. Upon "Sonship" in its various senses, I think I may claim to have already written fairly explicitly and comprehensively.

I beg your pardon, Mr. Editor, for making any reference to the unknown "S." But I judge from his contribution that he is a very recent upheaval of the theological stratum and might feel offended if passed over in silence. "S." cheerfully concedes "that as begetter of both body and spirit God is rightly called Father of all men." But he then as "cheerfully" proceeds to argue against his own concession. God's fatherhood is "not identical with his love," he says. "There must be harmony in purpose and spirit with one who is called child." What, then, becomes of his cheerful concession? After "S." has been duly chastised by Dr. Saunders for conceding the whole point under discussion, I commend him to some quiet nook for reflection upon the cheerful innocence with which he stultifies himself.

But that was indeed a far-thundering "avalanche" which dropped from the massive brow of Mt. Bynon. Yes, it is somewhat difficult, but more distasteful than

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difficult, to "dig out from under" this which he has cast upon me. This "avalanche" has scraped the mountain bare to the ribs and dumped the whole rake-off upon my devoted head. But I, too, must be "cheerful."

I think all careful readers of what I have written will grant me that I have insisted as strenuously as Bro. Bynon does upon the necessity of the New Birth. I find nothing in the Fatherhood of God which precludes this necessity, but rather a loving concern for men which provides for this necessity. Bro. Bynon does me great injustice—unwittingly I am sure—by misrepresenting me in this matter. As a consequence, his array of Scripture is proof of the necessity of the New Birth, and the security of the believer, while it looks impressive, is entirely aside from the point under discussion. I believe these things as firmly as he does, and preach them with all my might.

But now behold how he bowls over all my arguments! He quotes my words "God is father of all men through his creation of man in his own image and likeness." To which he replies, "But God created the hog and the dog; how ridiculous to argue because God is Creator he is therefore Father." One can only patiently answer that God did not create "the hog and dog" in His own image and likeness, though it gives one the cold shivers to be compelled to write it down for the instruction of a preacher of God's gospel.

Referring to my use of the statement that God is "Father of spirits," he says, "Notice the absurdity of such reasoning; with equal consistency we may say, God is a spirit, devils are spirits, therefore God is the father of devils." And suppose we grant it, what then? I wonder where these brethren would land if they traced back the history of the Devil to his creation. If the devil as a lost spirit is a lost son, it only shows how low, in the course of countless ages of downward tendency, a prodigal son of God may sink. It may also serve to set forth the righteousness of God's judgment, in consigning the finally impenitent human soul to the punishment "prepared for the devil and his angels."

But getting away from hogs and dogs and devils, Bro. B next objects to my contention that "if God is father to the Son of Man, He is Man's Father." "Try an example of like reasoning," he says "The Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sin, therefore sons of men have power to forgive sin, and Rome is right, priests can absolve." And he calls that "like reasoning." It is pathetic. Bro. B. asks if I can accept Romanism? Well, hardly. But if I put confidence in "like reasoning" with him, I should be compelled to subscribe to at least one popish dogma. For look! Bro. B. teaches, I hope, that Christ's Sonship is the basis of the believer's sonship. He would say, because God is father to the Son of Man he is father to the Spiritual brethren of the Son of Man. But suppose, one cries, "how ridiculous! Try an example of like reasoning! The Son of Man has power on earth to forgive sin, therefore the Spiritual brethren of the Son of Man have equal power." That would be "like reasoning" with him, but it would be very foolish reasoning. I think Rome would be ashamed of it. No Jesuit ever palmed off the like of that for argument.

I will not tax the patience of readers with a defence of my interpretation of the parable of the Prodigal Son. Bro. B. accuses me of pressing it "on all fours," making it run like "the hog and the dog," I suppose. Ah well, I must fall back upon the learned "dictum" of friend "S," "Asseveration is not proof, often not evidence."

A large part of Bro. B.'s letter is written to show that a "universal Fatherhood compels Arminianism." By "like reasoning" he found it to compel Romanism. But let me call attention once more to the fact that the Scriptures he quotes in this connection are all in support of the security of the regenerate, and contain no reference whatever to the prodigal Sons of the Father's family. We agree upon this, there are no regenerate Sons of God in hell, nor ever shall be. As to the "beautiful world with a cloudless future," that was the good doctor's phrase not mine. In quoting it, I claimed that those who receive the grace of God unto salvation do find here a beautiful world, while they face a cloudless future. If, however, I believed with brother Bynon that unregenerate men are to be classed with "the hog and the dog" I should find this a most unbeautiful world. But my Bro. B. may find in that belief some intimation of a cloudless future. For the smoke of the torment of "the hog and the dog," bad hog and bad dog though they may be, will not ascend forever and ever. There would come then a cloudless time after "hog and dog" should be no more.

In his closing paragraph my brother quotes the Apostle Paul as teaching that in his day "the whole family of God were in heaven and earth," (Eph 3: 5-15) He argues from this that no child of God can ever "finally make his bed in hell." Perhaps Bro. B. would say, like the good sister who objected to the revision of the Scriptures, that "the English spoken by the Apostles is good enough for him." But for any who may care to know what the Apostle would have written had he used the English language, I would call attention to the true translation, as indicated in the margin of the revised version. In English the Apostle would have written thus: "For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father, from whom every fatherhood in heaven and on earth is named." Bro. Bynon must surrender that passage to me. So far from serving his purpose, it is strong in support of God's fatherhood toward the whole human race.

I repeat what I have contended for all through this discussion. God is father of man as man, loving him as a father loves an erring child. He seeks to win him to His fellowship and favor. In bringing thus won to God the soul of man experiences the New Birth and the man becomes a child of God in a new and nobler sense than he was before. God also becomes his father according to this new creation, in an unspeakably richer and sweeter relation than before—his father in a fatherhood that assures eternal salvation.

I think I have now followed this discussion as far as it is profitable. So far as I am concerned, unless compelled by further developments, it shall terminate here.

But permit me in closing to say that I am reminded of the stone wall built by a settler out west. A neighbor, seeking to discomfit the builder said, "wait till one of our cyclones strikes your wall; it will overturn it quick as wink." "All right," replied the builder, "that wall is two feet high and three feet thick. When it is overturned it will stand a foot higher than before."

The "cyclone" has struck my wall. But if the wall has been overturned, I have the satisfaction of knowing that it stands higher than before.

To Dr. Saunders whom I have long loved, to "S" whom I appreciate for his cheerfulness, and to my brother Bynon whom I admire for his zeal and good intentions, and to all who have cared to read what I have written, I sincerely wish a Happy Christmas! The erst-while "pro tem," J. D. FREEMAN.

Kansas Letter.

Sunny Kansas has had its first fall of snow for the season. On the morning of Dec. 5th we awoke to find the earth, houses and trees clothed in whiteness, looking like fairyland or Canada. Alas, in one short half day all had disappeared! The fall has been remarkably mild and open. This is a great blessing to the farmers and stockmen, for owing to the long drought of the summer all kinds of feed for stock are scarce and expensive. The late rains coming in August and September, wrought veritable miracles—the fields were clothed in green, fruit was so fine and abundant as to surprise even the old Kansans accustomed to surprises, and even the corn yielded a fair crop. But the pride of Kansas this year has been her wheat crop—90,000,000 bushels. In this we have surpassed all the states. So in spite of the severe drought, which visited our state as well as half a dozen states adjacent, nature has still been bountiful.

In Baptist affairs progress is manifest on every hand. This fall has been a season of revivals. From very many of the churches come cheering reports of the outpouring of the divine blessing. The Baptist churches of this region do not look with much favor upon large union meetings: our work is generally done in a quiet way in the church and by the church, led by the pastor with a brother pastor or evangelist to assist him. It has been my pleasure almost every year to assist in at least one such meeting. This fall I spent two weeks in Howard, Elk county. Here is a noble band of Baptists, occupying a beautiful stone church building, and thoroughly organized for work under the leadership of Rev. J. C. Richardson, a graduate of Rochester Seminary in 1900. The two weeks spent with this people was one of the most delightful experiences I ever enjoyed.

Our State Convention was held in October in Kansas City, Kansas, which though a separate municipality is practically one with Kansas City, Mo. The state line is obliterated by continuous rows of buildings. The only thing to remind you that you are passing from one city to another, from one state to another, is the appearance of open saloons on the Missouri side. The two Kansas cities have a population of about 160,000 and 60,000 respectively, and both are growing very rapidly. The development of the west and southwest, notably of Oklahoma, is bringing a vast amount of business to this commercial and manufacturing centre. "Kansas City, U. S. A.," as the united cities are commonly designated, is surely destined to be one of the great cities of this continent.

A new Baptist enterprise is "The Kansas City Baptist Theological Seminary." A number of the leading brethren of this city, believing that the west needs a theological school, and that Kansas City is an ideal place for such an institution, have taken steps looking to the founding of a new seminary. A building has already been secured almost in the heart of Kansas City, Kans. It is a magnificent residence, built a few years ago at a cost of \$40,000, and stands in the centre of a whole block of land. It is on an eminence overlooking the entire city. It is an ideal location for such a school. This desirable property has been secured at a cost of about \$12,000, which has been almost entirely paid. The board of control includes prominent brethren of both Missouri and Kansas. Great interest in the new enterprise is being shown in neighboring states, especially Nebraska, Colorado and Oklahoma. At present probably the majority of theological students from this region go to Rochester and Louisville—for some reason the Chicago Divinity School is not in very high favor. It is inevitable that in time the west must have such an institution, and the promoters of the present movement believe that the time has come and that the best location has been secured. The plan is to have a summer school next summer, and then to begin regular work in the fall. No president or professors have yet been appointed.

We have a goodly number of Canadians in the Baptist ministry of this State. From Ontario there are Rev. W. R. Wood, pastor at Ottawa of our largest church; Rev. R. P. Stephenson, now a veteran among us, pastor at McLouth; and Rev. Edwin Selden, pastor at Emporia, the seat of our great State Normal School. Bro. Selden, it is reported, has just resigned to go to Highland Park, a suburb of Chicago. Besides these there is Rev. H. G. Fraser, who has held several pastorates in the State, and is now doing evangelistic work. Another strong addition to our list of hosts from Ontario is Prof. H. L. McNeill of Washburn College, Topeka, who is an active member of the first Baptist church of this city. The Maritime Provinces are represented by Rev. E. C. Baker of Marshall Centre, Rev. Matthew Francis of Council Grove, Rev. W. H. McLeod of Hutchinson, and your scribe. We have just lost another "Bluenose" by the removal of Rev. B. H. Moore from Arkansas City to Carthage, Mo. Bro. Moore is a Truro boy, and while he was with us we had, together with Bro. Francis from Stewiacke and myself, a contingent of three from Colchester County, Nova Scotia. Rev. W. H. McLeod, who succeeded Rev. A. C. Archibald at Hutchinson, is winning golden opinions by his excellent work.

W. B. HUTCHINSON.

North Church, Topeka, Kan., December 7.

New Books

DEBORAH: A TALE OF THE TIMES OF JUDAS MACCABEUS. by James M. Ludlow.

Of this book the Booklover's Library says: "The story is clear, dignified, informing. It is full of the color that characterizes, the light and shade that emphasize and the movement that awakens expectancy and holds the interest. The conscientious limning of historical personages as well as of historical events, in graphic and often felicitous phrasing, alone give the book a place among the historical novels that have a strong claim for permanency." The historical element in the book is prominent and is not sacrificed to the interest of the story. The characters are in part historical and in part creations of the imagination, but though the portraits are drawn with artistic talent, they are made to appear in proper historic perspective. The book is interesting as a study of individual types and as a picture of love and devotion to high ideals seen in a dark background of base passions and merciless ambitions. It is still more valuable for the light it throws upon the history of Palestine at a time when the little Jewish commonwealth seemed likely to be crushed to atoms in the swirl of the world forces that raged around her. It is a good and wholesome book, full of interest as a romance, valuable as history and entirely clean and elevating in character. — Published by Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto. Price \$1.50 net.

SCOUTING FOR BULLER; By Herbert Haynes, Author of "A Captain of Irregulars," etc.

This book is a story of adventure rather than history, but the author has very closely followed the course of events as they actually occurred from the time of the Boer invasion of Natal until, by the persistence of Buller and the advance of Roberts on Pretoria, the enemy was forced to withdraw from the colony, and the reader knows not where to draw the line between the romance and the history so skillfully interwoven in the story. The narrator is supposed to be a young Transvaalian of English parentage but with intimate friends among the Boers, who, forced when the war broke out to leave his home and farm, makes his way to Dundee just in time to witness the battle in which the Boers were worsted and General Symon receives a mortal wound. The young man joins "Barker's Scouts," and from that time on is in the thick of most of the fighting that goes on in Natal until Ladysmith is finally relieved and the Boers are forced back into the Transvaal. We do not know whether or not the author was an eye witness of any of the events which he describes, but the story is evidently based upon an intimate knowledge of the events of the war and the geography of the country. The book is one of thrilling interest. Before the eyes of the reader the campaign in Natal is made to pass in swift and graphic review. The story that the dispatches had told from week to week as the war went on, is here told in a continuous narrative with graphic power. Again one sees the fights at Dundee, Glencoe and Elandsalaagte, the retirement upon Ladysmith; the long and brave resistance of Gen. White and his army; Buller's long and discouraging fight for the relief of White; Colenso, the crossing and recrossing of the Tugela, Spion Kop and the finally successful, though terrible expensive, advance to the relief of Ladysmith. And then the ending of the Natal campaign as the thunder-cloud of war rolls away over the mountains northward and westward. The book is attractively bound, and will make a very welcome Christmas present for any young Britisher.

Published by Thomas Nelson and Sons, London and New York; The Copp, Clark Company, Toronto handle the book in Canada. Price \$1.50.

There was, perhaps, nothing that contributed more to the success of Du Maurier's "Trilby" than the word-pictures he gave of the Latin Quarter in Paris idealized. And now comes a new book, "The Real Latin Quarter," in which the author, F. Berkeley Smith, presents in a breezy and delightful facetious manner, glimpses of the habits and the decidedly unconventional life that is lived in that renowned centre of Bohemia.

## \* \* The Story Page \* \*

### In the Chamber of Peace.

It was a hot summer afternoon. The birds were singing, bees humming, and the harvesters were at work in the fields. Mrs. Randolph heard the birds, the bees, and the harvesters, and there was a smile on her sweet, fair face as she listened. She felt at peace with all the world as she sat knitting a fleecy shawl under the shade of a climbing rose running over the pleasant piazza. As far as her eyes could see, everything was fresh and clear and beautiful.

Before her spread the garden, patterned after one over the seas in an old Holland home. It had beds of camomile, mint, and thyme, and rings of gay flowers. There were squares of lavender and berries and fruit trees. There was soft, smooth grass, and the songs of birds. Wild roses climbed over the fence. Along the east side picket fence there was a thick growth of white lilacs. Beside the west side fence the purple lilacs flourished and towered aloft like brave sentinels. There was a great bed of portulacas in shades of yellow and red, from very light to very dark, with a sprinkling of snowy white. There were great cabbage roses, purple black heart's ease, and sweet williams, and over the lattice climbed a honeysuckle, where humming birds were hunting for fragrant sweets. Gay butterflies danced in and out among the "green things growing." Over head there were beautiful fleecy white clouds on the glorious blue of the sky, and down through the tree branches came the radiant sunshine.

Into this Eden crept a homeless waif from the city slums. He opened the west side gate softly and stole along behind the purple lilacs. His bare, bleeding feet made no sound, his tortured soul no cry. He was hungry to the verge of starvation, but his weariness was greater than his hunger, for he was very near to the valley of the shadow. He lay down upon the soft fragrant sod with a sigh of relief. He stretched out his tired legs and threw up his grimy hands over his tangled head with a soft exclamation that was more like rapture than anything else. The horror of his past life was behind him; he was under the shelter of the purple lilacs on the softest bed he had ever rested on since he could remember. He was in a half-apathetic state, not realizing just at present his own misery. His hunger at that moment was not so much a longing for food as it was a dull weight pressing him down. He was too tired to think about anything. It did not occur to him that he might be discovered in his retreat and be punished for trespassing. Even if he had thought of it, it would not have disturbed him; for, although he had his share of curses and blows, he could bear more, if he could only rest first.

