

# Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER  
VOLUME LXVII.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME XLVIII.

Vol. XII., No. 9.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1896.

—We find it necessary to hold over until next week a few articles that we should have been glad to find room for in this issue.

—Mr. Mellick's remedial measure for Manitoba is one that we can all agree to support. It differs quite materially from that which Parliament has under consideration.

—We are informed that during the Hunter and Cromley meetings in Halifax a large number of persons professed conversion and that the Methodist and Baptist churches will continue special services for a few weeks in the hope of securing the best results from the interest which has been aroused. The evangelists sailed on the 15th inst. for Bermuda. They have been invited to come to Dominica in Sept. next and hold a series of services. It is expected they will do so.

—The discovery of Prof. Roentgen seems likely to yield many curious, as well as useful results. It is said, for instance, to have been turned to account in determining the contents of a mummy case. There has been for many years in the Museum of Vienna, a mummy wrapped and swathed like that of a human being, but which has been suspected to be that of an ibis. To determine the matter the object was photographed by means of the Cathode rays, with the result, it is said, that the shadowy outline of a bird is revealed.

—It has been decided by the four great American Baptist Societies to hold their annual meetings this year at Astoria Park instead of Portland, Ore. In explanation of the change of place, the *Westman* says: "The times are not favorable for a large attendance in Portland from the eastern and central portions of the country, owing to the expensiveness of the trip, while the financial problems which the Missionary Boards have to face render a large and representative gathering exceedingly important. All may rest assured that the change would not be made at this date without reasons deemed to be imperative."

—It will be seen by a note from pastor Davidson in our Denominational News column, that the Gibson church has succeeded in paying off the last of its indebtedness. Pastor and people are to be highly congratulated on this event. The church has done nobly. When a few years ago its house of worship was burned and many of the members lost heavily in a fire which swept over the village, the outlook was such as might have disheartened a pastor and people of less faith and courage. But a new church has been built and paid for, the pastor has been well supported, and, best of all, the church has enjoyed a large measure of spiritual blessing. We trust that it will continue to abound in every good work.

—The death of Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, a prominent minister of the Presbyterian church in Canada and late pastor of St. Andrew's church of Toronto, occurred on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Macdonnell will be remembered here by many who saw and heard him during the session of the General Assembly in St. John in 1894. He was regarded as one of the most vigorous minds and one of the ablest and most attractive preachers in his denomination. Mr. Macdonnell was a native of Bathurst, N. B., a son of Rev. Geo. Macdonnell. He was educated at Queens College, Kingston, and at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. He was ordained in 1866. The first four years of his ministry were spent in Peterboro, Ont. His connection with St. Andrew's church, Toronto, dated from 1870—a pastorate of 15 years.

—The president of the Convention does well, we think, in calling the attention of the brotherhood to the heavy loss which our friends at New Glasgow have sustained by the burning of their house of worship and in suggesting that a contribution from each sister church, according to ability will be of great assistance in keeping up the courage of the New Glasgow brethren and in enabling them to go forward without delay with the work of rebuilding. We have no doubt but that there will be a good response to Bro. Parsons' call. We happen to know of one case in which a generous measure of practical sympathy was very promptly volunteered. At the weekly meeting last Friday evening the Young People's Society of the Brunswick Street church, St. John, voted to contribute \$25 to help the New Glasgow brethren rebuild, and instructed its secretary to wire them to that effect. Others may have done likewise and no doubt so good an example will be followed by many. Such assurances of sympathy and help, we may be sure, will be gladly received and will do much to encourage the hearts of pastor Raymond and his people in their time of trial.

## PASSING EVENTS.

ACCORDING to certain reports which have lately appeared in United States newspapers, an event has occurred at Tien-tsin, China, which indicates that modern ideas in respect to education are obtaining unexpected recognition, in influential quarters in the Celestial Empire. The event referred to is nothing less remarkable than the establishment of a Chinese university, organized after the model of Western institutions. It is said that this is an indirect result of the war with Japan, and means that those who exercise a controlling influence in the councils of the Empire are coming to perceive that China can no longer afford to ignore the modern learning and the forces of modern civilization, which have brought so much power to her victorious rival. The president of the University at Tien-tsin is Rev. Chas. D. Tenney, a graduate of Dartmouth College and of Oberlin Theological Seminary. Mr. Tenney has been in China since 1882. He went out as a missionary of the American (Congregational) Board, but, because of what he considered its liberal policy, severed his connection with it after he had been a few years in China. Mr. Tenney, it is said, possesses remarkable linguistic ability and soon obtained a fine command of the language. He resolved to continue in China, and going to Tien-tsin, undertook an enterprise which missionaries had regarded as wholly impracticable, the establishment of a self-sustaining school for the Chinese. The announced purpose of the school was the fitting of young men for positions in the diplomatic service and for leadership in the industrial development of their country. Mr. Tenney had taken a peculiar interest in Chinese history and literature, and had recognized the excellences of the national character and civilization. His school, after a year or two of hardship, became successful, and the children of the nobility were put under his charge. About 10 years ago the three sons of the eminent statesman, Li Hung Chang, were placed under his tuition, and the victory showed a warm personal interest in western education and in Mr. Tenney, offering prizes to those students who should excel in various branches of learning. Through these young men of independent service, Mr. Tenney had been winning the confidence of the officials, and is trusted by them as few foreigners have been. In the course of the recent war he organized a branch of the Red Cross society in Tien-tsin, and was sent by Li Hung Chang to Port Arthur to relieve the sufferings of the wounded. It is stated that it had been for a long time the desire of Li Hung Chang to have a University established, but that it is only since the war, and by virtue of the lessons that the war has taught, that he has been able to have this purpose realized. It appears that Mr. Tenney is hampered by no conditions in the construction of the university. He is authorized to outline its scheme, to secure competent professors, and to take charge of the whole discipline, including the faculty and students. In addition to the regular courses in an eight years' preparatory and college course, Mr. Tenney is planning for special courses in civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, mining and law. A specialist will be at the head of each department. The university already has a commodious building upon the bank of the Tien-tsin river, and other buildings are to be begun at once. Examinations are now being conducted in the principal cities of China for entrance to the new university.

