

# Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LXVI.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
VOLUME LV.

Vol. XX.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1904.

No. 9

## Protection of the Forests.

The destruction caused by forest fires in this country almost every summer and especially in dry seasons, is so great that if means can be adopted to prevent this loss in large part, it is evident that it would pay well to provide them at considerable cost. A good deal of attention has been devoted to this subject in Ontario and, it would appear with favorable results. "At the annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, Mr. Aubrey White, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands," says the *Toronto Globe*, "gave an instructive review of the growth and extent of the present system of fire protection. The first act to provide for the preservation of forests from destruction by fire was passed in 1878, when Mr. Pardee was Commissioner. It provided penalties for carelessness in the handling of fire, but there were no officials to enforce it except the few forest rangers in the employ of the department. It was about seven years later that a force of brush and fire rangers was appointed, the Government freely advising with the timber license-holders and giving them authority to select the men. The cost was apportioned evenly between the Government and the licensees. Each ranger was required to keep a diary detailing his movements from day to day, and also such information as he could gather regarding the limits on which he was employed. Provision was made for the enforcement of the law, and for empowering rangers to act as Magistrates for the purposes of the act." In 1885 there were 37 rangers employed in the woods at a cost of \$7,911, and this force has been increased from time to time until in 1902 the report showed a force of 234 rangers employed at a cost of \$34,200. While Ontario forests still suffer severely at times from the inroads of fires, it is said that the presence of the rangers "has had an excellent effect in making the restrictions of the law known to the settlers, hunters, campers, prospectors and explorers, and creating a wholesome respect for its provisions. They have also been able to extinguish many incipient fires which would have proved destructive if neglected. The secret of safety is found to lie in continuous vigilance during the danger period, which extends from May to October."

## Harbin.

The city of Harbin which has been chosen as the principal base of Russian military operations in Manchuria is a place of which we are likely to see very frequent mention in despatches relating to the Russo-Japanese war. Harbin is said to be a city of sixty thousand inhabitants situated in the midst of a great wheat-growing district. The adjacent country is said to include also forest and mineral lands of great richness. The immense water-power which Harbin possesses, as well as its situation in the midst of a rich grain-producing country, affords special facilities for flour manufacturing, and it has already become an important centre in this respect. It is reported that when the mills now in course of construction are completed the capacity of the mills of Harbin will equal a million pounds of flour a day. The location of Harbin is at the point where the Trans-Siberian Railway crosses the Sungari River which is a tributary of the Amur and joins the larger stream some 200 miles from the city in a north-easterly direction. From Harbin the Railway runs eastward to Vladivostok—a distance of 350 miles, and a branch is extended southward through the ancient Mukden to Port Arthur—the distance being about 600 miles. Harbin has been largely built by the Russians and it is said to be a fine city, with many handsome commercial and public buildings and attractive residential streets. Its importance to Russia is evident and doubtless it will be defended with her full strength.

## Mercy for the Horse.

Two bills have been introduced in the Ontario Legislature aiming to discourage and re-strict the practice of docking horses. One of these bills is in the form of an amendment to the Municipal Act, extending the present regulative authority of Municipal Councils so as to empower them to prohibit docking. The other bill is an amendment to the Agriculture and Arts Act, and provides that no prize, diploma or other award shall be given at any exhibition for any horse which has been docked. The proposed legislation would seem to be justified on grounds of humanity.

The operation of docking is said to inflict a very considerable amount of pain, and it involves a still larger measure of cruelty to the animal by depriving it of its natural weapon against flies and other insect pests. Docking would seem to have become more common in Ontario than it has in the eastern Provinces. The *Toronto Globe* says: "Last fall a record was made of 567 horses in the stables of the Industrial Exhibition, and of these 316 were docked and 251 in a natural condition. The practice was found to be most prevalent among owners of heavy draught horses, for of this class there were 176 docked horses out of a total of 225 examined. In the general purposes class there were 28 docked out of a total of 151. The balance was more even in the thoroughbred class there being 95 docked and 73 natural. Of the ponies examined the proportion docked was about three in four." A still more cruel practice than that of docking, and one which should be rigidly prohibited, is the use of the tight overdraw check. It is a far too common thing to see horses with their heads thus forced into an unnatural position and trying by constantly moving in one direction and another to obtain some relief from the pain which this instrument of torture inflicts. If the man who thinks that the overdraw check does not inflict much pain upon the horse could have his own head tied up in a similarly unnatural position for a few hours, it would, we venture to say, effectively cure him of his delusion.

## Port Arthur.

Port Arthur, which was at the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan Russia's headquarters and base of military operations in the Far East, occupies a naturally strong position on the end of the Liaotung Peninsula and is well fortified. Whether or not it is strong enough to withstand the forces which Japan is preparing to bring to bear against it remains to be seen. In her war with China Japan succeeded in taking Port Arthur, but she is likely to find it a more difficult matter now, both because the place is now more strongly fortified and because it is defended by a more formidable power. The entrance to Port Arthur is well guarded by nature, being extremely narrow—in some places not more than two hundred yards wide. The harbor lies at right angles to the main channel. The outer harbor is deep but in the inner harbor there is not sufficient water to float the largest vessels, so that all ships having a draught of twenty-four feet must lie in the outer roadstead where they are open to attack. After Russia took possession of Port Arthur in December 1897 she strengthened the fortifications known as the Hwang-Chin-shan forts which command the entrance of the harbor to the east, and directly behind she has built a chain of batteries which are intended to pour shot and shell into the inner harbor. The Laomuchu battery is so placed that it sweeps the approach of the port diagonally and commands both the outer and the inner basins. Japanese strategists are said to hold, however, that despite the favorable situation and strong defences of Port Arthur, the fortress can be stormed and taken by a combined land and sea attack. In 1894 the Japanese pursued such tactics successfully, and it is perhaps, not improbable that they may do so again, and especially in view of the fact that Russia has already abandoned Port Arthur as a main base of operations.

## Why the Judges

The Hon. John W. Foster, who acted as the agent of the United States Government during the proceedings before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, has lately given a lecture on course of lectures on American Diplomacy in Columbian University, Washington. Mr. Foster spoke of the Boundary question and noticed especially the Canadian protest against President Roosevelt's selection of Messrs Root, Lodge and Turner as "impartial jurists of repute." He contended that, as a matter of fact, the American members of the tribunal displayed a judicial temperament at least equal to their Canadian colleagues and were as susceptible to the arguments of opposing counsel. This may be a matter of opinion. Mr. Foster however makes a contribution to the history of the Alaskan case in stating that President Roosevelt offered the appointment as commissioner to one of the justices of the Supreme Court, and that the judge declined the appointment, as is understood, on the ground that he did not regard the post as in the proper line of his duties and that it was not just to his associates to accept a position

which would impose additional labor upon them. A second justice was approached with a like result. Mr. Foster explains this unwillingness on the part of the United States judges to act on the tribunal by saying—"There seems to be a growing sentiment in this country that the members of our highest court should not be called upon to discharge functions of a semi political character, such as those relating to boundary disputes, nor that they should be burdened with additional duties when their labors are already sufficiently onerous. It seems then that President Roosevelt appointed politicians to the tribunal because judges of repute could not be secured. The reasons given by the judges for declining to serve may be all right so far as they go, but probably their principal reason is not given, which well might be that, in view of the tension of public opinion on the subject in the United States, judges of the Supreme Court were unwilling to incur the obloquy which might result from giving a judicial decision in the matter. It is not likely that Lord Alverstone would covet the honor of serving on another Commission of a similar kind."

## Irrigation in the Calgary District.

The proposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway looking to irrigation on a large scale in the Calgary district has already been noticed in these columns. This undertaking is expected to result when completed in converting a very large tract of comparatively arid country into fertile, grain producing lands. It is now announced that the Canadian Pacific has awarded to the contracting firm of J. J. Nickson and Company of Vancouver a three million dollar contract for the construction of an irrigation canal near Calgary. The contract is to be commenced in the spring and will require two years for its completion. It calls for the construction of twenty miles of canal, the principal part of which is within four miles of the railway and parallel to it. The canal is to be forty feet in width and will run across a prairie which is practically level. This however is only a beginning of the undertaking in the line of irrigation, which the C. P. R. Company has in view. It proposes to construct four hundred miles of canal for irrigation purposes along the Bow River to carry the water to the lands adjacent to its railway.

## The War.

So far as the land forces are concerned the conflict between Russia and Japan is still in its preparatory stages. What the situation on land is cannot indeed be definitely learned from the despatches, but it is believed that Japan is massing large bodies of troops in northern Korea while Russia is marshalling her forces in Manchuria. The neighborhood of the Yalu River which forms the boundary line between Korea and Manchuria is likely to be the scene of important operations, and an engagement may occur at almost any time. Conflicts of an unimportant character have been already reported south of the Yalu between Russian cavalry scouts and small bodies of Japanese. The most sensational movement of the week was the attempt of the Japanese on the night of February 23, to sink a number of old merchant vessels at Port Arthur in such a position as to close the mouth of the harbor. This attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet at Port Arthur was unsuccessful as the approach of the Japanese vessels was discovered by the Russians, and under the fire directed upon them the Japanese vessels were unable to reach the points where it had been intended to sink them. They were sunk, but not in a position to obstruct materially the entrance to the harbor. According to Japanese reports, the vessels were sunk by their own crews who managed to make their escape with the loss of only one man. Reported bombardments of Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet are reported, but the Russian fleet and forts at Port Arthur appear not to have suffered much harm. The most important news received during the week relates to an agreement which is said to have been ratified between Japan and Korea, by virtue of which Korea becomes the ally of Japan, and Japan guarantees the independence and integrity of Korea. The importance of the agreement lies in its possible effect upon the action of other powers. As it is understood that the treaty between France and Russia provides that if either is attacked by more than one nation the other shall come to the help of its ally, and as Great Britain is bound in like manner to come to the help of her ally, Japan, under similar circumstances, it will be seen that much depends on whether Korea, before making this alliance with Japan, was properly to be regarded as a sovereign and independent power. It is not likely, however, that either France or Great Britain will wish to establish the odiousness of this proposition. It is reported, though how much truth there is in the report cannot be definitely known, that the people of Manchuria are showing pronounced hostility to the Russians.

## Canadian Baptist Missionary Union.

The Union Conference of the two Canadian Baptist Missions laboring for the salvation of over 3,700,000 Telugus who are solely dependent on them for the good news and representing a home constituency of about 90,000 Canadian Baptists met in Coconada from the 9th to 12th of January after an interval of two years without assembling. Fifty one missionaries and eight little ones foregathered. Of these 17 were from the Maritime Mission, 31 from the Ontario and Quebec Mission and 3 were visitors. The annual conference of the American Baptist Telugu missionaries who met last week at Hanamaconda in the Deccan, numbered 75 including the visitors. The discrepancy between the strength of the two missionary bodies is yearly narrowing. Of these 51 missionaries three have been 30 years in the foreign service, one has spent 25 years and 13 are still at the language. Four are the second generation of missionaries on this field, being the children of pioneers and our work is dedicated to this definite work from childhood by Godly parents. In their journeyings to and from seven of them have encircled the globe and four of them, two travelling east and other two west demonstrated the possibility of circling the earth at its widest part in 73 days of leisurely travel. These men and women have come through shipwreck, through dangers from the wild-beast of the forest, from plague and pestilence and famine, from thieves and robbers, from fanatics and floods; they have suffered the loss of home and separation from little ones, wives, husbands, all that human hearts hold dear for the sake of the Lord Jesus and the advance of his kingdom. They have counted not their lives dear unto themselves if so be that they may hold up the banner of the cross to the lost and perishing; and God has mightily blessed them with a great joy in their own souls. They are hopeless optimists, incurable believers in the triumph of the Gospel. Though each field worked by a missionary family and a single lady contains a population of over 200,000 souls and the increase by natural generation alone outstrips the additions yearly to their churches yet these men and women are full of hope. Last year they welcomed into the 49 churches on their fields over 350 by baptism, they direct the work of over 350 native agents and move amongst Christian communicants of 4500; and a total community close on to 7000. They evangelize over an area of 9059 square miles and reach the 3300 villages in which the dense populations of that area reside by all manner of conveyance, rail, train, canal, boat, steamer, bicycle, horse back, carriage, slow moving country carts drawn by sleepy bullocks at the rate of two miles an hour and by the noisy palkees.

The prominent feature of this assembly is the devotional meeting where hungry souls shut out during the year from communion with kindred souls mingle in prayer, in songs of praise and the study of the word of God. These seasons were rich in blessing. What singing that was. The very flood gates of song were loosened, and hearts flowed out in such an expression of song as for many months they had not felt. The popular hymn was McGregor's "Jesus Wonderful Saviour," sung to Francis's, the McMaster hymn, it is, and the McMaster men would not be ashamed to hear it sung as it was by these missionaries. A missionary is only half a missionary if he does not know how to sing and if he cannot sing when he comes to India it is one of the first accomplishments he must take on or he will be seriously handicapped in his whole future usefulness. Then the prayers were such near approaches to God, such close touch, such touching pleading, such a full note of praise. Prayer is more frequently the missionaries' only resort than any other and he soon learns the secret of prayer, the last fine accomplishment of the Christian. Timpany used to long for a year to do not but pray. The missionary realizes that this war must be waged upon the knee and that the warrior fights best who falls overest to his knees. The petitions were definite, direct, familiar and reverent pleadings with God. The prayer seasons were amongst the most precious and souls then in coming nearest to God came very close together. The sermons and Bible readings were experimental rather than theological, practical rather than didactic, emotional rather than intellectual, they were the product of a working use of the word of God rather than of profound meditation on the deep things of Scripture. They represent of the life and met the need of the overburdened laborers.

The business sessions handled important subjects. Chief amongst these was the formation in Canada of a "Canadian Baptist Missionary Union," a union of all the Baptists of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific in Foreign Mission Work. A strong resolution was passed and is being sent to the F. M. Boards and the denominations they represent and was supported by every vote in the assembly. For over 28 years this question has been in the prayers and thoughts of these two missions. The old desire is now quickened into new life by the prospect of the inevitable union of the home churches in this effort. Manitoba, the North West, British Columbia are now sending out and supporting missionaries in this work. It is impossible to believe that each of these young provinces will form an independent foreign mission board and just as impossible to believe that they will be content to send their missionaries out under a board on which they have no

representation. The Maritime Provinces are supporting the Western work of home missions and yet cannot by their great remoteness from the west expect the west to pass over a foreign mission organization in a nearer province to unite with them in sending out missionaries. Then too a corresponding secretary is very much needed to relieve the field secretaries for more deputations work amongst the churches and yet neither of the boards is large enough as yet to justify such an officer. If united there would be plenty of work for each: the present secretaries could remain as field or district secretaries; a good foreign mission monthly paper representing the general and the women's boards could be then issued and the entire strength of the foreign mission work at home increased and unified. Toronto would for the present be the centre for the work but the filling up of the west might make Winnipeg a more convenient centre. The gain on the foreign field would be immense. The interchange of missionaries, of native workers, of council, of funds; the union in higher education, in the theological school and the Industrial school would be very advantageous. The missionaries long for it with all the longing of a small force fighting fearful odds under disadvantages that are greatly increased by their division into two bodies when there is nothing to prevent their being one. All the prestige, power, influence, reach of union are denied them by an artificial separation. They long for union.

One of the most interesting discussions took place over the temperance question. The community from which the mass of the present converts come are very drunken and the temptation to drink is always present with the converts. Every means used at home to fight the evil are suggested in connection with the struggle here. The extent of the evil in this land can be gathered from the fact that at one time as stated in the meeting 120 cases of opium each worth \$1000 or over and totalling a value of about \$150,000 were seen at one time in the town railway station and that represents a three months supply for the four northern districts of the Telugu country to which the two missions labor. The drink traffic is a twin evil and threatens to be even more disastrous to the welfare of the people. The conference is alive to the dangers of the traffic and amongst the members are some of the most prominent and best known temperance workers in India. Reports from the Telugu Baptist Publication Society, the Telugu Language Area Committee, the Bible Translation Work, the Dr. Kellogg Home for Lepers at Ramachandrapuram, the Ravi Newspaper in Telugu, and other interests which have a vital connection with the work of the missionaries were presented.

The deliberations of the body were represented by a number of addresses. The retiring president, the Rev. J. Craig of the Samalkota Seminary, gave an interesting and most helpful talk on the ailments of Missions. The Rev. H. E. Stillwell read a most instructive and useful paper on the Missionaries' Monthly Meeting with his workers. He speaks from experience as the superintendent of 86 workers and the bishop of over 3000 converts. The missionary is the overseer of the churches, the director of the workers, the superintendent of his day schools, the master of colporteurs, and the chief arbitrator in all ecclesiastical and many other disputes. Miss Archibald presented a most spirited paper on Sunday School work. It was voted that she prepare it for publication and that it be sent broadcast through the Baptist Sunday schools of Canada. Mr. Laflamme told of the nine years work of the school for carpentry at Coconada from which 13 young men had gone out at an expense of \$3000 to the mission but so enriched their capacity to earn that they represent a profit of 24 per cent of the money invested and an educative and helpful power in the young Christian community that no figures can possibly estimate. The work of the school was commended by the missionaries.

Two meetings for social converse were most delightful. Music and recitation enlivened the proceedings. Historic and entertaining talent are not lacking in the body. The addresses from the new, the returning and the missionaries going on furlough were of fascinating interest and sounded like pages of romance. The spirit of the new missionaries Mr. Smith and Mrs. Scott and Miss Robinson are beautiful and gives great promise. The messages of Miss Hatch, Murray and Dr. Smith from the home churches and of the deepened interest there, were inspiring. The accounts given by Misses McLaurin and M. Clarke, the former of her journey with Miss Hatch around the world from east to west, via Japan and by the latter of her journey from west to east via New Zealand held the rapt attention of the audience. Miss Frith, who was the first Canadian Baptist missionary lady to come out to the Telugus unmarried gave a thrilling account of her work amongst the Daffas and the Himalayan tribes of Assam where she has been at work for the last five years. The conference, out of the deep regard in which they hold Miss Frith subscribed the sum of \$200 with one half of which they made her a life member of the Timpany school for English speaking children of which she was a charter member some twenty years ago. The balance of which was presented to aid her in the passage home for a much needed rest.

Several times the emotions of the meeting found fitting expression in the singing of the doxology, once when Miss Corning presented her first financial statement as treasurer of the Timpany school and declared it out of debt and

with a balance of \$18 on hand. This to the memory of those present had not occurred for so many years that none could recall. A second occasion was when it was announced that the baptism for the year on the various fields had reached the record number of 300. H. F. LAFLAMME  
Coconada, India, 13-1-104.

## Inspiration of the Bible.

BY E. M. SAUNDERS, D. D.  
NO. 9.

The following paragraph from the comments on the studies in Sunday School, is a very natural link between my last article and the present one.

"The transformation wrought by love may be seen all around us. A fair free girl, bent wholly upon the pleasures of the hour, and her mind filled with the innocent trifles of girlhood, comes under the sway of love. Lo, at once, we behold the child of yesterday transformed into womanhood, strong in character, brave in suffering, cheerful amid difficulty, her husband's wisest counsellor and most helpful comrade. Every day this miracle of love is being enacted on every side. So is that greater miracle of the transformation effected by the love of Jesus. Under the dominion of this new affection and purpose the weak-willed become resolute; the trifling become powerful; the ill tempered become serious and self-restrained; the passionate become gentle; the profane become clean of speech, the drunkards become sober; the godless become godly. Ranking in importance and significance with the miracles performed during his earthly ministry are those which the love of Jesus is bringing to pass day by day before our eyes."

To this I will add the case of Christian consciousness in the heart of a rude fisherman in Christ's day, which condescended the whole professional staff of learned critics at Jerusalem: "Whom do men say that I am?" said Christ to his disciples, while they were journeying north of the border line of Palestine. Some say Elijah, some one of the prophets, was the reply.

But to the direct question, "whom do you say that I am?" "Thou art Christ the Son of the living God" said Peter, the rough, unpolished fisherman. My Father and not flesh and blood has revealed that to you, replied the great teacher. A rock thou art. Keys too are in thy hands. Rocks for fitness. Keys to unlock heavenly mysteries are all such, whether rough Peters and polished and learned Pauls. Compare this outburst of Peter's heart with the learned discourses of the higher critics at Jerusalem. "I now whom I have believed, said the great apostle, and every believer has the same right to this knowledge. To know Christ is to know the Bible.

Some surface difficulties in regard to the inspiration of the Old Testament may now be considered.

The partial or rudimentary truths of the Old Covenant call for some remarks. (1) The Trinity, (2) The Atonement, (3) The work of the Holy Spirit in regenerating the human heart, (4) Heaven or future rewards of the righteous, (5) Hell, or the future punishment of the impenitent.

There may be added to these difficulties others arising from an apparent sanctioning of evil practices such as (1) Slavery; (2) Polygamy; (3) The toleration of intoxicating drinks; (4) Imprecations found in some of the Psalms; (5) The law regulating divorce; (6) Alleged wrong doing authorized by God, as in the case of his directing Joshua to hough hamstring the horses of the Canaanite army.

In regard to one and all of these difficulties, pages of "Why was this so?" and "Why was not that so?" might be written to no profit. God is his own interpreter. Why the revelation should have been only partial in the Old Testament, and left for further unfolding to the New Testament, no man can tell. It seemed good to the infinitely wise and holy God that it should be just as it has been. Finite wisdom cannot judge the judgment of infinite wisdom. The God of Heaven cannot but do wisely and right. It seemed good to him that the revelation of the Trinity, the Incarnation, the Atonement, the person and work of the Holy Spirit, future rewards and future punishments, and other doctrines, should be given to the world as the corn comes to maturity—first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. The process was evolutionary or progressive. The results however of the fullest revelation are found in the first and great commandment, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, mind and strength and thy neighbor as thyself."