Rest, rest, rest! That was what he craved, and he had it now, almost as soon as he stretched himself on the grass. The birds sang to him, but he did not know it. The butterflies flitted over him and the purple lilacs fanned him with their fragrant breath. And the sweet summer day wore on. The harvesters had long since finished their day's work, and yet the tired boy slept on. He had not moved; his upturned face was as quiet, seemingly, as if carved.

Mrs. Randolph had had her supper and was lying in a while in the sitting-room. The red rays of the setting sun flooded the room with its glory, illuminating the pictures in their dull gold frames and carved furniture and the fine damask hangings. Later she went out again on the piazza. All nature was bathed in ineffable beauty. After the rose and the purple and gold of a glorious sunset had come the illumination of the moon, the land silvering, the water shimmering and dancing under its touch. From the opposite banks the high hills were reflected in the peaceful waters of the beautiful river. There was the gurgle of splashing water as it flowed from the hillside into the brooks, and the sleepy chirp of a belated bird.

Every pleasant night Mrs. Randolph took a walk around the garden. It made her sleep restfully, she said, to say good-night to the flowers. She walked down the garden path slowly on the east, returning on the west side, near the purple lilacs. As she was passing the third lilac tree, she stopped suddenly, a slight exclamation of fear escaping her. What was that back of the tree? She was not sure, for it lay in the shadow; but presently a voice said:

"Don't be afraid, ma'am; I meant no harm. I only came in to rest awhile, and I'll move right on."

The boy got up slowly, for every joint was stiff and aching. Whatever else he was, he was no coward. He could have sneaked off behind the lilacs, but instead he came out upon the gravel walk under the light of the moon. How pale and thin and sorrowful he looked! There were many lights and shadows in Mrs. Randolph's face, which was now inexpressibly lovely, with its looks of womanly tenderness and compassion. She had never before seen a face like that one before her. There were so many things written on it—pain, sorrow, unutterable weariness were some of these, but not all. There was a

and yet there was a longing in his gray eyes that stirred Mrs. Randolph's soul.

"I'm not afraid of you," she told him, gently. "I believe what you say, that you meant no harm; that you only wanted to rest awhile. A sweet place, too, to rest, under the lilacs; but I think I can find you a softer bed," with a winsome smile, "come!"

But he hesitated. Much as he was in need of favors, he did not know how to accept them.

"I'd better be goin', ma'am," he stammered, not accustomed to kindly words and wondering why she talked to him as if he were somebody. He started to go, but staggered from weakness. She reached out her hand and took his arm, as if to steady him.

"No laddie, don't go to-night. You must rest yourself before you leave me."

He suffered himself to be led along, a great wonder taking possession of his thoughts. He could not realize that any one in the wide, wide world cared to have him rest—he, a wretched, homeless waif.

As for Mrs. Randolph, her thoughts were busy, too, with a great compassion. Her hold upon the boy's arm revealed its emaciation, making her heart ache.

A side gate opened and shut, and there stood a man. The boy shivered nervously; the man would probably horsewhip him, was what he thought.

"David," said Mrs. Randolph, "we have a stranger within our gates. He is sick, faint and weary. I give him to your kindly care. See that he has whatever he needs."

David was the gardener—a man of few words, but kind, honest and faithful.

"I'll do my best, ma'am," he answered, taking the boy in his care.

The latter turned and looked at Mrs. Randolph with a look that moved her to tears. She responded instantly by taking his grimy hand within her own.

"Good-night, laddie," she said tenderly, "and God bless you!"

David showed no surprise; he was used to his mistress' way. He led the boy around the house.

"I ain't nobody," said the waif, wonderingly. "What makes her so good to me?"

David laughed softly.

"She's good to everybody and everything," he answered. "She's the Lord's child, if ever there was one."

"I never met one before," said the boy.

It was into a clean little chamber over the carriage-house that David took the boy. He saw that the waif was about worn out and could endure little more; still he was so dirty that he ventured to put him into a bath-tub as the first number on the programme. He washed him from head to feet and then robed him in one of his own night shirts, in which he was nearly lost. Then he put him in a soft, clean bed, and left him. The boy's eyes darkened and then filled with tears.

"Is this Billy Hawkes?" he said to himself. "Is it? How strange to be in a soft bed! How strange to be clean and have one's clothes off!"

He had no remembrance of having ever been really clean before or of having been in bed. And such a bed, with soft feather pillows and dainty coverings.

David returned soon with a dish of hot soup and crackers and a bowl of creamy milk.

"My room is next to yours," he said. "If you should need me in the night, rap on the wall. Good-night!" He left the boy, knowing of his hunger and thinking he would enjoy his food better alone.

Billy Hawkes ate and drank, and then fell asleep as quietly as a babe upon its mother's bosom.

The moonbeams stole into the window and rested upon his pale face, lighting it up to a weird beauty. He slept until morning. At dawn a bird flew to his window-sill and awoke him with a sweet song. The breath of roses came to him. An illuminated text hung over the door. It read: "The peace that passeth understanding."

A smile broke over his face, making it radiant. He folded his thin hands together rapturously.

"She asked God to bless me," he thought, "and he has. This must be the chamber of peace."—Ernest Gilmore, in Christian Intelligencer.

### \* \* \* \* \*

### "Come let us Live With the Children."

A Christmas Story.

The fire burned brightly in the large old-fashioned box-stove, so common in the country schoolhouse even today. Around it were gathered most of the girls belonging to the school, enjoying the afternoon recess. The larger, sturdier boys were out-of-door enjoying the novelty of a snow-balling after the first heavy snow storm of the season. The small boys were grouped at the windows, watching the progress of the game outside.

It was just two weeks before Christmas. The girls

round the stove were talking in quiet, subdued tones, for the teacher sat at her desk near by, and even out of study hours her presence was a great restraint to undue merriment. Yet these children, sons and daughters of hard-working, sober farmers living far from the bustle of town or city life, were not given to loud demonstrations of feeling. Neither joy nor sorrow had ever, so far in their lives, touched them very deeply. A cold, gray day, with somewhat of sunlight but more of cloud, might fitly describe almost any of their lives.

Yet now, as scraps of conversation floated up to the teacher's ears, she knew that Christmas and Santa Claus were the subjects under discussion.

"Did you hang up your stocking last year, Nellie?" asked one little girl.

"Yes, and got a big, big apple and a candy heart in it."

There were long-drawn "oh's!" and looks of admiration from many little ones, at this reply.

But one girl, Jennie Black, by name, tossed her head and exclaimed:

"My, that's nothing! Christmas afore last I got apples, candy, a great big orange, and a wax doll what could open and shut her eyes."

As there was no one else in the room who could tell of such a Christmas as this, Jennie became at once the cynosure of all eyes. Silence now for a while. Each child trying to picture her own happiness, if she should ever get a big orange, and candy and a doll, all at one Christmas.

Then Stella Copp noticed little Mary Bain, standing back from the friendly group, with a very forlorn look upon her sweet face.

"Mary," called out Stella, "come here and tell us what Santa Claus brought you last year."

Shy Mary hesitated, but in spite of her protestations was drawn into the circle.

"Now tell," said Stella.

"If you please, Stella, I'd rather not."

"Oh, but you must," persisted the thoughtless Stella, "we're all telling."

Then, after a little more hesitation, and with quivering lips, Mary began.

"Santa Claus don't ever come to our house at all. Mamma says we're too poor. But she does the best she can to take his place. Every Christmas Eve she makes us all kinds of animal nutcakes, puts cloves in for eyes and fries them first. Then Johnny, Teddy and I play with them that night. When it is bed-time, we put them in the stockings, we hang 'em in case Santa Claus might come. And Christmas morning, we look in our stockings. Santa Claus ain't never come yet; but the animals are always there, and they look so good we can't help but eat them up."

All this time, Miss Mainard, the teacher, had been sitting with head bowed on her hands, her thoughts busy with Jack Baulder and his troublesome pranks.

"I believe I'll give up and go home for good, at Christmas. Why should I stay here and endure all this discomfort and annoyance, while dear mamma, papa and the boys want me so much at home? Guess I've carried my ideas of independence far enough. I've proved to them I am good for something besides playing and singing, skating and having a good time generally."

Then the children's talk drew her attention, and most of the conversation which I have narrated reached her ears. What a revelation it was to her! Reared in a beautiful, cultured home, with almost everything she wanted coming to her on birthdays and Christmas, she had no idea that, where there was not actual bare, hard poverty, the children's lives were so barren of all the delights which had made her own life so happy.

"No Christmas tree or festival have any of them known. And poor little Mary Bain not even to have one visit from old Saint Nick!"

Then a thought came to her which made her heart beat faster, and sent the warm blood cruising up into her face.

"She shall have one visit from him at least; and I'll make all of them happier for His sake," she murmured. And I'll get Jack to help me too, perhaps it will make a different boy of him."

That night Miss Mainard wrote a long letter to her mother. We need not give its contents here, only a few sentences near its close.

"And so dear Mamma, I shall not even go home for the Christmas holidays. If, instead of sending me the lovely set of furs (my old ones are beautiful here) which you have been promising me, you will please send me the money, I shall be very happy. That, with what I shall save from car fare, will be all I need."

For the next day or two the teacher took a mental census of the tastes and desires of her pupils. She found herself interested in them as she had never been before. After a private conference with Mrs. Bain, and several with Jack Baulder, her plans were matured. The next shrinking as if some cruel hand was raised to strike him,

The Young People

day another letter was sent to the city home. It ran thus:—

DEAR MOTHER:—Please don't send me any money, but purchase the following for me and send as soon as possible. (A long list of articles very interesting to children was here written.) Everything else I can get at Hilbert, a village five miles away. I am so happy in this work for Jesus, I almost forget my disappointment at not going home. With a heart full of love to all.

MAUD.

The last day of school had come. The children sat upright in their seats, their books piled neatly upon the desks in front of them, awaiting the teacher's final word of dismissal. When it came, it caused more than a ripple of excitement amongst the youthful company.

"Boys and girls," began Miss Mainard, "this is the last school session for two weeks, the last day of school before Christmas—that day when nearly nineteen hundred years ago the little child Jesus was born. The dear Lord Jesus wants all boys and girls to be very glad and happy on His birthday. And as I want to do some little thing to help make you happy, I invite you all to come back here next Thursday night, Christmas Eve, to a Christmas tree which we shall have ready for you. There will be a present on the tree for each child to take home, and lots of apples besides. Ask your fathers and mothers to come too; and if you can learn a poem or song for that evening, I am sure your parents will enjoy hearing it. Don't forget to all come."

By the expressions upon the children's faces that final injunction was needless. But they were all too surprised and bashful to make any reply, so with a quiet "good night" were dismissed.

And now began such busy days of planning, cutting and sewing, as this girl teacher's happy life had never known before. With Mrs. Bain's help, she dressed dolls, made dainty handkerchiefs and aprons, sewed pretty pieces of silks into cushions, made picture-frames, card-cases and other dainty and useful gifts. Then the last day, she labeled these, besides scores of books, skates, drums, sleds, horns, and other toys. For the kind mother and brothers at the Mainard homestead had more than doubled the articles upon her list.

Such a Christmas Eve as that was to the little folks of Two Rivers: I doubt if any following one, however delightful, could ever be quite as happy.

How beautiful the tree looked with its chains of popcorn and cranberries, its snow-tipped branches, its glittering stars, and its dolls and other presents!

When the lamps were nearly all extinguished and the teacher had lit the waxen tapers upon the tree, the children could no longer restrain themselves; but many and loud were the exclamations of delight heard on all sides.

After pieces had been spoken and songs sung, Miss Mainard with a pair of bright scissors in her hand, prepared to dismantle this most wonderful of trees. Standing beside her, ready to distribute the beautiful gifts, and looking very proud and happy in consequence, was Jack Baulder, the torment of the school.

When all was over, he lingered for a moment beside his teacher as she went home, and said:

"Tell you what, teacher, I al'as thought it was the best fun a feller could have, to plague the teacher and the small kids, now I know its much better fun to help them. And when next morning he went gliding over the frozen pond on a pair of bright acme skates, the gift of his teacher, he was more sure of it than ever.

As for little Mary Bain, she went home that night with a lovely doll hugged closely to her happy heart. Next morning, beside a well-filled stocking, she found a tiny rocking-chair and a beautiful illustrated story book.

Great indeed was her delight in the possession of all these treasures; but perhaps what gave her the greatest joy was that, to use her own words, "At last, Santa Claus has come to our house."

A. F. B.

Some Other Day.

There are wonderful things we are going to do  
Some other day;  
And harbors we hope to drift into,  
Some other day;  
With folded hands, the oars that trail,  
We watch and wait for a favoring gale  
To fill the folds of an idle sail,  
Some other day.  
We know we must toil if ever we win,  
Some other day;  
But we say to ourselves, there's time to begin  
Some other day;  
And so, deferring, we loiter on,  
Until at last we find withdrawn  
The strength of the hope we leaned upon,  
Some other day.  
And when we are old and our race is run,  
Some other day;  
We fret for the things that might have been done  
Some other day;  
We trace the path that leads us where  
The beckoning hand of grim despair  
Leads us yonder out of the here,  
Some other day.

—The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, Dec. 23.—I Corinthians 5. Avoid evil companions (vs. 11.) Compare II. Thess. 3: 6, 7, 14.  
Tuesday, Dec. 24.—I Corinthians 6. How are we bought? (vs. 20.) Compare Heb. 9: 11, 12.  
Wednesday, Dec. 25.—I Corinthians 7: 1-24. Whose freemen are we? (vs. 22.) Compare Rom. 6: 18.  
Thursday, Dec. 26.—I Corinthians 7: 25-40. Admonitions concerning celibacy and marriage. Compare I Cor. 7: 7.  
Friday, Dec. 27.—I Corinthians 8. Admonitions on expediency and principle (vs. 13.) Compare Rom. 14: 29.  
Saturday, Dec. 28.—I Corinthians 9. "For the gospel's sake" (vs. 23.) Compare I Cor. 10: 33.

Prayer Meeting Topic—December 23.

Our Gifts to our King. Matt. 2: 1-12.

THE KING'S BIRTH MADE KNOWN BY A STAR.

An angel announced to the shepherds the birth of the Messiah; a star draws to Bethlehem certain wise men from the East. As Gentiles were to reap glorious benefits from the life and death of the Christ, it was fitting that the Magi should seek the new-born King and offer to him precious gifts.

INQUIRING FOR THE KING

The learned visitors from the East came to Jerusalem in search of the babe who was born King of the Jews. They were very much in earnest in their desire to see the King and had with them suitable presents. Soon their coming was made known to the crafty and suspicious old king, Herod the Great; and he, too, becomes an earnest seeker after the wonderful babe, but for the purpose of destroying this new rival. Through his orders the learned Jews of Jerusalem are called upon to locate the place of Messiah's birth. They knew the Hebrew Scriptures, and all agreed that Micah, the prophet, had pointed to Bethlehem as the King's birthplace. The Magi, Herod and the scribes were the first representatives of three classes of inquirers; some seek Jesus to worship him and make large gifts to his cause, others seek him only to destroy him, while yet a third group takes only an intellectual interest in questions pertaining to the Christ, neither loving nor hating him.

DOING REVERENCE TO THE KING.

As soon as the wise men found the child they not only rejoiced, but also prostrated themselves before the young King. Whether they paid honor to him as more than man we cannot say. As far as their knowledge carried them they went in reverence and in generosity toward the wonderful babe.

JOHN R. SAMPEY, in Baptist Union.

The Kingdom of God.

X. The Consummation of the Kingdom of God. Part I. In vision.

DAILY READINGS.

Sunday.—The day of the Lord. Zeph. 1: 7-2: 3. Mal. 3: 15-4: 6.  
Monday.—The parousia. Matt. 24: 3-5.  
Tuesday.—The marriage supper. Rev. 19: 1-10.  
Wednesday.—The millennium. Rev. 20: 1-10.  
Thursday.—The judgment. Rev. 19: 11-21; 20: 11-15.  
Friday.—The holy city. Rev. 21: 1-22: 5.  
Saturday.—Watchfulness and faithfulness. Matt. 24: 32-44; 24: 45-51.