It is stated that the Remedial Bill is to have its second reading early in the present week. As to the probable fate of the Bill there are different opinions. The Roman Catholic hierarchy has so far refrained from bringing the full force of its authority to bear on Catholic members of Parliament to secure its passage. If this shall be done and it is made a matter of conscience with some members to vote for the Bill it might have the effect of arraying the Roman Catholics on both sides of the House in its support. But such a course would doubtless arouse a stronger opposition on the part of Protestants, and whether the prelates of the church will consider it wise to take such a course is doubtful. Whatever may be the prospect in regard to this, it seems evident that the Government would be glad to find a way out of its present awkward position, without carrying its plans of remedial legislation further. Sir Donald Smith, member for Montreal West, has lately spent some days in Winnipeg where he has had interviews with Premier Greenway and Archbishop Langford, and it is generally regarded as an open secret that Sir

Donald's visit had to do with the school matter and that he has endeavored, whether successfully or not, to bring about such an agreement between the Manitoba Government and the R. C. authorities as would render the passing of the Remedial Bill unnecessary. The following which the *St. John Sun* has from Ottawa correspondent under date of Feb. 21, may be somewhat significant:

"The important news telegraphed from Winnipeg this evening that Sir Donald Smith has been partially successful in his negotiations with Archbishop Langford in favor of Premier Greenway, is generally discussed in the lobbies. It is conceded that it would be a beneficial thing if this miserable school squabble could be got rid of on terms fair and honorable to both sides. The reports have it that Premier Greenway is disposed to do what is fair. The only trouble is whether the hierarchy will meet him half way. I heard that a leading member of Parliament was in Toronto today interviewing the prominent Roman Catholics with a view to seeing if pressure could not be brought to bear on the hierarchy to assume a reasonable position." Alluding to the fact that, some time ago His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, the Most Reverend Archbishop and the Right Reverend the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the Dominion of Canada, united in an elaborate Petition to the Governor-General in Council, in which petition they laid, as matters of souls, on religious teaching of pupils according to the Roman Catholic creeds and practices, "The *Fredericton Witness* says: "This demonstration on the part of the ecclesiastical leaders of all the provinces evidently affected the imagination of the politicians. Hence the Remedial Order and the Remedial bill. Hence the proposals to intervene in some way or other in Manitoba's affairs. The Roman Catholic hierarchy is very sensitive to demonstrations and it is quite possible that the Roman Catholic prelates are not the only force in Canada capable of producing an effect upon that sensitive organ."

THERE occurred last week in a Coleridge mine a terrible explosion of gas by which some sixty men are reported to have been killed. But this catastrophe seems almost insignificant in comparison with an explosion of dynamite which occurred shortly afterwards at Viedendorf, a suburb of Johannesburg, South Africa. Eight curs, loaded with dynamite for use in the mines, were standing in a railway station, when, from some cause (it is supposed that a Chinese boy who was carrying a package not knowing what it contained) the whole exploded. The explosion is probably the greatest of its kind on record. It is needless to say that the scene was terrific. Evening was approaching and the thousands of people in and about Viedendorf and other parts were either at home or returning to their homes, when, suddenly, the ground for miles around was convulsed as if by an earthquake. The air was filled with a fall of masses of iron, earth, stone, wood, and human remains were hurled skywards, the windows of almost every house in Johannesburg were broken, people were blown through the air like straws; there was a noise heard never to be forgotten. The whole of that quarter of Johannesburg was literally torn to pieces. The effect of the explosion could be seen over a radius of over a mile, and almost everything within a half mile of the spot where the death-laden trucks had been shunted for the night was raised to the ground and crushed by the dynamite beyond redemption, ironwork twisted and torn, stores destroyed and brick work pulverized. On the ground were blackened heaps of human remains, limbs, heads, trunks, scorched and torn, all that was left of what but a short time before were happy, healthy human beings. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless by the terrible calamity, about one hundred persons are believed to have been killed, some two to three hundred men, women and children have been severely wounded, and many others have been more or less seriously injured. It is stated that the Boers and the Uitlanders are working harmoniously in the succoring of the wounded and homeless and the disaster seems to have done a great deal towards healing the soreness which remained from the Jamieson raid and may do much to cement a new and better feeling between the foreign population and the Boers.

## PERSONAL.

Rev. J. L. Read of Berwick, N. S., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at New Germany, and expects to enter upon his labors there the first Sabbath in March. This is a large and growing church, with a reputation for high service. Rev. Read is one of our most experienced ministers. His work in the past has been blessed and we trust that he may see much fruit of his labor in New Germany. His address is "De Baras' Corner, New Germany, Lunenburg Co., N. S."

The members of the Quebec Protestant Ministerial Association, in view of the departure of Rev. C. H. Day from that city, by resolution placed on record their high regard for Mr. Day and their sense of the services which he has rendered to the cause of evangelical religion in Quebec during his residence in the city. Mr. Day was to preach his farewell sermon to the Baptist church of Quebec on Sunday, the 23rd inst.

## A Talk on Teaching.

BY D. A. STEWEL, D. D.

The *Biblical World* for February has the usual series of lectures on using the Bible. This month they are instructive for instructors in Christianity. The gist of the whole is, that there must be a return to the teaching of doctrine in the pulpit. Full credit is given to the practical style of preaching, which has during the last thirty-five years come into vogue, and which has "reduced almost to an art the appeal to motive, and the incitement to new religious life." But "the rank and file of church members are largely ignorant of the teaching of Scripture. They know that they should do so, but they know too little about Christian education. . . . Their knowledge is of a piece with that displayed by a prominent Y. M. C. A. worker who taught that the sins of the world were literally left by Jesus in the tomb. How many of our lay workers could begin to explain the meaning of a doctrine, we will say, of inspiration?" The writer has my entire sympathy when he makes the point: "To judge from the character of the most acceptable speeches at great conventions, the present generation of Christian workers care more for enthusiasm and funny stories than it does for sober discussion." What pastor does not feel the opposite of the remark: "So long as converts are numerous without doctrinal teaching, why trouble about it?"

## THE FLAIN DUTT

That lies before the pastor, then, is to begin at once to instruct his people. Begin where the preacher should begin—in the pulpit. Never use the untheological air of the audience, nor the suppressed grumblings of unsatisfied people. Put your own brains and blood into the new departure, and ere long there will be an appetite created. Besides this, gather your Sunday school teachers together, and go over their lessons with them, showing them the largeness of the letter of God's word. Get the latest and the very best books and maps, and show them what they are missing. Keep on, week after week, and you will thus create a corps of advance inquirers who will come to you for further instruction, and your best people will respectfully suggest that you lead them still further onward. If you for any reason are unable to supply the rising demand, look around. There will be a teacher, or a professional man, aroused by the new work, who will take a higher class. You will make teachers. Set them at work.

## A DANGER TO BE AVOIDED.

The man who loves study is not always an open-mouthed man. He loves to meditate, and keeps the most of it to himself. We must beware of having in the churches two classes, those who love truth and those who attend to the outside of religion. This is a difficulty, a trouble to any pastor's heart. We must not "divide the body of believers into those who act but do not think, and

those who think but do not act. The pastor is the one man who, because of his position, can make the doctrine the incentive to action. An intelligent church is the offspring of a thinking pastor, and, if Paul is right, its renewed mind is the means by which it will gain a transfigured life, i. e., as I understand this last hint, "Be ye (constantly) transformed by the renewing of your mind." This far quotation and my own incubations. I hope to take up this great thing again.