In the case of slavery, polygamy and the strong drink usage, the principles were given which condemned them. Slavery for instance was condemned by the law of loving the neighbor as self. Had that been kept in spirit and in letter, no man could have held his fellow man in bondage. Had the people heeded the characterization and curse of wine, total abstinence would have been the law of the Hebrew people. The original law of marriage restricted the institution of monogamy. "For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and they shall be one flesh." Here in the beginning was pure matrimony; but it was corrupted and polygamy followed. In the case of the divorce laws, Christ told the people of his day that, for the hardness of the people's hearts, Moses had given the divorce ordinances; that from the beginning it was not so. Generalize this, and it explains other cases in which the same difficulties are found.

The imprecations found in some of the Psalms disappear when considered in this light. In the youthful state of the Hebrew nation, earthly rewards and punishments and God's great love for his saints and his opposition to his enemies, were put before the people. Beyond the grave there was much shadow and darkness but still there was a heaven above Sheol beneath. But after Christ had finished his work, and the apostles and early preachers had gone abroad preaching the gospel; and they and the people saw the truths in the light of Christ's actual crucifixion, resurrection, ascension and intercession, the doctrines that were in a nebulous state in the Old Testament, became distinct and full. The people were called upon to look not up in time alone, but upon eternity as well. The final judgment came upon the heavenly vision. The people saw the sheep separated from the goats; and heard, "Come ye blessed," and "depart ye cursed." God no longer directed His servants to rush in through the fallen walls, overthrown by his own might, and slaughter the incorrigible citizens; nor does he tell them to hamstring the horses and burn the chariots of their enemies.

The Cross is a searchlight in which to read anew the revelation from the Genesis to Malachi. For the hardness of men's hearts, expediencies were permitted. But from the beginning pure, eternal truth was in the heart and mind of God; and in the exercise of his infinite attributes, including love and justice and wisdom. He gave through men, moved by the Holy Spirit, a revelation of his will as it is found first in the Old Testament, and as it is carried to perfection in the New Testament. We may challenge his justice and mercy in smiting with death the first born of man and beast in Egypt, when in many cases the first born were helpless babes and irresponsible children—the same may be said of the general punishments in the camp of Israel for the sins of individuals. But who are we that we should question the great God? We cannot understand why natural forces, ordained by God for the regulating of the earth, should withhold rains in India and strew the country with hundred of thousands of the bleached skeletons of infants and adults; or why other forces should bury whole towns by earthquakes or by overflowing floods. How merciless was Mount Pelee to the parasitical town of Martinique. We look upon difficulties in the book of nature, and in the book of revelation; and with Paul, exclaim, "O, the depth both of the wisdom and knowledge of God. How unsearchable are his judgments and his ways past finding out."

Christ appeared to Joshua with a drawn sword in his hand, but in the flesh his sword is love. Now he tells his servants to put up their swords into their sheaths. Those who use the sword, shall perish by the sword. The rigorous of the law disappear: and mercy mild, and justice, rigidly exacting, find a meeting place at the cross. There righteousness and peace kiss each other. Indeed the victim of Calvary is the light of the world. Love then is exalted to her rightful place.

In such light's severities drop out of the Psalms; there are no Joshuas throwing their raw battalions against the trained armies of Canaan, and scattering them to the winds in the name of the Lord. The glory battles are at an end. The new weapons are not carnal, but spiritual and mighty for the overthrowing of the strongholds of sin. But the advent of Christ did not suddenly end all wrong customs. Slavery passed over to the new dispensation, and with tenacity held its own in Christian countries until our own day. "But whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them," at last, smote this gigantic evil, and it disappeared. The fruits of polygamy, loathsome and foul in the light of the new dispensation, have condemned that iniquitous practice of the patriarchs and kings under the old dispensation. The liquor traffic, one of this trinity of crimes, still survives; but it, too, is doomed.

In these papers on the inspiration of the Bible someone may say, that the writer has been indefinite and confused in his definition of inspiration. At first I said my arguments would be awkward and clumsy. The typeman made me say, "backward and clumsy." No doubt some have thought "backward" a good characterization of much that has been written. Be this as it may, I have purposely refrained from any attempted analysis that would dissect the word, "Inspiration" by discussing illumination of the Holy Spirit in the case of discerning the true nature of sin and holiness—the way of life by the substitution of Christ for a guilty world, the appropriation of truth in individual salvation and the further unfolding of religious truth to the Christian. Nor have I attempted to differentiate between the spirit illumination, and the illumination of men inspired to expound old revelations and declare new ones; nor have I undertaken to show the difference between illumination and inspiration; nor the various senses in which inspiration is understood; nor yet the difference between inspiration, revealing, and revelation. These and an endless number of abstractions, I leave to the schoolman, who delight to befog themselves and the people with hairsplit distinctions, "ever learning and never able to come to a knowledge of the truth."

To all the people God has given, through holy men inspired for the purpose, his word, the Bible—the word of the

Lord, in prophecies, in allegories, in psalms of praise and adoration, in biographies—in a word in all the varieties of forms between the Genesis and the Revelation. The sacred Scriptures, as God's word, imply the inspiration of the writers; and the inspiration of the writers implies the infallibility of their writings. God's word is the infallible word of the infallible God who makes no mistakes—"who cannot lie."

Beginning at the Cross, the believer, be he or she learned or unlearned, goes back through the Old Testament, and forward through the New Testament, and it is found that the contents of the books fit his soul so well in all conditions and circumstances, that they commend themselves as God's word, and not man's; and it would be easier to make the Christian believe that it was chance that adapted the air to the lung, and to the blood system in its circulation than to make him believe the Bible is simply the literature of the Hebrews, Jews and early Christians. The task of convincing the devout Christian mother that the words of the Bible are not the words of her Saviour, would be more difficult than to convince her that the word of filial love poured into her ear are not the words of her loving son. She knows her consciousness is the finality of argument with her.

The Bible, therefore, is the revelation of God's will to the world; and believers know it is, the babble of babblers and the assaults of infidelity and intellectual pride notwithstanding. To use Gladstone's words—"It is the impregnable rock of the Holy Scriptures." It has been attacked for thousands of years; but it has received unhurt all the missiles of the enemy.

It must be borne in mind that all who apply the tests of the higher criticism, do not arrive at the same conclusions. Their differences are wide and varied. Some of the methods of the higher critics examining the Scriptures are used by the best and soundest theologians.

On writing on "Higher Criticism and the verdict of the monuments" Professor Sayce of Oxford, the distinguished archaeologist, speaks of the dogmatism as unwarrantable as it is unscientific; of their baseless assumptions as if they were facts and he charges them with putting forth their own propositions and fancies as if they were the revelation of a new gospel. Professor Sayce tells us these critics are popes who proclaim the doctrine of their own infallibility; and he claims that these assumptions and pre-conceptions, with which the Higher Critics have started, are swept away by the facts which Oriental archeology has brought to light.

The late Sir J. W. Dawson says, "Many of the Higher Critics are not ashamed to attribute fraud or even conspiracy to the early books of the Bible." Sir William continues:—

"The Old Testament constitutes the historical foundation of Christianity, on which Jesus and his disciples built their whole system of belief; and to the genuineness and validity of which they bore the most decided testimony. If this foundation be removed, the teachings of Christ and his apostles may become of as little value as would that of the priests and scribes who were alleged to have palmed a fictitious Deuteronomy on good King Josiah. Advanced evolutionists and advanced critics have long since united their forces and true Christianity and true science are now face to face with both. The observation and study of fifty years have shown me the rise and fall of several systems of philosophy and criticism, and the Word of God still abides and becomes richer in its influence."

These are refreshing words from that distinguished scientist and devout Christian—words which whisper peace to weak minds disturbed by the insidious work of the rationalistic expounders of the Word of God, whose object seems to be to drag the Word of God down to a level with the writings of men; but had they eyes to see, their fore-doom would appear above the horizon.

In my opinion those who ignore these opponents of God's Word, and give themselves to the work of leading souls to Christ and of feeding the flock of God, do more to neutralize and destroy their hostile attacks on the Scriptures than all the apologetic writers can do. The miracles of regeneration and salvation have more power over the public mind than tons of polemical writings.

### Would Our Way be Better?

BY REV. J. R. MILLER, D. D.

Would it be better if we had the direction of our own affairs? So, sometimes, we are tempted to think. If this were permitted to us no doubt there would be a great change in the method of what we now call Providence. We would at once eliminate all that is painful and unpleasant in our lot. We would have only prosperity with no adversities, only joys, with no sorrows. We would exclude pain from our life and all trouble. The days would be all sunny with no clouds or storms. The paths would be mossy and strewn with flowers without thorns or rough places.

All this has a very pleasing aspect for us when we think of it lightly and in a superficial way. Would not that be better than as we have it now? Would we not be happier, and would not life mean more to us in blessing and good, if we could direct our own affairs, and leave out whatever is painful, bitter, adverse or sorrowful? So meet

of us probably would say at first before we have thought of the question deeply and looked on to the end. But really the greatest misfortune that could come to us in this world would be to have the direction of the affairs and shaping of the experiences of our lives put into our own hands. We have no wisdom to know what is the best for ourselves. To day is not all of life—there is a long future perhaps many years in this world, and then immortality hereafter. What would give us greatest pleasure to day might work us harm in days to come. Present gratification might cost us untold loss and hurt in the future.

Our wants and our real needs are not always the same. We want pleasure, plenty, prosperity—perhaps we need pain, self-denial, the giving up of things that we greatly prize. We shrink from suffering, from sacrifice, from struggle—perhaps these are the very experiences which will do most for us, which will bring out in us the best possibilities of our natures, which will fit us for the largest service to God and man.

There is something wonderfully inspiring in the thought that God has a plan and a purpose for our lives, for each life. We do not come drifting into this world, and we do not drift through it, like waifs on the ocean. We are sent from God, each one of us with a divine thought for his life—something God wants us to do, some place he wants us to fill. All through our lives we are in the hands of God, who chooses our place and orders our circumstances and is ready to make all things work together for good. Our part in all this is the acceptance of God's will for our lives, as that will is made known to us day by day. If we thus acquiesce in the divine way for us we shall fulfil the divine purpose.

It is the highest honor that could be conferred upon us to occupy such a place in the thought of God. We cannot doubt that his way for us is better than ours, since he is infinitely wiser than we are. It may be painful and hard, but in the pain and hardness there is blessing.

Of course, we do not claim to know all the reasons there are in the divine mind for the pains and sufferings that come into our lives, or what God's design is for us in these trials. Without discovering any reasons at all, we may still trust God who loves us with an infinite love and whose wisdom also is infinite. But we can think of some ways in which it is possible for blessing and good to come out of sick room experience.

The Master has other work for us besides what we do in our common occupations. We have other lessons to learn besides those we get from books and friends and current events, and through life's ordinary experiences. There is a work to be done in us, in our hearts and lives, which is even more important than anything assigned to us in the scheme of the world's activities. There are lessons which we can learn much better in the quiet shaded sick room than outside, in the glare of the streets and amid the clamor of earth's strifes. Our shut-in days need never be lost days. Whatever they may cost us in money or in suffering, we need not be poorer when they are over than if we had been busy all the while at the world's tasks.

We need only to accept God's way and go as he leads, and in the end we shall find that in not the smallest matter have we been unwisely led, but that at every step he has brought us to some good.—New York Observer.

### A Song of Trust.

"I cannot always see the way that leads  
To heights above;  
I sometimes quite forget He leads me on  
With hand of love;  
But yet I know the path must lead me to Immanuel's land,  
And when I reach life's summit, I shall know and understand.

I cannot always trace the onward course my ship must take  
But looking backward I behold afar its shining wake  
Illumined with God's light of love, and so I onward go;  
In perfect trust that He who holds the helm  
The course must know.

I cannot always see the plan on which He builds my life;  
For oft, the sound of hammers, blow on blow,  
The noise of strife  
Confuse, till I quite forget he knows and oversees  
And that in all its details with His good plan.

My life agrees.  
I cannot always know and understand  
The master's rule;  
I cannot always do the tasks, He gives in life's hard school,  
But I am learning with His help to solve  
Them one by one,  
And when I cannot understand to say  
Thy will be done."

I may be angry with a man who might carve statues and paint pictures, if he spent his life in making mock flowers out of wax and paper; but when a man who might have God for company shuts up and disowns those very doors of his nature through which God can enter and lives the emptied life which every man lives who lives without God, his loss is too dreadful to be angry with.—Phillips Brooks.

Write your name in kindness and love, and mercy on the hearts of those who come in contact with you, and you will never be forgotten.—Chalmers.

## Messenger and Visitor

Published in the interests of the Baptist denomination of the Maritime Provinces by

The Maritime Baptist Publishing Co., Ltd.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

S. MCC. BLACK

Editor

Address all communications and make all payment us to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

If labels are not changed within reasonable time after remittance are made advise "Business Manager," Box 330 St. John, N. B.

Printed by Faber & Co., 107 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

### THE CIGARETTE PERIL.

If there are persons who think that the danger cry which has been raised against the use of cigarettes by the boys of this country is needless and senseless, they might perhaps be led to change their opinion by a careful consideration of the evils which this vice has wrought and is still working in other countries, and especially in the United States. In England public opinion appears to be awakening to the grave danger consequent upon this pernicious habit. In a recent issue of the *London Times* a manifesto was published demanding legislation by Parliament for the prevention of juvenile cigarette smoking, and the list of appended names, which included those of Peers, Bishops, Judges, leading head-masters of colleges and medical officers, was long enough it is said, to fill an entire column of the paper.

In a recent number of the *New York Independent*, we find an article on this subject by Mr. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the Board of Education of Greater New York, and one of the most distinguished educators of the city. Mr. Hubbell shows how rapidly and with what evil results the cigarette habit has spread in that country in recent years. Twenty-five years ago the sale of cigarettes was comparatively small. Their use was first observed among the students of a school in New York patronized largely by Canadians and South Americans. At the present time, in Mr. Hubbell's opinion, the cigarette and inhaling habit is more devastating to the health and morals of the boys and young men of the country than any habit or vice that can be named. This is a most serious indictment of the cigarette, and the eminent and competent source whence it comes entitles it to great weight. This vice has not yet assumed corresponding proportions in Canada, although it is rapidly growing, and the people of this country will be greatly to blame if they do not heed and profit by the warnings of the writer quoted and others whose ability and disinterestedness must command the highest respect.

An astonishing feature of the situation even in the United States, Mr. Hubbell finds, is that so comparatively few of the people realize the inroads that the cigarette habit has made on the health, morals and possibilities of usefulness of American youth. This, he thinks, is explained in part by the fact that a very large number of physicians in every community are addicted to the cigarette and the inhaling habit, and naturally are handicapped in the influence they should exert in advising and suppressing this alarming evil. Mr. Hubbell is not influenced in his opposition to the cigarette by any fanatical antipathy to smoking. While he does not commend the use of tobacco, he thinks that smoking moderately and under normal conditions by persons who have reached the age of full development is comparatively harmless. The great danger in connection with the cigarette is not in its composition, on the paper in which it is wrapped but in the habit which it almost certainly induces of inhaling the smoke into the lungs. The juvenile cigarette smoker almost immediately learns to inhale the smoke. Not one cigarette smoker in twenty, I venture to assert, uses them in any other way, and when once the victim has acquired the inhaling habit in connection with cigarettes he can seldom secure any satisfaction with paper cigars without indulging his inhaling propensities. The normal smoker draws the smoke into his mouth and exhales it with the result that the minimum of the products of combustion—namely nicotine, the volatile oils and the deadly carbon monoxide—gets into his circulation. The cigarette smoker, however, takes a deep inhalation of the smoke, which at once reaches the upper air passages of the lungs, where almost immediately are released into his circulation the products I have referred to, usually causing the slight dizziness and the mild intoxication that is so fascinating and so devastating.

The effects of the cigarette habit show themselves not only in the impairment of physical and mental health but also in the moral character. The vice tends to enslave its victim and he is driven to dishonesty to find the means of satisfying his cravings. Boys, otherwise honest, will steal

from their parents or employers in order to indulge the resistless craving for cigarettes. A Justice of the New York Supreme Court, now deceased, told Mr. Hubbell that in the last year he was practising at the bar he had nine official boys in his employ who had been discharged for stealing postage stamps, it having been proved in every case that the boys stole in order to purchase cigarettes. There is abundant evidence in addition to that which Mr. Hubbell presents to indicate the wide-spread and pernicious effects of this vice upon the youth of American cities. While in Canada the cigarette habit and its consequent evils are much less prevalent than in the United States, they are sufficiently in evidence to indicate a rapidly growing evil and one against which the moral and philanthropic forces of the country should be earnestly engaged. What the remedy to be applied should be we may consider in another article.

### NO PLACE FOR FEAR.

The story of Jesus calming the storm and the fears of his disciples is graphically told by Mark in the passage which constitutes our Bible lesson for the current week. It is a wonderful series of pictures which the evangelist here draws with a few rapid strokes. First we see Jesus and his disciples getting into the boat and setting sail for the other side of the lake. Then we see the Master asleep on the cushion in the stern of the boat, where, exhausted by the work of a long busy day, he had flung himself down to rest, while his disciples are managing the craft. Then there is the sudden storm sweeping down from the defiles of the surrounding hills upon the lake and, as it grows more violent, filling the hearts of the sturdy fishermen with fear that their frail vessel is about to be swamped in the angry seas, but in the midst of the tempest the tired Jesus still calmly sleeps. Then we see the panic-stricken disciples waking their Master to tell him in half reproachful words that while he sleeps they are all likely to perish. Then the Master is seen shaking off the lethargy of sleep and rising to rebuke the winds and command the waves into silence, chiding the disciples for their terror and their lack of faith. And finally the disciples, amazed and awe-stricken at the sudden calm that has fallen on the lake, questioning with themselves—Who, then, is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him?

Who then is this?—What manner of man? The awed disciples might well ask such questions in view of what they had just seen and experienced. This man who at one moment lies in a deep sleep—gratefully receiving the ministry which the restorer of tired nature brings to weary brain and nerve—and the next moment rises in God-like power to command the winds and the waves into submission—who indeed is this? But the picture of Jesus which this passage presents is quite in harmony with the general portraiture of him which the Gospels give. He is subject to the common passions and limitations of humanity. He hungers, he thirsts, he grows weary, he longs for a id values human sympathy; and yet withal there is the consciousness and the frequent exercise of power that indicates a personality more than human. And still this wonderful personality of Jesus, which so far transcends all human standards and defies all human analysis, involves nothing monstrous or grotesque. It is entirely sane and consistent with itself. Son of man and Son of God are united in one harmonious and transcendent personality.

The grand lesson of the passage is one of trust. "Why are ye fearful? Have ye not yet faith?" the Master asked of the panic-stricken disciples. If they believed in God and in their Master, how could they cover in terror before the winds and waves? Very likely if, before the disciples set out on their trip across the lake, someone had pointed out the signs of a coming storm and advised them not to start, they would have declared that they were quite assured of their safety so long as their Master was with them. But when their vessel seemed to have become the plaything of the tempest their confidence forsook them and they succumbed to fear. We are too apt to be like that. When the sky is clear and the sea is calm we sing our song of trust and declare our confidence in Him who rules the seas and the winds, but when the skies darken and waves of trouble come rolling in upon us, we do not always remember that the Master is in the boat with us. If the disciple perishes, so also must the Master. Is He in whom we have believed the Son of God, the Lord of life, the conqueror of death, the heir of all things? Then indeed it must be true that those who are united to Him by a living faith shall never perish and there is no power that can take them out of His hand. The words of Jesus to his fearful disciples imply that they should have had a faith strong enough to banish all fear. And can there be an excuse for us if with nineteen centuries of Christian history behind us we have not yet found deliverance from the fear which brings panic and the doubt which brings paralysis to lives that should be full of courage and strength?

It is well to remember that there is no promise that storms shall not arise, that faith shall not be tried and courage proved. The storms which trouble Christian experience and try Christian faith have been encountered in the past and this generation is not exempt. There are rough places, and floods and flames to pass through, but the assurance of divine

grace "I will be with thee," still holds good. The great fact to be grasped and held is that Jesus, the Son of God, is with us with the church of God and with every individual believer in the great voyage. Can anyone who has experienced the vitalizing touch of faith believe that the Christ has lived and died in vain, or that He will fail or be discouraged until He shall see the fulfilment of His utmost desire? And if Christ ever lives and through the centuries marches to victory there is no place for fear in the souls of those who have made Him the foundation of their hope.

### Editorial Notes.

—A bill is now before the United States Congress the aim of which is to give to each State control over the importation of liquor. It is believed that this bill if passed will enable the States which have enacted prohibitory laws to deal with the liquor traffic much more effectively than is possible under present circumstances when they have no control of liquor coming from other States until after its delivery.

—The Maritime Provinces—especially Nova Scotia— and Acadia College are as usual well represented at Newton this year. Of 65 students at Newton ten come from Acadia, the largest number from any Institution except Brown University which furnishes fifteen. The number of students reported from Nova Scotia is eight which is a larger number than from any State of the Union except Massachusetts which sends eleven.

—Elsewhere in this issue will be found communications from Dr. H. C. Creed, Editor of the Year-Book, and from Mr. Claude McL. Black on behalf of the Black Printing Company Ltd. of Amherst. We much regret that there should be any difference of opinion between editor and printer in this case; but now that there has been a statement of the facts from point of view of each, we presume that the matter may be allowed to rest so far as the MESSENGER AND VISITOR is concerned.

—Next Sunday, March 6th, is the day which has been named as the occasion for holding special services throughout the world in connection with the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In view of the immense influence for good which has been and is still being exerted by the Society in the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures in all lands, it seems in the highest degree desirable that our churches, in common with those of other evangelical denominations, should mark the day by sermons or other services appropriate to the occasion.

—The *Baptist Communicator* of Philadelphia says: "Both Rear Admiral Ury who sank the Russian ship *Variag* at Chemulpo and Rear Admiral Serrata who is with the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur are said to be members of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. Gibbons, of this city, who was their pastor while they were residents of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, says that both men were very sincere in their religious obligations, and entered with enthusiasm into the study of the Bible. They are both said to be fine types of Christian manhood."