By consummation we mean the consummation which is to take place on earth, not that which is to take place in heaven. Our Lord taught us to pray, "Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done, in earth as it is in heaven." The consummation we have in mind is the consummation mentioned in this prayer.

The ground which our subject covers has been and still is hot with controversy. Whole books have been written about it. So we can not expect to exhaust it in one brief study.

Two distinct, and in some respects antagonistic, views are held concerning the consummation of the Kingdom of God. Briefly stated that may be put thus: 1. There will come a time or period when the Kingdom of Christ will be established in all the earth and will dominate all other authority. This view does not attempt to state the particulars which will usher in and attend this reign of Christ on earth; but rather inclines to think that it will be inward and spiritual instead of outward and physical. This view is content with stating the broad outlines of what the kingdom must be then. 2. There will come a time or period in which Christ will reign in bodily presence on earth for a thousand years. This view has a common element with the other, but differs from it in the particulars which are to attend the reign of Christ. This view holds that the Scriptures give a pretty clear outline of the kingdom in the earth, and is inclined to understand apocalyptic and highly symbolical passages, which apparently treat of the future kingdom, as having a literal meaning. It is not our purpose to discuss either of these views more than to say that each seems partial and not to give sufficient weight to the biblical material used by the other.

We said that both views had a common element. That common element may be stated in this way:—the Kingdom of God and of Christ is to be triumphant in all the earth, or there is to be "period of triumph and blessedness for the saints on earth, preceding and distinct from the final blessedness of the world to come." We believe that Christ and his apostles taught this; and that it is involved in the right idea of the Kingdom of God itself. In this study it is our purpose to look into the New Testament teaching concerning this period of triumph and blessedness: in our next and last study we shall endeavor to show whether the kingdom is actually making any progress towards this splendid goal, as shown by the history of the Christian era thus far.

1. The day of the Lord. (See Isa. 2: 12; 13: 6, 9. Jer. 46: 10. Am. 5: 18. Zeph. 1: 7, 14, 18; 2: 2. Zech. 14: 1. Mal. 3: 2, 17; 4: 1, 3, 5.) The vivid and dramatic language of the prophets undoubtedly gave color to the thought and language of the New Testament writers. Cf. Acts 2: 20. Rom. 2: 5, 16. I Thess. 5: 2. II Pet. 2: 9; 3: 7, 10, 12. Rev. 6: 17. The idea in this day of the Lord centres about the judgment. In the New Testament the visions of the consummation of the kingdom contain this thought of the judgment. Cf. passages like Matt. 24 and 25: 31-46.

2. The parousia. This word means "presence" as opposed to absence: and is used in the New Testament to denote the coming of our Lord in his glory. In church history it is usually spoken of "as the second coming" in order to distinguish it from the first which took place in the incarnation. This word is used in the following passages and applied to the coming of Christ:—Matt. 24: 3, 27, 37, 39. I Cor. 15: 23. I Thess. 2: 19; 3: 13; 4: 15; 5: 23. 2 Thess. 2: 1, 8, 9. Jas. 6: 7, 8. 2 Pet. 1: 16; 3: 4, 12. I John 2: 28. But the thought of Christ's coming in his glory is not confined to the use of this one word. The thought pervades the New Testament.

Students of the New Testament have always recognized several senses in which our Lord may be said to come; viz:—(1) A dynamic coming in the heart of the believer. The gospel of John lays special emphasis upon this coming. (See John 14: 18, 23. Cf. John 11: 24-26.) (2) A historical coming in some great crisis, as for example in the destruction of Jerusalem. See Matt. 24. (3) A final coming at the end of the age, or world.

3. The marriage supper of the Lamb. Rev. 19: 1-10. This chapter begins with the triumphant song of the victorious kingdom. Hallelujah: salvation, and glory, and power belong to our God. The song runs through verse 7. The marriage supper merely celebrates the victory just sung. The picture represents the church as the bride in her bridal array. This means that the days of her persecutions and sorrows and weary waitings is over. Her Lord has come a conqueror, and his enemies are vanquished. This vision of John has a parallel in the parables of Jesus, "The Great Supper" (Luke 14: 16-24); and "The Wedding Feast" (Matt. 22: 1-14).

4. The millennium. Rev. 20: 1-10. This word does not of course appear in Scripture. Literally it means a thousand years, and refers to the thousand years mentioned in the passage just named, for which Satan is to be bound, and during which Christ with his saints is to reign in the earth. The word has given its name to the period of the kingdom's triumph. The book of Revelation is a book of symbols. This passage, 20: 1-10, found in the midst of symbolic passages, must itself be more or less symbolic. Interpreters, however, agree on some things in its teaching. (1) "Satan bound" represents the fact that Christ holds sway among men. It is the presence of Christ that binds Satan. (2) The reign of the saints with Christ stands for the holy life among men. The other elements, as e. g., the thousand years, the reign of the martyrs, etc., have been regarded by some as literal; by others as figurative. Augustine identifies the millennium with the history of the church on earth and declares that for those who belong to the true church the first resurrection has already passed. However this may be, the two elements we have mentioned are plainly taught in the passage. In other words this passage is held to teach that the saints of God may expect that the kingdom of Christ is to triumph gloriously, some day, when all that it stands for of holiness, of freedom from sin, of likeness to Christ, shall come to pass in the earth, when evil and the evil one shall be bound.

We note also that this vision of the millennium is accompanied with one of the judgment. Rev. 20: 11-15.

5. The heavenly city, the new Jerusalem. Rev. 21: 1-22: 5. This magnificent vision of the consummation of the Kingdom of God has been frequently supposed to foretell the conditions in the world to come. But a little examination of the passage will show, I think, that this beautiful picture is intended to describe the earthly consummation of the kingdom. (Note the expressions in vs. 3, 4.) The main thought in this splendid vision is briefly brought out in the last part of verse 3, "the tabernacle of God is with men, and he shall dwell with them, and they shall be his peoples, and he shall be their God." It is the holy city. This sets before us the great purpose of the kingdom of God among men, to bring God to men and men to God in a holy blessed fellowship. For this the King was incarnated, to save his people from their sins. This also is the significance of his name Immanuel, "God with us." This, the force of the parting words of Christ (Matt. 28: 20). Therefore when the Kingdom of Christ has sway and men give him their faith and their allegiance, then in very truth God will be with men, their God; and they will be his peoples. Then shall be the consummation of the Kingdom of God, and shall appear the new heaven and the earth.

From these visions of the consummation of the kingdom it seems to me that we can all agree to the following:—There is coming a time for the kingdom of Christ on the earth when it shall be true,

- (1). That sin, if present even, shall have little or no power over men.
- (2). That in the citizens of the kingdom shall be the spirit and courage of the holy men of old.
- (3). That the citizens of the kingdom shall dominate the affairs of men.
- (4). That men shall live together in a holy brotherhood, typified by the holy city wherein there shall be nothing to hurt or defile.
- (5). In short that "righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Spirit" shall prevail in the earth, and knowledge of God cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.
- (6). That the secret of it all will be the presence of the King in the midst of his peoples.

Doubtless many of us believe a good deal more than this concerning the consummation of the kingdom; but surely we may all agree that this much at least is taught in these visions of the period of the kingdom's triumph and blessedness.

## Foreign Mission.

### W. B. M. U.

"We are laborers together with God."

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. MANNING, 240 Duke Street, St. John, N. B.

#### PRAYER TOPIC FOR DECEMBER.

For Chiacole, the missionaries and their helpers, the reading room, Schools and Hospital that God would use them all for the salvation of souls.

To the Members of the Mission Bands of N. B.

Dear Friends:—You have been in my thoughts a great deal of late and I had hoped to have written you before this but found it impossible to do so. It is just three weeks ago today since I left St. John. A week was spent between St. John, Boston and New York, as I left Moncton on the 19th Oct., and on the 26th we left New York in the steamer Eutaria. Our party consists of seven, viz., Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Higgins and her son, Frank, Miss Lottie Sanford, Mrs. La Flamme, (from the Ontario Mission) and the writer.

Crossing the Atlantic was very uneventful to me, as I was sick most of the time I cannot say that I enjoyed it very much. I daresay the Atlantic is very grand and majestic but I prefer a mill-pond any time. None of the rest of our party were sick.

Saturday, Nov. 2nd, we landed at Liverpool. As we sailed up the Mersey the lights along the shore were beautiful to behold. As soon as we landed we were hurried into the custom house to have our baggage examined. My! what a commotion! People rushing here and there, trunks unmercifully knocked about; such shouting and talking! We got our baggage together and waited for the officer. He looked through two or three of our boxes, and then asked if we had any tobacco, cigars, liquor or perfumery. Your missionaries could safely answer no. Then we were released and hurried to our hotel. Sunday was spent in Liverpool. Monday morning we started for London. Such a drab journey! A good part of the way was through dark tunnels or underground passages, then the fog was so dense it was only at intervals that we could see out the window, but when we did manage to get a glimpse of the country the grass was beautifully green, and in some places flowers were in bloom.

Arrived at London in the afternoon we found the city enveloped in fog; the worst that had been known for years, so the papers said. We had intended leaving London Thursday morning but were advised to go Wednesday night or we might not be able to get to Marseilles in time to connect with our steamer. We did so and travelling all night arrived at Paris Thursday morning. We found the fog there also—spent the day in Paris. In the afternoon four of our party went to see the Tuilleries and the Louvre. I wish I could describe the latter to you but cannot. So will just say, it is magnificent, and, when you go to Paris be sure and visit the Louvre.

Left Paris in the evening, and again travelling all night arrived at Marseilles in the morning. It was a beautiful day, clear sky, and no fog. We at once went on board our steamer, the Victoria. The scene as we left the wharf was interesting. At one end were some musicians busily engaged in playing and appealing to the passengers for pennies. Then a little farther on was a juggler and dancing girl. They went through a number of performances, stopping every minute to call out, "a penny, gentlemen, please give me a penny." Then again there were a number of ragged boys, running back and forth and calling out for a penny. Quite a number of coins were thrown to them. About noon we set sail. Things went on very pleasantly till we entered the Gulf of Lyons. Some of us sought our cabins at once and were soon busy casting up accounts. The sensation is anything but agreeable. To-day is delightful. To-morrow we expect to be at Port Said, where I hope to mail this letter.

Besides our party there are six or eight other missionaries on board. Most of them are going to China. We all met together this morning and had a Bible reading and prayer. We all enjoyed it very much. Now, my young friends, there is a great deal more I would like to tell you but am afraid of trespassing on your time. Will write again after I reach my new home. Please write to me as often as you can. Will always be so glad to hear how you are getting on. God bless you all, dear young people of our mission bands and help you, in all your work.

With best wishes, I am as ever,

Your loving friend,  
FLORA CLARKE.  
Steamship Victoria, Mediterranean Sea, Nov. 11th.

#### Baptist Indiaa Work in the Northwest.

These words imply that we Baptists have an interest in the soul of the poor lone Indian of this great northern country, but to us who are within sight of their spiritual

destitution and who know how vastly disproportionate is the help given to the help needed the words for our subject bring regret and dismay.

"Shall we who souls are lighted  
With wisdom from on high,  
Shall we to men benighted  
The lamp of life deny?"

Our work occupies but a small circuit of which St. Peter's and Fairford are the centres, and the multitudes to the north and northwest have not so much as seen a Baptist, and yet we deem him the man above all others whose lamp holds the purest oil and gives the brightest light. Shall we not call on the name of the Lord to send forth the laborers—Is it too much for our Great Jehovah to provide more laborers of our faith? We believe not—men and means are at his disposal, he waits for us his children to touch his arm in our earnest desire that the Indian may be saved. Let us pray, plead and draw nigh to God on behalf of our Indian work that it may be blessed anew. It is gratifying to know that our missionary on St. Peter's has started a day school for the good of the children of our people on that Reserve. The Sunday School and other interests on that field have long since given proof of God's presence—remember our white missionary and his work on St. Peter's in your daily prayers. Bro. Prince has gone north for a 5 months' tour among his dusky brothers. We desire, we pray, we hope for much good from this step. The fire burned within and he had to go. Laying aside his chieftain's robes he has gone to tell the story of God's love to his needy brethren that sit in darkness. With what pathos and eloquence he speaks to them of Jesus. Is there no one who wishes to honor the Lord by devoting some of his substance to the extension and strengthening of this portion of the Lord's work? May He who called us into His service enable us to do the very thing we ought—to speak, to pray, to go, to give.

Winnipeg. MRS. S. A. LEE.

#### Moneys Received by the Treasurer of the W. B. M. U. FROM NOV. 25TH TO DEC. 10TH

Lower Aylesford, leaflets, 35c; Milton, Var. Co., F. M., \$4.30; St. John, Germain street, F. M., \$20.48; H. M., \$14.97; N. W. M., \$5.00; Reports, 10c; Salt Springs, N. B., in memory of the late Mrs. H. K. Allaby, F. M., \$4.00; Fairville, leaflets, 27c; Springhill, F. M., \$1.50; H. M., 50c; Sackville, F. M., \$5.00; to constitute Mrs. Willard Estabrook a Life Member, F. M., \$25.00; De-Bert, 60c; Acadia Mines, 36c; Great Village, 30c; leaflets; New Tusket, F. M., \$10.00; Lewisville, leaflets, 30c; Mrs. P. R. Foster, leaflets, \$9.39; Bridgetown, Reports 30c; Eidou, F. M., \$3.50; H. M., \$3.50; Port Williams, F. M., \$9.04; towards Life Member, H. M., \$12.50; Reports, 15c; Tidings 25c; Albert, F. M., \$9.50; H. M., 50c; Torbrook, F. M., \$12.85; Greywood, F. M., \$5.00. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst, P. O. B. 513.

### Foreign Mission Board.

NOTES BY THE SECRETARY

#### To the Pastors of Our Churches.

DEAR FELLOW-WORKERS.—The following is a brief statement of our present financial condition which it is hoped you will carefully and prayerfully read and then ask yourselves the question, "What can I do to make the situation a little more easy to handle?"

There have been received to the first of December, \$6,317.75 of which amount \$266.36 were from churches, etc., in Nova Scotia, through the Treas. of Denominational Funds. It may be fair to state that, since that date \$200.00 in addition have been received from that source. \$300.00 came from the Treas. of Denominational Funds for N. B. and P. E. I. \$1,032.66 came from individuals of which \$500 were from one person and \$200.00 from another, the balance from different persons and sources. It will be seen that the amount is not large when these two special gifts are taken into the account. \$3,385.46 were received from the Treas. of the W. B. M. U. of which amount upwards of \$600.00 is an advance payment on the next quarter's remittance. \$200.00 were received on legacy account, to which has been added since December 1st, \$250.00. On account of interest \$928.25 were received but a part of this amount has to go to another fund and Foreign Missions gets no benefit from that much of this sum, and \$155.00 have been sent in on account of Famine Relief, and of course the total to the general work of the Board. This makes the total receipt to December 1st, as already stated \$6,317.75.

There have been expended \$317.32 for repairs, taxes, water rates on properties held by the Board. The larger part is for taxes and water rates. \$2,200.00 were expended for missionaries salaries. \$100.00 on account of outfit Miss Clark, for helpers and work in the field, \$1,291.25, for travel to India, \$1,311.40, for furlough allowance \$269.75, for travel expense of missionaries at home \$66.12, for Home expense, \$245.42, making the total expenditure \$5,813.36. This shows a balance in favor of Board of \$516.49 which looks well and is well. But it will be borne in mind that the deficit of the Board was \$4,248.55 which would make our present indebtedness \$3,732.36, and this would not be too bad if we did not have to make a large remittance to India on account of the work by something more than \$4,500.00. To do this there is about \$1,500.00 in the treasury with which to make it. The question is where are we to get the balance of \$3,000.00 for this immediate, pressing need. The fact is the time for making the remittance is past. The money should have gone last week. We have more workers on the field than ever before, which involves an increased expenditure.