## To all the Baptist churches.

The Baptist meeting house at New Glasgow, N. S., was burnt this morning; loss, many hundreds of dollars. Our brothers and sisters there are few in number and not wealthy. The people of New Glasgow, of all creeds, will assist the church in rebuilding. But their loss is so heavy that it seems best for us to forward immediate aid with our sympathies. The four hundred Baptist churches of these three provinces have now a fine opportunity to give without waiting for an appealing letter from New Glasgow, which might not come. So I take the responsibility of inviting the sister churches to make collections at once, and whether the sums be large or small, send the same without delay to W. H. Terry, church clerk, New Glasgow, or to Rev. A. Cohoon, Wolfville, who will be glad to receive and transfer the same. Please forward by money order or registered letter. All contributions will be acknowledged in *Messenger* and *Visitor*. Will you kindly write a few words of encouragement to the members at New Glasgow and forward in the envelope with the money?

There was only small insurance, I understand, and the building and interior were lately remodelled at a (to them) large expense.

An average of four dollars from each church will be a Christian offering; but so many churches, poor and small, will only give one or two dollars each, others must come down handsomely. When you thus give to the needy you may be lending to the Lord. See Proverbs xiv. 1. I am yours obediently,

JOSIAH PARSONS,  
Pres. of Convention.  
Halifax, Feb. 20th, 1896.

—At the St. John Baptist minister's meeting on Monday morning, pastor Schurman, of Carleton, reported five baptisms on the previous day. Two were baptized at Main Street. The special meetings at Main Street are being continued during the present week. Some report was received of the proceedings of the Prohibition Convention held in Fredericton. At next week the subject of religious instruction in the common schools is to be discussed.

## W. B. M. U.

MOVTO FOR THE YEAR  
We are laborers together with God.

## FRAYER TOPIC FOR MARCH.

For Miss Wright, the native preacher, brother, and sister in Christ. For the friends of the W. B. M. U., that wisdom from on high be given them to place and direct the work.

The executive of the W. B. M. U. met in quarterly session on Friday, 14th inst. at 3 p. m., in the mission room, Prince William St., a few days later than usual, the change being made to suit the convenience of Mrs. Wm. Cox, Provincial Secretary for N. B., who was present at the meeting. Members of the Board present, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Schurman, Mrs. Seely, Mrs. Everett. The chair was occupied by our president; she opened the meeting by reading Ps. 46th, after which Mrs. Cox engaged in prayer, followed by others. Special mention was made of the illness of sister Mrs. Jas. E. Masters, and prayer was offered in her behalf. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The quarterly financial statement was then presented by the secretary, showing receipts for the quarter to have been \$1,608.55; expenditure \$1,258.91. On motion resolved.

Mrs. Manning read a letter from Miss Maude Harrison, of Montreal, who is in the training school at Chicago, offering her services as a missionary to India, enclosing answers to the list of questions which are required to be answered by those desiring to go to the foreign field. These questions were answered in the most satisfactory way. Miss Harrison also enclosed a medical certificate showing her to be in perfect health. On motion resolved that this young lady be recommended to the F. M. Board as a most suitable person to engage in this work. A letter was also read from Miss Newcomb, of Laurencetown, who is in the same training school, expressing her desire to enter upon the foreign work next autumn. She also enclosed a medical certificate showing her health to be excellent, and answered the questions in a very intelligent and satisfactory manner. It was moved and seconded that we recommend to the F. M. Board to send this young lady to India. This resolution was adopted. A communication was read from the Secretary of the Y. P. U. of America, inviting us to send an exhibit to the International Convention which is to be held at Milwaukee in July next. The Cor. Sec. was instructed to reply that we are not in a position to undertake this work.

Mrs. Cox, in response to a request from the president gave an account of her work, also spoke of her interest in the work, and her desire to see the work in the earnest words of another saint. Her opinion being asked in regard to engaging more fully in the work, Mrs. Cox stated she thought it would not be wise for her to undertake anything so arduous during the winter months, but agreed to give all her time to the work during the summer vacation up to convention time. A letter from Mrs. Robinson of St. Stephen, accepting the office of County Secretary for Charlotte county was read. Her appointment was confirmed. It was decided that we ask the F. M. B. to observe March 29th, as missionary Sunday, asking the pastors to preach on the subject, also the Sabbath schools to have missionary exercises. Mrs. Manning spoke of a request she had made to Mr. Morse and Mrs. Archibald, to prepare a dialogue suitable for Mission Bands to form an exercise for the 29th. Mr. Morse's reply was read promising to do this as soon as possible. The Cor. Sec. read a letter from Miss Wright, telling of an improvement in her health, and her great desire to do more effective work for the Master, also expressing the hope that the way might be opened for us to send out two families to the help of the mission the need is so great. A letter was also read from Miss M. C. Davies, Provincial Sec'y for P. E. I., with the encouraging news that her health is improving, and that she is now in a position to do the work for missions which is so dear to her heart. The meeting closed with prayer offered by the President.

M. S. EVERETT, Cor. Sec.

## Mission Work.

What is mission work? Is it not dissemination of gospel truth? Can we who have heard the tidings of salvation be silent when Jesus commands, "Go ye into all the land and preach my gospel to every creature?" We should be active in this important work. But what does it take to constitute activity in the mission work? We take an active part in speaking, giving, working and praying. 1. Did not Jesus say to Mary, "Go and my brethren I have risen?" and my (sisters included) not tell our friends and neighbors (yes and hasten to tell our worst enemy) of a glorified, risen Redeemer? 2. Giving. There are none so humble, so destitute that they may not bring some offering to the Lord; they love. Did not Jesus say of the widow's mite, "She hath given more than they all?" He looks at the heart and if love prompts the gift it is acceptable in his sight. 3. Working. To all his servants be grace talents, so to every one of us he has entrusted at least one talent, no matter how humble it may be. Are we using it for the Master, and will he say, "Well done; enter into the joy of the Lord for inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto me." 4. Praying. We can do nothing without prayer. Our needed preparation for all services for our Master is listening to His voice through His Word and talking to Him through prayer, and thus equipping ourselves, let us lay aside every weight and run with patience the race that is set before us.

May God bless the mission work everywhere.

WM. M. FIELD.



THE PORT HILLFORD CHURCH.

The Port Hillford Baptist church was opened for divine worship on the 19th. The morning service was largely attended, the building being crowded. Rev. J. Miles, of Boylston, assisted by Rev. G. F. Raymond, of New Glasgow, conducted the services. For the opening hymn of praise the doxology, "Hallelujah, God from whom all blessings flow," was well rendered by the choir. Rev. J. Miles preached an earnest and thoughtful sermon, talking for his text Gal. 6: 14. After the sermon and collection the pastor called upon the deacons, trustees and other officers of the church to come forward, and arranging them around the pulpit, they responded to the dedicatory verses laid down in the manual of J. E. Hopper, after which the Rev. G. F. Raymond offered the dedicatory prayer.