—Hall Caine, the distinguished writer, has borne emphatic and enthusiastic testimony to the literary as well as the religious value of the Bible. "I have found it an un-failing source of inspiration to me as an imaginative writer, and if there is anything worthy in the argument or motive of my own books I know quite well the source from which it has come. Next, I recognize in the Bible the origin of the noblest part of our common speech. Whenever we meet with exaltation and dignity, with strength and tenderness in the language of life we find its fountain head in the Bible. And perhaps nowhere is this more noticeable than in the prayer meetings, where simple, unlettered men, being steeped in Bible language and having no other education, will express themselves with a distinction, a quality, a style and a power which the pulpits themselves can rarely equal.

—By reference to Chancellor Wallace's letter which appears in another column it will be seen that Dr. Welton's illness had last week assumed so serious a character as to leave no hope for his recovery. A Toronto despatch informs us that on Sunday he passed away. His illness has been of a somewhat lingering character, but until within a comparatively short time he had bravely battled with disease and had hoped that he would be permitted to resume the work he loved so well. It had been otherwise ordered. Dr. Welton was born at Kingston, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, about 72 or 73 years ago. It is now twenty years since he accepted the call to McMaster, and during those years his work in the department of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis has been highly valued. Before his removal to Toronto Dr. Welton had been for many years recognized as one of the leaders of the denomination in these Provinces. His work in connection with his long pastorate of the Windsor church and as a professor in Acadia College is remembered with high appreciation. Dr. Welton was a man of superior intellectual endowments and of kindly Christian spirit. He was a most devout and earnest student of the sacred Word, and though his work is done its results will remain. To Mrs. Welton and other members of the family in their sad bereavement we tender sincere Christian sympathy. Some suitable appreciation of Dr. Welton's life and work will appear in another issue.

**The Industrial Guild.**

The above is the abbreviated title of a brand new missionary organization effected by Rev. A. T. Robinson, M. A., of Middle Sackville, N. B. In the issue of Jan. 27th, there appears a very interesting article from Bro. Robinson's facile pen, in which he describes very fully the nature and object of this organization. As I read that article the thought came to me with great force, "God is in this movement. This is no still-born child. It is destined to grow, and become a mighty agency, perhaps the mightiest of all agencies in the evangelization of the world."

I wish I might say something that would disarm that prejudice which is naturally kindled when it is proposed to introduce a new wheel into our church machinery. We have often heard it said, when such a proposal is hinted at, that we have quite enough organization today, that what we need is the power that will lend effectiveness to the organizations already existing. There is much force in all this, but it should not be considered so forceful as to prejudice the merits of any new scheme that may present itself for consideration.

It may be deemed advisable, after due investigation, to discard some old, defunct, bit of machinery, and to substitute for it something that will really do the work we are trying to accomplish.

Without presuming to pass sentence of death upon any part of the machinery now in operation, I would like to state a few reasons why "The Industrial Guild of the Great Commission" is worthy of most careful consideration on the part of the Baptists of these Provinces.

1. We need new life infused into our missionary endeavor which the movement outlined by Bro. Robinson is likely to furnish. We are often reminded that this is an intensely missionary age. That the different branches of the church are reaching out through committees and boards and organizations of various kinds to the uttermost parts of the earth. And yet after we have exhausted our vocabulary in congratulating the church on her missionary zeal, we are reminded that there are today only about one hundred and thirty-five millions of Protestant Christians in the world, while there are more than fourteen hundred millions who have either a corrupt form of Christianity, or who in the overwhelming majority of cases have never heard of Jesus Christ and the plan of redemption. Such a condition after nearly nineteen hundred years of opportunity, argues one or the other of both of two things. Either (1) the church has not really grasped and grappled with this great problem of the evangelization of the world; or (2) she has faced the task with an altogether inadequate equipment. Doubtless both of these conditions go far toward accounting for the church's slow and unsteady step toward the goal of world-wide conquest.

As Maritime Baptists we have certainly not grappled with the problem in devoting our attention to two million Telugus in India. These form but a small fraction of one percent of "the world" of which our Lord spoke in the great commission. Have the remaining hundreds of millions no claim upon our intelligent sympathy and effort? As I think upon this question I am almost forced to conclude that we have made the evangelization of the heathen world a side issue, not our main business. What is the remedy? Let me suggest two, (1), we must get back or rather forward to Jesus Christ's view point, when we have done this we shall make the discipling of all nations the goal of all our activities. It seems to me that the Industrial Guild, by linking the Foreign Missionary problem with the cultivation of the soil, would insure a great forward movement in missions. There is a tendency to confine religion within the bounds of the Sabbath and the house of God.

The distinction between "sacred" and "secular" is being unduly emphasized. The revival which is needed to-day is that which will bring religion into the everyday works of life, linking it with the most commonplace duties. "The Guild," as brother Robinson outlines it, cannot fail to have an educative influence in this direction. The farmer who under this organization, sets apart a plot of ground which he cultivates and sows and reaps for the undivided purposes of sending the gospel to the heathen, cannot fail to have a larger outlook and a better heart at the close of the first season than he had at its beginning. And by a very natural process of growth he is brought in course of time to practical recognition of his stewardship of his whole farm. Who can estimate the value of this to our churches at home, and to the Kingdom of God throughout the world! The "Guild" is destined to do much in this direction, thus meeting one of the greatest needs of the hour.

(2.) A second great need will be met in the more liberal support which missions will be sure to receive. This great enterprise does not receive the financial support that its importance demands. There are comparatively few who exercise self-denial in order to send the gospel to the benighted. The writer has in mind the case of one who spends each year on an average thirty dollars for hats, and who gives to missions the sum of one dollar a year paid at four quarterly instalments. Are such cases very rare? I fear not. I believe that if Brother Robinson's suggestion were acted upon by our churches, our contributions to Home and Foreign Missions would, in a very few years be five fold greater than they are to day, and the spiritual

life of the membership of our churches would be proportionately enriched.

2. Perhaps there is nothing that more strongly commends "the Guild" to the favorable consideration of our Baptist churches in these Provinces and have its educative influence upon the lives of the young. This is the source from which must come recruits for the Lord's army in the years that lie just before. How are they being fitted for the large demands that will be made upon them? Are their minds being turned early toward the Kingdom of God and its sublime realities? Is the spirit of benevolence being fashioned within them? These things are not brought about by chance.

To the Christians of this generation is given the privilege of moulding, in large measure, the life forces that shall be regnant in the generation to come. The educative value of the Industrial Guild in the lives of the boys and girls of today must be very great. And in addition to the immediate financial gain that must come to our churches in this way, there is this weightier consideration, that there is being trained a generation in whose early lives were instilled the principle of true benevolence, with all that this implies.

And how gladly the workableness of Brother Robinson's scheme commends it to the favorable consideration of the churches. The vast majority of our churches are in rural communities. In the Association in which I labor, out of seventy churches there are not more than two or three where "the Guild" could not be organized with splendid effect.

Let us hear from the churches on this matter. To our oft-repeated prayer, "Thy Kingdom come," do we not find an answer in Brother Robinson's new organization? Read once again the article in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR of Jan. 27th, under the heading, "The Industrial Guild of the Great Commission."

M. A. MACLEAN.

TRURO, N. S., Feb. 10th, 1904.

**Toronto Notes.**

The work of the Baptist churches of Toronto, is being done with vigor, efficiency and encouragement. Of special interest, no doubt, to the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR will be the success attending the labors of the Rev. W. W. Weeks, D. D., the Rev. John D. Freeman, M. A., and the Rev. C. W. King, these and their families being known in the Maritime Provinces.

At Walmer Road church, Dr. Weeks preaches to great and growing congregations. This church, though one of the younger churches of the city is so well located, and from the beginning of its history has been so wisely and strongly led that it has now a larger membership, I believe, than any other Baptist church in Canada. Dr. Weeks, besides possessing unusual homiletical and oratorical gifts, is full of abounding enthusiasm and is surrounded by a great company of earnest and aggressive Christian workers. The present mayor of Toronto—one of the best mayor's the city has ever had—is a deacon of Dr. Weeks' church.

It is not necessary to tell the readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR that the Rev. John D. Freeman is preaching sermons of rare intellectual quality and spiritual insight to the Bloor Street congregations. The intellectual penetration and originality and the habit of studiousness revealed by his sermons from week to week, are a constant delight to the large element of the thoughtful and educated in this church. But his intellectual industry and force are not greater than his earnestness and pastoral fidelity. His energy goes out on all sides, and every department of the church feels it and is moulded and strengthened by his hand.

The Rev. C. W. King is abundant in labors in a field for which he has eminent qualifications. The neighborhood about the Parliament Street church is occupied chiefly by the poor. A vast amount of pastoral work and calm persistence in wise measures are essential to efficiency. Mr. King believes in the doctrine of salvation, knows how to do personal work, and is constantly on the watch for souls. God has shown his pleasure with the fidelity of his servant, and has given him the privilege of leading many to Christ. Financial help for the Baptists of the city under the endorsement of the Church Extension Board, has lately put the church into a more comfortable relation to its work.

The Rev. W. H. Porter, M. A., will be remembered by the older readers of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, and also the Rev. I. E. Bill, both of them devout, choice souls. Though neither is able to carry now the large burden of a pastorate, each is doing faithful and fruitful work in the Christian ministry. Mr. Porter is the assistant pastor of the Walmer Road church and Mr. Bill is the Hospital Visitor appointed by the Baptist Ministerial Association. Mr. Porter and Mr. Bill are greatly respected and beloved for their fidelity to the Scriptures, their gentleness of spirit and their zeal for Jesus Christ.

The Rev. H. Francis Perry, D. D., the successor to the beloved Thomas at Jarvis street, is preaching to congregations that fill the great church in every part. He is a man of boundless energy and of evangelical spirit, and fruitage is appearing already as a result of his vigorous labors. The Rev. Dr. A. T. Sowerby, who succeeded Dr. S. S. Bates at College street, is finding encouragement in his work. He has

proved himself a church builder as well as a gatherer of great congregations, and what he did in Walmer and London he is doing in Toronto. The Rev. Alexander White has been welcomed recently to the First Avenue church in succession to the Rev. P. C. Parker. His congregation includes many poor people, but there are a few men of means and Christian zeal in the church, who strongly uphold their pastor's hands. This church is well located for future growth.

A number of the churches others than those referred to above are showing growth. Every year marks real and substantial progress in our denomination in this city. This is due partly to the ability, character and evangelical zeal of our ministers and partly to the presence in our churches of a great body of earnest, aggressive, capable, spiritual laymen.

Blessing has come to many churches in and near Toronto this year as a result of the labors of the McMaster Evangelistic Band, a body of fifty young men composed of theological and Arts students, who when invited to do so, conduct evangelistic services on Sunday in the churches. Many hundreds have professed conversion during the last four months in meetings conducted by them. At Aurora, a town about twenty miles north of Toronto, where a McMaster student is acting pastor, a mighty revival followed their testimony, such a revival as had never been known before in that town. Invitations for the Band's help have poured in upon the leader far beyond the number that could be accepted.

As I write the shadow of a great grief rests upon the professors and students of McMaster University. In his room just across the street from the University lies our beloved Professor, Welton waiting for death. He was laid aside by weakness the first of December. For several weeks he hoped confidently to return to his work after the holidays, though others were less hopeful. It is not long ago that the conviction came home to him that his strength and life were ebbing away. Now in completeness of submission, sometimes with eagerness of longing, he waits for the last hour.

O. C. S. WALLACE.

**Ontario Letter.**

REV. P. K. DAYTON.

We are just emerging from a severe winter. The oldest inhabitants declare they cannot remember its equal, and the Director of the Provincial Observatory, whose word should be authoritative in such matters, declares that the average temperature has been the lowest on record by 12 degrees, in seventy-four years.

The snow fall also has been unusual. In one of the North western counties of Ontario, the total fall has been 107 inches, and in all regions it has been excessive so that the roads have been impassable. The railways have suffered greatly. The Grand Trunk alone has paid \$300,000 in wages to snow shovellers, and has lost thousands more through accidents, delays, and shrinkage of business.

The demoralizing of traffic has affected church work both in town and country. In many rural churches the services have failed for weeks at a time, in others, but one service a Sunday could be held; in all, the attendance has been meagre. Evangelistic meetings, which usually flourish in the winter, could not be held in many places, and the regular work has been virtually paralysed. This has told seriously upon mission offerings. More than one secretary on tour, has spent his time in a snow drift instead of a meeting-house, and has returned belated to his starting point without keeping his appointments. The financial secretary of the Presbyterians, writes to the papers that while they are planning to open 47 new fields in the North West, their ordinary income has fallen \$100,000 below the average, in consequence of the disturbance of the winter's programme.

**EVANGELISM**

has not been altogether neglected. Rev. T. T. Shields, a Hamilton pastor, has been doing excellently in several fields. The McMaster University Evangelistic Band, composed of 50 students, has wrought nobly in and about Toronto. A similar Band in Woodstock College has done equally well in Western Ontario. An evangelistic tour will be made by some of these young men during the summer vacation.

**OBITER.**

Jarvis St., Toronto, has settled down to good times, with the new pastor, Dr. Perry, late of Chicago.

James St., Hamilton, has celebrated the sixtieth anniversary. The speakers were Dr. J. W. A. Stewart, of Rochester, and Dr. William Stewart, Toronto, former pastor; and Dr. W. W. Weeks, Toronto. A substantial reduction of the debt was one feature of the celebration.

Dr. S. S. Bates, Field Secretary of the Toronto Baptist S. S. Association, goes to Jerusalem. It is said that the Foreign Mission Board, of which he has been President for twenty years, will send him to visit the Canadian Baptist Missions in India.

College St., Toronto, is feeling the inspiration of Dr. A. T. Sowerby's presence, in enlarged congregations and general awakening.

The Provincial B. Y. P. U. Convention will be held in Hamilton on Good Friday, March 31st.

Dr. Thomas, late of Jarvis St., is in constant demand for anniversary sermons and lectures. Without the responsibility of a pastorate, he is entering a large field of labor. Orillia, Ont.

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

## Sadie's Conquest.

(Sara Virginia du Bois, in the "Christian Intelligencer.")  
It was a strange and mysterious looking box that the expressman left at the door that morning, addressed in a clear, distinct hand to Miss Sadie Allen, No. 4 Township Line. "There's a quarter to pay on it, madam," the expressman said as he handed her his official book.

"I hope it's worth a quarter," said Sadie, laughingly, as the door closed and the family gathered about the box, wondering what it could contain.

"I'll soon show you," said Walter, who was the family mechanic on all occasions. "Wait till I get my tool chest and I'll have the lid off in less than no time."

"The box is comparatively light. I do not see why it should have been nailed so securely," said Bess. "Perhaps it's filled with greenbacks, Sadie, or railway bonds."

"My hopes are not soaring very high," answered Sadie, although her looks belied her words.

"Well, here it is, Sis," said Walter a moment later, "and there's a letter, if I'm not mistaken it's Aunt Jane's crabbed handwriting."

"Oh, Walter, hush!" said Mrs. Allen, sternly, "I do not want you to forget that however forbidding Aunt Jane may seem to you, yet still she is your father's eldest sister, and was once young like yourself."

"She forgets it now," laughed Walter. "But what does she have to say Sadie?" They gathered about her eagerly as she read.

"My dear Sadie:—I happen to remember that to-morrow is your birthday, and send you a little gift upon conditions. I remember you were not particularly industrious when I visited your home last winter, and spent most of your time over books, some of which I did not approve. The hands need to be trained as well as the intellect developed. This great ball of yarn I want you to work up into a winter shawl for my own use, and when it is finished I shall reward you as I see fit. As I am very susceptible to climatic changes, I shall want the shawl finished by September. With regards,

"Your Aunt Jane."

Walter laughed and whistled almost in one breath, and Bess's face was full of suppressed mirth as she took the great ball in her hands.

"If it were only a prettier shade of yarn, said Sadie. "What color would you call it, mother?"

"Drab, I think," she said smiling, "although I am not sure, I never saw anything like it before."

"It makes me think of the near approach of a funeral," said Walter. "Say, Sis, are going to work it up?"

Sadie looked at her mother and then at the great ball of yarn. "It's the first time I ever remember Aunt Jane making a request of me, and I dare not refuse her even if I would." Then meeting her mother's eyes, she hastily added: "Do you misunderstand me, little mother, I mean that every stitch shall be woven with love and good wishes."

"But I thought you wanted all your spare time this summer to prepare for college," said Bess. Sadie weighed the ball carefully in her hands before she answered: "Well, yes, I did, but then it is doubtful if I can go, father may not be able to send me."

"I don't see why she need impose this task on Sadie," said Walter.

It was Sadie that answered now, and as she did so there was a new light in her eyes as she spoke. "Father was speaking to me about Aunt Jane only last evening," she said. "You know how tenderly they love each other. He told me that she was not always as she is now, a great sorrow came into her life, and instead of living above it, she yielded to its depressing influences."

"Then for the sake of old times, do it," said Walter as he put away his tools and gathered up his cap.

It was surprising how slowly the ball lessened in size, but Sadie did not despair, and worked at her task with such peace that mother often gave her a loving kiss and father a smile of approval. One day father gathered up the ball from the corner where it had rolled, and where Carratunk, the beautiful little angora kitten, had been playing a game with it. "Getting near the end dear, can you finish it to-day?" "I shall finish it this evening, and to-morrow when you go to town, you will please deliver it for me."

At ten o'clock that evening, as they were gathered about the library lamp, Sadie gave an exclamation which caused them all to turn in her direction.

"It's finished," she said, "and here at the very heart of the ball is another letter from Aunt Jane."

"Let's hear it," said Walter, folding his hands and smiling grimly. "There's nothing like one of Aunt Jane's letters to cheer one up."

"My dear Sadie: Open this little envelope, it contains your reward."

"It's a lock of her hair, I know," said Bess.

"Hush, children," said father. "Wait until she sees."

Sadie gasped, then held out toward her father a tiny slip of paper.

"It's a check for a thousand dollars," said father, "to defray college expenses. My dear sister, may God bless her. Sadie's voice was beyond control, but tears of joy were falling upon the shawl."

"How can I ever thank her," she finally said.

"I am glad," said father, "that this labor was one of love and not of duty alone. If we would only show thought and tenderness for the eccentricities of others, we would often find that however much they may differ from us, they usually have a warm side to their natures."

## Too Late.

The old farmer died suddenly, so when Judge Gilroy, his only son, received the telegram, he could do nothing but go to the farm for the funeral. It was difficult to do even that, for the judge was the leading lawyer in X—, and every hour was worth many dollars to him.

As he sat with bent head in the grimy little train which lumbered through the farms, he could not keep the details of his cases out of his mind.

He had never given his father a heartache, and the old man died full of years and virtues, a shock of corn fully ripe. The phrase pleased him.

"I wish to tell you," said the doctor gravely, that your father's thoughts were all of you. He was ill but an hour, but his cry was for John! John! unceasingly."

"If I could have been with him!" said the judge.

"He was greatly disappointed that you missed your half yearly visit last spring. Your visits were the events of his life," said the doctor.

"Last spring? Oh, yes; I took my family then to California."

"I urged him to run down and see you on your return, but he would not go."

"No he never felt at home in the city."

The judge remembered that he had not asked his father to come down. Ted was ashamed of his grandfather's wide collars, and Jessie, who was fine musician, scowled when she was asked to sing the "Portuguese hymn" every night. The judge humored his children, and had ceased to ask his father into his house.

The farmhouse was in order and scrupulously clean, but its bareness gave a chill to the judge, whose own home was luxurious. The old deaf servant sat grim and tearless by the side of the coffin.

"Martha was faithful," whispered the doctor, "but she's deaf. His life was very solitary. The neighbors are young. He belonged to another generation."

He reverently uncovered the coffin, and then with Martha went out and closed the door. The judge was alone with the dead.

Strangely enough, his thought was still of the bareness of the room. Those hacked wooden chairs were there when he was a boy. It would have been so easy for him to have made the home comfortable—to have hung some pictures on the wall! How his father had delighted in his engravings and pored over them.

Looking now into the kind old face, with the white hair lying motionless on it, he found something in it which he had never taken time to notice—a sagacity, a fine nature and sensitive. He was the friend, the comrade, he needed so often! He had left him with deaf old Martha for his sole companion.

There hung upon the wall the photograph of a young man with an eager, strong face, looking proudly at a chubby boy on his knee. The judge saw the strength in the face.

"My father should have played a high part in life," he thought.

"There is more promise in his face than in mine"

In the desk was a bundle of old account books with records of years of hard drudgery on the farm; of working winter and summer and often late at night, to pay John's school bills and to send him to Harvard. One patch of ground after another was sold while he waited for practice, to give him clothes and luxuries which other young men in town had, until but a meagre portion of the farm was left.

John Gilroy suddenly closed the book. "And 'this is the end!" he said. "The boy for whom he lived and worked won fortune and position—and how did he repay him?"

The man knelt on the bare floor and shed bitter tears on the quiet old face. "O father! father!" he cried. But there was no smile on the quiet face. He was too late.—Youth's Companion.

## Jamie's Serenade.

"Mamma, what are serenades?" asked Jamie.

"It's a song," said mamma. "But why do you want to know?"

"A song!" said Jamie. "Why, I heard Uncle Jim say that he went out to give a serenade on Tuesday night. I thought it was something to give some one."

"Why you give them a song, you see. When you are very fond of some one, you go at night and sing a song

under her windows. That is to show the person that you love her."

"Must you do it at night?"

"Yes, I think so."

"But s'pose your mother won't let you sit up late at night, or s'pose you fall asleep and can't wake yourself up?"

"Oh, the people that give serenades do it secretly, and they commonly have no trouble in keeping awake at nights."

"Oh!" said Jamie, as if he were perfectly enlightened about the matter.

Then mamma forgot all about the matter, but Jamie pondered long and earnestly.