Brethren, you can help us greatly, if you will. We have withheld nothing from you. The fullest information has been given from time to time. Our work grows apace. Whether we are going too fast, or too slow, the

fact is that we do not get enough year by year to carry on our work. At this season of the year, Christian men and women are thinking of doing something for the Christ 'whose they are and whom they serve.' The treasury of the Foreign Mission Board affords an appropriate channel for the expression of grateful love. Brethren, remember, that you can help us. We cannot do impossibilities. Don't you think the Lord wants to help on this work through you? With much confidence and some degree of hopefulness, the situation is left with you. J. W. MANNING, Sec'y.-Treas., F. M. B.

### Notes By the Way.

Only a few perhaps would notice the omission of these Notes in last week's issue, but for the sake even of those few a word of explanation may be necessary. The previous week was spent at Halifax and a report of the work there had already been sent to which report nothing of special interest remained to be added.

Saturday afternoon saw the completion of my campaign in the city, the immediate result of the work being an increase of over fifteen per cent in our list of subscribers and the collection of the major portion of that due on old subscriptions. The Maritime Express soon brought me to Stewiacke, when after some difficulty a conveyance was procured which carried me safely over the rough road to

#### WITTENBERG.

Rev. A. E. Ingram was found to be away from home, the morrow being his Sunday on the other end of his extensive field. But a cordial welcome was accorded your representative by those at home and a pleasant Sabbath was spent here. In the evening the privilege of preaching the Word was once more enjoyed.

Monday was spent in calling upon and getting acquainted with the people at Wittenberg. Pastor Ingram is one of our older preachers but his heart has remained young, while his experience and commonsense helps him over many difficulties. Coming on the field when the prospect was anything but bright he has labored faithfully and now hopes that the reaping time is near at hand. He reports good congregations at nearly all stations with evidences of the Spirit's presence and power. A week previous to my visit he baptized two noble young men at Wittenberg, and others are almost persuaded.

Tuesday morning brought warm weather again for the return journey to Stewiacke. A "lift" on a "portash" team shortened the walk by three miles. It would have taken me direct to the station, but some calls had to be made on people living off the straight road. Long before reaching Stewiacke a great affection developed between my rubbers and the surface of the road, and they seemed determined that either the rubbers should remain with the road or the road accompany the rubbers. By dint of persuasion and the exercise of much patience, I managed to retain the rubbers and leave part of the road behind. Stewiacke was at one time a strong Baptist centre, but now by death and emigration only a few of the old families are left, while all the new comers seem to have been Presbyterians.

From Stewiacke I took the train for Truro, and from here left for Windsor next day by the newly opened Midland Ry. But the experience of this trip and other things must wait for next week.

Windsor, Dec. 14. R. J. COLFITTS.

The friends of our "Telugu Mission." I am sure, are glad to know that Bro. and Sister Archibald during their home vacation succeeded in raising a part of the \$10,000 endowment necessary to secure the much-needed Hospital. \$5,000 are yet needed to fill up the \$10,000. Are there not fifty persons who would either pay \$10.00 cash or four quarterly payments (or as one of our ministers has done) place in his "will" \$10.00 to be paid out of his estate and he to pay the amount at 5 per cent \$500 per annum during life? Then after he has "passed beyond"—he will still be doing a little mission work. The writer will be one of the extra "fifty" who will come to the front and be one of the "49" and help cheer the hearts of our missionaries. Those who have not (yet) made their "will" and intend to will have an excuse to do so now and all such up to "49" ought to be willing to aid the cause of missions (extra) to this extent. "SAYNAH." (Halifax).

## Scrofula

What is commonly inherited is not scrofula but the scrofulous disposition.

This is generally and chiefly indicated by cutaneous eruptions; sometimes by paleness, nervousness and general debility.

The disease afflicted Mrs. K. T. Snyder, Union St., Troy, Ohio, when she was eighteen years old, manifesting itself by a bunch in her neck, which caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore. It afflicted the daughter of Mrs. J. H. Jones, Parker City, Ind., when 13 years old, and developed so rapidly that when she was 18 she had eleven running sores on her neck and about her ears.

These sufferers were not benefited by professional treatment, but, as they voluntarily say, were completely cured by

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

This peculiar medicine positively corrects the scrofulous disposition and radically and permanently cures the disease.



Cough! Cough! Cough!

Do not cough any more but use a bottle of PUTNER'S EMULSION, the old established favorite remedy. Whether your cough is of long standing, or from recent cold, PUTNER'S will do you good. It will allay irritation, attack and dispel the germs of pulmonary disease, tone up your system and help to cure you. Your doctor will tell you so. Your neighbors will say so too. Thousands have been cured by it.

Be sure you get Putner's, the original and best Emulsion. Of all druggists add dealers.

The Messenger and Visitor

Is the accredited organ of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces, and will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order. The date on address label shows the time to which subscription is paid. Change of date is a receipt for remittance, and should be made within two weeks. If a mistake occurs please inform us at once.

DISCONTINUANCES will be made when written notice is received at the office and all arrears (if any) are paid. Otherwise all subscribers are regarded as permanent.

For CHANGE OF ADDRESS send both old and new address, and expect change within two weeks.

Home Missions NEW BRUNSWICK.

The H. M. Board of N. B., convened in its 2nd quarterly meeting in Foreign Mission Rooms, St. John, on Monday Dec. 9th. There was a fair attendance of members and much important business was transacted. Applications from several churches for aid were considered and grants made. In some cases decision was deferred till March meeting. The Board was much encouraged by the manner in which the churches fell into line with the new forms and regulations which the Board had adopted for the guidance of churches and for its own information.

Regret was expressed that our mission pastors received so small salaries and the conviction seemed to prevail that many circuits were not doing what they could do toward pastors' support. Further the Board expressed itself as disposed to make larger grants and trust the stronger churches to supply the funds, providing the mission churches should better themselves and provide more liberal support for their pastors.

Several communications were presented by the Secretary. Consideration of quarterly reports of the mission pastors was deferred till March meeting.

B. N. NOBLES, Sec'y. Carleton, D. C. 10.

NOVA SCOTIA AND P. E. ISLAND.

The Home Mission Board met in the parlor of the New Zion Baptist Church, Yarmouth, Dec. 9th, at 10 a. m. Our esteemed President, J. H. Saunders, D. D., met with us. On account of illness he was not able to be at our November meeting. Twelve members of the Board were present.

The following grant was made to churches, viz., Springhill, \$1.00; New Harbor and Seal Harbor, \$10.00; Fairview and St. Peter's Road, P. E. I., \$75.00; Little Hope and Fisherman's Harbor, \$50.00; Greenville and West Chester, \$125.00; Souris, P. E. I., \$40.00; Moser River, \$150.00. The other grants made during the present Convention year are as follows: New Minas, \$100.00; Windor Plains, \$40.00; River John and New Annan, \$150.00; Margaree and Mabou, \$100.00; Bedford, \$70.00; Burlington, Kings county, N. S., \$100.00; Tusket, \$100.00. All of the above grants are for one year. The Treasurer presented his report from August 20th to November 30th, 1901.

Received from the churches in N. S. and P. E. I., \$526.75. Paid to missionaries, \$922.83, which is \$396.08 more than he has received from the churches. One third of the denominational year

has gone and the churches have sent in only \$526.75. Of this \$512.32 is from the 197 churches in N. S., making an average of \$2.60 per church. The 27 churches on P. E. I. have contributed \$14.43 in four months. Oh men of Israel help! At our Board meeting, Nov. 10th, a letter was read from one of our H. M. churches, asking if the Board could not in some way help them to secure a parsonage, saying if they had a parsonage they would be able to get along without further assistance from the Board. Now that church is and has been for a number of years receiving \$100 per year and some years \$140. If the H. M. Board had a little money to help them with a parsonage \$100 per year would be saved. But the Board's hands are tied. The Church Edifice Fund has a deficit of over \$500. Calls similar to the above are coming in all the time. Will not the churches arouse up and help us immediately. Let us honor God with our gifts. Another want was greatly felt at our last meeting and that was men. The Board wants right now six or seven good missionary pastors. Fields are calling for men of the right stamp and we have not got them.

We want men who do not think that they are just cut out for City Churches and won't fit in anywhere else. But we want men of God who will say "here am I send me," men that have religion in the soul as well as in the soul. Men that will listen when God speak, that will go where God directs, take all that God will give them, let God make of them what he will and be laborers together with him. May the dear Lord send us some good men for these mission fields.

Very commendatory letters have been sent the Board from Pastors Martell of Great Village, Col. Co., and J. M. Parker of River Hebert Cumb. Co., regarding the earnest and successful work done by Bros. Baker and McLean on their fields, a goodly number have been baptized. May the Lord continue to be with these dear brethren wherever he may direct them is the prayer of the Board. M. W. BROWN, Rec. Sec.

Notices.

At the Home Mission Board meeting convened in Yarmouth Sept. 10, a provisional committee of the Board was appointed to take charge of the work hitherto carried on by Bro. Cohoon, until such time as his successor could be obtained or a permanent satisfactory disposition of his work be arranged. Correspondence upon all Home Mission questions should be addressed to me during this provisional arrangement. Any correspondence forwarded to me, will be immediately submitted to the members of the committee. P. G. MODS, Sec'y. Prov. Com. Yarmouth, P. O. Box 322.

P. S.—I would like it to be understood that I have nothing whatever to do with the finances of Home Missions. Bro. Cohoon of Wolfville still has entire charge of these matters. Please do not send me any money, inasmuch as it only multiplies correspondence and complicates book-keeping. P. G. MODS.

FEEDS ONE—STARVES OTHER

Feeds the body—starves the microbes! That is what Scott's Emulsion does in consumption.

We can't expect to understand all about these germs and microbes the doctors talk of. They say that one kind causes consumption. Consumption microbes feed on weak lungs. Perhaps that's so.

At any rate we know that Scott's Emulsion has a peculiar action on the lungs which gives the lungs new life and vigor. Healthy lungs starve the microbes out.

Life for the lungs and flesh for the body, that is what the consumptive has a right to expect from Scott's Emulsion. An ideal food and tonic for any form of wasting disease.

Denominational Funds, N. B. and P. E. I. NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hopewell church, F. M., \$46.43; Elgin 3rd church, Florenceville Sunday School, Grande Ligne, \$1; Fairville church, D. W., \$8.80; Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties Quarterly Meeting, H and F. M., \$7.60; Fredericton church, D. W., \$172.75; Elgin 1st church, Mapleton section Sunday School, 30c., coll. F. M., \$2.45; Forest Glen church (coll. F. M., \$10.62; Sunday School, F. M., \$2.10)—\$12.72; Havelock church (H. M., \$5; F. M., \$5; Native preacher, \$3)—\$13; Beaver Harbor church, D. W., \$4.25; Mrs. John Crawford, Argyle, Aberdeen, F. M., \$2; Charlotte county Quarterly Conference, D. W., \$4; Norton church, coll. F. M., \$1.23; Hampton Village church, coll. F. M., \$2; Salisbury 1st church, Steeves Mountain section and Sunday School, H and F. M., \$8; Queens county Quarterly Meeting coll. F. M., \$3.50; Robt. Eikin, F. M., \$2; Pollett River church, F. M., \$11; Petitcodiac (Sunday School, Grande Ligne, \$1.20, coll., Quarterly Meeting, D. W., \$5.81)—\$7.01; St. Andrews 1st (Bayside) H and F. M., \$1.50; St. Andrews 2nd, H and F. M., \$3.60; Mrs. C. Currie, F. M., \$1; Bocabec church, F. M., \$3; H. V. Connell, F. M., \$5; Mrs. T. Whit Colpitts, F. M., \$5; Hopewell church, D. W., \$11.20; A Friend per A. A. Wilson (H. M., \$12; D. W., \$2)—\$14; Sussex church, D. W., \$25.25 Total, \$379.59. Before reported, \$331.35. Total to Dec. 1st, \$710.94.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Murray River Quarterly Meeting, coll., D. W., \$5.25; Alberton church, D. W., \$9; Alexandria, Sunday School, Grande Ligne, \$1.60. Total, \$15.85. Before reported, \$32. Total to Dec. 1st, \$47.85. Total N. B. and P. E. I. to Dec. 1st \$758.79. J. W. MANNING, Treas. Con. N. B. and P. E. I. St. John, Dec. 10, 1901.

Denominational Funds, N. S. FROM NOV. 21ST TO DEC. 10TH.

Tabernacle church, \$47.85, do, special, \$10; Glace Bay, \$12.75; Deerfield and Pleasant Valley, \$19.36; Brazil Lake, \$6.68; Aylesford section, \$15.43; Cole Harbor church, \$2.25; White Head, \$1.25; Newport, \$3; Goldboro, \$15; North Temple, \$20; Guysboro, \$20; F. B. Morse, Nictaux, \$4; St. Mary's Bay church, \$15; Burlington, \$5; DeBert, \$10; Nictaux, per Quarterly Meeting, \$3; Mahone, \$10.75; North West, \$2; Lower Granville, \$8; Yarmouth, 1st, \$43.61; Lower Stewiac, special, \$5.15; Rockland, per Quarterly Meeting, \$6; 2nd Sable River, \$4.70; 1st Sable River, \$4; Liverpool, per Quarterly Meeting, \$2; New Ross, special, \$3; Sherwood section, Waterville church, \$3.25; New Tusket, \$1; Hammonds Plains, \$2; Kempt, Queens, \$7; West End, \$6.19; Biltown, per Rev. M. P. Freeman, \$3; Great Village, \$9; Antigonish, \$17.83; Bridgewater, \$18.74; Aylesford and Morristown Branch, \$23.86; Barrington, S. S., \$2; Chester Basin church, \$12; Upper Wilmet church, \$34.21. Total, \$439.86. Before reported, \$1428.96. Total, \$1868.82. A. COHOON, Treas. Den. Funds, N. S. Wolfville, N. S., Dec. 10th.

SERMONS OF THE

Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, SUCCESSOR TO HENRY WARD BEECHER, OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH, AND Cardinal Gibbons, Of Baltimore, M. D., ARE PUBLISHED IN THE

MONDAY EDITION OF THE BROOKLIN EAGLE

2 Solid Pages of Stenographic Sermon Reports. The Subscription Price Per Year is \$1.50.

SAMPLES ON REQUEST.

INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K. D. C. IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

False Colors. Many Soapless Powders masquerading as Soap Powders. Either they possess little cleansing power, or are merely chemicals. PEARLINE is a true soap powder, built on soap with other things added, that double its effectiveness. PEARLINE is improved soap, soap with more working power, more economy.

Renew Your Orders For LESSON HELPS for 1902.

Quarterly beginning January. Half yearly or yearly. In order to save delay Remit Cash with order.

Xmas lines all open. Call and see us. Geo. A. MacDonald, 120 Granville Street.

White Watery Pimples.

Five years ago my body broke out in white watery pimples, which grew so bad that the suffering was almost unbearable.

I took doctors' medicine and various remedies for two years but they were of little benefit, whenever I got warmed up or sweat the pimples would come out again.

A neighbor advised Burdock Blood Bitters, and I am glad I followed his advice, for four bottles completely cured me.

That was three years ago and there has never been a spot or pimple on me since.

James Lashouse, Brechin P. O., Ont.

Notice of Sale.

To the Heirs and Representatives of Montequien McDonald, late of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Barrister at Law, deceased, and all other persons whom it may or shall concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of May, A. D. 1878, and made between Jane Fairweather of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in said Province, widow, of the first part, and Jane Puddington of said City and Province, widow, of the second part, and duly registered in the Records of the City and County of Saint John in Book 8, No. 7, of records, pages 333, 334 and 335, said mortgage, having been duly assigned by the said Jane Puddington to Clara L. McDonald, of said City of Saint John, widow, by Indenture of assignment dated the tenth day of September, A. D. 1900, and the equity of redemption in said lands and premises having been sold and conveyed to said Montequien McDonald, there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by said mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the principal interest and other moneys secured by said mortgage, be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY of FEBRUARY next, at the hour of Twelve of the clock Noon, at CHURCH'S CORNER, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, the lands and premises described in said Indenture of mortgage as follows, namely: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Kings Ward, in the City of Saint John, aforesaid, and described as follows:—beginning on the south side of Carleton street at the Northwest corner of a lot owned by E. S. Deveber, thence Westwardly along Carleton street a distance of forty feet, thence at right angles Southwardly a distance of eighty feet, thence Eastwardly parallel to Carleton street a distance of forty feet or to the Western side line of R. S. Deveber's property, thence Northwardly along the said line a distance of eighty feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the buildings and erections and improvements on the said land and premises standing and being, and all rights, members, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated this 25th day of October, A. D. 1901. CLARA L. McDONALD, Assignee of Mortgage. AMON A. WILSON, Solicitor.