In the afternoon a remembrance service was conducted by the pastor. A report of the work done in the past was presented after which eight others took part. It was a time long to be remembered.

In January 1846 this church was organized, and since that time it has steadily ploughed its way through waves of difficulty. Since 1846, 294 have been baptized, the second church has been built, and to-day we own a property worth three thousand and two hundred dollars, parsonage included. The church in its fifty years of existence has had eight pastors and eight deacons, whose labor and sacrifice have materially helped to bring it to its present degree of

prosperity. Can we wonder that there were so many moist eyes throughout the congregation, as the aged members thought of the old church around which clung so many tender recollections. The Lord's supper was administered at the close of the service.

The evening service was largely attended. At this service every available seat was taken up. Bro. Raymond conducted this service. Before his discourse he praised the congregation for their great effort in building such a fine structure, and spoke of the great pleasure it gave him to see the efforts of the brethren and the members of the Sewing Circle crowned with success. He also reminded them that their opportunities for successful Christian effort were greater than ever, and warned each person not to take anything within the church that was not approved of by God. His sermon was excellent, preaching from Jer. 31: 3. The choir deserved credit for assistance rendered.

The building in itself is a handsome structure. It is purely modern. The interior of the building looks beautiful, the workmanship on every part of it being tasteful. The building is heated by a furnace, which is a great improvement on the old way of heating. The pulpit was presented by D. C. Fraser, the present member of Parliament. We are looking for great results, and crave an interest in all your prayers.





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Subscription information and office address for the Messenger and Visitor.

Advertisement rates and terms for the Messenger and Visitor.

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26th, 1896.

Article discussing the discovery of Professor Roentgen and its application in medicine.

Article discussing the prohibition of liquor in Canada and its economic impact.

Article discussing the prohibition of liquor in Canada and its economic impact.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION AT FREDERICTON.

Report on the Prohibition Convention held in Fredericton, detailing the proceedings and resolutions.

Continuation of the report on the Prohibition Convention, focusing on the resolutions and the role of the press.

Continuation of the report on the Prohibition Convention, mentioning the presence of various delegates.

Continuation of the report on the Prohibition Convention, discussing the financial aspects and the future of the cause.

Continuation of the report on the Prohibition Convention, concluding with the final resolutions and the hope for a better future.

Article discussing the prohibition of liquor in Canada and its economic impact.

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Letter from Rev. I. Wallace.

Since my last communication to the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, I spent two weeks in Canada...

My plan was to begin work in leaving Canada, at Crow Harbor and Half Island Cove...

On leaving Hoyston I came to the assistance of Rev. J. W. Gardner, in Guyboro, and enjoyed a week's earnest labor with him and his dear people...

The past four weeks have been occupied in aiding pastors in this country. Now I begin work where there is no pastor...

Kings County District Meeting.

The Kings County District Meeting was held at Tremont, Lower Aylesford, Feb. 23rd and 24th.

The morning session of Tuesday, was spent in social religious exercises and the hearing of reports from the churches...

The visiting brethren were so well received that they will hail the opportunity of going again to Tremont...

A bill has been reported at Washington requiring the residence of one year in the territory of the United States...

M. Lalor, proprietor of the paper La Franco, of Paris, and M. Anby, its editor, were each sentenced on Wednesday...

Misner's Lament, Curves Burns, etc. Misner's Lament Curves Pander...

Digby Co., Quarterly Meeting.

The Digby Co. Quarterly Meeting, met with the Barton section of the St. Mary's Bay church, Feb. 5th.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—I regret to see prominently copied in Baptist journals a report from the New York Sun...

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—On Sunday, the 9th inst., two more happy believers were buried with their Lord in baptism...

DENOMINATIONAL NEWS.

DAWSON.—Two young men were baptized into the fellowship of the church on Sunday, Feb. 9th.

SPRINGFIELD, N. B.—On Sunday, the 9th inst., two more happy believers were buried with their Lord in baptism...

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.—W. E. Rennie, W. H. Terry and G. B. Layton, are authorized to receive subscriptions on behalf of church.

St. STEPHEN.—Twelve more were baptized last Sabbath. Among the number was a brother seventy-five years of age.

NEW GLASGOW.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 9, Winnie Greenough was baptized in the presence of a large and interested congregation.

BRIDGEWATER.—Since my last communication, nine others have been added to the church by baptism.

DUNSTON.—As a result of a few special meetings held recently at Broomeville, an outburst, six happy converts were baptized there on the 18th inst.

GRAND.—To enable our sister churches to rejoice with us, we wish you to know that we are out of debt.

BRIDGEWATER.—We began extra services with the week of prayer, and the prospect being somewhat encouraging...

Misner's Lament Curves Burns, etc. Misner's Lament Curves Pander...

The Word has been faithfully preached and the church revived and we trust many saved.

CHRISTIE, N. S.—We held extra meetings through January—four weeks in all. Not that we hoped for was accomplished, but a very important work was done nevertheless.

CLEMENTVALE, N. S.—On New Year's day we had our roll call meeting; it was a grand success.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 15.—The next session of the Albert County quarterly meeting will meet with the First Hillboro Baptist church...

THE QUEENS COUNTY quarterly meeting will convene with the Narrows Baptist church on the first Friday in March...

McDONALD'S POINT, F. M. 815; Sister in Christ, F. M. 1; Lockport, Reports 560; F. M. 2; Little River, Digby Co., F. M. 175; Tidings 250; Annandale, F. M. 82; H. M. 500; Farmington, Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$2; Springfield, Annapolis Co., F. M. \$5.87; Tidings 130; Cambridge, F. M. \$5.82; Mission Band, for Miss Gray's school, \$5; Reports 40c; Tidings 12c; Little Gleece Bay, F. M. \$9.50; H. M. \$3; Infant class, Sunday School, F. M. \$1.50, thank-offering, F. M. \$1, mite box, F. M. \$1.11; Tidings 27c; Reports 26c; Lockport, F. M. \$7.25; H. M. \$2.13; Tidings 250; Great Village, F. M. \$6.50; H. M. \$2; Lawrence-town, support of Mabel Beatrice Heid, \$15; Indian Harbor, F. M. \$3.25; H. M. \$4.75; Dorchester, F. M. \$5; Dorchester, donation from Miss Essie Walden, F. M. \$5; St. John, Main St., F. M. \$12.25; H. M. 4c; Reports 55c; River Hebert, F. M. \$7; H. M. \$3; Cavendish, F. M. \$4.15; N. W. M. \$1; Hampton, F. M. \$5.40; H. M. 60c; Victoria, F. M. \$3.50; F. M. \$4; Reports 25c; Tidings 10c; Truro, Immanuel ch. F. M. \$10.36; Reports 30c, Tidings 24c; Woodstock, F. M. \$6.75; H. M. \$1.50; Reports 25c; Parrboro, F. M. \$4; Hopewell Hill, Sunday School, toward support of a child in each of the following: Annapolis, F. M. \$4; Ardenia, F. M. \$4; First St. Margaret's Bay Mission Band, toward Mr. Morse's salary, \$3; Lawrence-town, Reports and Tidings 55c; Mabow, Reports 20c; North Sydney, Reports 60c; Jordan River, Reports 50c; Kingsport, F. M. \$4.