Two nights later grandma was just settling herself for her first nap, when she heard a sound that made her raise her night-caped head from her pillow in haste.

"Father, that's Jamie," she exclaimed.

"Nonsense! Jamie was in dreamland an hour ago," said grandpa.

Then a shrill boyish voice arose on the night air.

"My kitty has gone from her basket,

My kitty has gone up a tree;

Oh, who will go up in the branches

And bring back my kitty to me.

Bring back, oh, bring back,

Oh, bring back my kitty to me to me—"

"Jamie Carrol, what do you mean? Come right in out of that damp night-air."

"Wait till I finish my song, grandma," said an aggrieved voice. "You oughtn't interrupt it, 'cause it's a serenade."

"Does your mother know you're here?"

"Of course not. Serenades are secret."

"Let the boy finish his song," said grandpa, with a chuckle.

"Have you got all your clothes on?" demanded grandma.

"Why, of course."

"Well, put this scarf around your neck and finish your song. Then come to the kitchen door and I will give you some refreshments."

"Oh, do you get refreshments for serenades?"

"Yes, indeed! Now hurry."

The shrill refrain was taken up again and the music finished in double-quick time. When he finished he found grandma at the door waiting for him with a plate of the little chocolate cakes that Jamie thought were the very best things in the world to eat. Grandpa was there, too, and when the refreshments were disposed of, he escorted the small serenader home.

"Good-by, dear," said grandma. "I enjoyed your music very much."

But mamma collapsed with a string of incoherent exclamations when she opened the door to the runaway.

"Why didn't you tell me about it?" she demanded.

"Why, mamma, you said yourself that they were secret. And I love grandma best after you and I wanted to surprise her. She liked it very much and I had refreshments and lots of fun."

"But you'll tell me about it next time, won't you? Because people can always tell secrets to their mother!"

"All right," said Jamie, I will"—Christian Standard.

## The Little Boy Who Fished.

The little boy lived a long, long time ago. He went to school in a rough log school house, and sat on a high board bench, without any back to lean against. And the bench was so very high that his small feet could not touch the floor. And, too, he had no desk on which his teacher could put pretty pictures and bright blocks and sticks for him to play with. He never sang pretty motion songs nor marched to sweet music.

So this little boy used to get very tired sitting still and doing nothing but swing his feet, hour after hour. Once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon he went out on the floor and stood by his teacher, and learned his A. B. C's, and how to spell "a-b-ab."

Don't you suppose he often thought of the shady woods where the birds were singing and the squirrels scampering about? or of the silvery little brook that ran through the meadow in which the tiny minnows were darting around?

One day, while he was twisting about on his high seat, he spied a little gray mouse peeping out from a hole in the floor in the corner near him. He almost laughed out loud.

Then he quietly pulled a piece of line out of his pocket, and tied on a bit of cheese from his dinner-basket. Then he threw the line out as far as he could toward the mouse's door in the old floor.

It was not long before the teacher saw him. "Jimmy," said she, "what are you doing?"

"Fishing, ma'am," the little Jimmy answered, frightened.

"What are you fishing for?"

"For a mouse, ma'am."

The children all laughed; but the little Jimmy didn't for he saw that the teacher looked very sober.

"Very well," she said. "I will give you just five minutes to catch that mouse. If you don't get him in that time, I'll

have to punish you for playing in school."

Jimmy sat very still holding the line, his heart thumping very fast, and such a lump in his throat!

There was perfect silence in the little log school house. Ev'ry childish heart was full of loving sympathy for Jimmy. No one thought of laughing.

Pretty soon a pair of bright eyes peeped again out of the hole. The baited string lay so near, and the cheese did smell so good! So the poor foolish mouse—out he crept, nearer still, and nearer, all unconscious of the eyes watching him. He took a dainty nibble—how good! He took another, and another, and—

"Oh, ma'am, I've caught him! Here he is!" shouted Jimmy, flirting the dainty mouse up in the air, his tiny teeth stuck fast in the hard cheese.

Then the children laughed and clapped their hands, so glad that little Jimmy would not be punished. I am sure the teacher was glad, too.

As for Jimmy, with the teacher's permission he took the pretty mouse outdoors and let him go, and he never fished in school any more.—Flora B. Brown, in Little Folks.

**The Real Discoverers.**

Uncle Robert had been explaining how messages could be sent back and forth between two far-apart places without any wires at all—just telegraphed right through plain air! It was certainly very surprising! Morry and Paine went out on the doorstep to talk it over.

"No, nothing but great tall poles at the places where you send them and get them—the messages I mean. You send them straight through nothing!"

"He said you set little waves moving in the air, and they go all the way across to the other place."

"Yes," Uncle Robert's voice said. "And I really think the bunnies discovered it."

"Our bunnies?"

"No, not ours, but their great-great-grandfathers—oh, a great many greats!—way back to the first bunny family that ever was. They were the ones that discovered wireless telegraphy. I think they ought to have the honor. If there's a splendid statue ever made, I think it ought to have a big cottontail bunny on top of it!"

"Oh!" laughed both small boys at once, "tell us why, Uncle Robert! My, a statue to bunnies!"

"Well, in the bunny family, where there is any danger from an enemy—and the poor little wild bunnies are surrounded by enemies on every side—the different members of the family telegraph a warning to each other.

"Run! There's an enemy coming! they telegraph; and all the bunny boys and bunny girls and grown-up bunnies that get the message go scurrying hurrying into their holes. I tell you, they don't wait a minute. The messages go a good many hundred feet sometimes."

"Through nothing, Uncle Robert—I mean air? Do they send them through the air?"

"No, through the ground. They stamp on the ground very hard with their strong little legs when they are alarmed. And they do it on purpose to warn the rest of the family at a distance.

"Run! Run! Run for your lives! The little message is carried through the air. Little sound waves are set in motion, one after another."

"Well," breathed Morry, "come on, Paine; let's go out and honor the discoverer's great-grandbunnies in our back yard!"—A. H. Donnel, in Youth's Companion.

**How Shellfish Talk.**

Many seamen will tell of curious clicking sounds heard on calm nights at sea, and the origin of the noise seems so altogether unaccountable that it has often created some alarm among superstitious fishermen.

A distinguished naturalist made a careful study of the sounds on many occasions, and found that it was not a sustained note, but made up of a multitude of tiny ones, each clear and distinct in itself, and ranging from a high treble down to a bass. When the ear was applied to the gunwale of the boat the sound grew more intense, and in some places as the boat moved on, it could not be heard at all.

On other occasions the sounds resembled the tolling of bells, the booming of guns, and the notes of an Eolian harp.

For a long time he was unable to trace the cause, but at length discovered that the sounds were made by the shellfish, hundreds of them opening their shells and closing them with sharp snaps. The noise, partly muffled by the water sounded indescribably weird. He was finally led to the conclusion that, as the shellfish made the sounds, they probably had some meaning, and that the clicks might possibly be a warning of danger when the shallow water was disturbed by the boat.—Northwestern Advocate.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—I see by the paper that a conductor in one of the musical centers of Europe gets \$25,000 a year.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Gracious! Why, that's more than the conductor and motorman get put together over here!—Yonkers Statesman.

**The Young People**

EDITOR A. T. DYKEMAN.

All articles for this department should be sent to Rev. A. T. Dykeman, Fairville, N. B., and must be in his hands one week at least before the date of publication.

**Officers.**

President, Rev. H. H. Roach, St. John, N. B.  
Sec.-Treas., Rev. G. A. Lawson, Bass River, N. S.

**Our Motto.**

Loyalty to Christ in all things, and at all times.

**Our Object.**

- For our young people:
- (1) Their increased spirituality.
  - (2) Their stimulation in Christian service.
  - (3) Their edification in Scriptural knowledge.
  - (4) Their instruction in Baptist doctrine and history.
  - (5) Their enlistment in missionary activities.

**Our Helpers.**

We are all very thankful to Bro. Newcombe for his thoughtful and helpful notes for the month of February. Rev. A. B. Cohoe, Pastor of the Brussels Street Baptist church, in St. John, has kindly consented to furnish the Prayer Meeting Notes for March. We bespeak for them a careful study.

**Daily Bible Readings.**

- Monday.—No Peace to the Wicked. Isaiah 57: 13-21.  
Tuesday.—A Storm, Its Cause and Remedy. Jonah 1: 1-16.  
Wednesday.—O ye of Little Faith. Matt. 8: 23-27.  
Thursday.—A Gracious Invitation. Matt. 11: 25-30.  
Friday.—Out of the Depths. Matt. 14: 22-33.  
Saturday.—An Important Lesson I earned. Phil. 4: 10-20.  
Sunday.—A Blessed Abiding Place. Psalm 91: 1-16.

**Prayer Meeting Topic: March 6th.**

How Christ Stills the Storms of Life. Psalm 107: 23-31.  
The peace of Jesus is unique. It is a peace which the world cannot give. It passeth all understanding. It is to be experienced not explained.

I. It is not produced by stilling the elements of storm outside. It was not so with Jesus. Indeed a sympathetic appreciation of the circumstances of the life of Jesus will reveal the constant presence of disturbing conditions. The history of that life is the history of a storm. The restraint of the silent years, the temptation of the recognition of power, the call of the multitude, the hatred of the classes, the misconceptions and pity of the home, the dullness of the disciples, the treachery of a friend, the mystery of Gethsemane, the weight of the cross—all wild storms that beat upon the most sensitive man that ever lived. If the storms of life were not absent from the life of Jesus neither have they been wanting in the lives of His followers. Whatever peace is peculiar to Christians it is not that of pampered and favored children. It is the peace of the strong—peace in the midst of storm.

II. Moreover it is not due to a lack of sensitiveness to disturbing conditions outside. The blind man is not terrified by the flash of light. The deaf man does not tremble when the storm roars. The selfish man weeps not at your sorrow. But Jesus felt; and his followers share his sensitiveness. His cannot be the peace of the dead but of the living. This is the remarkable spectacle that Jesus presents—a man keenly sensitive, perfectly at peace in the world's storms. Therein lies the power of the Christian peace.

III. Can we ask the secret of such a peace? What is a disturbed mind? Does it not arise when conflicting desires strive for mastery, when a man is tortured by the tensions of a divided soul? Would there not be peace if one desire could be made strong enough to deny the others right to rule and to assume supreme power. Was one desire not supreme in the mind of Jesus? Can we doubt that it was His meat and His drink to do the will of His Father? Can such a desire be made supreme in a follower of Jesus? It was a man who said, "I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels nor principalities, nor things present, nor things to come, nor powers, nor length, nor depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." A. B. COHOE.

**Illustrative Gatherings.**

(SELECTED BY THE EDITOR.)

THEME: Peace Through Christ.

Peace I leave with you: my peace I give unto you, not as the world giveth, give I unto you! Jesus.

When Christ came into the world peace was sung: and

when He went out of the world peace was bequeathed.

Henry VII.

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men. The Angels.

Peace is love reposing. It is that great calm which comes over the conscience when it sees the atonement sufficient, and the Saviour willing. Dr. Hamilton.

Ridge of the mountain wave,  
Lower thy crest!  
Wail of Euphocyden,  
Be thou at rest!  
Sorrow can never be,  
Darkness must fly,  
Where saith the Lord of Light,  
"Peace! it is I!" Anatolius.

The tree of peace strikes its roots into the crevices of the Everlasting Rock. It grows securely from that Rock, and casts out its cool shadow in the sunshine, and makes sweet music in the storm. Dr. Cumming.

Peace is unclouded azure in a lake of glass. It is the soul which Christ has pacified spread out in serenity and simple faith, and the Lord God, merciful and gracious, smiling over it. Hamilton.

Father of Light and Life! thou God Supreme!  
O teach me what is good! teach me Thyself!  
Save me from Folly, Vanity and Vice,  
From every low pursuit; and feed my Soul  
With Knowledge, conscious Peace and Virtue pure;  
Sacred, substantial, never-fading Bliss.

Thomson.

Prayer is the key of heaven, and faith is the hand that turns it: Prayer is the gun we shoot with, fervency is the fire that dischargeth it and faith is the bullet which pierceth the throne of grace. Watson.

**THE EXCELLENCE OF PEACE.**

BY REV. R. SOUTH.

- (1) God is pleased to insert it among his own titles. Rom. 15: 33
- (2) It is an honorable name of the Messiah. Isaiah 9: 6.
- (3) The first evangelic message was one of Peace. Luke 2: 14.
- (4) The whole doctrine which Christ and his apostles preached was Peace. Rom. 10: 13.
- (5) The last legacy he bequeathed was Peace. John 14: 27.
- (6) The fruit of the Spirit is Peace. Galatians 5: 22.

**THE LENGTH OF THE DEVIL'S CHAIN.**

BY DR. BANKS.

There is a limit set to the possibilities of evil in this world; God is stronger than the devil. In the long struggle good shall overcome evil. The man who does the right, keeps his hands clean and his heart pure, may know that the God who set the limit beyond which the devil could not go in his temptation of Job, will not let him tempt us more than we are able to bear. Anna D Walker sings the message with graphic figure and graceful lines under the title "A Boundary Set."

Sweet comfort with this truth is fraught,  
A boundary to the sea is set:  
The sea that oft has raged and fought  
With all its power, beyond to get—  
And dashed its waves with foam and crest,  
But still was held with high behest,  
It could not go beyond the line  
Because 'twas set by hand Divine.

The Lord on high has said, thus far!  
The sea it hears and hurries back;  
It can not go beyond the bar,  
It can not leave its wonted track.  
The Lord the mandate has sent forth,  
The waters hear,—the south, the north,  
And east and west each knows the line  
That has been set by hand Divine.

A sea of trouble rises high,  
The waves they dash and foam and roll;  
All dark and lowering is the sky,  
And fear sits dominant in the soul.  
But what is this discols the gloom,  
And gives a cheerful courage room?  
A truth we never can forget,  
A boundary to this sea is set.

The wicked rise in power and might  
To cause the good man's overthrow,  
But tho they rage and foam and fight,  
Beyond God's word they can not go.  
Lie still and safe thou trembling soul;  
The Lord still holds them in control.  
This lesson learn nor e'er forget,  
A boundary to this sea is set.

Beyond the sea, sur ey the land  
That doth the raging water's bar,—  
A belt of ever-shifting sand,  
But God Himself has said, thus far!  
With feet upon the bleaching shore,  
Above the billows a-d the roar,  
The lesson learn, all sweet to thee,  
God sets a boundary to the sea.

Foreign Mission Board

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 MARCH.

For Tekkik that a manifestation of the Spirit's power may come in great measure upon its missionaries and help us that they may be used in the conversion of souls. For the officers of the Woman's Missionary Societies.

Notice

The following ladies were appointed by the Executive of W. B. M. U. as County Secretaries:—Mrs. McLean, Gubbins, for Guysboro Co.; Mrs. Pearson, Paradise, for Annapolis Co.; Miss Addie Cogswell, Port William, for Kings Co.

At the recent Conference held in India, an urgent request was made for the young lady missionaries to be sent to India as soon as possible. The necessities of the work demand that we have two young ladies at once. Shall this call go unheeded? It comes from the Master clear and unmistakable through the missionaries. Where are our girls who have graduated from Acadia Seminary and College during the past few years that not one has offered for mission service? Is there any other way they can better honor their Lord or make more of their lives than in this service? It may be interesting to know what one has written who has not been long in a foreign land, but has been closely observing the work done by lady missionaries.

I have thought many times since coming to India, if some of our devoted Christian girls at home could see the opportunity for making their lives count for God as I see it here they would hasten to make application to the Mission Board. Miss Blackadar with her Bible women at work in street and in school and in town, Miss Archibald with hundreds of children under her influence is doing a work that cannot be estimated. The others, each in their own special way are exerting a mighty influence for God and should inspire others to engage in this same blessed service.

Will not some who read these lines ask themselves, "Does the Lord wait in India?" and on benighted knee yield themselves to the guidance and direction of his spirit. We not only want the missionaries, but we also want the money to send them, so here will be work for all to go or help go.

The bringing of two families home this spring will tax the foreign mission resources to their utmost, so that there must be extra offerings to send out these new missionaries. The Lord is hearing and answering prayer by moving upon the hearts of some in India, as the Chicacole letter will tell, and we must fill up the ranks so there will be no loss for commanders. Miss Flora Clark has been appointed by the Conference to Bunipatan to be associated with Miss Newcombe, and hold this fort while Mr. and Mrs. Gullison are at home.

Miss Martha Clarke has gone to Tekkik with Mr. and Mrs. Higgins. As we pray for this field during March let us seek a special blessing upon Miss Clarke that she may have many souls as her reward during the coming year. Mrs. Church's heart is overflowing with gratitude to God that the decision has been reached at Conference to occupy the Kagagadda field where such a promising work has been begun. Miss Clarke writes "ever since this subject has been under discussion, I have firmly believed that the Lord, having led us there, we should occupy that valley. Now I feel we must work most earnestly and pray with faith to bring to Christ a great number at that place."

Surely there will be some hearts touched to support a missionary there and others led to build a house for the Lord. The last time I was out there and stood beside that river where fifty persons have been baptized, I felt that we should never cease our labors there until the Lord had given us 1000 souls. Will not all the sisters especially remember this part of our work in their prayers?

Chicacole, India.

DEAR FRIENDS:—It may not be known to you all, that our present lady Apothecary's name is Miss Constance Dee. She came to us as a sort of Christmas present, and we feel that she is a real gift from God.

Miss Game was suddenly called away by the dangerous illness of her mother, but she was only here temporarily, till Miss Dee was at liberty to come. This young lady is a really converted girl, and has long wanted work in and for a Mission, and so is interested in all the departments. She is pleasant with the people, and the word has gone out among them, that she is a loving lady. We make a small charge for medicines total, who can afford to pay, so the attendance will have to grow steadily, if not rapidly, but we believe that in time this will prove to be the best system. But you must not think that the tugs of war are all over, with the force that is ever opposed to that which is good.

and that you may relax your prayers, as we need them more than ever, only now direct them to God, for the salvation of those who are hearing His word there.

This quarter, the S. S. lessons are on the Life of Christ, and will not some of the Schools, that have the picture rolls send us some for the walls of the dispensary, and for the lessons, that we want to teach there. Some one thought it would be nice for us to have a beautiful new roll, that had not a tear in it, and ordered one sent to us direct, it would be a lovely gift, such as the hospital has never had.

During the last two months, we have had some of the most wonderful meetings in this place, that I ever went through in any country. We began with the Church, had two services daily, of about two hours each, and the other twenty hours were divided between us all, and for ten days many were humble, contrite, confessing, and later were rejoicing in pardon and in the Word of God as never before. Many of them did not know, that they could have such joy in their Lord. One high caste man came to these meetings, which were held in the study, and publicly professed faith in Christ, but has not come out. Three have been baptized, one is to come soon and others say they are making their plans to come out. Will you not all pray that God will get a great victory for Himself here in this heathen town, where the power of Satan is so strong? We never needed your prayers more. After the ten days, we began meetings in the chapel, and they are not yet discontinued.

G. H. ARCHIBALD.

Some time ago the members of our Missionary Aid Society desiring to awaken a deeper interest in Missionary work and also to raise \$25.00 for the purpose of making our president a life member, resolved to hold a public meeting on Sunday, Jan 31st, and have a bean supper the following Wednesday. Rev. B. H. Thomas, of Rochester and Mrs. D. H. Johnson of Moncton were asked to "come over and help us." We were fortunate in having a fine evening and the service well attended. Mrs. Hutchinson's paper was listened to, by all with close attention, this was a fitting opening for Bro. Thomas' sermon which followed, and a deep impression was made on the people. A collection of \$5.50 was taken and, at the Bean Supper on Wednesday evening \$12.50 was added to that amount but best of all we feel a deeper need of Missions has been created and that the people are more in sympathy with our work. Mrs. H. V. DAVIES, Sec'y. Salt-bury, N. B., Feb. 20th, 1904.

October 20th a Mission Band was organized at Chester Basin with President, Mrs. M. B. Whitman; Vice-President, Emma Oxner; Secretary, Glennis Webber; Treasurer, Nettie Courtenay. We began with 25 members and have now 52. The children seem much interested and we hope for such an increase of interest in missions as may lead to grand results. Mrs. M. B. WHITMAN.

Amounts Rec'd by W. B. M. U. Treasurer.

FROM FEB. 1ST TO FEB. 20TH.