The Home

**ELGIN**

The Greatest Watch Works in the World.  
Every Elgin Watch has the word "Elgin" engraved on its works.  
Booklet free.  
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.  
Elgin, Ill.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS  
HAVE FURNISHED 25,000  
CHURCH BELLERS & OTHER  
WEST-TROY N.Y. PUREST BELL  
MONEY METAL  
CHURCH BELLERS & OTHER  
CHURCH BELLERS & OTHER

**BRITISH**

**TROOP OIL**  
LINIMENT

FOR  
Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers,  
Open Sores, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Bites and  
Stings of Insects, Coughs, Colds, Contracted  
Cords, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis,  
Croup, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Whooping  
Cough and all Painful Swellings.

A LARGE BOTTLE, 25c.

The Whole Story  
in a letter:

**Pain-Killer**  
(PERRY DAVIS')

From Capt. F. Loye, Police Station No. 8, Montreal: "We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, frost bites, chilblains, cramps, and all afflictions which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy I have near at hand."  
Used Internally and Externally.  
Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

**For 60 Years**

The name GATES' has been a warrant of par excellence in medicine.  
GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS has long since become the People's Medicine and every year has been curing hundreds of cases of run down constitutions, dropsy, liver complaint and other chronic diseases.  
The name LIFE OF MAN has become a household term throughout these Provinces and to thousands the reality has proved as good as the name, for it has restored their wasted energy and given them new life and increased vitality. Thus it has earned the name of GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, for it is only by purifying the blood that these diseases may be eradicated from the system.  
If you are sick and run down insist on having GATES' and take no substitutes. Then you will have the best and may rely upon it for cure as thousands have done before you with satisfaction. If your dealer does not have it send direct to us.

**C. GATES, SON & CO.,**  
Middleton, N. S.

**A GUARANTEED CURE**  
FOR **DYSPEPSIA K.D.C.** OR MONEY  
REFUNDED  
Highest endorsement. Write for testimonials & guarantee.  
K.D.C. CO. Ltd. Boston, U.S. and New Glasgow, N.S., Can.

CARE OF THE PIANO.

The care of the piano is an important matter, the more so because neglect of that piece of furniture soon makes itself felt. Dampness is the worst foe that the piano has. It should not stand, therefore, near an open window, and it should not be pushed close against the wall. The keys, when they need to be cleaned, should be rubbed with a soft muslin cloth which has been dampened with alcohol. Soft silk, such as an old silk handkerchief, makes the best sort of duster for use about the piano.—Ex.

THINGS THAT FATTEN.

A writer on obesity says: "The safest way to reduce obesity is to begin by eating and drinking less, and to take as much exercise as possible, increasing it gradually day by day. Butter, fat, oil, sauces, beans, peas, rice, tapioca, macaroni, all fatten. Bread should be eaten in moderation, and stale or toasted. All sweets are forbidden. Plainly roasted or boiled meats, taken in moderation, with fruit, apples and oranges especially. Gooseberries and currants are good when in season, and for drink take lemonade unsweetened, weak, and black coffee.—Canadian Housekeeper.

SHIRT WAISTS.

It is an excellent idea to make fall and winter shirt waists with a separate lining; that is, make an underwaist of soft-finished cambric, percaline, or double-faced waist lining, with long sleeves and high neck, to wear under woollen shirt waists, which should be unlined. There are many advantages in this plan. An unlined flannel waist may be washed readily, without fear of the outer fabric shrinking unevenly from the lining; it may be pressed more readily if wrinkled, and, in the prevailing style, is likely to fit better in front, for it is often difficult to avoid some clumsiness at the fastenings. An unlined flannel waist is often a decided convenience between the seasons in our uncertain climate. For a white, winter waist, nothing is more serviceable than one made of white flannel, such as is used for undershirts, not twilled. The twilled flannel thickens much more than this does, which may be washed over and over again. It should, of course, be made with separate lining.—Rural New Yorker.

THE EMERGENCY SHELF.

The first time my husband walked in with three extra people for dinner nearly brought me to the verge of nervous prostration. My dinner already cooked, consisted of four lamb chops, six potatoes and two cups of custard. It meant a scramble and a polite refusal of every dish on the table by my husband and myself. After that day I added what I called an emergency shelf to my pantry. On that shelf will be found one bottle of salad dressing, one can of lobster, one can of salmon, one can of devilled ham, three cans of assorted soups, several bottles of fancy pickles, and a package of banquet wafers. Canned vegetables are, of course a necessity. As soon as anything is used, replace it at once. The housekeeper who once starts an emergency shelf will never let it drop out of the pantry. She is amply repaid by having friends say they always are certain she is prepared for company. Chopped celery ready for a salad can also be added; it makes a nice addition to the list, as salads are generally liked by all people.—Good Housekeeping.

BEAUTY SUGGESTIONS.

The prime requisite of beauty in woman is good health and strength. Woman should pursue athletics just enough to acquire compactness of condition and appearances that is admirable in men. Also such physical culture movements should be perseveringly practiced as are necessary for the general development of the figure.

The ambition of every woman now is to have broad shoulders, fine straight back, long waist and hips not very large. According to the notions of the moment this is the correct figure.

Large hips can be reduced by correct exercise. Take the soldier's position, heel together, chest up, chin up, hips back. Raise the hands above the head with the palms out and the fingers extended, bringing hands down to the floor without bending the knees. Do this very quickly fifteen or twenty times. Rest for half a minute and repeat. The hip measure will grow comfortably less within a fortnight's time. Have the clothing loose and see that the room is properly ventilated. Another good exercise is first take the position of the soldier, then extend the arms horizontally and describe a circle with the trunk, keeping the body rigid from the hips down.

General development of the figure is further aided by the following treatment: Massage at night with lanolin and cocoa-butter. Every morning bathe with cold water, chilling the figure tips as little as possible and using a large sponge. The correct complexion brush is of firm, even bristles about three-fourths of an inch long. Use this at night with warm castile suds.

To remove blackheads from the face use the complexion brush every night with warm castile suds. After the scrub rinse well with warm water and apply pure powdered borax. In the morning bathe the face again and anoint with cream marquis. Be very moderate in eating rich pastries, highly spiced dishes, all stimulating foods, pickles and other horrors of the sort.

To make eyelashes grow touch them with olive oil. A very good application for falling hair, dandruff and general scalp disorders is the following, which should be applied with a medicine dropper every night and rubbed in well for fifteen minutes: Forty-grains resorcin, one-fourth ounce glycerin, alcohol to fill a two ounce bottle.

When the hair is dry and brittle use beaten eggs and hot water, rinsing the hair thoroughly with a bath spray. Avoid too frequent use of the soap shampoo.

Good health depends on a sound stomach. Avoid ice-cream soda, and ice-cold drinks just before a meal. They are capable of rendering an ostrich-dyspeptic if they are taken habitually at such times.—Campbell's Journal.

If You Catch Cold.

Many things may happen when you catch cold, but the thing that usually happens first is a cough. An inflammation starts up in the bronchial tubes or in the throat, and the discharge of mucous from the head constantly poisons this. Then the very contraction of the throat muscles in the act of coughing helps to irritate so that the more you cough the more you have to cough. It is, of course, beyond question that in many cases the irritation started in this way results in lung troubles that are called by serious names. It is in this irritated bronchial tube that the germ of consumption finds lodgment and breeds.

Great numbers of people disregard cough at first, and pay the penalty of neglect. Cough never did any one any good. It should be dispensed with promptly. Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm is a well known remedy, and it is the surest and quickest cough cure known to-day. It does not deceive by drugging the throat. It soothes the irritated parts and heals them, then the cough stops of its own accord. The action of this medicine is so simple that it seems like nature's own provision for curing a cough. Every druggist has it. 25 cents. Be sure to get the genuine, which has "F. W. Kinsman & Co." blown in the bottle.

RAW WINDS AND WET WEATHER

cause the Colds that cause Pneumonia and Consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures the cold, heals the lungs and makes you well. SHILOH cures Consumption and all Lung and Throat Troubles; and Coughs and Colds in a day. Positively guaranteed. 25 cents.

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for a free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea Cures Headache

SYMINGTON'S EDINBURGH COFFEE ESSENCE

makes delicious coffee in a moment. No trouble, no waste. In small and large bottles, from all Grocers.

GUARANTEED PURE. 100

Allen's Lung Balsam

The best Cough Medicine. ABSOLUTE SAFETY should be the first thought and must be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon its safety depends one's life. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM contains no opium in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of Croup, Colds, deep-seated Coughs. Try it now, and be convinced.

Society Visiting Cards

For 25c.

We will send

To any address in Canada fifty finest Thick Ivory Visiting Cards, printed in the best possible manner, with name in Steel plate script, ONLY 25c. and 2c. for postage. When two or more pkgs. are ordered we will pay postage. These are the very best cards and are never sold under 50 to 75c. by other firms.

PATERSON CO.,  
107 GERRARD STREET,  
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Wedding Invitations, Announcements, etc., a specialty.

The D.L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

For Lung Troubles, Severe Coughs, Colds, Emaciation, &c. Few systems can assimilate pure Oil, but as combined in "The D. & L.", it is pleasant and digestible. Will build you up; Will add solid pounds of flesh; Will bring you back to health. 50c. and \$1.00 bottles. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.

PURE GOLD TOMATO CATSUP

"It's like mother's" Natural color Natural thickness Natural flavor. Tomatoes and crushed Spices only—try it.

DECEMBER  
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The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

Fourth Quarter, 1901.

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.

REVIEW.

SUBJECT: HOW A SMALL PEOPLE WERE BECOMING GREAT.

Lesson XIII. December 29 Read Ps. 105. GOLDEN TEXT.

If God be for us, who can be against us? -Rom. 8: 31.

EXPLANATORY.

I. A KNOWLEDGE OF THE BIBLE AS LITERATURE.—Note the five divisions of the Pentateuch and why. Note the marks of structure in Genesis and Exodus, which suggest that the history is compiled from different documents; the historical including the story as told in the Acts and in the Hebrews, and the poetical, those Psalms which refer to some of the events. We interpret a poetic statement in a different way from an historical statement of the same fact. Hence the bearing of a knowledge of the literary forms upon the meaning.

II. A KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS: THE PERSONS WITH WHOM WE HAVE BECOME ACQUAINTED.—Joseph, his brothers, the Pharaoh's, Jacob as an old man, Moses, Miriam, Jethro, Pharaoh's daughter, the Israelites as a race, the Egyptians, the magicians.

Apply the six principles enumerated above as far as can be done. Keeping those principles before the scholars on paper, or on a blackboard, let them show

1. What good habits they find in these persons, or actions that express the habit of the person.

2. What examples of obedience.

3. What right things and what wrong ones in their actions, and why.

4. Characteristics in any of them which show a high, noble, heroic character, worthy to be our ideal.

5. From what motives did these persons act, and which were highest and best.

6. Let each one recall to mind what circumstances, past or present, has enabled them, or does now give the opportunity of applying these principles.

III. A KNOWLEDGE OF THE FACTS: EVENTS WHICH WE HAVE SEEN IN THESE LESSONS.—We can present them as a series of scenes. Joseph's dreams and his telling them. Joseph on his way to Dothan. Joseph in the pit, and his brothers' treatment of him, Joseph as a slave, as chief steward of Potiphar's estate, in prison, interpreting Pharaoh's dreams, as prime minister of Egypt, meeting his brothers, presenting his father to Pharaoh, his last days. Moses as a child, found by Pharaoh's daughter, as a prince in Egypt, his great choice, his unsuccessful attempt to deliver his people, in exile, at the burning bush, before the people, before Pharaoh.

MISCHIEF MAKER.

A Surprise in Brooklyn.

An adult's food that can save a baby proves itself to be nourishing and easily digested and good for big and little folks. A Brooklyn man says: "When baby was about eleven months old he began to grow thin and pale. This was, at first, attributed to the heat and the fact that his teeth were coming, but, in reality, the poor thing was starving, his mother's milk not being sufficient nourishment.

One day after he had cried bitterly for an hour, I suggested that my wife try him on Grape-Nuts. She soaked two teaspoonfuls in a sacker with a little sugar and warm milk. The baby ate so ravenously that she fixed a second which he likewise finished. It was not many days before he forgot all about being nursed, and has since lived almost exclusively on Grape-Nuts. To-day the boy is strong and robust, and as cute a mischief-maker as a thirteen months' old baby is expected to be.

We have put before him other food, but he will have none of them, evidently preferring to stick to that which did him so much good in his time of need—his old friend Grape-Nuts.

Use this letter any way you wish, for my wife and I can never praise Grape-Nuts enough after the brightness it has brought to our household. These statements can be verified by anyone who wishes to make a visit to our home." F. F. McElroy, 256 So. 3rd St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Grape-nuts is not made for a baby food, but experience with thousands of babies shows it to be among the best, if not entirely the best in use. Being a scientific preparation of Nature's grains, it is equally effective as a body and brain builder for grown-ups.

soh. The ten plagues, the Passover, the march from Egypt, crossing the Red Sea, the sons of Triumph.

PLACE IN THE HISTORY OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD. Review the general trend of the history through the two quarters, and note how God is working among men to redeem the world. Note the changes from a single man, Abraham, called to a nation of two millions, called to be the religious nation, for the redemption of the world.

PLACES WHERE WE HAVE BEEN. Hebron, Dothan, Egypt, Desert of Arabia, near Mt. Sinai, Goshen, Zoan, by the Red Sea, beyond the sea.

IV. A KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEANING OF THE FACTS: THE LESSONS THEY TEACH US.—Note all through the history the divine and the human elements; what God did for men, without which they do nothing; and what men did under these circumstances the result to themselves depending on their own free choices. There is the same combination in every life. We can learn from this history some practical truths. (1) About prayer. (2) About the providence of God. (3) About growth in character. (4) About faithfulness in daily duties the way to higher things. (5) About forgiving those who have injured us. (6) About faith in God. (7) About deciding to serve God. (8) About God's goodness and power in saving his people. (9) About hardening the heart. (10) About God's guidance.

AWFUL.

There is a little maiden Who has an awful time; She has to hurry awfully To get to school at nine.

She has an awful teacher, Her tasks are awful hard, Her playmates all are awful rough When playing in the yard.

She has an awful kitty Who often shows her claws; A dog who jumps upon her dress With awful muddy paws.

She has a baby sister With an awful little nose, With awful cunning dimples, And such awful little toes.

She has two little brothers, And they are awful boys; With their awful drums and trumpets They make an awful noise.

Do come, I pray thee, common sense, Come and this maid defend; Or else, I fear, her awful life Will have an awful end.

—Toronto Globe

WAYS OF TELLING TIME.

From our Philippine possessions has come an account of a Primitive device for recording time which deserves a place among the long list of contrivances for that purpose. It is used by the natives during certain sports. They bore a hole in the bottom of a coconut shell, and let it fill with water. At a certain point it suddenly drops to the bottom of the basin. This calls "Time."

Many were the plans for recording the flights of the hours before the coming of the clock. The most famous was the hour-glass which was made of various sizes and capable of recording with tolerable accuracy almost any given interval of time, although one seldom greater than an hour.

This system of keeping time was so long in use as to give rise to the solemn warning, "As the sands in the glass, so our life doth pass." Certainly this is more picturesque than it would be to say, "Like the ticking of a Waterbury watch."

The burping of candles was another favorite device. Lines were drawn at different elevations for the fractional divisions of the period which the candle recorded. There was also a very ingenious water-clock, which is even now occasionally seen in museums. The sun-dial, for making true astronomical time, was much in use in early days. It told nothing in cloudy weather, and in our latitude would not be strictly accurate except on a few days in the year. Its accuracy at other times would be a varying quantity.

There is no surer test of an industrial civilization than the general desire to know the time of day. The late Henry Drummond told of carrying a watch to a great chief in the interior of Africa as a present, thinking it would be greatly prized. To the chief it was simply a mechanical toy. He cared nothing for knowing the time of day.—Youth's Companion.