MARY SMITH, Treas. W.B.M.U. Amherst, P. O. Box 513.

The organ rooms of the W. H. Johnson Co., of Halifax, are well worth a visit. They are light, spacious and unusually attractive...

Bladder-Stone of Wonderful Dimensions Got Rid of. An Easy Escape From Grave Danger—Great Recovery by Using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Bladder-Stone of Wonderful Dimensions Got Rid of. The people of St. Mary's, a usually quiet suburb of this city, are excited over a stone of unusual dimensions now in the possession of a physician here.

Bladder-Stone of Wonderful Dimensions Got Rid of. The blue book on Armenia was issued by the government on Thursday. It shows that Russia, from the very first refused to co-operate with the powers in exerting pressure upon Turkey in behalf of the Armenians...

BEST FOR WASH DAY SURPRISE SOAP BEST FOR EVERY DAY

WHY WOMEN SUFFER. Nine-tenths of all their troubles arise from disordered kidneys.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE. Are you wise if you suffer longer when CERTAIN RELIEF can be obtained?

NOTICES. The P. E. I. Baptist Conference will (v.v.) meet with the church at Lot 16, on Monday and Tuesday, March 9th and 10th.

The next session of the Albert County quarterly meeting will meet with the First Hillboro Baptist church the first Tuesday in March (3rd) at 2 p.m.

The York and Sunbury quarterly meeting will meet with the First Kingsclear church on Tuesday, the 10th day of March, at 7.30 p.m.

The Queens County quarterly meeting will convene with the Narrows Baptist church on the first Friday in March, at 2.30 o'clock p. m. (v.v.).

THE W. S. BULL CASE. Bladder-Stone of Wonderful Dimensions Got Rid of.

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OPENING SALE OF Men's Black Suits. Tweed Suits. FRASER, FRASER & CO. 42 King St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

FROST & WOOD, SMITH'S FALLS, ONT. HIGH CLASS FARM MACHINERY. PLOWS, HARROWS, MOWERS, REAPERS, HORSE RAKES, ETC.

MILLER BROTHERS, 101 & 103 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX, N. S. Manufacturer's Agents for High Grade PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE W. S. BULL CASE. Bladder-Stone of Wonderful Dimensions Got Rid of.

WHY DO THE "THOMAS" AMERICAN ORGANS LEAD ALL OTHERS IN COMPETITION? Because of the Richness of Tone, Ease of Manipulation and Simplicity of Construction...

JAS. A. GATES & CO. MIDDLETON, N. S. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, FURNAL DIRECTOR AND REBALANCE, 164 MILL ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

MISS HELEN'S DRUM-MAJOR.

"Some one to see you in the library, Miss Helen." "What name, please?" "The gentleman's name is Ben Robinson. And there was a marked accent upon the word 'gentleman'—did not you hear, Miss Helen? It's one of them boys of yours, I guess."

"Tomorrow is baby's birthday. She'll be three years old, and I thought perhaps you'd let me take the box today. I'd give it to her for a birthday gift." "Would she like it, do you think?" "Oh, I don't want to let her have it to keep, you know. I'd show it to her on her birthday; it would be something new and bright in the house, and then I'd explain to her that we started the box that day because we're glad we've got her; and another thing, if the matches and things go well today, that we can give her a whole orange all for herself."

"That's a nice idea, Ben. You shall surely have the box. It is a real help to me to know you care so much for the band, and that you really want to follow close after the Captain." "You see, Miss Helen, I can't do much. I want to stay in school all the year like the other boys, or read and study like they do, and I told mother I was afraid you'd not want me to join; but she said an army must have privates as well as officers, and that I could, at least, march with the rest. And then I have my organ."

"Help them, O Christ," he prayed, "to do faithfully the work Thou hast for them to do in saving this beautiful land for Thee and Thy laws through their services, the right to embellish upon their banners the words that have given us—These are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus. Amen." —Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

"THE 'COMFORT BAG' He was only a common sailor, Fond of bluster and brag; When a lady at the sailors' binnie Gave him a 'comfort bag'."

Like a Miracle Consumption—Low Condition Wonderful Results From Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Includes an illustration of a woman and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'The Comfort Bag' and 'Hood's Sarsaparilla' with various testimonials and product descriptions.

Walter Baker & Co., Limited. PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocos and Chocolates. Includes an illustration of a chocolate bar and text describing the products.

Advertisement for 'RADWAY'S READY RELIEF' and 'RADWAY'S PILLS'. Includes text describing the effectiveness of the medicines for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'RADWAY'S PILLS' with text describing its benefits for various conditions.

Advertisement for 'Cure' and 'SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and ALL DISORDERS of the LIVER.' Includes text describing the medicine's effectiveness.

Advertisement for 'Catharrh Cured for 50cts' and 'FOR SALE Large Pipe Organ'. Includes text describing the products and contact information.

Vertical advertisements on the far right edge of the page, including 'Graham's Pain Eradicator', 'Barclay's Leeming', 'Manchester Condition', 'S. Mc...', 'Print...', 'Baptist Y...', 'WATCH...', 'CANADA...', 'B.Y.P.U.', 'MILWAUKEE...', '50%', 'ARMST...', 'J. HAM...', 'Rubber...', 'First Baptist Church, Yarmouth'.

**Graham's Pain Eradicator.**  
**Perkins' Ointment**  
**Barclay's Leeming Essence.**  
**Shives' Insect Powder.**  
**Manchester's Condition Powder.**  
**Vitæ Ore.**

Wholesale by  
**S. McDIARMID,**  
 471 & 40 King St.,  
**ST. JOHN, N. B.**

**scrofula**

Any doctor will tell you that Professor Hare, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is one of the highest authorities in the world on the action of drugs. In his last work, speaking of the treatment of scrofula, he says:

He also says that the hypophosphites should be combined with the oil. **Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is precisely such a preparation.**

**Printing**

BECAUSE you are not located in St. John is no reason why we should not do your printing. We are doing work for people all over the Maritime Provinces. Everybody is pleased with our work. We honestly believe that no other printer can do better for you than we can. We want an order from you—no matter how small—just to get acquainted and let you see what we can do.