Little Bras Dor, F. M. \$1.50, H. M. 50c, G. L. 25c; Sunday School children, Lloyd, Eleanor and Earl Johnson, G. L. 50c; North Sydney, F. M. \$27.50, H. M. 15; Hebron, leaflets, 36c; Lyron, F. M. \$25, H. M. \$18.50; Harvey, F. M. \$10; Amherst, Mrs. J. I. Bates, Chicacole Hospital, 10; North Temple, F. M. \$5.30, H. M. 1.08; Ohio, F. M. \$2.50, H. M. \$1.08; Halifax, North ch. F. M. \$18, H. M. \$9; St Stephen, F. M. \$11.75, Reports, 60c, Tidings 25c; St Stephen to constitute Mrs. L. Frost a Life Member, F. M. \$15, H. M. \$10; Lindon, F. M. \$7.15; Auburn, Reports 20c; Amherst, F. M. \$19, H. M. \$22.20; Charlottetown, F. M. \$11.65, H. M. \$14.50; Clementsvalle, leaflets 30c; Amherst, Sheriff Logan, N. W. M. \$1; Homeville, F. M. \$7.3, Reports, 30c; Liverpool, F. M. \$4.75; Tiding, 25c; Homeville, leaflets, 18c; Turo, leaflets and report, 20c; Newcastle Creek, support of pupil in Bobboli School, \$4; Sydney, Pitt St, H. M. \$7; Springfield, Mrs. Israel Nobles, Miss Augusta Nobles, Mrs. W. S. Perkins, Miss Grace Persins, each, F. M. \$1; Moncton, Miss Clarke's salary, \$34; H. M. \$7; Reports 80c; Berwick, F. M. \$28, H. M. \$12; Somerset Branch, F. M. \$18, H. M. \$12; twenty-five dollars of this amount, constitutes Mrs. E. Prior Sandford a life member; Weston Branch, F. M. \$7.60, H. M. \$1.77; Berwick, Tidings, 25c, Reports, 30c; Sydney, Bethany, proceeds of Crusade and collection, F. M. \$12, H. M. \$8; Fredericton, proceeds of Social, F. M. \$45; DeBert, F. M. \$12, H. M. \$3; Tidings, 30c; New Canada, F. M. \$4; Spring Hill, F. M. \$6, H. M. \$2.60; Tidings, 52c; Reports, 15c; Westport, F. M. \$1.50; Nictaux, F. M. \$5; Mr. H. Simpson Charlton a thank offering to constitute his wife a life member, F. M. \$12.50, H. M. \$12.50; Reports, 15c; Pedeque, F. M. \$7; Woodville, F. M. \$14.50, H. M. \$2.50; Report, 5c; Lawrence-town, F. M. \$8.50, H. M. \$1.50; Tidings, 25c; Reports, 20c; Miss Newcombe's salary \$1; Greek Village, F. M. \$4.50, H. M. \$1; Christmas offering, H. M. \$3.50; Port Greville, F. M. \$2.50, H. M. \$7.25; Christmas offering, H. M. \$2.65; Reports, 25c; Westport, Tidings 25c; West Jeddore, F. M. \$4.00; Onslow West, F. M. \$3.00; Yarmouth, Temple Ch. F. M. \$39.25; Apple River, Tidings, 25c; Canning, Tidings, 25c; Freeport, F. M. \$2.00, Tidings 25c; Reports, 10c; Wolfville, Tidings, 25c; leaflets, 68c; Granville Centre, F. M. \$5.00; St. John, Tabernacle, F. M. \$7.10, H. M. \$1.90, N. W., \$1.00. MARY SMITH, Treas. W. B. M. U. Amherst P. O. B. 513.

Foreign Mission Receipts.

Isaiah Steeves \$30; In Mem. of D. F. and Libbie Parker \$10; James Bruce, P. E. I., \$15; Amherst S. S., support of child \$17; Pulpit supply \$10. Estate Wm. A. Hutchinson, \$100; Est. Mrs. J. T. Eaton \$40; Miss Gertie Curry's S. S. class Windsor for Miss F. Clark \$4. Total \$216.

SUPPORT OF MR. GLENDENNING.

Middleton B. Y. P. U. \$25; Adelia Parker, \$5; W. M. A. S., New Germany, \$5; W. J. Gates \$5; Total \$40.

SUPPORT OF MR. GULLISON.

H. D. Woodbury \$5; Mattie Phillips \$10; A. J. Vincent \$5. Total \$20.

CHICACOLE HOSPITAL FUND.

N. B. Smith \$15; Windsor S. S., class 14 \$3; Louis E. Dimock \$20; G. W. Borden \$5. Total \$43.

In the previous acknowledgment, instead of Mrs. B. W. read Mrs. B. N. Nobles per Rev. B. N. Nobles \$90.

All these amounts have been received with deepest gratitude, and we should be glad to hear from others. J. W. MANNING, Treas.

Feb. 29, 1904.

A Query.

DEAR EDITOR:—Will you be good enough to tell us just what subject or subjects Rev. E. M. Saunders, D. D., has been discussing in his long drawn out series of articles, published in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, under the caption, "The Inspiration of the Bible?" Though they deal with the Bible in some general way they certainly do not deal with the question of Inspiration. There is in them no definition of concept to distinguish Inspiration from a dozen other concepts touching the Bible. Such articles as these under their proper title would be interesting, timely, and helpful. But under a title so misleading as to their true content and intent they can be only misleading and harmful. A discussion of the great fact of Inspiration of the Scriptures with accurate definition of the concept would be very helpful and timely.

RUPERT OSGOOD MORSE.

Chester, N. S.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER Edited by James Knowles. Published Monthly. Contents for February, 1904.

- I. Lord Wolseley's Autobiography. By the Right Hon. the Earl of Cromer, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., K. C. S. I.
- II. The Germans at Waterloo and Anglo-German Relations. By Sir Rowland Blenchard, Bart.
- III. A Colonial Comment on the Report of the War Commission. By Brigadier General Sir Edward Brabant, K. C. B.
- IV. Japanese Relations with Korea. By Joseph H. Longford (late H. M. Counsel at Nagasaki).
- V. Primary Education in Australia. By the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of North Queensland.
- VI. The Nebulae. By the Rev. Edmund Ledger (Gres).
- VII. The Religion of the Greeks. By Herbert Paulham Lecturer on Astronomy.
- VIII. Behind the Fiscal Veil. By Montague Crackanthorpe, K. C.
- IX. A Forgotten Volume in Shakespeare's Library. By Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart.
- X. An Ex-prisoner on Professional criminals. By H. J. B. Montgomery.
- XI. Sermons and Samuel Pepys. By the Rev. D. Wallace Duthie.
- XII. The Schools of the Royal Academy of Arts. By Fred A. Eaton (Secretary).
- XIII. The State Registration of Nurses. By Lady Helen Munro Ferguson.
- XIV. Religious Apologetics. By the Rev. Dr. Gregory Smith.
- XV. Free Trade and British Shipping. By W. H. Renwick.
- XVI. Last Month.
  - (1) By Sir Wemyss Reid.
  - (2) By Edward Dicey, C. B.

—New York, Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 7 & 8 Warren Street.

Eczema

It is often called Salt Rheum. Sometimes Scrofula.

It comes in patches that burn, ite, ooze, dry and scab, over and over again. It sometimes becomes chronic, covers the whole body, causing intense suffering, loss of sleep, and general debility.

It broke out with its peculiar itching on the arms of Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., and all over the body of Mrs. Geo. W. Thompson, Sayville, N. Y.; troubled Mrs. P. J. Christian, Mishopac Falls, N. Y., six years, and J. R. Richardson, Jr., Cuthbert, Ga., fifteen years.

These sufferers testify, like many others, that they were speedily and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which always removes the cause of eczema, by thoroughly cleansing the blood, and builds up the whole system.



**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

makes pale, thin children fat and chubby. Overcomes wasting tendencies and brings back rosy cheeks and bright eyes.

It's surprising how quickly children respond to Scott's Emulsion. It contains just the element of nourishment their little bodies need. They thrive on it.

Even a few drops in the baby's bottle have a noticeable effect for good. Nothing better than Scott's Emulsion for growing children.

• Why do substitutes for Scott's Emulsion cost less? Because they're worth less. With one you wait in vain for the benefits you had looked for. In Scott's Emulsion you get them. It never disappoints. That's worth the few cents difference in cost.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ontario.

**Notices.**

**Our Twentieth century Fund \$50,000**

Foreign Missions, India, \$25,000; Home Missions, Maritime, \$10,000; North West Missions, \$8,000; Grand Ligue Missions \$5,000; British Columbia Missions, \$2,000; Treasurer for Nova Scotia,

REV. J. H. BARSS,

Wolfville, N. S.

Treasurer for New Brunswick and P. E. Island,

REV. J. W. MANNING,

St. John, N. B.

Field Secretary,

REV. H. F. ADAMS,

Wolfville, N. S.

Will all subscribers sending money to Treasurers, kindly write the INITIALS and names they wrote on their pledges, also the county they live in. This will save much time.

Will all pastors and other persons holding pledges of churches, please send them to the Field Secretary, retaining a list of such for their own use.

**YORK AND SUNBURY COUNTIES, N. B.**

The York and Sunbury Quarterly meeting will meet with the church at the mouth of the Keswick on Friday March 11, at 7 p. m.

Friday evening, 7.30, Evangelistic sermon speaker, Rev. C. Currie. Saturday evening, Educational Meeting addressed by Rev. J. H. McDonald and others. Pastor McDonald's experience in connection with our Institutions at Wolfville and his interest in the cause of an education insures to us an earnest and practical treatment of his subject.

Let all the churches be represented by their delegates. W. B. ROGERS, Sec'y.

**Carleton and Victoria Quarterly**

The next session of the above named Quarterly will meet with the Albert street Baptist church, Woodstock, N. B., on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 8 and 9. First session Tuesday, 2.30 p. m.

W. H. SMITH, Sec'y.

**Temperance.**

The date of the Temperance lesson for the present quarter is March 13th. The title of the lesson, "Death of St. John the Baptist," and in it we study from effect to cause; it shows the necessity of starting right, of good beginnings.

"Temperance in its broadest, truest sense means the intelligent care and control of the body, with all of its powers, and appetites, and passions that it may be made to serve in the highest degree the purposes of the soul of which it is the seat. The present lesson warns against those bodily passions and indulgencies which war against the soul."

We again advise any who have not adopted the Temperance department into their Sunday schools to make arrangements to do so on the 13th of March.

Any information and supplies can be obtained by applying to

MRS. LAURA J. POTTER,  
Prov. Supt, in S. S.

Canning, N. S.

A registered letter, containing three dollars, for the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, came into my hands a few days ago. There was no name to the letter, and no Post office address given. There is a Fox River stamp on the envelope. Will the person who sent that letter, please give me his or her name, and Post Office address.

Signed,

A. T. DYKEMAN.

**The Year Book.**

Mr. Creed in a recent communication to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR refers to his "Editor note" in the Year Book. This note is not fair to us as the printers of this book. We have issued a circular explaining that the proofs were not promptly returned which is the cause of the delay.

Of course we have every regard for Mr. Creed and know his professional duties require considerable time, but surely we should not suffer on that account.

We can publish the Year Book easily in sixty days if the copy is in early and proofs returned promptly even if the proofs are read in Fredericton. The distance there would make little or no difference, as one batch of proofs would follow another and if returned promptly in the same way, we would not get too much type up in the one work and pre swork could follow second proofs and the whole matter run smooth. We would know when to expect proofs and could make our arrangements accordingly. We should have the proofs back in two days, but did not get them for from six to fourteen days, and in one case nearly three weeks elapsed without the return of any proofs. Had the proofs been promptly returned we could have worked steadily on this job until it was finished, but could not afford to keep our compositors waiting for proofs, neither could we afford to set the whole book up in type at once.

Last year the printing was finished December 1st, two months earlier than this year, but it took some time to get the books distributed for which we were not responsible, as we had nothing to do with that part of the contract. This year we were asked to distribute the books and in three days they were all out.

Mr. Creed speaks of the amended form of note which he sent us. We did not wait for it for the following reasons:

The last forms were ready sooner than we expected, and as we had the job hanging on us so long we were glad to start the presses on them; then, we were not sure Mr. Creed would amend and modify his notes.

In conclusion we may say: we feel Mr. Creed did us an injustice in publishing this note. We could do the Year Book just as quick as any printer in the Maritime Provinces, but want a fair show.

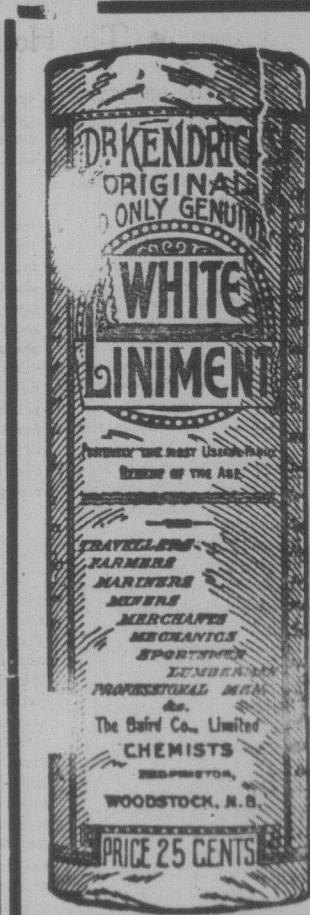
CLAUDE DEL. BLACK, Manager,  
Black Printing Co., Limited,  
Amherst, N. S., Feb. 25th 1904

**Our Late Year Book.**

MR. EDITORS—In my letter dated, Feb. 12, which you kindly published, I said it might become necessary for me to place before your readers some further statements. Since the "note from the publisher," of which he sent me a copy on the 20th inst., does not represent matters in accordance with the facts, and since it has perhaps been sent out to every person in Canada, the United States and England to whom the Year Book goes, it seems right for me to follow the incorrect statements with corrections. My only resource is in the columns of the MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

First, however, I wish to say that the publisher has expressed to me in a letter his regret that he did not wait a day later and get my modified form of the "Note from the Editor," and says in extenuation that he "must have made a mistake of a day."

In the first few lines of his "Note" the publisher seems to mean that I was especially responsible for not giving the work this year (1903) to him in the first place, instead of asking for tenders elsewhere. But the truth is it was well understood at the Convention in St. John that the printing was to be done elsewhere than at Amherst; and a resolution was passed by the body that Mr. Claude Black "be paid the difference between



**KENDRICKS**

I can recommend KENDRICK'S LINIMENT highly as the best household remedy I have ever used.

THOMAS MCCARTHY.

Blackville, N. B.

I suffered for three months with severe pains in my side, and for a time was unable to work. I used KENDRICKS LINIMENT which completely cured the pain, and I am able so work as well as ever.

WASSON BRIDGES.

Gordonsville, N. B.

KENDRICKS LINIMENT gives the best of satisfaction.

GEO. E. COLWELL.

Fredericton, N. B.

We have always used KENDRICKS LINIMENT, and strongly recommend it to others.

JUSTUS W. MCKAY.

Haynesville, N. B.

KENDRICKS LINIMENT is a good seller, and gives excellent satisfaction.

F. D. SADLER.

Perth, N. B.

**LINIMENT**

his tender for three years and that for one year."

Next the publisher claims to have been the means of saving to the Convention about \$200 a year since 1930. So far from this being true, the facts are as shown in the following table, in which I give the year, the place where the work was done, the rate per page:

1898-1899.	Halifax	\$1.39	\$374.50
1899-1900.	Halifax	1.39	377.94
1900-1901.	Halifax	1.39	423.03
1901-1902.	Halifax	1.90	474.33
1902-1903.	Amherst	1.60	480.34

the number of pages and the total cost including postage and expressage.

Again, the publisher asserts that the proofs were out of his office from six to fourteen days, and that bundles sent me on the 8th, 9th, 14th and 16th November were not received back till November 25th, and after, nearly three weeks. This conveys the idea that six days was the least interval and that fourteen days or nearly three weeks was the greatest. His "three weeks" would be from Nov. 8 to Nov. 26, or eighteen days. What are the facts? He made this same statement in a letter dated Nov. 24, and I immediately wrote him that he was mistaken. On Saturday, Nov. 14th, I received two rolls of proof—the first since the 6th—which I returned on Monday, the 16th. I mailed more proof on the 23rd and 24th. There was no instance, so far as I can make out from my record, when proof was in my possession more than two business days. In some cases it was kept a day or two because it came to me without copy by which to correct it. In the four months, beginning with October, proof was most frequently returned either on the day it came or on the next day after.

Mr. Black seems to say it was an unfortunate thing that, when he had put in a new press, capable of doing the work more rapidly, the editors did not supply him with matter fast enough. This loses much of its force when the facts are known. On the 24th of November he wrote that he had just finished setting up the press; and on the 25th I wrote him, "I think I have sent you all the copy" except the Index and the Editor's Note at close." Subsequently I had to fill up some blanks in statistical tables, to make out and forward to the printer the summaries of the statistics. I also added the "General View of Baptist Organization, Institutions, etc., in Canada."

I regret that such disagreements have arisen.

HERBERT C. CREED.

Feb. 26, 1904.

**O. J. McCally, M. D., M. R. S., London**

Practise limited to

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Office of late Dr. J. H. Morrison.

163 Germain St.

**COULDN'T FORGET HIS PET THEME.**

Down in Virginia, says Thomas Nelson Page, there was an old darkey preacher, who had preached about infant baptism morning and night until his congregation couldn't stand it any longer. They told him to preach something else or they'd have to find some one who would. He promised, and the next Sunday announced his text, 'Adam where art thou?'

'Dis, bredren, can be divided into four heads,' began the dominie. 'First every man is somewhar. Secondly, most men are where they ain't got no bus'ness to be. Thirdly, you'd better look out or you'll be gittin there youself. Fo'thy, infant baptism. Now, bredren, I guess we might's well pass by the fust three heads, and come immed'ly to the fo'th, infant baptism.'—New York Exchange.

**MEDICAL ADVICE FREE ON BRONCHIAL TROUBLE.**

Any one who suffers from Bronchial Trouble or a long standing chronic cough can receive the most valuable medical advice free from Dr. Sproule, the famous English specialist of 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston, the eminent authority on all troubles of the head and throat.

For nineteen years this great Specialist has been treating and curing all such diseases, and his remarkable success in conquering Bronchial coughs has never been approached by any other physician. He cures this obstinate and dangerous trouble by an entirely new scientific method, of his own discovery and used only by him. He is willing to diagnose any case of Bronchial trouble without any charge whatever, and will give the most helpful instruction free in regard to curing it. Every reader of this paper who suffers from a Bronchial cough must be sure to read Dr. Sproule's announcement on page 16. His liberal offer should be quickly accepted for by it one can receive without any expense, the very best medical information that would otherwise cost a large fee.

**HEAD BACK ACHES**

**ACHE**

Ache all over. Throat sore. Eyes and Nose running, slight cough with chills, this is La Grippe

**Painkiller**

taken in hot water, sweetened, before going to bed, will break it up if taken in time.

There is only one Painkiller. "PERRY DAVIS"

**Eating Became a Dread.**

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE ALMOST AFRAID TO SIT DOWN TO THEIR MEALS?

YOU MAY BE ONE OF THEM. IF YOU ARE, THERE IS A CURE FOR YOU.

**BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**

CURES INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, SOUR, WEAK AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES.

Mr. J. G. Clunis, Barney's River, N.S., tells of what this wonderful remedy has done for him:—It is with gratitude that I can testify to the wonderful curative powers of B.B.B. I was so badly troubled with indigestion that whatever I ate caused me so much torture that eating became a dread to me. I tried numerous physicians, but their medicines seemed to make me worse. I thought I would try B.B.B., so got a bottle, and after taking a few doses felt a lot better. By the time I had taken the last of two bottles I was as well as ever, and have had no return of the trouble since. I recommend your medicine to the highest degree. B.B.B. is for sale at all dealers.

YES there are other schools

BUT you should go to the best.

WHY always regret because you did

NOT attend that good school

THE MARITIME BUSINESS COLLEGE,  
Halifax, N. S.  
KAULBACH & SCHURMAN,  
Chartered Accountants.

The Surest Remedy is

**Allen's Lung Balsam**

It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COLD, and all BRONCHIAL TROUBLES.

Large Bottles \$1.00. Medium Size 50c.  
Small or Trial Size 25c.

Endorsed by all who have tried it.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

**Tourist Cars**

EVERY THURSDAY

From Montreal.

Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY FOR NORTH BAY.

NO CHANGE OF CARS MONTREAL TO VANCOUVER, TRAVERSING THE GREAT CANADIAN NORTH WEST

The Finest Mountain Scenery on the Continent. LOWEST RATES APPLY.

The Canadian Pacific Service is up-to-date.

World's Fair, St. Louis

Opens May 1st, Closes December 1st, 1904.

C. B. FOSTER.

D. A. C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

**The Home**

**SIMPLE HINTS FOR BEAUTY.**

Perhaps no part of the body is so often neglected as the mouth, yet beautiful teeth add greatly to a woman's attractiveness. There is little excuse for neglect of teeth or offensive breath, and the culpable manner in which the removal of teeth is insisted on shows little knowledge of the improved methods of surgical dentistry. The bones of the teeth, like other bones of the body, depend upon nutrition for health. Just as there is no more common cause of indigestion than improper mastication, no more fruitful cause of headache, nausea and other disorders, so plenty of good food and the habit of chewing food well is necessary for general health and in order not to lessen the vitality of the teeth's roots.

Perfect cleanliness is necessary to beauty, health and sweet breath. Much mischief is wrought by the use of unsuitable brushes and injurious brushing.

Tooth powder containing gritty substances does injury by roughening instead of polishing the delicate surface, and the charcoal that is sometimes used does harm, because insoluble particles force themselves between the teeth and form tartar which causes the gums to recede.

Once a day at least a silk thread should be run between the teeth of both jaws to dislodge any particle of food which may have remained after eating. Because many sets of teeth have been ruined by injurious brushing, it is well to remember that strength is not an essential. A moderate application, three or four times a day, of a brush, not too stiff, with the bristles well set in irregular lengths, is sufficient provided a good tooth powder is used. The upper teeth should be brushed downward and the lower teeth upward, both on the inner and outer surfaces. A good tooth powder is made of precipitated chalk andorris root in equal parts flavored with wintergreen or some agreeable perfume. This does not injure the teeth and lessens the danger of the gums receding. It is well to use this powder just before retiring. In the morning the teeth should be brushed in clear water to which a few drops of tincture of myrrh or listerine has been added. After meals it is sufficient to repeat this.

Picking the teeth is sure to result disastrously, and is vulgar and disgusting. Tooth picks, especially on a private table, are an evidence of poor taste, for an annoying particle of food should be removed in private. The silk thread or whitt is just as good and less expensive—the linen thread used by dressmakers—is excellent to pass between the teeth to dislodge any particles. If this catches on the tooth the chances are that decay has begun to set in and it is well to consult the dentist. A decayed tooth should have immediate attention as the stomach and general health may be impaired by neglect to fill it.—Housekeeper.

**RECIPES.**

**Honey Jumbles.**—Cream half a pound of butter with half a pound of white sugar, add to this half a pint of strained honey and eggs beaten to a froth. Work in sufficient flour to make a dough that will roll out. Dust the molding board with sugar, roll out with dough half an inch thick, cut into strips half an inch wide and four inches long, joining the ends to form rings. Place in flat buttered tins and bake in a quick oven.