It is stated that A. P. Caron will likely be the Conservative candidate in the coming by-election in L'Islet.

The Liberals of West Durham, Ont., in convention nominated Robt. B. Leith as their candidate in the coming by-election to the Dominion House. C. J. Thornton will be the Conservative candidate.

Alfred Desmarchais, employed by the Dominion Foundry Supply Company at Montreal, went to the dark basement on Monday to fix the furnace, carrying an electric light attached to a long cord. Instead of hanging the light on a hook he held the bulb in one hand and opened the furnace door with the other, forming a complete circuit. He was instantly killed.

Enthusiastic Converts

There are Thousands of Them Who Believe as This Woman Does.

Mrs. Ira Knowlton, of Butte, Montana, is a most enthusiastic convert to the virtues of Smart's Dyspepsia Tablets as a cure for obstinate stomach trouble. She says: "I had poor digestion nearly all



all my life. It now seems to me that for years I never knew what it was to be hungry, to have a good natural appetite.

"I was troubled with gas in stomach causing pressure on the heart with palpitation and short breath. Nearly every thing I ate soured on my stomach, sometimes I had cramps in the stomach which almost resembled spasms.

"Doctors told me I had catarrh of the stomach, but their medicines would not reach it and I would still be a sufferer had I not, in sheer desperation decided to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"I knew they were an advertised remedy and I didn't believe anything I read about them as I had no confidence in advertised remedies, but my sister living in Pittsburg wrote me last spring telling me how Stuart's Tablets had cured her little daughters of indigestion and loss of flesh and appetite and I hesitated no longer.

I bought a fifty cent box at my drug store and took two of the large tablets after each meal and found them delightful to take, being as pleasant to the taste as caramel candy. Whenever during the day or night I felt any pain or uneasiness in the stomach or about the heart I took one of the small tablets and in three weeks it seemed to me as if I had never known what stomach trouble was.

I keep Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the house every member of our family uses them occasionally after a hearty meal or when any of us have a pain or ache in the digestive organs."

Mr. E. H. Davis of Hampton, Va., says: "I doctored five years for dyspepsia, but in two months I got more benefit from Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets than in five years of doctor's treatment."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, bloating after meals, sympathetic heart trouble.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is not a cheap cathartic but an active digestive remedy containing the pepsin and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and they cure stomach troubles because they digest the food eaten and give the weak, abused-overworked stomach a chance to rest and recuperate.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold in every drug store in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.



Kerr's Bookkeeping.

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From the Churches.

Denominational Funds.

Fifteen thousand dollars wanted from the churches. Nova Scotia during the present Conv. session year. All contributions, whether for division according to the scale, or for any one of the seven objects, should be sent to A. Ochoa, Treasurer, Wolfville, N. S. Envelopes for gathering these funds can be obtained free on application.

The Treasurer for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, to whom all contributions from the churches should be sent, is Rev. J. W. MANNING, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ACADIA MINES, N. S.—Four persons were received into the fellowship of the Baptist church, Acadia Mines, last Sunday, by Pastor Martell. Dec. 8.

IMMANUEL CHURCH, TRURO.—Mr. and Mrs. James Bulmer have been received by letter from the Amherst church, also Mr. J. A. Harlow from the church at S. dney. These are a real source of strength to us in our work. The various meetings of the church are well attended and the interest is good. We hope to have baptism in the near future. M. A. MACLEAN.

ST. ANDREWS.—Since the winter set in there has been a very perceptible falling off in the attendance at all the services at every point of the field. Some have moved away, and others consider themselves too old and feeble to venture out in the cold, while others have become quite indifferent. We are not without hope, however, as there are faithful ones, who do not regard the clouds nor observe the winds, but are always to be found in their places in the house of God. We have arranged to remain six months longer on the field, after which "the Lord will provide." CALVIN CURRIE.

NEWPORT, N. S.—Just a word from the old Newport church. On Dec. 2nd we held a Reunion and Roll Call service, the first in the history of the church. Quite a large number responded and we had a season of sweet communion in the spirit of the Master. In the evening we were favored with a lecture on the Holy Land by Rev. G. O. Gates, D. D., which was well attended and deeply enjoyed. The work in the church has been steadily advancing. Since the opening of the New Year sixteen have been added to our roll, six by letter, six by baptism, two by experience, two restored. Brethren pray for us. I. H. C. Scotch Village, N. S., Dec. 10th.

CANARD—Two weeks of special services at Port Williams have resulted in blessing to us all. We were assisted by Dr. Trotter, Dr. Keirstead, Dr. Chute and a band of students from the College, and Pastors Hatch, Hutchins and Spideff. Last Sunday I baptized Bertie McAll, Triffie Morton, Mildred Campbell, Bessie Duncan, Ralph Newcomb and Ralph Lingley and received Mrs. Kempton Gates by letter and Mrs. Alonzo Harvey on experience. The week before we received Harry Rafuse on experience. These are all from the Port Williams section. Others have been received and will be baptized soon. I am indebted to friends of the two congregations for a beautiful fur coat, a comfortable Buffalo robe and a nice horse rug. Our roll-call on Friday last will be reported elsewhere. D. E. HATT. Dec. 11.

HOULTON, MAINE—Rev. J. A. Ford, after spending ten years in Eastport, Me., has taken charge of the First Baptist church in Houlton, Me. This is one of the most important Baptist churches in the State. Its close connection with Ricker Classical Institute gives it a commanding influence. All the professors and teachers and many of the students attend the Baptist church. A large number of business and professional men are found in the congregation every Sunday. On a recent Sunday an ex-governor, four doctors, two professors, a lawyer and six teachers were in attendance at the morning service. Several families residing in the country drive five and eight miles to church every Sunday. For the benefit of these the ladies of the church have opened a free coffee department in the vestry on Sunday morning during winter under the management of the pastor's wife. A large chorus choir of twenty voices lead the singing under the direction of a very popular soloist, Miss Lottie Kinney. Mr. Ford has charge of the chair of Biblical Literature in Ricker Classical Institute and

is also the county representative of the State Convention Board. In a recent sharp controversy between the evangelical pastors of the town and the Unitarian minister, Mr. Ford was selected to prepare the reply which was widely read throughout the county. Mrs. Ford has a strong place in the hearts of the Houlton people, who have welcomed most cordially the new pastor and his family into one of the most convenient and beautiful parsonages in the State.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Albert Quarterly Meeting met with the 3rd Elgin church Dec. 3rd. Albert county is split in two by a high range of hills, locally called Caledonia Mountain, Hardscrabble and New Ireland Hills. On these hills there was good sleighing, but on either side there was no snow, so it was difficult for those of us on the east side to cross over. We found Rev. A. A. Rutledge and Evangelist Marple on the ground; and our meeting Tuesday afternoon and evening was well attended and inspiring. But the storm of Tuesday night and Wednesday brought our meetings to a sudden stop. Bro. Saunders (who is president of the Quarterly) and I spent part of Wednesday making out a programme for the next Quarterly, which I trust will be acceptable to the brethren. We also decided that the next session would be held with some church on this side of the "Hills." Rumor has it that Pastor Atkinson has resigned at Alma. If it is true we are very sorry indeed. We thought Bro. A. was with us to stay. Hillsboro has not yet succeeded in getting a pastor. Rev. John Miles, who has resided so long in this county, has accepted a call to Chegoggin church, Yarmouth, and moves this week. Evangelist Marple is having splendid success in his meetings with Bro. Rutledge. Several have been baptized and others are coming forward. F. D. DAVIDSON, Sec'y.-Trea.

Thanks.

On the evening of Thanksgiving the kind people of Sisson Ridge gave us a surprise, by calling at our home and making us a donation. Every one in the company brought their gifts. The articles consisted of tea, sugar, butter, beef, pork and other articles too numerous to mention. After the ladies had handed around refreshments, (which they furnished the pastor made a few remarks, closing with prayer. We thank one and all for their goodness and pray that God may bless them abundantly. C. STIRLING.

On Thursday, Nov. 21st, the ladies of Plaster Rock came to our home and made a sewing party, making a number of useful articles for the children. The pastor and his wife were not forgotten, having been presented with a number of very useful articles and \$7.00 in cash. The good people furnished the meals of the day and a very enjoyable day was spent. Mrs. Stirling and myself desire to thank our friends for their thoughtfulness and pray that God may richly bless them all. C. STIRLING.

P. E. Island Conference.

The thirty-eight session of the Baptist Conference of P. E. Island was held with the North River church on Monday and Tuesday.

The first meeting was held on Monday night, when Rev. A. H. Whitman of O Leary, pastor of the churches at Springfield, Knutsford, Alma and Alberton, preached a good sermon, enjoyed by the congregation. An evangelistic service was conducted by Rev. E. P. Calder.

On Tuesday morning a meeting for business was held and at the afternoon session reports were given from delegates of the progress of general features of church work. Several churches reported that their Sunday Schools are making an effort to keep in session all the winter. New church buildings are being erected at Kingsboro (East Point) and at Cavendish. Steps are in progress towards the building of new parsonages at Ulgg and Montague. The ladies held a missionary meeting in the parsonage on Tuesday afternoon, when the Provincial Secretary, Mrs. J. C. Spurr, gave an address and others took part.

Rev. E. P. Calder read a very timely and original paper on the subject, "Influence of Evolution upon Twentieth Century church Life." The writer pointed out that the effect of the doctrine of evolution upon church creed is to put principles in place of personalities and its effects upon church life is to weaken the preaching against sin the consequent weakening of spiritual life. The paper was ably discussed by Pastors Warren Wilson and Browne and Bros. Jacob Bain, and Geo. Warren of Summerside and brother Wm. Scott, (Lic.) of Clyde River.

Tuesday evening Rev. C. P. Wilson who has recently become pastor of the churches at Cavendish, Fairview and St. Peter Road preached a helpful sermon and a short evangelistic meeting was led by Rev. H. Carter of Murray River.

A Note from Burma.

Miss Melissa Carr of the A. B. M. Union Mission in Burma writes us from Sandoway under date of Nov. 5th:—The MESSENGER AND VISITOR is welcomed and it comes regularly. It seems like a part of my early life to again be reading it for in my early home I never knew the time when we did not receive our denominational paper. How eagerly my sainted father looked forward to the evening which brought the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

The Buddhists of Burma are doing their utmost to stir up their followers to a fresh awakening in their religion and much is being said in the public papers over methods to be taken, to keep their people from coming over to the Christian faith.

Notwithstanding all the efforts put forth Christ's cause grows and the work never seemed more encouraging than at present. Our mission schools report large numbers of pupils. These children, many of them from heathen homes, can never be the idolaters their fathers and mothers have been.

Last Sunday from our Sandoway school eight boys followed Christ in baptism and in our beautiful Sandoway river in early morning the ordinance was performed.

This makes nine students since the term opened, but there are many others to follow. We are continually hearing of conversions in our jungle villages and from our jungle schools and we thank our Father for every one brought into the fold.

Just at present the item of interest to Burman missionaries is the coming of our Foreign Sec'y., Dr. Barbour, who is due in Rangoon early in Dec. We pray he may carry back to America a large knowledge of missions and the various needs of this field.

Quite a number of new missionaries have been sent out to various parts of Burma and lonely Sandoway rejoices that three new workers join the force here.

Volumes of the Christian Visitor Wanted

Mr. EDITOR:—I believe your paper must be carefully read. My request for copies of Minutes of New Brunswick convention caused Rev. W. E. McIntyre to write a letter of inquiry concerning our wants. As a result we have received from our brother a complete set of minutes to date.

I am emboldened to make another want known. The Library has but three volumes of the Christian Visitor—the first three. The first volume began in 1847 and the last closed I think in 1884. Will any friends of the College who can assist in any way in supplying the thirty or more volumes needed to complete the set, be kind enough to communicate with me.

EVERETT W. SAWYER Wolfville, Dec. 9th, 1901.



Famous Doctor Urges Pyramid Pile Cure.

Dr. Williams, a prominent official surgeon says: "It is the duty of every surgeon to avoid an operation if possible to cure in any other way and after many trials with the Pyramid Pile Cure I unhesitatingly recommend it in preference to an operation." For sale by all druggists. Little book, "Piles, Causes and Cure" mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.



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DEATHS.

**BAXTER.**—Ernest A. Baxter, son of G. O. Baxter, M. D., St. John, at the age of six months.

**PARKER.**—At Cumberland Bay, N. B., Nov. 28th, Ethel, aged 14 months, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tillie M. Parker. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

**JONES.**—At Burts Corner, York county, Nov. 28, James H. Jones, in the 73rd year of his age. His sufferings were severe, but he manifested great resignation. He died in the triumph of faith.

**GOFF.**—At North View, Victoria county, on Dec. 3rd Ida A., beloved wife of Arthur A. Goff, aged 28 years, leaving a loving husband and four small children. Funeral attended by Pastor Stirling. Sister Goff was baptized three years ago by Bro. Hayward. She died in the faith.

**NEWCOMB.**—At Amherst, Dec. 13th suddenly, Beriah, beloved wife of Elihu Newcomb, aged 75. Mrs. N. for years was unable to attend the house of God—but God was present in her home and heart. One of the old members of the Amherst church, leaving an aged husband alone—a constant reader of the news of the day; but she particularly scanned the pages of the MESSANGER AND VISITOR to see what wonders the Lord was doing on the earth.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Hants County Quarterly Convention met with the Newport Baptist church, Dec. 3rd and 4th. There was a good attendance of delegates and others, and the presence of the Spirit was felt throughout the sessions. On Tuesday morning a very refreshing prayer meeting was followed by reports from the churches. The Rawdon church was reported pastorless, Bro. R. Mutch having removed to another field. A resolution, moved by Rev. G. O. Gates, D. D., seconded by Rev. G. R. White was unanimously passed: expressing the brotherly regard and esteem of the conference for Rev. R. Mutch who has removed from the Rawdon field after a patient and untiring service of four years, and assuring him of the prayerful sympathy of his brethren in Hants where he labors in the sister province and their earnest prayer for his continued success in the employ of their Divine Master whom he has so well and so faithfully served.

Tuesday afternoon the Convention was favored with two very helpful and thoughtful, inspiring papers. One on Paul's letter to the Galatians by Rev. Dr. Gates, the other on Discipleship, by Rev. G. R. White. In the evening a large audience gathered at the public missionary service, when addresses were given by Rev. G. R. White, Mrs. Nalder and Dr. Gates. On Wednesday an interesting meeting in the interest of Sabbath School work, an earnest and sweet Spirit-ed session in W. M. A. S. work, and the Convention was brought to a close by an evangelistic service led by Rev. M. C. Higgins of Summerville.

L. H. CRANDALL, Sec'y.  
Scotch Village Hants Co. N. S.

Acadia University Forward Movement Fund

RECEIPTS FROM DEC. 2ND TO DEC. 12TH

W. D. Reid, \$5; Geo. Peters, \$2.50; Wm. L. Smith, \$1; Rev. G. W. Schurman, \$12.50; Albert Schurman, \$2; Cornelius Wenzel, \$1.25; Collin Crossland, 50c; Harvey Tingley, \$1; Misses Patriquin, \$1; Jas. R. McNeil, \$2.50; Wm. Mullen, \$1; Mrs. E. K. Bigelow, \$2; S. F. Roop, \$5; Stewart Kitley, \$2.50; Rev. E. Quick, \$5; James W. W. \$1; S. A. Cook, \$5; Mrs. Parker Bowby, \$2; Jos. A. Bancroft, M. P. P., \$12.50; Mrs. Chas. Balcom, \$1; Alfred Rice, \$2.50; Jas. H. Robbins, \$2; Mrs. John C. Redding, \$2; C. B. Seaman, \$1.50; Howard Richardson, \$5; C. F. Sabeau, \$5; Rev. L. F. Tingley, \$5; Amelia Hickson, \$1; H. B. Robbins, \$5; A. Cohoon, \$25; Mrs. Sarah Wilton, \$1.25; Rev. E. B. Gates, \$12.50; Mrs. W. H. Hardwick, \$2.50; Rev. A. Chipman, \$2; N. J. Thurbur, \$1; J. Arthur Gates, \$6.25; Jas. E. Allen, \$2.50; Mrs. W. S. Perkins, a thank offering, \$25; Mrs. A. B. Fales, \$1.25; Capt. Jos. Reagh, 50c; Leason Baker and wife \$5; Mrs. Jane Gates, \$1; Geo. Phinney, \$10;

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BIRTHS.