Address

**PATERSON & CO.,**

Masonic Temple,

**ST. JOHN, N. B.**

**Baptist Young People**  
**WATCH THIS SPACE**

AND SEE WHAT THE

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

WILL OFFER FOR THE

**B. Y. P. U. Convention**

MILWAUKEE, WIS., JULY '96,

before making arrangements for your summer vacation tour.

**50 YEARS.**

For the last 50 years Cough Remedies have been tried and tried, and it is only now that we are beginning to understand the nature of the disease.

**SHARP'S BALSAM OF GOREBOND**

Never let the Front Rank for Curing CHROPS, COUGHS AND COLDS.

All Druggists and most Grocers sell it.

**ARMSTRONG & CO.,**

Proprietors, St. John, N. B.

The Improved **KNITTER** is a family favorite. It is a simple, reliable, and durable machine. It is the only one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine. We can furnish ribbing wire for particulars.

**DUNNAS KNITTING MACHINE CO., DUNNAS, ONT.**

See this paper.

**J. HAMBLETT WOOD,**

Rubber and Metal Stamps

**ST. JOHN, N. B.**

Our solid Rubber Type with New Patent rollers, is the best for printing on paper and cloth. It is the only one to use. A child can operate it. We guarantee every machine. We can furnish ribbing wire for particulars.

In writing please mention MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Remember that have contained milk should never be washed in hot water, as it clouds the glass permanently.

"The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this page from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper."

**THE HOME.**

**NERVES AND PREVENTIVES.**

There is a good old adage that advises us to suffer small ills in order to avoid greater misfortunes. This applies especially to affairs of the household. Happy is the house mother who is possessed of that sanguine disposition that enables her to look beyond the transient clouds of to-day into a happier future. The number of women who habitually conjure up mountains out of mole-hills is much larger than is generally supposed. Imaginary ills are just as hard to bear as real, although the sufferer rarely has any sympathy. "Nervousness" cries the practical, hard-served, strong woman, as though the possession of a damaged nervous system was a crime, and not the subject for a physician.

Women of healthy physique do not suffer from imaginary ills and do not magnify petty troubles into great misfortunes. "When I was a child," says a great physician, "I watch his health, and I invariably find something wrong. It is not natural for a healthy person to be cross." Of course persons may be born with nervous dispositions, just as they may be born with distorted frames or malformed brains, but it should be considered an abnormal condition.

The spirit often conquers the body and we see chronic invalids enduring the most painful sufferings with a heroic patience that forebushadows that realm where all our tears will be wiped away. This is simply a sublime instance of the complete triumph of the spirit. But it is even harder for the woman broken down in health, yet struggling to keep up her work, to completely conquer her nervous suffering, just as it is often easier to bear great suffering than an accumulation of petty annoyances.

The first place where nervous strength has broken down is not recognized as an invalid. She is treated to sermons on patience when she needs wisdom and rest. Patience will work wonders in such a case, but it is needed by the friends as well as by the sufferer from overwork and nervous exhaustion. It is usually a weakness of individuals of the nervous temperament to attempt more than they can accomplish. They are overambitious and often lack the cool judgment that would enable them to plan their work to the best advantage. As a rule these nervous people do more than their share of the world's work; while their brothers and sisters who "take life easy" rest all they are working far into the night. The time invariably comes when they can work no more, or when they become querulous and fretful and small tasks seem momentous ones.

The habit of looking on the bright side of life can be cultivated, but where the nervous system is seriously impaired it is a part of the disease for persons to be fretful and magnify their troubles. There is also a class of irritable women who suffer from annual rather than overwork.

"Doing nothing is their curse; Is there a vice can vex us worse?"

It is as necessary for healthy individuals to occupy themselves with all absorbing work of some kind as it is for them to take physical exercise in order to enjoy a healthy body. Most married women are fully occupied with home cares. There is little sympathy to be washed on these foolish, idle women who suffer from morbid nerves. They have failed, like so many, to recognize the truth "that produce or wealth is eternally connected by the laws of Heaven and earth with restful labor; but hope in some way to cheat or shirk the everlasting law of life, and to feed where they have not furrowed and be warm where they have not woven."

**THE MANAGEMENT OF COOK STOVES.**

Mrs. E. L. writes: "Under the heading 'The Thanksgiving Dinner,' the writer says, among other things, that the average cook stove in family use will burn successfully and do excellent work for from five to six hours after the fire is built with no more attention than the proper management of the dampers. Four hours after the fire is made the oven should be in admirable roasting order, providing the dampers were turned off at the proper moment. All first-class stoves will do this; but it is a rare thing for a cook to understand how to manage her stove systematically. It is not too much to say that as much fuel is annually wasted by bad management of dampers as is needed to run the cook stoves of the country." The writer of this article will do me and many thousand other readers a great favor if she will kindly give through its columns some instructions on building the fire and managing the dampers of a cook stove, that we may be able to get better results, and I have never seen any stove managed in a way that would do anything like such work.

The apparent doubt of the writer and the suggestion that a number of others feel the same doubt only make the case given far stronger, and it becomes more apparent that a large number of kitchen workers do not understand the use of the draughts of the ordinary cook stove. The wonder which our correspondents express at a cook's incompetence at any time at one of Miss Parlow's or Mrs. Lincoln's cooking lectures. We will repeat the directions already given for the

management of a stove. A well-known writer on cookery has said that the excellent work which the average stove does under the most perverse management is one of the every-day wonders of his era of general intelligence. A stove requires exact and scientific treatment. The flues must be kept clean, and the ashes daily emptied—Every good range and there are few bad ones nowadays, has a card of directions for use of the draughts that ought to be a sufficient guide. There are a few general rules which may be given that will apply to all stoves. The main draught of the stove, generally placed over the oven, opens directly into the flue of the stove leading to the chimney. This smoke damper should be opened when the fire is first kindled with wood and coal, but it should not be opened after the smoke passes off. Close this smoke damper as soon as the fire kindles up, and as soon as the smoke has cleared the other dampers, and unless a very hot oven is needed, open the check damper in the pipe or next to it. When the fire is not in use, open the little slide over the front of the stove, throw an air top of the fire. In general, when heat is required, open the damper under the fire that carries cold air through it, and when you wish to slacken the heat open the check damper that throw cold air out of the stove. Get the smoke damper alone. Do not poke the fire, except when you put on fresh coal. By remembering these simple rules, one can easily do all the work of any family with the largest size family range and use only a few pounds of coal every six hours the stove is in full working force. It is an easy matter to use twice as much and have no better result. If the coal is piled against the side of the stove, it is possible to burn more than double this amount of coal and never have the stove in prime working order. Any family that consumes more than a thousandweight of coal in a month is a range of full working capacity (the size with eight and a half or nine inch) is burning coal at an extravagant rate. This amount of coal allows for a continuous fire day and night. In mild weather, when a light fire is required part of the time, a thousandweight of coal will fire a range for a week, and will not be fresh coal put on in the morning if the range has been properly filled and covered the night before with coal. The draughts should be turned on, in the morning, and the fire should be a short time not more than twenty minutes—the dark coal that covered the fire will be abraded and an oven hot enough to cook muffins, or even pastry, will be ready for use. All this sounds like a feat, but it is not, if you need close the smoke draught except to try their heat into the oven. It is from the improper management of this draught and the false theory that it should be generally kept open not less than upon the top of the half or the coal she greater the heat that trouble generally comes. It is not every stove that can be kept over night, so that the coal put on at night will kindle the breakfast. All coal is not the same, and to do this, and will not need replenishment the next day fill it 10 or 12 o'clock, unless there is large baking or a special ironing fire required.