A fricassee of oysters that can be made in the chafing-dish is somewhat different from creamed oysters or oysters a la Newburg. Put a quart of oysters with their liquor to come to a quick boil. Remove instantly to a hot dish, letting them strain through a colander. Into the blazer put a piece of butter the size of an egg, and when it bubbles add a tablespoonful of flour. Stir smooth with a silver fork and add a cupful of the oyster liquor. Take from the flame and mix in the yolks of two eggs, a pinch of salt, a very little cayenne papper, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, and one grating of nutmeg. Beat well, then return to flame to set the

eggs without allowing it to boil. Add the cysters, lower the flame, cover, and let it stand a minute to reheat the oysters. Serve on small squares of toast.

A nice way to prepare sweet potatoes to serve with roast chicken is to first boil them, then let them get cold. When ready to cook, first peel, then cut the potatoes in slices about half an inch in thickness. Put a layer of the slices in a baking-dish, then some little lumps of butter; season with salt, and a very little red pepper; then put on another layer of the sliced potatoes, then the butter and seasoning. Continue this process till the dish is full, then cover the top with fine bread-crumbs, over which put some pats of butter. Stand the dish in rather a quick oven and bake a rich till brown over the top and serve.

**SAND BATHS.**

Various ailments may be cured by head sand baths. The sand, containing air between its particles, and being a bad conductor of heat transmits it in a general and in almost an insensible manner. Perspiration is favored up to a point where a patient may lose two quarts of liquid in one sand bath. Thanks to this evaporation, the invalid may support continued high temperature without the actual temperature of the body rising more than a few degrees, and this without fear of heart affection, if care be taken to put hot sand on the feet at the outset. This treatment is especially beneficial to chronic rheumatism and gout. Neuralgia and sciatica are cured or benefited by local or general baths. The most various organic troubles of the nervous system have been treated by this method, sometimes with remarkable success. The same is true of tuberculous affection of the bones and joints.—Mornings Star.

**Easy to Cure Piles at Home.**

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to all in Plain Wrapper.

A 50 Cent Box Frequently Cures.

Piles is a fearful disease, but easy to cure if you go at it right. An operation with the knife is dangerous, cruel, humiliating and unnecessary. There is just one other sure way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Cure. We mail a trial package free to



all who write. That will give you instant relief, show you the harmless, painless nature of this great remedy and start you well on the way toward a perfect cure. Then you can get a full sized box from any druggist for 50 cents, and often one box cures. If the druggist tries to sell you something just as good, it is because he makes more money on the substitute. Insist on having what you call for. The cure begins at once and continues rapidly until it is complete and permanent. You can go right ahead with your work and be easy and comfortable all the time. It is well worth trying. Just send your name and address to Pyramid Pile Co., 210 Main St., Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mail the trial package in a plain wrapper. Thousands have been cured in this easy, painless and inexpensive way, in the privacy of the home. No knife and its torture. No doctor and his bills.

All druggists, 50 cents. Write to-day for a free package.

**The TOILET IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT POND'S EXTRACT**

RELIEVES CHAFING, ITCHING OR IRRITATION. COOLS, COMFORTS AND HEALS THE SKIN, AFTER SHAVING.

Avoid dangerous, irritating Witch Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which easily soars and often contain "wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

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Better trained than those of most other schools? BECAUSE, unlike most business college men, the principal had had nearly TEN years practical office experience before going into business college work.

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**The "OLL" Emulsion**

Prevents Emaciation  
Increases the Weight  
Builds up Solid Flesh  
Sweet and Palatable as Cream  
Does not Derange Digestion.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR  
Nervous Exhaustion,  
La Grippe, Anaemia,  
General Debility and  
Pulmonary Diseases.

**Troubled with Kidney Trouble for Six Months.**

Many Men and Women Are Troubled With Kidney Trouble, Some For Less Time, Some For Longer—No Need To Be Troubled For Any Length Of Time, If They Only Knew Of The Cures Being Made By

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.**  
Backache Is The First Sign Of Kidney Trouble—Then Come Complications Of A More Serious Nature.

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
TAKEN AT THE FIRST SIGN OF BACKACHE WILL SAVE YOU YEARS OF MISERY. Mrs. William H. Banks, Torbrook Mines, N.S., tells the public about the great qualities of Doan's Kidney Pills in the following words:—I was troubled with kidney trouble for six months, and had such terrible pains across my kidneys all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking one box of Doan's Kidney Pills I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured.

Price 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25; all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

**Beware of the fact that White Wave disinfects your clothes and prevents disease**

The Sunday School

BIBLE LESSON.

Abridged from Peloubet's Notes.

First Quarter, 1904.

JANUARY TO MARCH.

Lesson XII.—March 20.—Jesus Feeds the Five Thousand.—Matthew 14: 13-23.

The lesson includes the parallels in all four Gospels, Matt. 14: 13-23; Mark 6: 30-46; Luke 9: 10-17; John 6: 1-15, 22-65.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life.—John 6: 35.

EXPLANATORY.

SCENE I. JESUS AND HIS DISCIPLES SAIL TO AN UNINHABITED REGION BELONGING TO BETHSAIDA.—Vs. 13. WHEN JESUS HEARD OF IT. The death of John the Baptist, through John's disciples, who, according to the previous verse, went to Galilee and told Jesus. HE DEPARTED THENCE. From Galilee, and probably Capernaum, where Jesus made his home, so far as he had one. INTO A DESERT PLACE APART. The wild pasture lands and uninhabited country southeast of Bethsaida. They sailed in a northeast direction out of Herod Antipas' dominion into those of Philip.

The excitement on account of Herod's murder of the prophet might end in a political revolt. The desire shown after the feeding of the five thousand to make him king was an expression of this tendency to revolution. But this was entirely contrary to the plans and principles of Jesus in inaugurating his kingdom, and would in every way have injured his cause.

SCENE II. IMMENSE CROWDS, AS SHEEP WITHOUT A SHEPHERD.—Vs. 13. THEY FOLLOWED HIM ON FOOT. By land, probably early in the morning, but continuing through most of the day. Some had noticed the direction in which Jesus went, and his boat could be seen from the northern shores nearly all the way. They went along the road that skirts the northern shore which was populous with towns and villas. The crowds were largely increased by the great numbers who at this time were going up to Jerusalem to attend the Passover: for the great roads from the north to Jerusalem passed near the head of the lake.

SCENE III. JESUS WITH HIS DISCIPLES IN SECLUSION AMONG THE HILLS.—John 6: 3. Jesus gathered his disciples around him in some nook on the mountain side overlooking the plain, and there sat, the posture of a teacher, with his disciples probably in the earlier part of the day. They had just returned from their tour around Galilee, and would wish to talk over their plans, their successes their mistakes, and receive needed instruction.

SCENE IV. JESUS HAVING COMPASSION ON THE MULTITUDES.—Vs. 14. JESUS WENT NORTH. From his retreat, where he was gaining his needed rest. HE SAW A GREAT MULTITUDE, AND WAS MOVED WITH COMPASSION TOWARD THEM, for they were like sheep without a shepherd. The fields were white to the harvest. Their bodily hunger and need of healing were but a type of their deeper hunger for spiritual food and the

A DR'S FOOD.

Found a Food That Lifted Him Out of Trouble.

The food experience of a doctor experimenting with himself is worth knowing. He says:

"I had acid dyspepsia since I have any knowledge, from eight years old I know.

"It worked down from stomach to intestines locating in umbilicus in enteritis until six years ago the agony every few days was something terrible. I have walked the floor for hours unable to eat or digest if I should eat.

"Medicine would not relieve me at all. Four years ago I began the use of Grape-Nuts and since the first dish I have never had an attack of the old trouble. I take four table-spoonfuls once a day with my supper which is composed only of whole wheat bread and the Grape-Nuts.

"The wonderful part of my case is that I have never had an attack or even any of the dreadful symptoms since the very first meal of Grape-Nuts. Most of my patients know how suddenly and promptly Grape-Nuts cured me and I have prescribed the food with good results in many cases." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Grape-Nuts is regularly prescribed in place of medicine by many physicians for stomach or intestinal trouble, lack of nourishment, brain-fag and nervous prostration. The result usually shows improvement and a speedy complete cure.

Ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts in place of starchy food works wonders.

"There's a reason." Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

more deadly disease of sin. The hungering multitudes were a picture of the great world restless and hungry.

AND HE HEALED THEIR SICK. Showing the nature of the gospel he preached, what his kingdom meant for suffering humanity, a river of healing for body and soul that widened as it flowed toward his millennial reign, proving the sincerity of his compassion for their souls by his benevolent labors for their bodies.

SCENE V. THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.—Vs. 15-18. 15. WHEN IT WAS EVENING. "When the day began to wear away." The latter part of the first of the two evenings between three and six o'clock. HIS DISCIPLES CAME TO HIM. By combining all the accounts, the conversation at this time would be about as follows:—

Jesus (speaking to Philip, whose home was at Bethsaida, and who, therefore, was acquainted with the region and the people) "Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?" (John)

Philip. "Two hundred pennyworth (thirty-four dollars' worth) of bread is not sufficient for them, that every one of them may take a little." (John)

The Apostles. "The multitude away, that they may go into the villages and country round about, and lodge (Luke,) and buy themselves victuals."

JESUS (VS 16.) THEY NEED NOT DEPART; GIVE YE THEM TO EAT.

The Apostles. "Shall we go and buy two hundred pennyworth of bread and give them to eat?" (Mark.)

Jesus. "How many loaves have ye? Go and see." (Mark.)

Andrew (returning from the search, and speaking for the apostles.) "We have a lad here (John) who has (s. 17) FIVE LOAVES AND TWO FISHES; but what are these among so many?" (John.)

Jesus (vs 18.) BRING THEM HITHER TO ME.

SCENE VI. THE FEEDING OF THE FIVE THOUSAND.—Vs. 19, 20. 19. AND HE COMMANDED THE MULTITUDE TO SIT DOWN ON THE GRASS. To recline, according to the customary posture of eating. The grass would be luxuriant at this season of the year! Mark says they sat by hundreds and fifties. The people sat down, literally, in table companies, arranged like guests at a Roman table, forming three sides of a square, some companies of a hundred and some of fifty, in squares or oblongs open at one end, so that the disciples could pass along the inside and distribute the loaves. AND LOOKING UP TO HEAVEN, as the source of all good, he blessed. The Greek word means, praised, celebrated with praise. The meaning differs but little from the word used by John, "he gave thanks," as was customary for the head of a Jewish household when his family gathered around the table. AND BRAKE.

GAVE THE LOAVES TO HIS DISCIPLES, as a matter of convenience, and as an object lesson both to them and to the people. The divine gifts were conveyed through human instrumentality, as in the case of spiritual food.

20. THEY DID ALL EAT. No one, not even the children, went away hungry, but each had all he wanted. As always with the gospel there was

"Enough for each, enough for all, Enough forevermore."

SCENE VII. GATHERING UP THE FRAGMENTS.—Vs. 20-23. 20. THEY TOOK UP OF THE FRAGMENTS THAT REMAINED. The broken pieces, as Jesus had commanded them, so that nothing be wasted. The gathering of the fragments was an object lesson of precious truth, and completed the proof of the miracle, for more remained than there was to begin with. TWELVE BASKETS FULL. Each of the twelve apostles had one. They were small hand baskets, especially provided for the Jews to carry Levitically clean food while traveling, in order to avoid buying food of the Gentiles.

21 FIVE THOUSAND. The arrangement made it easy to know the number.

The twelve baskets were an apt symbol of that love which exhausts not itself by loving, but after all its outgoings upon others abides itself far richer than it would have done but for these, of the multiplying which there ever is in a true dispensing. Let nothing be wasted or lost in God's work. Using well or wasting the fragments of time, of opportunity, the nooks and corners of life, makes all the difference between success and failure.

This is especially true of spiritual work. Often the best results are gained from the use of fragments of our business or daily life, the by-products of living.

An orator, to emphasize the meaning of a certain portion of his speech, was describing a ship drifting on the rocks. A sailor who was passing became interested. "The wave dash over her!" exclaimed the orator. "Her sails are split! Her yards are gone. Her masts are shivered. Her helm is useless! She is drifting ashore! There is no hope! What can save her now?" "Let go the anchor, ye lubber!" loudly shouted the excited seaman.

THE ICEMAN'S WARM REPLY.

One very cold day last winter a richly dressed woman paused in her morning walk along a Philadelphia street and gazed sternly at an ice wagon that was drawn up beside the curb. She stood there for some time.

Apparently a reporter for the press stood also, and watched and listened, moved, of course, not by curiosity, but by a sentiment of duty, and of obligation to let the people of the city know what was going on. At all events, he reports that the iceman came out of one of the houses, and she said: "Driver, why don't you blanket your horses?"

"Because, lady, the company don't furnish me no blankets," returned the driver.

"Then you should cover them with your coat!" the woman said, severely.

"All right, ma'am," replied the driver, with a smile. "You gimme your sealskin coat for the night hoss, and I'll put my overcoat on the off one."—Youth's Companion.

Isaac dwelt there, and made the well of the living and all-seeing God his constant source of supply. The usual tenor of a man's life, the dwelling of his soul, is the true test of his state. Let us learn to live in the presence of the living God. Let us pray the Holy Spirit that this day, and every other day, we may feel "Thou God seest me." May the Lord Jehovah be as a well to us, delightful, comforting, unfailing, springing up unto eternal life. The bottle of the creature cracks and dries up, but the well of the Creator never fails. Happy is he who dwells at the well, and so has abundant and constant supplies near at hand? Glorious Lord, constrain us that we may never leave Thee, but dwell by the well of the living God!—Spurgeon.

WHAT SULPHUR DOES

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic, and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, the excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, so pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:— I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold. Price 25 Cents.

You are the Man

If you are a total abstainer, and in good health, who can obtain specially good terms and rates from the MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company is the only one in Canada which offers abstainers better terms than non-abstainers. It does this on all plans; but make special enquiries about the Abstainers' Guaranteed Investment Plan. It combines all the best points of insurance. Write for further information, rates, etc.

THE E. R. MACHUM CO., Ltd. ST. JOHN, N. B.

Agents Wanted.

Church Bells In Church or Sincerely None so satisfactory as McShane's McSHANE'S BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

For 1904

Your patronage of

Woodill's German Baking Powder

is respectfully solicited. You will find every satisfaction in using it. Remember it has a record of ninety to half a century

36 Years Old THE ST. JOHN BAKING POWDER CO. COLLEGE

And not done growing yet. Last year was our banner year, the best of the 36.

1904, so far, is still better than 1903, and we are trying hard to merit continued growth.

Students can enter at any time. S. KERR & SON, OddFellows Hall.

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

## From the Churches.

### DENOMINATIONAL FUNDS.

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

The Treasurer for New Brunswick is Rev. J. W. MANNING, D.D., St. John, N. B., and the Treasurer for P. E. Island is MR. A. W. STERNES, CHARLOTTETOWN.

All contributions from churches and individuals in New Brunswick should be sent to DR. MANNING; and all such contributions P. E. Island to MR. STERNES.

**PARRSBORO, N. S.**—We visited our new baptistery again on Sabbath evening 21st, when four disciples were "buried in Christ by baptism." The work is going on quietly but hopefully. Others will follow where He leads in the near future. The church is much encouraged. F. M. YOUNG.

**NEW MARYLAND AND NASHWAAK**—We have nothing very marked to report during the winter months on account of stormy weather, bad roads and most of the men being in the woods. Our congregations have been small at New Maryland. There are a few faithful ones struggling on, and we are looking forward to spring and trusting and praying that there may be an awakening in our midst and that we may behold a shaking among the dry bones. On Sunday evening, Feb. 14, the pastor preached on the Atonement and one young sister gave her testimony for the first time. The York and Sunbury Co. Quarterly meeting convened with us in Dec. This was a season of refreshing to us. C. W. SABLES.

**HARVEY, ALBERT Co.**—It is now six months since the pas of the Rev. A. L. Brown came amongst us, and although we cannot report large increase, yet the Spiritual life of the church, was never so great as what it is today. During the time we have bought a parsonage, for 1600 dollars, and have paid down half, besides making large alterations in the church. The services are largely attended and every department is in thorough working order. We are now waiting for a great ingathering, as we feel the Holy Spirit is working amongst us. We had our roll call on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 31, when a large number answered to their names, it was a season of great refreshing to all present.

**ZION CHURCH TRURO**—The loan of \$500 to Zion Baptist Church, by the Home Mission Board which was secured through the generous efforts of Bro. William Cummings, and Pastor W. H. Hutchins, was paid into the hands of the mortgagee the past week. Zion rejoices to have found friends in her need, and means now to redouble her efforts in accomplishing the work of the Master. On the 6th of Dec, Sunday, two young women from the Sunday School put on Christ by baptism. On Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., one young man, a former member of this church, and one of the most active in the community, was reclaimed. Others are waiting to come into the church, and all told, the spiritual outlook is very promising. ADAM S. GREEN.

**QUEENSBURY GROUP, N. S.**—Some eight months has passed since we took up work for the Master here on this field. We have four preaching stations, one of them about fourteen miles from where we live. Since coming here the church has bought a parsonage property that cost them five hundred and fifty dollars, which is all paid for except a little over two hundred dollars, that no doubt will be paid this coming season. We have been able to keep up the regular services since coming here notwithstanding the cold weather; besides we have held about four weeks of special services in which many of the members have been strengthened. We cannot report any increase here as yet, we are working and praying that the Master will manifest His Spirit in the midst of the unsaved. On the 28th inst. the pastor found a barrel at his door filled with many useful articles besides other things which are very useful to a pastor amounting in all to about fifteen dollars for which we trust all may receive a rich blessing. W. E. CARPENTER.

**SABLE RIVER, N. S.**—A word concerning our work here may not be without interest. Although not in the midst of a special work of grace, yet we are not without tokens of the Divine favor. The signs are hopeful.

A spirit of harmony and earnestness prevails; an advance step has been taken in some departments of our work and all branches of the work are being fairly well sustained. Our church building being old, dilapidated, and very uncomfortable, the church, some time ago, unanimously decided to build anew. Plans are now being prepared, and the work of building will be commenced as soon as the spring opens, so that we hope ere long to have a modern structure, well adapted to our work. At our last conference, Bro W. H. Allen was elected clerk, in place of Jas. Dunlop, deceased, and Brethren Alex. F. Harlow and Alf. Harlow were chosen deacons, to which office they have since been set apart by the laying on of hands and prayer. Will those having occasion to communicate with the church address W. H. Allen, Sable River, N. S. S. S. POOLE.

Feb'y 22nd, '04.

**TEMPERANCE VALE, YORK Co., N. B.**—On Dec. 27th we closed a three years' pastorate with the 2nd and 4th, Hillsborough and Caledonia churches, and reached here on the 30th, and are now comfortably settled on this field. During our stay with the above named churches the Lord gave us some measure of success, but not what we looked and hoped for. During the three years there were thirty added to the churches by baptism, and six by letter. While at Dawson, Baltimore, and Caledonia we found many kind and sympathetic friends that it was hard for us to leave behind, and we shall not soon forget them, and their acts of kindness. May the Lord richly bless them all. Since coming to this field we have not been able to do very much as the weather has been very rough and the roads bad, in fact every Sunday during the two months here, with the exception of three has been stormy and the roads almost blocked with snow, but we are looking forward for better days in the future. On the evening of Feb. 11th, the members and congregation of the Springfield church gathered at the home of Mr. Sherman Gordon, and after enjoying a musical treat as well as a feast of good things, left us \$25.20, for which we wish in this public way to express our gratitude. A. A. RUTLEDGE.

### Safety For your Children.

When a mother finds it necessary to give her little one, she cannot be too careful as to the remedy employed. The so-called "soothing" medicines always contain poisonous opiates, and these should never be given to a child. Strong drugs and harsh purgatives should also be avoided. An ideal medicine for young children is Baby's Own Tablets, which cure all the minor ills of childhood, and the mother has the guarantee of one of the foremost analysts of Canada that this medicine contains no opiate. Milton L. Hersey, M. A. Sc., demonstrator in Chemistry, McGill University says:—"I hereby certify that I have made a careful analysis of Baby's Own Tablets which I personally purchased in a drug store in Montreal, and said analysis has failed to detect the presence of any opiate or narcotic in them." Analysis is proof, therefore mothers know that in giving their little ones Baby's Own Tablets they are giving them an absolutely safe medicine. Sold by all druggists or mailed at 25c. a box by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

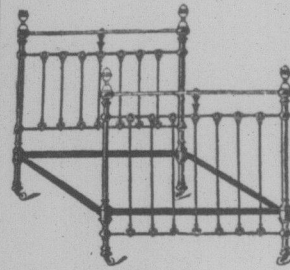
### Notice

is hereby given that Application will be made at the next session of the New Brunswick Legislature for the incorporation of a company for the construction and acquiring, maintenance and operation of a rail or other way for the transportation of freight and passengers or the providing of a way therefore with all other easements or facilities that may be deemed necessary or convenient therefore. Extending from Hampton to St. John and St. John to Gagetown or such other point in the county of Queens as the Governor in council may sanction. Through the counties of Kings, St. John and Queens. (Sgd) J. S. ARMSTRONG, for Applicants.

Manchester, Robertson, Allison, Limited.

St. John, N. B.

Enamelled Iron Beds are Being Used More Each Year.



PRICE, \$6.75.

THE BED ILLUSTRATED is a fair sample of the low-priced goods. It is of snowy whiteness with brass top-rods and knobs at head and foot. It can be had in four widths, viz: 3 feet, 3 feet 6 in., 4 feet, and 4 feet 6 in. CHEAPER BEDS, with less brasswork and from 3 to 4 feet wide, at \$3.75, \$4.50, Brass knobs. BETTER BEDS, from \$6.75 to \$20.00 each, with an abundance of rich brass work and ornamental iron. Brilliantly enamelled. \$8.50, \$9.50, \$12.50, \$13.75, \$15.00, \$18.50, \$20.00.

Everything in Plain, Useful and Ornamental Furniture!

- Because they can be had in any size.
- Because they will fit the smallest room.
- Because they are nice and clean.
- Because they cost as little as you like.
- Because they are unconventional.
- Because odd furniture completes the room.
- Because the brass ornamentation looks well.