**DIMOCK.**—On Nov. 30th, to the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur V. Dimock of Winthrop, Mass., a son.

MARRIAGES

**RICHARDSON-GARDNER.**—At Brooklyn, N. S., Dec. 10th, by Rev. C. W. Corey, Basil H. Richardson of Brooklyn to Rosie Gardner of the same place.

**JOHNSON-LEGRALY.**—At the Baptist parsonage, Kentville, N. S., Nov. 30, by Rev. C. H. Day, Willett Leslie Johnson of Cornwallis, Kings county, N. S., to Dora Almer LeGraley of Shelburne, N. S.

**KILCUP-THURLOW.**—At the Baptist parsonage, Kentville, N. S., Dec. 10, by Rev. C. H. Day, Frank Kilcup of New Minas, Kings county, N. S., to Hattie May Thurlow of Kentville, N. S.

**JENKINS-McINNIS.**—Plaster Rock, Victoria county on Dec. 3rd, by Pastor Stirling, John S. Jenkins of Burnt Land Brook, Victoria county, to Mary McInnis, of the Parish of Gordon.

**RUSSELL-WALKER.**—At the Baptist parsonage, New Ross, N. S., Dec. 4th, by Rev. A. Whitman, Bennett Russell to Janie Walker, all of New Ross, N. S.

**OWEN-WARREN.**—At the residence of the bride's parents, Dec. 11th, by Rev. A. F. Browne, assisted by Rev. W. H. Warren, George N. Owen of Hamilton and Ida May Warren, daughter of Deacon Wm. Warren of North River.

**SAUNDERS-WILBUR.**—At Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 4, by Rev. Z. L. Fash, M. A., Guy F. Saunders and Annie R. Wilbur, both of Woodstock.

**BELYEA-SWEET.**—At the Germain St. Baptist parsonage, Dec. 11, by the Rev. J. D. Freeman, the Rev. James G. A. Belyea, B. A., pastor at Westchester, N. S., to Mrs. Mary E. Sweet, lately of Chicago and formerly of Cumberland county, N. S.

**HANLON-MARTIN.**—At Alma, N. B., Nov. 30th, by Pastor F. N. Atkinson, Geo. W. Hanlon to Annie R. Martin all of the parish of Alma, Albert county.

**BEZANSON-GIFFIN.**—On Wednesday, Dec. 4th, at the old homestead, by Rev. G. A. Lawson, F. K. Bezanon, of Glace Bay, C. B., (formerly of Isaac's Harbor, to Myra L., daughter of Deacon Ira L. Giffin of Isaac's Harbor.

**BARNES-McMANN.**—At St. Mary's Episcopal church, Montreal, Quebec, on Nov. 30th, by Rev. Mr. Jenks, B. A., Samuel Edward Thomas Barnes of England to Maud C., daughter of Silas C. McMann of St. John, N. B.

**STEVENS-WEBBER.**—At the residence of the bride's father, Windsor Road, Lunenburg county, N. S., Dec. 11th, by Pastor R. Osgood Morse, James Dennison Stevens and Hattie Odessa, daughter of Anthony Webber, E. q., all of Windsor Road.

**MUNN-LINTON.**—At the Randall House, Sydney, C. B., Dec. 10th, by A. J. Vincent, Lemuel G. Munn of Little Sands, Kings county, P. E. I., and Nora J. Linton of Truro, N. S.

**HATT-HILTZ.**—On Dec. 6th, at Chester Basin, by Pastor M. B. Whitman, William Hatt to Mrs. Emma Hiltz, both of Beach Hill, Lunenburg county.

**GOLLOP-TUPPER.**—At the residence of the officiating minister, on October 16th, Jas. Gallop to Margaret Tupper, both of Sisson Ridge, Victoria county, by Pastor Stirling.

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(monthly)	2 "	8 "

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REMARK.

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A COHOON, Treas. Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S., Dec. 12th.

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News Summary.

The Small-pox has cost Ottawa \$15,000 to date.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Sydney, will commence steel making next month.

There is a prospect that King Edward's visit to Ireland will be postponed until after the coronation.

Smallpox has broken out in Ottawa University, and the big institution with its 600 students is now quarantined.

Canadian millers have advanced the price of flour twenty cents per barrel in sympathy with the increase in the price of wheat.

The winter fair opened Tuesday at Guelph, Ont., with the best display of live stock and poultry ever seen in Canada.

A terrific explosion of molten metal occurred at the Sharon, Pa., steel works Tuesday. Eleven men were badly injured and three will probably die.

The minister of Agriculture at Ottawa has decided to prosecute parties in Quebec who declined to give information called for by the census schedules.

The temporary log house of the men brushing dykes at lower Truro was fired by incendiaries Wednesday. The building was at the base of Savage's Island.

The fire committee of Sydney has decided to send Chief Menzie to Halifax and larger towns to look into the equipment and fire fighting facilities.

The Dominion government has appointed two men to examine into the correctness of the census as taken by the Dominion enumerators in Toronto.

Henry Palmer, aged 13, and David Murray, 12, were arrested at Amherst Wednesday, charged with setting fire to a barn on the marsh belonging to Richard Beatty.

John Harley, aged eighteen, a native of Newfoundland, was killed at the Sydney blast furnaces Wednesday afternoon. A car filled with iron ore fell and he was buried under 15 tons of ore.

The Department of Agriculture has prepared a memorandum showing that there were shipped from Canada to South Africa to December 9 for the imperial War office: Hay, 107,744 tons; flour, 1,914 tons; oats, 2,090 tons; beef, 40,776 cases; jams, 11,743 cases.

The Maritime Combination Rack Co., which is to manufacture for the Maritime Provinces a patent Rack for farm wagons, was organized at Fredericton Monday. The capital stock is \$25,000, nearly all of which has been subscribed by St. John and Fredericton capitalists.

An anti-British mass meeting at Munich, Bavaria, Wednesday, was attended by several thousand people. Violent addresses were made denouncing Joseph Chamberlain and a resolution was adopted calling on the Reichstag and the government to take the initiative in an effort to terminate the war.

A fatal shooting affair, in which Jas. Oakes was the victim and John D. Mutch his assailant, occurred at Haverhill, Mass., on Tuesday. Oakes was shot in the head and died on the way to the hospital. Mutch gave himself up to the police. The shooting is said to have been the result of Mutch finding Oakes in the company of his wife.

A sentry belonging to an Indian regiment station at Tien Tsin killed one of his comrades. A company of Punjab infantry was at once turned out to secure him. In the meantime the sentry had been shot by German troops, who then opened fire on the Punjabis. Three German privates were killed and a German officer wounded. Three of the Indian troops were killed and several wounded.

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C. I. LAGUE.  
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Barn, Nfld. LEWIS BUTLER.

# The Great White Plague Largely on the Increase How to Decrease Canada's Deathrate

"What's the use of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen?" A wise man is forehanded and locks the door first. Apply this to Consumption. What's the good of treating an incurable disease? Be forehanded, lock the Gateway—Catarrh, and thus prevent Consumption from taking hold of your system. Every sensible person knows that catarrh is the forerunner or starting point of Consumption, and every Catarrh sufferer is very liable—not perhaps right away—but perhaps next year or afterwards, to be in the deadly grip of that dread disease.

The way Catarrh develops into Consumption is very simple. During the day or waking part of one's life, the Catarrh mucus which forms in the nose and throat is hawked up and spit out. During sleep this is beyond one's control and very frequently small particles are inhaled into the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, thus affecting these organs—RESULT—Consumption.

Reader, if you have Catarrh, even in its mildest form, don't wait until it gets too late, take it in time, remember "A stitch in time saves nine." Remember that Consumption—The Great White Plague of Canada—is largely on the increase in the Dominion. Take every precaution not to be numbered among its victims.

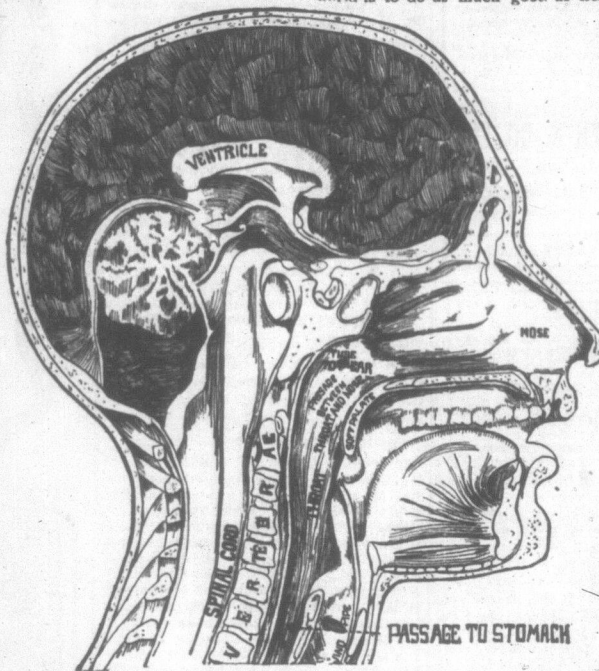
Should you be one of the lucky and escape Consumption, then what a trial and annoyance you are to your friends. How they loathe and abhor you when you are forced to hawk and clear your throat of the Catarrh mucus; and how much greater object of disgust you are to your friends on account of that bad breath which you undoubtedly have to a greater or less degree. Perhaps you don't know it, because your friends are probably kindly people, and don't want to hurt

your sensitive feelings, by telling you of the sickening, disgusting bad smell which comes from your nose and throat.

If you are wise, and show good judgment enough to decide to have your Catarrh attended to right away, then the next question to determine is what treatment is best to use. Avoid the numerous, inferior and worthless nostrums so freely advertised in many papers. Seek out a man of well-known reputation, whose integrity, straightforwardness and honesty of purpose can't be questioned—whose aim and object in the world is to do as much good as lies in his power to his fellow-men—whose greatest happiness is derived from benefiting his fellow human beings. Such a man Catarrh Specialist Sproule has tried to prove himself to be. His sixteen years' work in the United States and four in Canada have made his worth known to a vast number and some of his cured patients can be found in almost every village and hamlet all over the North American Continent.

The erroneous idea that Catarrh can't be cured is believed by many Canadians. This belief is fostered by the statements of ignorant physicians, also due to the fact of people trying worthless and inferior patent medicines, with no lasting benefit. If you are one of this unfortunate class, don't get discouraged. Keep up hope, just write Catarrh Specialist Sproule for proof that he can cure, after several treatments have been tried to no avail. He will only be too glad to send you absolute proof, free of all charge; how different his course of treatment is from any other,

how vastly superior, how lasting and effectual are his cures. Some people have Catarrh and don't know it. Many others don't know its symptoms, which are given below:



The passage to the Head in which Catarrh starts, which so often goes down on the lungs, and develops into the Great White Plague—Consumption.

### SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

These symptoms if neglected will inevitably run into consumption.

- "Have you a cough?"
- "Are you losing flesh?"
- "Do you cough at night?"
- "Have you pain in side?"
- "Do you take cold easily?"
- "Is your appetite variable?"
- "Have you stitches in side?"
- "Do you cough until you gag?"
- "Do you raise frothy material?"
- "Do you cough on going to bed?"
- "Do you cough in the morning?"
- "Are you low spirited at times?"
- "Do you spit up yellow matter?"
- "Is you cough short and hacking?"
- "Do you spit up little cheery lumps?"
- "Is there a tickling behind the palate?"
- "Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
- "Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
- "Have you pain behind the breastbone?"
- "Do you cough worse night or morning?"
- "Do you sit up at night to get breath?"

### SYMPTOMS OF

### CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

The most prevalent form of catarrh, and results from neglected colds.

- Do you spit up slime?
- Are your eyes watery?
- Does your nose seem full?
- Does your nose discharge?
- Do you sneeze a good deal?
- Do crusts form in the nose?
- Do you have pain across the eyes?
- Does your breath smell offensive?
- Is your hearing beginning to fail?
- Are you losing your sense of smell?
- Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
- Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
- Do you have pains across the front of your head?
- Do you feel drooping in back part of the throat?

If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is Catarrh of the Head and Throat. If you have some of the above symptoms and want to get cured, or wish for a lengthy, free diagnosis of your case, answer the above questions, cut them out, and write Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 7-13 Doane St., Boston.

USE THE GENUINE  
**MURRAY & LANMAN'S**  
**FLORIDA WATER**  
"THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME"  
FOR THE  
**HANDKERCHIEF TOILET & BATH**  
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES

Aunt Emma—"Well, Mary, I haven't seen you for a long time. I hear that you have a little sister at your home. I suppose it cries sometimes?"  
Little Mary—"Cries! Well, I should say she does! Why, I never saw any one that appeared to look on the dark side things as she does."

## Note the Solid Progress of Confederation Life Association.

Year	PREMIUM INCOME (Net.)	INTEREST INCOME.	TOTAL INCOME Premiums & Interest.	ASSETS.	INSURANCE IN FORCE (Net.)
1873	\$45,902.38	\$3,814.64	\$49,717.02	\$118,398.00	\$1,798,680.00
1878	145,922.67	24,124.38	170,047.05	456,839.39	5,344,249.63.
1883	309,376.60	64,006.01	373,382.61	1,149,427.40	11,018,625.00
1888	512,005.46	129,672.17	641,677.63	2,542,041.75	16,616,360.50
1893	796,505.04	185,894.86	982,399.90	4,520,133.04	24,288,690.00
1898	965,626.36	265,571.03	1,231,197.39	6,825,116.81	29,521,189.00
1900	1,063,748.59	329,121.84	1,392,870.43	7,799,983.89	32,171,215.00

Cash Surplus above all liabilities, Government Standard . . . \$505,546.25  
Capital Stock, Paid-up . . . 100,000.00  
Capital Stock, Subscribed, Uncalled . . . 900,000.00  
**TOTAL SURPLUS SECURITY FOR POLICY HOLDERS . . . \$1,505,546.25**  
S. A. McLEOD, Agent at St. John. GEO. W. PARKER, Gen. Agent.

Dr. Fernando Sanchez, Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, and Wm. L. Merriv, U. S. minister to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, Monday signed a treaty by which Nicaragua agrees perpetually to lease to the United States a section of Nicaraguan territory six miles wide, which includes the route of the Nicaraguan canal.

Dr. Leslie M. Sweetnam, a prominent surgeon of Toronto and medical professor in Toronto University, died of blood poisoning which he contracted at St. Michael's Hospital while operating on a patient whose arm had been shattered by a gunshot wound. The patient also died of blood poisoning.

This country the H brought colonist ject jus Statist life hist 1846, wheat being 1 was par it went loss and farm, a paymen from " the Cor was bro in straw account these tr on those the straf fly the p try, 1 The bul tinated in Weste 500,000 be "H ular inte years 17 this year of the 1 placed at As regar or not su that non may esc varieties a parently badly or the local New-Yor Dawson's erally, wh two corr erent poi worst of a clusions a in view of First— abandoned be reduc duction ev der super Second fitted and growth w the sowin fifteen da preparati wheat to Third— wheat mo on mois Although A Color job beca out drink him. He coffee bef men, for his streng him so m "Final was taken me it was If I did no I had to g got a litt Postum F me to a j I have b bout eight recovered aches and that I can any body, hunt beca the quittin that has have dyspe my neighb but I am a thirty-five for my Po Wm. Green

The Farm

THE HESSIAN FLY.