**RULES FOR COOKING CEREALS.**

The following rules for cooking cereals will be found correct in the quantity of liquid and the amount of time. Water may be employed but many cereals are better for the addition of a cup of milk to every three cups of water. Some cereals, however, are better cooked in water alone.

**Pearl Wheat.**—Four cups of water and two of milk with from one to one-half a cup of oatmeal. Cook for one hour, and add a teaspoonful of salt.

**Pearl Barley.**—The same.

**Coarse Hominy or Samp.**—Six cups of water and a tablespoonful of salt to two cups of hominy, soaked overnight. Add water in some way to oatmeal or barley, the hominy an inch under water for nine hours, while it is cooking. Let it cook dry for another hour. Two cups of dry hominy make three quarts when properly cooked.

**Fine Hominy.**—Six cups of water and one teaspoonful of salt to one scant cup of fine hominy. Cook steadily for one hour. It should be this enough to pour over the hominy. —This is the entire kernel of the oat. It is used more in Ireland than in Scotland and is sometimes called "Irish" oatmeal. To four cups of water add one cup of groats and a teaspoonful of salt. Cook in a double boiler or six hours, with a cup of hot milk and cook one hour longer.

**Fine Oatmeal or Scotch Meal.**—To one cup of milk and four of water add one cup of oatmeal and a teaspoonful of salt. Cook for two hours in a double boiler or earthen pipkin.

**Crushed Wheat.**—Cook exactly the same way as oatmeal.

**Rice.**—Six cups of water, one of rice and one of oatmeal. Cook for one hour, and add a teaspoonful of salt.

**Indian Meal Mash.**—Gradually pour six cups of boiling water on one cup of Indian meal. Stir to prevent lumps forming. Add a teaspoonful of salt and cook slowly for two hours.

**Farina.**—Use six cups of milk and water in equal parts for one cup of farina and a teaspoonful of salt. Cook in a double boiler for one hour.

All these preparations except rice, with a large hominy are best mixed to a paste in cold water then put in the boiling liquid and boiled rapidly for five minutes, stirring all the time. After this they should be transferred to a double "Parian kettle" and left to slowly work their own perfection. They are all improved by being cooked the night before and left to cool on the back of the range and in the morning heated up only for breakfast. This process lightens them.

**For Chopped Hands.**—Put two ounces of camphor and four ounces of White Rose or any favorite perfume into six ounces of glycerine, and after washing the hands perfectly clean, apply the preparation while they are still wet, and then dry carefully and thoroughly, as if they had only been washed. If this is done several times during the day, one may wash dishes or put coal on the grate if necessary, without fear of roughening.

**THE FARM.**

**BUCKWHEAT STRAW AS MANURE.**

In the issue of The Weekly Tribune of January 8, A. D. Simpson questions the analysis of buckwheat straw given in an article of mine published in the issue of December 25. In that criticism he, in very emphatic terms, disparages buckwheat straw for all purposes; thinks green buckwheat straw must be about 99 per cent water, etc. On the contrary, buckwheat in blossom when it contains water and wheat straw 15.3 per cent. I am very probably, at any time during its growth) contains but 85 per cent of water, and ripe buckwheat straw only 12 to 16 per cent, while red clover in full blossom contains 80.4 per cent of water and wheat straw 15.3 per cent. I confess that I grew up on a farm with something of the prejudice against buckwheat straw voiced by my worthy critic, but I remember that some fifty years ago, father, having several flocks of sheep at different farms, made a large temporary shed for one flock and covered it with buckwheat straw. To our surprise the sheep ate all of that straw that they could reach, and we were obliged to substitute other straw, which had less attraction for them. About twenty years ago the Western New-York Farmers' Club, an organization of very substantial farmers, thoroughly discussed all questions of interest to farmers, and among others the value of ploughing under green manure. One experienced farmer insisted that buckwheat, next to clover, had done the most good of any green crop that he had tried. Others disagreed with him, claiming that they had known wheat to be injured by ploughing under a heavy growth of green buckwheat. After much discussion and comparison of experiences the conclusion was reached that a rank growth of buckwheat under a wheat crop a short time before seeding left the seeded so loose that the wheat obtained a poor start, but, if ploughed under some time before seeding, so that it could decompose partially and become the ground compacted with harrow and roller, the effect would be favorable.

My attention was first called to the rich analysis of buckwheat about fifteen years since by reading a book on green manuring by Dr. Harlan in which he declared that "one ton of green buckwheat contains eight pounds of nitrogen, three of phosphoric acid and eleven of potash." He said further: "Even buckwheat straw, after you have threshed out the grain, should be saved for hay, or other uses, for it contains as much nitrogen, four times as much potash and three times as much phosphoric acid as wheat straw." This statement greatly surprised me, but, referring to the analytical tables of the German Wolff, an authority, I found that the buckwheat straw is much richer in plant-food than the straw of the leading cereals. Subsequent analysis by American chemists generally confirm those of Wolff. From a bulletin issued October, 1893, by the New-York State Experiment Station, Professor L. L. Van Slyke, chemist, I extract the following: Pounds in one ton of buckwheat straw, nitrogen 26; phosphoric acid, 12.3; potash, 45.3; wheat straw, nitrogen 7.3; phosphoric acid, 2.4; potash, 10.2. Here we see that buckwheat straw is considerably more than twice as rich in manurial elements as wheat straw.

I am not an analytical chemist. I only claim ability to read and compare analyses made by others, and from what I am able to learn from others I conclude that there is a great deal more nutriment, more fertilizing properties, in both green buckwheat and ripe buckwheat straw than most practical farmers have supposed. I have always entertained a high respect for what farmers do, as facts of observation and experience are liable to err. I do not think that the average farmer used to appreciate the value of coarse wheat bran for feeding, but since science has pointed out that its nutritive value is about the same as wheat, they say paying millers more for bran than they can get for wheat. Farmers once had an impression that white beans did not require rich land, and the worst condemnation that could be uttered about land was: "It is too poor to grow white beans." Now those who grow beans for market select their best land and prepare it as they would for wheat or corn. In fact, there is hardly another crop grown by farmers that will take so much nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid from land as beans.