Don't refuse to take BENS DORP'S Cocoa because your dealer may ask a higher price than you can get for other brands.

**BENS DORP'S**

Bens. dorp's is really the cheaper because it goes farther.

### Personal.

Rev. George B. Cullen, Ph. D. pastor of the Howard Avenue church, New Haven, Conn. is reported to have accepted a call to the First Church, Irving, N. Y., vacated by the resignation of Rev. A. H. H. Morse who has gone to Strong Place church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Both Mr. Morse and Mr. Cullen are Nova Scotians and graduates of Acadia College.

Dr. George C. Lorimer, of Madison Avenue church, New York city, is recovering slowly from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and it is expected he will take a short trip to the south as soon as he is able to travel.

Rev. W. B. Hutchinson has closed a successful pastorate of some years with the North church of Topeka, Kans., and has removed to Salida, Colo., having accepted a call to the Baptist church in that place.

### Slight Corrections

To the Readers of M. and V.:—In an article entitled "Two ways of living—which is yours?" upon the second page of the last issue of M. and V. under the first division for "the impulse and forces of all energies" read focus instead of forces. In the second division drop "addition to" and let it read "we must, in the transforming, etc." and a few lines below read passes for "pauses". Truly yours,

F. C. WRIGHT.  
Hebron, N. S., Feb. 25, 1904.

### "KEEP THY HEART."

Dr. Wayland Hoyt tells the story of a godless sea captain who sailed into a mission station on the Pacific, and the missionary sought speech with him on religious subjects. The captain answered: "I came away from Nantucket after whales. I have sailed round Cape Horn for whales. I am now up in the North Pacific Ocean after whales. I fear your labor will be entirely lost upon me, and I ought to be honest with you. I care for nothing by day but whales, and I dream of nothing by night but whales. If you should open my heart, I think you would find the shape of a sperm whale there." That sea captain's life was as his heart was.

When your cough is loose it isn't dangerous. Amor's Essence of Cod Liver Oil loosens a cough in seven minutes.



Small bottles, 25c.  
Other sizes, 50c. and \$1.00.  
All Druggists sell it.

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

MARRIAGES.

FRASER-OLIVER.—At the Baptist Church, Canso, N. S., Feb. 18th by pastor O. N. Chipman, Willard J. Fraser, of Canso, and Maud Estella Oliver, of Bear River.

GALLANT-OLIVER.—At the Baptist parsonage St. George, N. B., Feb. 24th, by Rev. M. E. Fletcher, Hathaway Gallant, of St. George, to Maud Oliver, of Back Bay, N. B.

TURNER-TUPPER.—At the Baptist Parsonage, Milton, Queens Co., N. S., Feb. 24th, by Rev. H. B. Sloat, Ross Turner to Mary Tupper both of Port Hebert, Queens Co., N. S.

ARMSTRONG-RAFUSE.—At the Baptist parsonage New Ross, Feb. 20, by Rev. A. Whitman, Johnson Armstrong, of Windsor Road, Lunenburg Co., N. S., to Nellie Rafuse, of Waterville, Hants Co., N. S.

DEATHS.

CONORE.—At Upper Blackville, Feb. 10, '04, Charles Conore, aged 69 years. Brother Conore suffered for several years extremely; and longed to be at rest. He thus patiently passed away from care, leaving seven sons and one daughter, with the mother to mourn.

DONELLY.—At Doaktown, Feb. 16, James Donnelly, aged 79. He arose and kindled the morning fire as usual. Then went upstairs, spoke to his wife—threw up his hands and died. "There is but a step between me and death." A large family mourns a kind father.

TURNER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27th, our beloved Brother and Deacon of the First Harvey church, Captain J. B. Turner, was called home after a short illness in his 60th year. Our brother was baptized some years ago by Bro. Baker. During his life-time he was one of the most energetic workers in the church, his walk was close with God. He will be greatly missed not only as a deacon but as an upright citizen. He leaves a sorrowing wife and three children.

BAKER.—At Evergreen, East Margarettville, Annapolis Co., N. S., Feb. the 12, Lucilla, beloved wife of deacon James E. Baker, age 53 years, leaving a husband, three sons and a large circle of relations to mourn their loss. Sister B. professed faith in Christ, and was baptized into the fellowship of the Upper Wilmot Baptist church, by the late Rev. Mr. Morton. In the fellowship she walked till her Saviour called her to her reward on high. Much sympathy is felt for our brother in this trying experience.

SUTHERLAND.—At Blissfield, Feb. 18, '04, Mrs. Walter Sutherland, aged 24 years. After a sudden illness she passed away beyond pain and sufferings, with her mind bright and clear to the last. She desired to rest on the merits of a loving Saviour. She regretted that she had lived many years without knowing His infinite love. It was the first break in the family of Deacon Cornelius Weaver. Parents, two sisters and one brother, with her husband, have the sympathy of many friends in their sorrow.

REES.—At Mount St. Joseph's Academy, Tekoa, Wash., of diphtheria Marguerite M. aged 12 years eldest daughter of T. D. Rees of Spokane, Wash., formerly of N. B., and grand daughter of the late Rev. P. O. Rees. The news came as a great shock to her father and aunt with whom she had been living since the death of her mother. The little girl had left home just a few days before well, and they had received no word of her sickness. But they are not without hope as they have good reason to believe she is with Jesus.

CLAYTON.—Died at Nashwaak Village Feb. 12th, Sister Lizzie Clayton, aged 20 years after an illness of about 4 weeks. It was the writer's privilege on the 6th of Sept. to administer to the Sister the ordinance of baptism and welcome her into the fellowship of the Nashwaak church and since that time she has been a faithful member. During her sickness she talked with her friends about their souls, bade her loved ones good-bye and died rejoicing. A large congregation gathered at the church on Sunday the 14th to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. The sermon was preached by the Pastor C. W. Sables, from the text Rev. 14:13.

MELDRUM.—Died at her residence, Upper Branch, Lunenburg Co., N. S., Sarah, beloved wife of James Meldrum aged 72 years. Sister Meldrum was beloved by all who knew her. She was of a quiet disposition, a person of action rather than words. Early in life she gave her heart to the Lord Jesus Christ, and by life and lips she bore testimony to her Lord. Her last illness was full of pain and weakness still she murmured not. Death had no terrors for her. Seven children and a lonely husband mourn their loss, but are comforted with the assurance that she exchanged a world of sor-

row and of pain for one of eternal joy and happiness in the presence of Him whom having not seen she loved.

REYNOLDS.—At Parrsboro, N. S., on the 29th, of Jan., Lottie E., beloved wife of Bro. Harry Reynolds. Our young sister was but 31 years of age, when after about three months trying illness from consumption, she was called home. It was the writer's privilege

to be an almost daily visitor at the home during her illness—and greater patience and sweeter resignation he never witnessed. With her it was "all right". She deliberately made such preparation as her weakness would allow for the "time of her departure," and when it came she was not taken by surprise. Her last words to her pastor were almost the words of Paul "For me to live is Christ to die is gain." A husband—who was devotion itself during the illness of his companion—and four children—are left behind to mourn their irreparable loss. The church, of which she was a valued member, has lost a helper; and a large number of friends have lost one whom they loved. "Absent from the body, present with the Lord."

NEILY.—At Nictaux, West, N. S., Jan. 29th, Mrs. D. Amelia Neily, aged 60 years. Sister Neily was converted in her early youth and was baptized about fifty years ago by the late Rev. Willard Barker, of precious memory, and united with the Nictaux Baptist church, of which she continued to be a faithful and worthy member. Within the past 12 years the death angel has come thrice to their home, first the father, then the only son, and now the mother. Our sister's illness was very brief, lasting but a few hours and consisting of acute indigestion. Sister Neily leaves to mourn their loss one daughter, Miss Cassie, two sisters, and a large host of friends. The two sisters are Mrs. Harriet Prince of Lawrencetown and Mrs. Henrietta Morse of South Williamstown, mother of Rev. Osgood Morse of Chester, N. S. and Rev. C. K. Morse, of Waterville, N. S. The funeral service which was very largely attended was conducted by the pastor of the Nictaux Church assisted by Rev. H. D. Porter of Middleton, a life long and valued friend to Sister Neily and family. Absent from the body, present with the Lord.

CLARK.—Mrs. John G. Clark died at her home Berwick Friday Feb. 19th. Mrs. Clark whose maiden name was Miss Margaret Durlee was born in Yarmouth in 1844. At the age of 20 she was united in marriage to Mr. John G. Clark also of Yarmouth. They resided in that town until 20 years ago when they removed to Berwick where they have since lived. She was the mother of ten children—the youngest of whom predeceased her by about six years to the better land. At 28 years of age Mrs. Clark professed faith in Jesus Christ and was baptized by Rev. Isaiah Wallace in to the fellowship of the Milton church. Her entire Christian life has been one of great strength and beauty. Her children have risen up to call her blessed. Her place was always filled in the house of God. She was a woman of great faith and unwearied activity in the church and in the community. The sick and afflicted will greatly miss her. To her pastor she was always a source of strength and inspiration by her strong faith and cheerful hopefulness. Her funeral was held at the homestead on Feb. 22nd. The husband and six of the children were present. Rev. D. H. Simpson a former pastor conducted the service and preached from 2 Tim. 1:10. A large congregation was present and followed the remains to their last resting place.

Denominational Funds.

Germain St. church, \$115.01; Middle Sackville, D W \$30.13; Sussex church, D W \$22.61; Salisbury church, Mrs. Heiry Jones, Steeves Mt. F M \$5; Hopewell church, \$23.07; G W Titus, H and F M, \$40; Carleton church, (H M \$5; F M \$5; Grande Ligne, \$5);—\$15; (S S H F and N W M, \$5); Jun. class, (H F and Grande Ligne, \$5 34); Total \$25 34. Point Midgie, F M \$3.12; Mrs. Ch. S. Allaby, Salt Springs, F M \$1; Main St. church, F M \$10; Mid Sackville, Industrial Guild of Gt. Com. (H M \$5; F M \$10);—\$15. Leinster St. per Mr. and Mrs. J W M, F M \$5; Mrs. R H Corey, New Canada, F M \$3; Fredericton church, D W \$71; Lewisville S S Sup of Siamma \$25; Brussels St. church, F M \$7; James Prince, Leinster St. H M \$6; Elgin, \$3; Flor S S F M, 80c; Mangerville church, D W \$6; Andover church, (H M \$2 60; Mrs R. W. Demmings, H M \$1;—\$30; (Mr. and Mrs. T H Manzer, F M \$5);—\$8 60. Forest Glen, Vic Co S S H M \$2; Total \$424.78. Before reported \$748.48. Total to March 1st \$1173.26.

J. W. MANNING, Treas. Feby. 29, 1904.



Drim-full of Health and Energy.

Life is worth living when one can awake after a good night's sleep—ready for anything the day may bring. Eye clear; tongue clean; liver active; stomach right; hand steady and every nerve vibrating with that splendid sense of the power of perfect health. Too few enjoy this enviable morning condition, but

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

can always be depended upon to restore the system to its natural condition and keep you in good sound health. A gentle laxative it helps nature to rid the system of poisonous impurities, stimulates the liver and tones up the digestive organs. At all Druggists 25c. and 60c.

The railway commission has been asked to meet in Toronto on Mar. 2nd by the Dominion Grange, the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, the International Shippers' Association and the Live Stock Breeders' Association, to her complaints against the freight service on the Canadian railways.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL. Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after eating onions and other odoriferous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of Catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal and other harmless antiseptic in tablet form of large pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from its continued use, but on the contrary a great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in one sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Save your Horse

FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.

Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Sprains, Bruises, Slips, Swellings and Stiff Joints on Horses. Recommended by prominent Horsemen throughout the country.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS. T. P. BARKER & SONS, LTD st. JOHN, N. B., Sole Props.

Dyspepsia cured

Mrs. Joseph Spicer, of Canada Creek, N. S., under date Aug. 1st, 1903, writes that for some time she was troubled with a gnawing feeling in stomach and became very miserable. By the use of two and a half bottles of

Invigorating Syrup

She was completely cured and has had no return of the trouble in the last seven years. A bottle or two of Gates' Invigorating Syrup may be reasonably supposed to cure you also, if you are suffering from DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION. Ask your druggist for it or write direct to us. You do not want and cannot find a better remedy.

Sold everywhere. Only 50c. C. Gates, Son & Co. MIDDLETON, N. S.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO the Executors administrators and assigns of Edward Willis and James A. S. Mott respectively and all others whom it shall or may 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 twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, and made between the said Edward Willis of the City of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick and Dominion of Canada, Newspaper Publisher, and Sarah his wife, and the said James A. S. Mott of the same place, Newspaper Publisher, and Maria E. his wife of the one part, and Robt J. Norris Merritt of Morristown, in the state of New Jersey in the United States of America, Clerk in Holy Orders, Thomas Gray Merritt of the City of Saint John aforesaid, Barrister at Law, and David Prescott Merritt of F. Roy Harcourt in the Province of Ontario in the Dominion aforesaid, Clerk in Holy Orders, Executors and Trustees of and under the last Will and Testament of Thomas Merritt late of the said City of Saint John Esquire deceased of the other part and registered in the office of the Registrar of deeds in and for the City and County of Saint John in Book T, Number 7, of records pages 131, 132, 133, 134, 135 and 136 on the twentieth day of June A. D. 1878, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction on Saturday, the second day of April A. D. 1904 at the hour of 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chubb's Corner so called on Prince William Street, in the said City of Saint John in said City and County "all that to wit in lot, piece and parcel of land situated in Queen's Ward in the City of Saint John fronting to the street more or less on the Eastern side of Canterbury Street and extending Eastwardly preserving the same width of thirty feet, sixty-two feet more or less and situated on land owned formerly by John L. Bean fronting on Grande Ligne Street and bounded southwardly by lands owned by the late Henry Be niger, and northwardly by land owned by the late William Tevis Peters being the lot of land and or pieces heretofore conveyed to the said Edward Willis and James A. S. Mott by George F. Fenwick by Indenture bearing date the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, and whereon the building known as the "Morning News" Office now stands, together with the buildings and improvements privileges and appurtenances to the said lands belonging or in any way appertaining." Dated the twenty-first day of December A. D. 1903.

T. G. MERRITT, D. P. MERRITT, Surviving Executors and trustees under the will of Thomas Merritt. EARLE REID & CAMPBELL, Solicitors for mortgages.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA OR MONEY IS FOUND IN K.D.C. REFUNDING

VIM TEA

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TEA

## A TEST EXPERIMENT.

### Peculiar Power Possessed By a New Medicine.

Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, most remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. The discovery is not a loudly advertised secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and bismuth.



These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take, and will preserve their good qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncovered and exposed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and it is claimed that one of these Tablets or lozenges will digest from 30 to 3500 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard-boiled egg cut into small pieces, was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to ninety-eight degrees (or blood heat); one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach.

This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it would also do in the stomach, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion. Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, and scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from distress after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia or heartburn, others palpitation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have the same cause, failure to properly digest what is eaten. The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and vigor. At the same time the Tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as for instance the following:

"After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact, it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was chronic dyspepsia and absolutely incurable, as I had suffered twenty-five years; I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy."—Mrs. Sarah A. Skeel, Lynville, Jasper Co., Mo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full-sized packages. A little book on "Stomach Diseases" mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Remember your life is to be a singing life. This world is God's grand cathedral for you. You are God's choristers, and there is to be a continual praise and thanksgiving going up from your heart, with which God shall be continually well pleased. And there should be not only the offering of the lips, but the surrender of the life with joy. Yes, with joy, and not with constraint. Every faculty of our nature should be presented to him in glad service, for the Lord Jehovah is my song, as well as my strength.—Hay Aitken.

"Tongue cannot describe the love of Christ; infinite minds cannot conceive of it; and those who know most of it can only say with inspiration that it 'passeth knowledge.'"—Payson.

## A MARTYR MEMORIAL.

When in the city of Ch'ien An, recently, I went a little way to the east of the city to see the martyr memorial. They had gathered up the few blackened bones remaining after the Boxers had finished their fiendish work, and placed them in a grave. In front of it they had put up two stone slabs. One bears the name of those who were slaughtered there with every refinement of cruelty; the other bears the following inscription:

"We have heard that in ancient times very many holy disciples laid down their lives for the Master. James was killed by Herod; Peter was crucified head downward; Stephen was stoned, and when dying prayed for his enemies; Paul was beheaded at Rome, and on the day of his death bore still stronger witness to the Saviour. In looking down from ancient times the pen could not record the number, nor could we cease to wonder that God's truth could so deeply influence men. But in China, in the twenty-sixth year of Quang Hsu, the Boxers suddenly arose. They gloried in being the enemies of the church and malignantly killed the holy disciples. Our numbers were not moved by fear of suffering. Their heart resolution enabled them to lay down their lives for God; with steadfast heart to keep the way and to look on death just as a return home. Still more wonderful was it that even women and children did not recant in the face of death thus glorifying the Saviour. As we think of it now, without the heavenly Father's love, the Saviour's help, and the Holy Spirit's influence, how could they have been thus steadfast? Now we place the names of our martyred members on this stone, that they may be ever remembered and not forgotten.

Shall we not do more than ever to help plant the Gospel among a people, some of whom have already given proof of their sincerity and steadfastness by loving not their lives to the death, 'of whom the world was not worthy?'—Rev. W. T. Hobart in World Wide Missions.

### HIS BUSINESS AND OURS.

Whitefield was one day dining with a number of ministers at the manse of his old friend, the Rev. W. Tennent.

After dinner the great preacher expressed his joy at the thought of soon dying and going to heaven (as it proved he was near his last illness), and asked the ministers if his joy was shared then. There was a general assent, but Tennent was silent.

"Brother Tennent," said Whitefield, "you are the oldest man among us. Do you not rejoice that your being called home is so near at hand?"

"I have no wish about it," said Tennent bluntly.

Whitefield pressed his question, and Tennent replied:

"No sir, it is no pleasure to me at all, and, if you knew your duty, it would be none to you! My business is to live as long and as well as I can."

A third time Whitefield pressed his question, adding: "If death were left to your choice, would you not choose to die?"

"Sir," said Tennent, "I am God's servant, and have engaged to do his business as long as he pleases to continue me therein."

### HOW TO SWEETEN LIFE.

Open all the doors to the religion of Christ. It will make this world a paradise. It will sweeten the every day trials of life, the little perplexities and annoyances, little sorrows and trials, little disappointments and mistakes. Nature ever helps the tiny objects: A small flower blossoms at my feet. The clouds gather swiftly in the sky to water it; infinite chemistry works at its roots to nourish it; the mighty power of gravitation and other equally unconquerable forces hold it and guard it; the sun rises and shines to paint beauty upon its cheek; the winds are marshalled to fan it; everything is made to contribute to the comfort of this tiny flower. The religion of Christ is suited to tired men and women and children. It is suited to the office, the cradle, the sewing machine, the headache, the heartache, the nursery, the schoolroom, the lonely attic, the evening ramble. It would sweeten all the moments, thoughts, and feelings, the voice, the conversation, the joys and afflictions of life, the temper, and the heart; and all may have and enjoy it.—Rams Horn.

Faith says not, "I see that it is good for me, and so God must have sent it," but "God sent it, and so it must be good for me."—Philip Brooks.



Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson, of Lillydale, N.Y., Grand Worthy Wise Templar, and Member of W.C.T.U., tells how she recovered by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am one of the many of your grateful friends who have been cured through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and who can to-day thank you for the fine health I enjoy. When I was thirty-five years old, I suffered severe backache and frequent bearing-down pains; in fact, I had womb trouble. I was very anxious to get well, and reading of the cures your Compound had made, I decided to try it. I took only six bottles, but it built me up and cured me entirely of my troubles.

"My family and relatives were naturally as gratified as I was. My niece had heart trouble and nervous prostration, and was considered incurable. She took your Vegetable Compound and it cured her in a short time, and she became well and strong, and her home to her great joy and her husband's delight was blessed with a baby. I know of a number of others who have been cured of different kinds of female trouble, and am satisfied that your Compound is the best medicine for sick women."—Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson, Box 105, Lillydale, N.Y.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Fire Insurance. Absolute Security.  
Queen Insurance Co.  
Ins. Co. of North America.  
JARVIS & WHITTA, ER.  
General Agents.  
74 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

## Deranged Nerves AND Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Simpson's, Sydney, N.S.,  
Advice to all Sufferers from  
Nerve Trouble is

## "GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or  
THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited,  
TORONTO, ONT.



### Every house-wife

takes as much interest in her clothes closet as in her parlor or dining-room.

It is only when its contents are dainty and white that she is satisfied.

She knows this snowness can only be secured by means of a pure soap.

She knows the greatest satisfaction comes from using SURPRISE SOAP.

She is always pleased to display her linen and muslin to her woman callers, because they will stand the most critical inspection.

Taking all in all, she is perfectly satisfied with the results of Surprise Soap.

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

## SNOW & CO., Limited.

Undertakers and Embalmers.

90 Argyle St.,

Halifax.

## Your Wife

may think you are simply throwing away your money by paying Life Insurance premiums, but she will understand that you have a good deal if you should shuffle off this mortal coil and leave her penniless for a few thousand dollars to

## The Mutual Life OF CANADA

F. BOREHAM, Manager for Nova Scotia.  
Halifax, N. S.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 11, 1903  
trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.	
6—Mixed for Moncton	6.30
2—Express for Halifax, the Sydneys and Campbellton	7.00
4—Express for Point du Chene	13.15
26—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou	12.15
8—Express for Sussex	17.10
134—Express for Quebec and Montreal	18.00
10—Express for Halifax and Sydney	23.25

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.	
9—Express from Halifax and Sydney	6.20
7—Express from Sussex	9.00
33—Express from Montreal and Quebec	13.50
5—Mixed from Moncton	15.20
3—Express from Point du Chene	16.50
25—Express from Halifax Pictou and Campbellton	17.40
1—Express from Halifax	18.40
81—Express from Moncton (Sunday only)	24.35

All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time 24.00 o'clock is midnight.