This wheat pest is no new thing in this country. It was imported hither in 1776 by the Hessian troops that the English brought over to help subdue her rebellious colonists. In a timely bulletin on the subject just issued by the Cornell Experiment Station, I am glad to see confirmation of its life history what I had learned in 1845 and 1846, when a lad. Then my father was a wheat grower for those times, that cereal being his main crop. In 1845 his wheat was partially destroyed, and the next year it went down almost entirely, to his great loss and grief, as he was in debt for the farm, and depended on wheat to make a payment. He then read to me, I think from "The Albany Cultivator," about as the Cornell station now asserts, that "It was brought to Staten and Long islands in straw by the Hessian troops"; but that account went a little further, and said that these troops emptied their straw bedticks on those islands where they landed, and the straw being infested with germs of the fly the pest soon spread all over the country. I have deplored the name ever since. The bulletin quoted from states it is estimated that in 1846 the loss from the pest in Western New-York was not less than 500,000 bushels of wheat. There seems to be "Hessian fly periods" at very irregular intervals. These have occurred in the years 1779, 1817, 1845-'46 and 1877. In this year of 1901 a conservative estimate of the loss by the pest in New-York is placed at \$3,000,000 by the Cornell station. As regards varieties of wheat immune from or not subject to the pest, it is believed that none are so. It is strange a variety may escape at times when all surrounding varieties are affected; and again this apparently exempt variety may suffer as badly or worse than any other variety in the locality. For instance, in Western New-York this season a variety known as Dawson's Golden Chaff escaped very generally, while across the border in Ontario two correspondents of the station at different points say this variety suffered the worst of any. I give below entire the conclusions arrived at by the Cornell station in view of the present conditions:

First—That wheat raising need not be abandoned, but the number of acres should be reduced until by reason of such reduction every acre sowed will be raised under superior conditions.

Second—That the soil must be so well fitted and so fertile that a strong, healthy growth will be secured in the fall though the sowing of the seed be delayed ten or fifteen days beyond the usual time. Such preparation of the soil will also help the wheat to recover from any winter injury.

Third—That the Hessian fly injures the wheat more on dryish and poor land than on moist but well drained, rich soils.

SHOOT'S AGAIN.

Although Coffee Took His Eyesight For Awhile.

A Colorado camp cook had to quit his job because he could not make coffee without drinking it himself and it was killing him. He says he used to take a cup of coffee before he got his breakfast for the men, for he felt the need of keeping up his strength and his stomach troubled him so much.

"Finally," he says, "I got so bad I was taken to the hospital. The doctor told me it was a clear case of coffee poison and if I did not quit I would never get well. I had to quit in the hospital and gradually got a little better, then I took to drinking Postum Food Coffee and took it out with me to a job in the woods.

I have been using Postum steadily for about eighteen months and have entirely recovered from dyspepsia, and all my old aches and ills. My eyes are so well now that I can see the gun sights as good as any body, but two years ago I never could hunt because of my eyes. I know it is the quitting of coffee and using Postum that has benefited me. Nobody could have dyspepsia any worse than I had. All my neighbors thought I was going to die, but I am all right now. I have to send thirty-five miles to the city of Trinidad for my Postum but it is worth while." Wm. Green, Burwing, Colorado.

Fourth—That thick seeding and vigorous growth tend to ward off the fly.

Fifth—That the resisting power of varieties varies greatly. Those with large, coarse, strong straw are less liable to injury than weak strawed and slow growing varieties.

Sixth—That there were at least six varieties grown in the State this season that were not appreciably affected by the fly, though numerous other varieties in the same neighborhoods were much injured. Of these only Dawson's Golden Chaff has been tested at the station and this has been found to be a superior wheat for general culture. The other resistant varieties are Prosperity, No. 8, Democrat, Red Russian and White Chaff Mediterranean.

Seventh—That farmers in this State cannot be induced to cut and burn stubble with a view to destroying the insect, since the practice of seeding to grass and clover is almost universal, and burning the stubble, if possible to do so, would destroy the young meadow plants. Work is too pressing in midsummer to justify destroying the volunteer wheat that comes from the harvest shatterings. Much may be done, however, by sowing early in August, one or more strips on the side or sides of the field. The plants on these strips come on early and form ideal conditions for the laying of the eggs of the fly. Later, after the remainder of the field has been sowed the strips are ploughed deeply (using a skim or jointer attachment to the plough), fitted and sowed. This preventive measure is about the only one which is worth considering in addition to the late sowing of hardy varieties on well fitted, naturally fertile soil or soil made fertile by the liberal application of farm manures and commercial fertilizers.—(Dr. Galen Wilson.

In July last, several dozen of eggs, some of which were fertile and some infertile, were placed on bran in the drawer in an egg cabinet and kept in a cellar where the temperature ranged from fifty to sixty degrees. About the 15th of August some of these eggs were broken, but no perceptible difference could be seen in them. On Sept. 15 some more were broken with the same result, except a slight enlargement of the germ in the fertile eggs. On Oct. 15 more were broken, when it was quite apparent that the white of the fertile egg was much thinner than that of the infertile egg, and the germ was larger than at the previous test. At the Nov. 15 test, this was still more apparent, for in the fertile eggs the white was so very thin as to entirely leave yolk and run over the saucer like water, while the white of the infertile egg had apparently not changed at all. On Dec. 10 the last test was made, and the result was still more pronounced. The whites of all the fertile eggs broken were like water, and in a majority of cases the yolks broke and mixed with the whites, while on the yolks of those which did not break were to be noticed many dark spots and discolorations, showing clearly that the eggs were decaying. All of the fertile eggs broken at this December test were totally unfit for table purposes, and of little or no value for culinary purposes. In the infertile eggs, however, the whites and yolks were in the same condition as when tested in August, and showed no sign whatever of decay. These were quite fit for any purpose, but, of course, could not be called 'fresh' eggs. From the fertile eggs a bad smell was noticed, while from the infertile eggs nothing of this nature could be detected.

The Montreal Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution to be sent to the Minister of Marine in favor of some system of lights along the St. Lawrence river from the gulf to Montreal so that ships could go up at night.

Lieut. Col. Steele, writing from Pretoria, states that Major Ogilvy has been appointed inspecting manager of B. or Northern division South African Constabulary, at a salary of £750 a year.

Going Into Consumption

Thousands of Persons Are Hastening Towards Their Graves as a Result of This Dread Disease.

Read How to Save Yourself.

Full, Free Course of Treatment to our Readers



DR. SLOCUM IN HIS LABRATORY.

Demonstrating to Medical Men, Scientists, Statesmen and Students the Value of the New Slocum tem of Treatment for the Permanent Cure of Consumption and all Pulmonary an Wasting diseases.

Do you cough? Do your lungs pain you? Is your throat sore and inflamed? Do you spit up phlegm? Does your head ache? Is your appetite bad? Are your lungs delicate? Are you losing flesh? Are you pale and thin? Do you lack stamina? These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.

Consumption, the bane of those who have been brought up in the old-fashioned beliefs that this disease was hereditary, that it was fatal, that none could recover who were once firmly clasped in its relentless grip. But now known to be curable, made so by the discoveries of that man whose name has been given to this new system of treatment.

Now known to be preventable and curable by following and practicing his teachings. The new system of treatment will cure you of consumption and all diseases which can be traced back to weak lungs as a foundation.

It is not a drug syste but a system of germ destruction and body building.

Not guesswork, but science. Not a step backward, but a stride out of the old ruts.

Made possible only by Pasteur's Virchow's, Metchnikoff's and Slocum's latest discoveries in bacteriology, hygiene and therapeutics.

In plain English, a system of modern scientific disease curing.

The Slocum System consists of Four Preparations, which act simultaneously and supplement each other's curative action.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a FREE TRIAL TREATMENT and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for consumption, that most insidious disease and for all lung troubles and disorders complicated by loss of flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street west, Toronto, giving postoffice and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto.

Mention The MESSENGER AND VISITOR. For sale by all druggists 606

Advertisement for Corticelli Skirt Protector. Includes illustration of a woman in a skirt and text: 'ANOTHER POINT. It costs no more to finish a good skirt with "Corticelli Skirt Protector," that will outwear the skirt, than to "rebind" the garment several times with cheap "bindings." "Corticelli Protector" is always in place, easily put on, looks well, can be got to match any shade, will not chafe fine shoes, will not shrink, sheds dust and dries quickly when wet. Sewed on flat, not turned over edge. Sold everywhere. Corticelli'

News Summary.

There are ninety cases of small-pox in northern Ontario.

Sir Adolphe Caron says he does not think it likely he will run for L'Islet.

Manitoba's crop report, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, shows a total grain yield this year of 85,179,858 bushels.

The military authorities are considering sending recruiting officers through Ontario to enlist men for the active militia. The R. C. R. in Halifax is short some 200 and the permanent forces need men.

It is authoritatively stated that plans for the big shipbuilding plant to be located at Sault Ste. Marie by English capitalists, headed by Sir Christopher Furness, are now prepared and a site chosen.

The London Daily Mail says that General Botha ordered the execution of all burghers enrolled with the British forces as scouts, who fell into the hands of the Boers, and 15 such burghers have already been shot.

Jasper Tully, M. P. for Leitrim, and John O'Donnell, M. P. for South Mayo, will be prosecuted under the crime act for holding meetings and delivering intimidating speeches in defiance of the orders of the police.

Riotous scenes occurred at Northampton, England, Wednesday, when hundreds of shoe operatives demonstrated against the use of new shoe lasting machines. They decided to strike if the factories persisted in the use of labor saving appliances.

Pickford & Black's contract for the Halifax-Jamaica service expired some time ago, but the firm will receive at the rate of \$15,000 a year until a new contract has been made. So far the government has not yet decided anything in regard to the proposition advanced by St. John.

Capt. Snider, of Portage la Prairie, who has seen service in South Africa, is appointed transport officer for the third contingent. Other officers mentioned and not given out in previous list are: Lieut. Graham, of the 43rd, Ottawa; Major Bliss, of the Militia Department; Capt. Ramsay, of Brandon; Lieut. Sholto Douglas, of Winnipeg; Lieut. Marshal, of Hamilton, and Capt. Bruce Garruthers, of Kingston.

A statement issued by the War office sets forth that 18 officers and men of Col. Benson's command were kindly and even carefully treated by the Boers, while remaining 75 men who were examined testified that they witnessed and suffered atrocities worse than those which followed the Valkfontein disaster. Lord Kitchener says that evidently the Boer leaders are no longer able to repress murder and outrage on the part of their subordinates.

The first through car from Broad Cove went out over the Inverness and Richmond railway Thursday. It was McKenzie & Mann's private car "Atkokan." On board the car were Messrs. McKenzie and Mann, Mr. Sinclair, the general manager of the road, Mr. Fergie, of Westville, Mr. Wallace, of Toronto, capitalist, and Mr. Bistol, solicitor for the company.

On Wednesday last Lord Kitchener reported the capture of a considerable force of Boers by General Bruce Hamilton. Seven of the enemy were killed and 131 taken prisoners. The Boer commando was surprised by General Hamilton after a night march. This success is claimed as the result of Lord Kitchener's new plan of operations against Botha. By constructing a line of blockhouses between Greylingstad, on the Natal, and Johannesburg Railway, and Brugspruit, on the Delagoa Bay line, he has had Botha's force enclosed in an area of 10,000 square miles. Of this area a hundred miles or so of protected railway form the north side, a hundred miles of blockhouse the west side, a hundred miles of railway the south side and the Swaziland border the east side. Other recent captures reported include 24 Boers taken prisoner by General Dartnell in the Harri-smith district, and what is alluded to as an important capture of Commandant Badenhorst with a party of Boers at Sterkfontein. A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Pretoria, says, however, that so long as the personal influence of Botha is exercised large surrenders are not to be expected. According to the statement of a Paris paper, General Botha has recently reported to Mr. Kruger that he has 24,000 armed men, of whom 10,000 are Cape Colony recruits. The reports from the Concentration camps for October and November show a very high rate of mortality. The death among the whites for the last six months have been nearly 14,000, a death rate of more than 25 per cent. per annum.



Mothers' Help.

Every wearied mother finds in Surprise Soap those qualities which rob wash day of its terrors. It does the work in half the time of other soaps; it makes the clothes clean and wholesome; it allows the housewife plenty of time to attend to other important duties.

Surprise Soap contributes more to the sum total of domestic happiness than any other article that enters the household.

For best results, follow the directions on the wrapper.

St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co. ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

Tailors' Bad Backs.



The cramped up position in which a tailor works comes hard on his kidneys and hard on his back. Very few escape backache, pain in the side and urinary troubles of one kind and another.

Often times the first warnings of kidney disease are neglected—think it will be all right in a day or two—but sick kidneys won't get well without help.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Are the best friend of kidneys needing assistance. Read the proof from a tailor who has tried them.

Mr. John Robertson, merchant tailor, Durham, Ont., gives his experience as follows:

"I had been ailing with my kidneys for more than a year when I commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at McFarlane's drug store, and am sincerely glad that I did so. The wrong action of my kidneys made me sick all over and caused me much inconvenience and pain. That is now a thing of the past, because Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. I have had no trouble or inconvenience with my kidneys or back since I took these remarkable pills, and you may be sure that I gladly recommend them to other sufferers."

LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are the ladies' favorite medicine. They do not purge, gripe, weaken or sicken. They act naturally on the stomach, liver and bowels, curing constipation, dyspepsia, sick headache and biliousness. Price 25c.

These trade-mark crescent lines on every package.

For GLUTEN FLOUR DYSPEPSIA. SPECIAL DIABETIC FLOUR. K. C. WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR. Unlike all other brands. Ask Grocers.

For book or sample write Farwell & Rhines, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA. Promptly relieved and cured by K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURER

DYKEMAN'S

THREE ENTRANCES } 97 King Street.  
59 Charlotte Street.  
6 South Market St.

Send along your requests for samples of any of the

NEW FALL DRESS MATERIALS

But be as specific as to color and price as you possibly can. We will gladly attend to any request in this line, and send you the best assortment at the lowest prices that you can find in the dominion.

For Separate Skirts and Tailor-made Suits the heavier materials are in favor. In these we are showing an enormous assortment. Prices running from 89c for the all wool friezes up to \$4.50 per yard. Lighter weight materials run in price from 25c up to \$3.50 per yard.

LADIES' UNDERVESTS.—The best value that can be procured. An excellent close woven, soft finish, fleece lined Ladies' Undervest in four sizes, 28 to 34, at 50c. per garment. Drawers to match, 50c. per pair.

LADIES' KNIT UNDERVESTS with fleece finish on inside, 25c. each. Other prices run from 17c. up to \$2.20.

CHILDREN'S FLEECE LINED DRAWERS. Loose down to the knees, with Jersey fitting leg from knee down, so they will fit neat under the stocking.

Prices from 38c. to 50c. according to size.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.

FRAUD on CONSUMERS

THE SALE OF BAKING POWDER AS

WOODILL'S

WITHOUT THIS SIGNATURE

*H. M. Sparman*

ON EACH PACKAGE.

Is She Guessing at It?

Not Much.



Our grandmothers, and mothers too, used to guess at the heat of the oven by feeling it with the hand or by the number of sticks of wood burnt in such a time.

Not so with this modern, up-to-date woman.

She bakes with a

Famous Active Range

which has thermometer on oven door.

This Thermometer tells exact heat of oven, also

temperature necessary for pies, cakes, etc., and is perfectly reliable.

The FAMOUS ACTIVE RANGE is not a guess or chance in any respect—has clinkerless duplex grates, heavy sectional cast-iron linings, sectional covers, and full nickel dress. 42 styles and sizes.

Free Pamphlet telling all about these perfect Ranges from local agent or nearest house.

McClary Manufacturing Co.

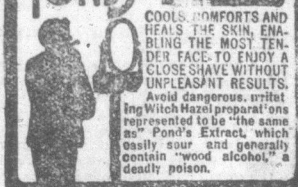
LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, & ST JOHN N.B.

Personal

Mr. Frank P. Dresser having removed from Tancook to The Range, Queens Co., N. B., (1st and 2nd Grand Lake churches), desires his correspondents to note the change in his address.

Dr. W. B. Bradshaw in requesting the address of his paper changed from Medicine Hat to Los Angeles, California, writes: We spent a very pleasant summer at Medicine Hat. The climate had a very beneficial effect upon Mrs. Bradshaw's health. We go south for the winter.

AFTER SHAVING, POND'S EXTRACT



COOLS, COMFORTS AND HEALS THE SKIN, ENABLING THE MOST TENDER FACE TO ENJOY A CLOSE SHAVE WITHOUT UNPLEASANT RESULTS. Avoid dangerous, irritating Witch Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which easily sores and generally contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

RED ROSE TEA

Is composed solely of the delicious teas of Ceylon and India.