Buckwheat is in many respects a peculiar grain. It does not belong to the cereal family, the family of wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn and the grasses, but belongs to the polypetalous, which includes knothead, smartweed, prince's feather, etc. It has always been decried by farmers who were ashamed to confess that they grew it, but I never knew a man who would refuse good light, hot sun and a rich soil, whether it was buckwheat, beefsteak fluff, sausage gravy, butter or maple syrup, and it has furnished the energy to do many a hard day's work chopping, logging, hauling wood, and clearing the forest. It once covered some of the best States in our Union—P. C. Reynolds.

**A BICYCLE TOUR.**

A Clergyman's Experience with Long, Hard Riding.

Has Travelled Fully 7,000 Miles on His Wheel—He Makes Some Reflections on the Possibilities of the Sport, and Tells of the Details.

From the Union, N. Y. Press.

The Rev. Wm. P. F. Ferguson, Presbyterian Minister, at Whiteboro, whose picture we give below, will not be unfamiliar by sight to many readers. A young man, he has still had an extended experience as foreign missionary, teaching in the West Indies.

The way is old—The practice is new.

What experience have most people had in "Do as you would be done by" in business, do you think?

Learn the new way here. A lesson in Shorthand to cents.

**S. B. SNELL,**

Truro, N. S.

**Trust What Time Has Endorsed**

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as **JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT**. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used and transmitted the knowledge of its excellence to their children as a valuable inheritance. The best evidence of its value is the fact that it is steadily increasing.

I, S. JOHNSON, Esq., My Dear Sir—Fifty years ago this month your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it every since, and I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this.

I have used your Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for more than fifty years in my family. It has cured me of all my ailments, such as colds, coughs, sore throats, cramps, sprains, rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, etc., and I have found it always good every way. I would not let my house be without it. I am a man of 71 years of age, and I can truly say that I am as healthy and vigorous as ever.

THOMAS CLELAND, 86 Robinson, Me.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan. 1850, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers with it ever since, and I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this.

JAMES KNOWLTON, Newbury, Me.

The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle. If you can't get it send us. Price 25 cents; six 50c. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free. E. S. JOHNSON & CO., 23 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

Since A. D. 1810.

**Keep Milch Cows In Good Health**

IT PAYS.—It is useless to expect a lean, run-down cow to have a good flow of milk, though she will eat more than an animal in good flesh. The difficulty is the nutriment is not all extracted from the food because her digestion is out of order.

**Dick's Blood Purifier**

will strengthen the digestion and make the food produce milk. It will cost but fifty cents to try it on the poorest cow you have and you will get back your money with interest in a few weeks.

For sale by Druggists, at general stores or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cts. Dick & Co., P. O. Box 428, Montreal.

er, editor, lecturer and pastor that has given him a wide acquaintance in many parts of the country.

In an interview a few days ago, he said: "In the early summer of '94 I went upon a tour through a part of Ontario on my wheel. My route was from Utica to Cape Vincent, thence by steamer to Kingston, and from there along the north shore of the lake to Toronto and around to Niagara Falls. I arrived at Cape Vincent at 5 o'clock, having ridden against a strong head wind all day.

"You should think I would recommend them to others? Well, I have, and have had the pleasure of seeing very good results in a number of instances. Yes, I should feel that I was performing a duty if I failed to suggest Pink Pills to any friend whom I knew to be suffering from rheumatism.

"No, that is not the only disease they cure. I personally know of a number of cures from other troubles, but I have needed them only for that, though it would be fair to add that my general health has been better this summer than ever before in my life.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

**POULTRY AS A MORTGAGE LIFTER.**

A few weeks since there was given in The Tribune the experience of a lady lifting a mortgage with poultry. My parents had a similar experience many years ago. When the farm was bought a mortgage was given for \$500. As stock and tools were indispensable to the amount of \$500 or \$400 was required. Within four or five years it became necessary to expend at least \$500 more in buildings and needed repairs. As the place kept only ten cows and ten, it was soon found that more income must be obtained from some quarter to meet payments and interest falling due.

Poultry seemed to promise as well as anything, and the first set of seventy-five hens, whether raised or bought, was indispensable. A strict account of the eggs was kept each day, and at the end of the season it was found they had averaged ten dozen each, or 750 dozen for the flock. The eggs were produced between March and December, and sold for about \$150. In order that the hens should not "eat their heads off" during the winter while they were producing nothing, various expedients were resorted to. They were fed on cooked potatoes and turnips with a little meal. The carcasses of the deacon calves were carefully cooked in an old iron kettle. If one of the cows was so unfortunate as to break a leg, the carcass was disposed of in a similar manner. Neighbors were far enough away not to be annoyed by the hens, and they were slow to run at large. Of course, they were fed twice a day, and milk was given them to drink. Under these conditions the cost of keeping them through the summer did not amount to a large sum.

As it was thought not best to keep old hens for laying, from 60 to 100 chickens were raised each spring. As soon as possible the cockerels were fattened, eaten or sold.

As no incubator was ever used, sets of two broody hens would be given thirteen eggs each at the same time, and when the chickens appeared both broods were given up to one hen, so that the other might be released for laying. The hens were kept until they were little past two years old, and then disposed of.

By raising chickens each year the number of laying hens—seventy-five—could easily be kept good, and yet the family have an abundant supply for home use.

This plan was tried for a time, till mortgage and debts were paid, and a small bank account was started.

My parents often said they would not hesitate to buy a farm on credit if they could only keep hens to pay the bills.

These items may seem like "the short and simple annals of the poor" to persons blessed with large incomes, but let them remember that farmers as a class are of the one great family tree, though not always, perhaps, top branches.—Henry J. Viets, Sandisfield, Mass.

Said ANOTHER TRIPPER—Mr. Thomas S. Butler, Sunderland, writes: "For four years I was afflicted with rheumatism, and frequently I was unable to walk or sit, but last year I was cured by using Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. I have also been subject to Quinsy for over thirty years, but Electric Oil cured it, and it was a permanent cure in both cases, as neither the Pills nor Quinsy were troubled me since."

My father, who was not gone before I saw a change, and the third had not been finished before all signs of my rheumatic troubles were gone to stay.

"I say 'gone to stay,' for though there has been every opportunity for a return of the trouble, I have not felt the first twinge of it. I have wheeled thousands of miles and never before with so little discomfort. I have had some of the most severe tests of strength and endurance, and have come through them without an ache. For example, one afternoon I rode seventy miles, pushed that night and made fifty miles of the hardest kind of road before noon the next day. Another instance was a Century run, the last forty miles of which were made in a down-pour of rain through mud and slush.

**S. B. SNELL,**

Truro, N. S.