D. POTTINGER, ager.  
General Man.  
Moncton, N. B., Oct. 9, 1903.  
CITY TICKET OFFICE.  
7 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.  
Telephone 1053  
GEO. CARVILL, C. T. A.

**This and That**

**THE AURORA BOREALIS.**

It was a trifle past the afterglow of sunset and the sea was a deep, rich purple, with long-flowing swells. The sky, a fine light turquoise-blue at the horizon, gradually deepened into a rich cobalt, in which a few stars twinkled. A majority of the men were absorbed in various occupations below, when a call of enthusiasm brought all up on deck. At a point low on the southeastern horizon, a faint film had arisen, which quickly, silently had assumed the form of a curtain, waving and mounting upward in two stately columns, past a group of finely-shaped cirro-stratus. In a few seconds it was across the zenith, displaying beautiful pale yellows, greens, and delicate pink and blue lights, with edgings at intervals, of faint purple and red. The columns descended rapidly in ever-varying spirals of perspective, until the avant gards was lost behind the far north-west horizon. We were about off the Danish port of Godthaab, Greenland, a sufficiently southern latitude at this season for the alternation of day and night; and, as the heavens darkened, the stars shone with increasing brightness through the great shimmering veil of light.

The heavens and the sea grew darker, and the aurora brighter and brighter, in lightning changes of form and color, with the green yellow and blue rays predominating, and the delicate sheen from the aurora's light withering in fiery serpent forms over the face of the moving waters. What impressiveness, what magnificence! It held the soul as in a spell. There was not much talking. Splendid as it was, I afterward witnessed auroras which produced a deeper impression, due doubtless to the presence of the long night of the far North.—The Century.

**NO ROOT IN HIMSELF.**

It is the habit of some people only to seek spiritual support in times of trouble and difficulty. When the clouds have passed they think no more of the truths that comforted them in sorrow.

Dr. Moule, the Bishop of Durham, in his recently published book, "From Sunday to Sunday," relates the following incident:

"A friend told me the tale, a few years ago, as we paced together the deck of a steamship on the Mediterranean, and talked of the things unseen. The chaplain of a prison, intimate with the narrative, had to deal with a man condemned to death. He found the man anxious as well he might be; nay, he seemed more than anxious—convicted, spiritually alarmed. The chap-

**DOCTOR'S COFFEE.**

**And His Daughter Matched Him.**

Coffee drinking troubled the family of a physician of Grafton, W. Va., who describes the situation briefly:

"Having suffered quite a while from vertigo, palpitation of the heart and many other derangements of the nervous system and finding no relief from usual methods of treatment, I thought to see how much there was in the Postum argument against coffee.

"So I resorted to Postum, cutting off the coffee, and to my surprise and satisfaction have found entire relief from all my sufferings, proving conclusively the baneful effect of coffee and the way to be rid of it.

"I have found Postum completely takes the place of coffee both in flavor and in taste. It is becoming more popular every day with many of our people and is having great demand here.

"My daughter, Mrs. Long, has been a sufferer for a long time from attacks of acute indigestion. By the dismissal of coffee and using Postum in its place she has obtained complete relief.

"I have also heard from many others who have used your Postum very favorable accounts of its good effects.

"I prescribe Postum in place of coffee in a great many cases and I believe that upon its merits Postum will come into general use." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look for the famous little book "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

lain's instructions all bore upon the power of the Redeemer to save to the uttermost; and it seemed as if the message were received and the man were a believer.

"Meanwhile, behind the scenes, the chaplain had come to think that there was ground for appeal from the death-sentence. He placed the matter before the proper authorities with success.

"On his next visit, very cautiously and by way of mere suggestions and surmises, he led the apparently resigned criminal towards the possibility of a commutation. What would he say, how would his repentance stand, if his life were granted him? The answer soon came. Instantly the prisoner divined the position; asked a few decisive questions then threw his Bible across the cell, and civilly thanking the chaplain for his attentions, told him that he had no further need of him nor of his Book."

The Bible, however, was never meant exclusively for the hours of darkness. It has a message for every time and occasion in life, as much for seasons of prosperity and joy as for the night-watchers.

**TALK HAPPINESS**

Talk happiness!  
Not now and then, but every  
Blessed day,  
Even if you don't believe  
The half of what  
You say;  
There's no room here for him  
Who whines as on his  
Way he goes:  
Remember, son, the world is  
Sad enough without  
Your woes

Talk happiness each chance  
You get—and  
Talk it good and strong!  
Look for it in  
The byways as you grimly  
Plod along;  
Perhaps it is a stranger now  
Whose visit never  
Comes;  
But talk it! Soon you'll find  
That you and Happiness  
Are chums.—Ex.

**Nova Scotia Fruit Grower's Association.**

The annual session of the N. S. F. G. Association were held at Bridgewater Jan. 27th, and 28th and were very largely attended, by eminent specialists from the various provinces by expert fruit growers and horticulturalists and by the good people of Bridgewater. In 1903 the meetings were held at Middleton.

The first session at Bridgewater was well attended and the exhibits were high class. Col. Spurr, President of the association presided, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. March. Among the leading speakers were: Pres Spurr, who delivered the opening address; Mr. R. W. Starr; Sec. Parker; Mr. Elderkin; Mr. W. A. McKinnon (chief of the fruit Division Ottawa Exp. farm); Mr. McNeil, (vice-president Ontario Association); MacGown, (Exp. Farm Ottawa); Mr. Blair (Exp. Farm Nappan, N. S.); Mr. R. S. Faton, Capt. Allan; Mr. Innes, and Mr. DeWolfe, (Chairman, Kentville Board of Trade).

Various subjects were discussed, including "Varieties," "Packing" and "Shipping," "Marketing and Marketing," "Conserving Soil Moisture," "Orchard Tools and Pruning," "Causes of Failure" and "The Business End of the Orchard."

Mr. R. W. Starr of Wolfville the Horticultural Historian of our province read a very important paper which is to appear in series in "The Maritime Farmer."

Next Year's executive is composed as follows: Mr. Innes, Pres., Mr. Eaton Vice-Pres., Mr. Parker, Sec'y., J. K. Cox, G. C. Milde, C. A. Patriquen, A. C. Starr, and R. L. Messenger. Among the visitors from Wolfville were Prof. and Mrs. Sears, Mr. R. W. Starr, Mr. C. A. Patriquen, Coun. Fitch, Mr. Sherwood, and Mr. R. P. Simonson. A large proportion of the members attended the meetings of the Farmer's Association at Truro.

**READING BY FIREFLIES.**

In Brazil the fireflies are said to shine so brightly that when the natives are short of candles that they catch a few fireflies and put them in a bottle. The light given out by these flies is bright enough for a person to read by. A firefly gives out more light as he is irritated, and as, of course they do not like being confined in a bottle, they give out their very brightest light when so imprisoned.—Ex.

**DISCOMFORT AFTER EATING**

December 4, 1903.

People who suffer after eating, feeling oppressed with a sensation of stuffiness and heaviness, and who frequently find the food both to distend and painfully hang like a heavy weight at the pit of the stomach, or who have Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Disgust of Food, Gaseous Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flashes of Heat, should use a few doses of

**Radway's Pills**

Which will quickly free the system of all the above named disorders.

**RADWAYS PILLS**

All purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the Cure of All Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Piles, Sick Headache and all disorders of the Liver.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

**RADWAY & CO.**, 7 St. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

Radway & Co., New York.

Gentlemen—In regard to "Radway's Pills," I wish to say, that I have never found any remedy that can equal them.

For the past two years I was suffering from nervous dyspepsia and constipation. After eating I would have a sensation of heaviness in the stomach, feel like vomiting, pain and dizziness in the head, and then I would become nervous. I tried everything that was recommended to me. My physician told me I had chronic constipation and a sour stomach. He could relieve me somewhat, but still did not cure me. I was almost in despair. At last a friend persuaded me to try "Radway's Pills," which I did. And I am glad to say, that they not only relieved me, but positively cured me. Even after taking them only a few days, a regularity of the bowels was established, and the dyspeptic symptoms have already disappeared. Now I feel like a new person.

May God bless you and your wonderful remedy. I remain,

Yours for health,  
**B. S. TREXLER,**  
Allentown, Pa.

**BAPTIST PERIODICALS**

Are the **Best Lesson Helps** published. With the thought of constant growth, they were greatly enlarged and improved at the beginning of the year. Prices have also been reduced.

MONTHLIES		LESSON LEAFLETS	
Baptist Superintendent	7 cents	Bible Intermediate	1 cent each
Baptist Teacher	10 "	Primary	1 cent each
per copy per quarter!		Picture Lessons	2 1/2 cents
		Bible Lesson Pictures	75 cents
		per quarter!	
QUARTERLIES		HOME DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS	
Senior	4 cents	Senior H. D. Quarterly	4 cents
Advanced	2 "	Advanced H. D. "	2 "
Intermediate	2 "	per copy per quarter!	
Primary	2 "	ILLUSTRATED PAPERS	
Our Story Quarterly (new)	1 1/2 "	Young People (weekly)	13 cents
per copy per quarter!		Boys and Girls (weekly)	5 1/2 "
		Our Little Ones (weekly)	4 1/2 "
		Young Reaper (semi-monthly)	3 "
		Young Reaper (monthly)	2 "
		(The above prices are all for clubs of five or more.)	
		Good Work (monthly)	15 cents per year! In clubs of ten or more, 10 cents per year!

**American Baptist Publication Society**  
NEW ENGLAND HOUSE, 256 and 258 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

**SOME SIMPLE HOUSEHOLD HINTS.**

Flat irons should be washed every week and always kept in a clean, dry place. Few housekeepers use sufficient wax in ironing. Do not allow your irons to become red hot, as they will never again retain the heat.

When winds do blow and there is frost in the air, put handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs and all small articles in the wash to dry in a pillow case. The fabric is spared whipping by the wind, they will freeze dry and be quickly gathered for ironing.

Buy a strip of asbestos cloth at the hardware store, and use small squares to interline your ironholders. Keep a good-sized piece fastened to your ironing board to save the sheet, and lay a square under the table pad where the meat platter rests.

Do not try to sweep an invalid's room, but wring a clean cloth out of cold water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added, and carefully wipe the carpet, matting or floor, turning and rinsing the cloth and changing the water as it gets dirty.

Cheese-cloth or silkoline makes good dusters, and window or box draperies that are no longer fresh and attractive should be cut into squares and neatly hemmed for the purpose. There should be a sufficient number on hand that they may be washed as regularly as the face towels, as they last longer and give more satisfactory service

with frequent washings.

A bride's trousseau includes the wearing apparel (except dresses) and all the household linen necessary for two years. A simple list of the latter includes four table cloths, with four or five dozen napkins; 1 different sizes; twelve sheets with a dozen and a half pillow-cases; two dozen towels; with dish and kitchen towels, doilies, centerpieces, bureau and washstand scarfs and other linen pieces needed about the house.

Teach the boys as well as the girls the proper way to put the bedclothes to air over two hours in the morning, and also occasionally give the boys a lesson in simple cooking by having them help prepare breakfast. The lad who can make a good cup of coffee, broil a steak and serve them will lose nothing of manliness, but may find the knowledge useful in after life.—Ex.

**MESSRS C. C. RICHARDS & CO**

Gentlemen:—On January last Francis Le Clair, one of the men employed by me, working in the lumber woods, had a tree fall on him crushing him fearfully. He was when found, placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery, his hips being badly bruised and his body turned black from his ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain, and with the use of three bottles he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

**SAUVEUR DUVAL.**  
Elgin Road, L'Islet Co. Que., May 26th.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.

Lies Through Rich, Red Blood and Strong Nerves.

Debility is a word that fairly expresses many ailments under one name. Poor blood, weak nerves, impaired digestion, loss of flesh. No energy, no ambition, listless and indifferent. This condition is perhaps the penalty of overwork, or the result of neglected health. You must regain your health or succumb entirely. There is just one absolutely sure way to do this—take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills will bring you new life, fill every vein with rich, red blood, restore elasticity to the atrophied, the glow of health to the wan cheek; they will inspire you with new energy and supply the vital force of mind and body.

There is not a corner of the civilized world where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not brought health and hope and happiness to some weak, debilitated despairing person. If you have not used the pills yourself, ask your neighbors and they will tell you these statements are solemn truth. Mr. Charles Saulnier, Coberrie, N. S., says: "I was very much run down and so weak I could hardly work. It seemed as though my blood was little better than water. I tried several medicines, but I got nothing to help me until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was simply astonishing how quickly these pills began to help me and how much new life and vigor they put into me. I am a cook by profession, and the fact that I was able to cook for fifteen men last winter is the best proof that the pills have made me as sound as ever I was."

There is no mystery about the power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to put new life and strength into you. They actually make new blood, and that is why they cure all blood diseases, like anaemia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles, headaches and backaches and the special ailments of women. Through the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills feed and steady the nerves, strike at the root of nervousness, cure St. Vitus dance, fits, neuralgia, sciatica and partial paralysis. All these diseases spring from bad blood and disordered nerves, and they have all been cured positively and permanently by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

McSHANE'S BELLS are ringing evidences of stirring worth. Over 20,000 ringing round the world. McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Unpleasant! Boils, Humors, Eczema, Salt Rheum Weaver's Syrup cures them permanently by purifying the Blood. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal, Portland, New York.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Dr. P. H. Bryce intends leaving Ottawa shortly for St. John and Halifax to establish hospitals for diseased emigrants.

Joseph Chamberlain's private secretary writes that Mr. Chamberlain will have no opportunity of visiting Canada this year.

Major Alex. McGibbon, superintendent of the Northwest Indian agencies, formerly a prominent citizen of Montreal, is dead at Calgary.

Hon. Mr. Scott has received a cable stating that Rev. A. F. Robb and family, missionaries in Korea, hoped shortly to reach Wonsan from Song Chin.

Rev. Dr. Hart, for many years superintendent of Canadian Methodist missions in China, died at Burlington, Ont., on Wednesday, in his 64th year.

The railway commission has received a number of applications from manufacturers in Ontario to bring complaints against railway companies for breaking goods in transit.

The C. P. R. holds a two years' option from the Pennsylvania Steel Company for 1 the steel rails it needs at \$10 per ton less than the steel company supplies United States railways.

David W. Masters was found dead in his house near Hantsport Wednesday. He lived alone. He was a native of Newport, Hants, and a ship carpenter. He leaves a widow and family in Portland.

Joseph Haycock, inspector of binder twine, has been appointed to supervise the bounties paid on manila fiber used in the manufacture of twine. Mr. Haycock is en route to Nova Scotia to look over the binder twine factory here.

The Cabinet on Monday passed an order in Council extending the trade preference of 33 1-3 per cent. now granted to Great Britain to New Zealand. This has been done in return for the preference granted Canada by New Zealand.

The Maine Central Railroad Company has taken formal possession of the Washington County road, which has its terminus in Calais. The new owners, for various reasons, will continue to run the W. C. R. R. as a separate line, but the only officials retained at the Calais end will be Passenger Agent Burpee, Station Agent Kingston, and Mr. McIntyre.

The worst cold wave in fifty years was experienced in Newfoundland on Sunday when, accompanied by a furious gale, the thermometer dropped to from 25 to 45 degrees below zero. The whole of the seaboard is frozen and trains are delayed. The intensity of the weather causes the belief to prevail that the Arctic ice flows will be impassable to the sealing steamers which will start on their annual cruise next month.

The United States Senate on Tuesday ratified without amendment the Treaty with Panama for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama by a vote of 66 to 14. The result was a foregone conclusion, the interest in the matter being, only in the division of the vote of the democratic side, which was not known definitely until the roll was called, all the republicans and fourteen democrats being for ratification.

The annual meeting of the Rhodes, Curry Co., Ltd., was held Wednesday evening. The report of the directors was most satisfactory. The total year's business amounted to \$2,700,000 an increase of \$300,000 over last year. They paid out in wages \$483,000, about \$100,000 more than the previous year. Their freights on materials imported amounted to \$160,000. A dividend of 12 per cent. was declared. The following directors were elected: N. A. Rhodes, N. Curry, J. M. Townshend, K. C., Hon. T. R. Black, C. T. Hillson, and J. C. Robertson.

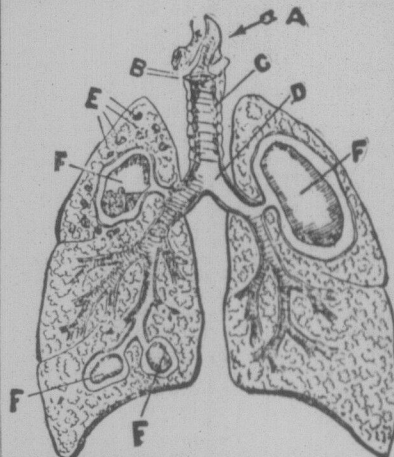
We are sure our readers will be glad to know that the circulation of the periodicals of the American Baptist Publication Society is constantly increasing. Young People increased 15,000 during the month of January and now has a circulation of about 120,000 copies. Other papers and periodicals have also made large gains. The reason for such increase is doubtless due to the improvements made in almost every periodical at the beginning of the year and to the reduction in price of some of the papers.

Fire Insurance effected on Dwellings, Furniture, Stocks and other insurable property.

W. H. WHITE, General Agent, No. 3 King St. Office phone 651. House 1060.

COUGHS THAT KILL.

Bronchial Trouble Brings Consumption.



The Bronchial Tubes and the Lungs

This shows how Bronchial Trouble brings Consumption. A, epiglottis. B, vocal cords. C, windpipe. D, bronchial tubes. E, ulcers in lungs. F, cough. G, cavities formed by ulcers eating into lung tissues. H, result of unchecked bronchial trouble.

once—and learn what I can do for you. For eighteen years I've been studying, doctoring, and CURING bronchial trouble. My method is different from all others. It's founded on my own scientific discoveries. I've spent a lifetime in perfecting it. 'Twill cost you nothing to find out about it. I will gladly give you

Follow wing are some of the common symptoms of Bronchial Trouble.

- Do you raise phlegm? Is your voice hoarse? Do you cough at night? Do you take cold easily? Do you get all stuffed up? Do you have a hacking cough? Do you have pain in the chest? Is it hard to breathe sometimes? Is it hard to get your throat clear? Do you sometimes cough until you gag? Do you spit up phlegm in the morning? Does your cough seem to wear you out? Are you worse in spells of damp weather? Is there a raspy feeling in the throat? Do you cough at times till you almost choke? Is there a tickling deep down in your throat?

Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B. A., Head and Throat Specialist, 7 to 13 Doane St. Boston. He will give you, absolutely free, reliable advice in regard to the cure of your trouble.

If you have a bronchial cough start to cure it NOW. Don't neglect it any longer. Be warned in time. Bronchial trouble is almost Consumption. Unless you check it, it's bound to become Consumption. It's a terribly deceptive—terribly dangerous ailment, for all it seems nothing but an irritating cough. That tickling in your throat; that persistent, annoying hacking; that frequent raising of phlegm—mean serious inflammation in your bronchial tubes. They lead directly to the lungs. If your bronchial trouble eases on, the germs must enter the lungs—they can't help it. After that—it's too late.

Don't be deceived by the idea 'twill "wear off". Don't be deceived by patent medicine advertisements. Don't be discouraged by physicians who tell you a bronchial cough is incurable. It's rare enough that the ordinary doctor can't cure it. A trouble so deep-seated—so little understood, can be cured only by a specialist—by one who has the thorough knowledge—

FREE Consultation and Advice

I will study your case carefully and send you the most valuable information. Let me show you what I'll do for you entirely without charge. You can place perfect confidence in whatever I say. If I find your trouble incurable I'll tell you plainly. In all my years of practice I've made it a point of honor never to take a case that's beyond help. Real Consumption cannot be cured. Bronchial trouble, PROPERLY TREATED, can. Take it in hand now before it's too late. Don't lose any time—write today.

NAME ADDRESS

FREE!

Ladies and Girls, You Can Earn This Handsome Fur Scarf In a Few Minutes

By selling at 50c, each, only 25c of our large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada. Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 60 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. Our Sweet Pea Packages are positively the largest, the best and the most beautiful ever sold for 50c.

SEND NO MONEY

We trust you. Simply write us that you would like to earn this beautiful Fur Scarf and we will mail you at once, postpaid, the 25 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds, also 25 Certificates each worth 50c, one of which is to be given away free with every package. When sold, return the money and we will immediately send you absolutely free this

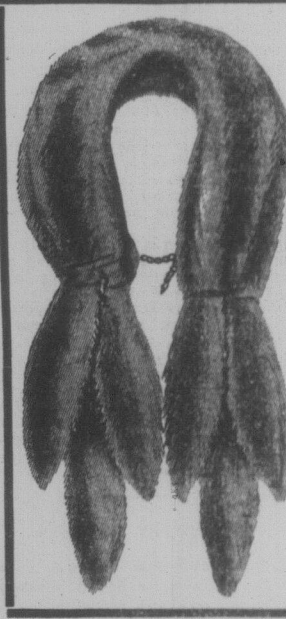
HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 40 inches long, 3 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins, with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. It is fully equal in appearance to any \$10.00 Fur Scarf.

HELEN RAYMOND, Middleport, N.Y., writes: "I received the Scarf, returned it straight away. I had no idea of getting so fine a Scarf for so little money. The same kind of a Fur Scarf would cost \$4.00 in a store."

MRS. GRAHAM, South New Hope, N.Y., writes: "I write to this day for my beautiful Fur Scarf which was far ahead of what I expected. I have been telling the name of the Scarf and find that I could not get one like it for less than \$2.00."

Ladies and Girls don't miss this grand chance to get a Handsome Fur Scarf, for only a few minutes work, but send your name and address today and be the first in your locality to have our Scarf. THE PRIZE SEED CO., DEPT. 80 TORONTO



Red Rose Tea is Good Tea.