





## Sabbath School.

## BIBLE LESSONS.

Adapted from Peloubet's Select Notes.

## SECOND QUARTER.

## Lesson VIII. May 24. Luke 20: 9-19.

## JESUS TEACHING IN THE TEMPLE.

Read the Connection in Luke 19: 47 to Luke 21: 4. Codman Verses 13-16.

## GOLDEN TEXT.

"The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner." —Luke 20: 17.

## EXPLANATORY.

THE VINEYARD GOD BUILT UP. —V. 9. "A certain man" represents God himself, the owner of all things. "Planted a vineyard." Palestine was a country of vineyards, and Jesus took his illustration from a most familiar occurrence. Isaiah uses a similar illustration.

THE VINEYARD represented the kingdom of God, which was entrusted to the Jews, planted by God with the rich and fruitful vines of the knowledge of God, his commandments, the institutions of his religion, etc., in every word. This vineyard was fertile in every good, infinite in possibilities of good for themselves and for the world.

THE HEDGE represented all that God did to protect and defend the nation.

THE WATCH TOWER represented the watch-over God exercises over his people, through leaders and prophets. It still represents God's ceaseless, watchful care over his people. "He that watereth over Israel slumbers not sleepers." No enemy can surprise him; no evil can overpower him.

THE WINE PRESS represented all the institutions and means of grace conferred upon the Jewish people, for their benefit and usefulness; and now, all the influences God conveys to us to make us fruitful—the Bible, the Sabbath, Christian houses, the influences of the Spirit. Isaiah shows how much in every way God had done for his people to make them a holy and worthy nation.

II. THE VINEYARD COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF THE HUSBANDMAN.—V. 9. "And let it forth to husbandmen." It is customary in the East, as in Ireland and in other parts of Europe, for the owner to let out his estate to "husbandmen," to till, etc., the land, hiring a sum either in money, or, as appears in this case, in kind. "For corn land the tenant pays two thirds of the produce. In the case of vineyards and other permanent crops, he retains but one fourth, but the owner provides all fences and fixtures." "And went into a far country"; rather, as in the v. "another country." He went abroad. He left his tenants in charge with everything useful for their work, and thus by his absence tested their faithfulness, and gave them opportunity to develop their characters, and fulfil their duties.

THE HUSBANDMAN represented first the rulers of the Jews, and then the nation as a whole. All church members are the husbandmen. So are all the people of our nation. In his lesser sphere each individual is a husbandman.

THE ANARCHY OF THE LORD represents the fact that for a long period the guidance of the nation was entrusted to rulers and prophets, and the nation had the guarding of the precious truths and institutions entrusted to them, without direct interference from God. Christ did not come till fifteen hundred years after the planting of the nation, and four hundred after the last prophet.

III. THE OWNERS SENT SERVANTS TO THEM.—V. 10-12. 10. "And to the servants—not any definite time, but every occasion when God had reason to expect the results. Sometimes it was courage and faith; sometimes patience; sometimes efforts to benefit the other nations; at all times obedience, and the gradual development of nobility of character, beautiful daily life, care for the poor, depth of purity of worship, larger intelligence, liberty, and insight, closer communion with God,—each in the degree that God's people had had time to acquire, just as we expect different fruits from an older child than a younger one."

The season of fruits with us is the time when God has a right to expect us to believe in Jesus; when good works are rightfully required, more, and larger, and more perfect as we go on in the Christian life; when there are special opportunities for serving God and man, special trials, special calls, seasons of revival. "He sent a servant." The prophets and all faithful priests and teachers.

It is quite remarkable how many of the prophets were, at one time or another, ill-treated by the Jews—Amos, Zephaniah, Jeremiah, Isaiah, Moses, Zechariah, and others before this John the Baptist had perished, a martyr to his faithfulness. "And sent him away empty." The fruit the Lord had a right to expect, the people did not give him. The nation as a whole were very disappointing. The picture of what they might have been, placed beside the picture of what they were, presents a contrast like that of a summer garden and a winter pasture land. The behavior of these husbandmen is only a picture of the way impudent men still treat God's messengers. How often do we see them stop our ears to his call! They often stop his Holy Spirit from our hearts! How often do the impressions he makes, fade like the morning clouds and early dew! How often do we resist conscience! What greater meanness in the universe than our rejection of God's messengers while we are actually enjoying the vineyard he gave us!

IV. AS A LAST REASON HE SENDS HIS ONLY SON.—V. 13-15. It is only by placing together the three accounts that we can understand the full beauty and power of this passage: "Then said the Lord of the vineyard, What shall I do? Having yet therefore one son, his well beloved, he said, I will send my beloved son. He sent him also last unto them, saying, They will reverence my son." This was the last and crowning effort of divine Providence to bring us to salvation, all the resources even of heavenly love are exhausted; on the other, the measure of sins is perfectly filled up.

15. "My beloved!" dear to him as his own self. This is said to show the greatness of God's love to man (John 3: 16). Burdett Hart, D.D.

The Son of God comes to every heart. He comes close to each soul. He knocks at the door. He patiently waits for its opening.

14. "This is the heir." Christ is the heir of all things (Heb. 1: 2). The Jewish nation should have been his to rule, while they obeyed him, the Messiah, in love. "Let me kill him, that the inheritance may be ours." This alludes to the Eastern custom, that if an owner pays the tax for six years, he can claim the property. The owner, in this case, was in a far country, and had sent servant, after servant, but had not enforced his rights. When the old servant appeared they were allowed for their tenure, and hoped that by killing him, the estate would become absolutely their own."

V. THE FATE OF THOSE WHO REZONCE THE SON.—V. 16. "He shall come and destroy these husbandmen." Since every possible method of saving them had been rejected. The tree that no culture will enable to bring forth fruit must be cut down. The wicked man whom nothing can make better must perish. In the summer of A.D. 70, forty years after his parable was spoken, Jerusalem was destroyed and the temple was razed to the ground. Rome was the army under Titus after the most terrible siege on record; 97,000 were taken prisoners, and 1,000,000 perished. Yet these, if they had been faithful, might have been the leading nation in the world, walking as kings and princes among men, the joy of the whole earth, shedding the light of God's truth and righteousness over the nations. But they would not; they rejected the Messiah and perished. "And shall give the vineyard to others." "The others were the Christian church, the new kingdom of heaven, which took the place of the Jewish nation after the destruction of Jerusalem. (See Acts 13: 46.) Christians became the heirs of all the promises (Gal. 3: 7, 9, 29).

VI. THE TRUTH OF THE PROPHECY.—V. 17-19. "This is that which is written" in Psalm 118: 22, 23—a psalm which the Jews applied to the Messiah. Peter twice applied it to him (Acts 4: 11; 1 Pet. 2: 7). "The stone which the builders rejected." "In the primary meaning of the psalm the illustration seems to have been drawn from one of the stones, quarried, hewn, and marked, away from the site of the temple, which the builders, ignorant of the head architect's plan, or finding on it to mark such recent explorations in Jerusalem, had put on one side to indicate their position in the future structure of the fabric, had put on one side as having no place in the building, but which was found afterwards to be that on which the completeness of the structure depended—on which, as the chief corner-stone, the two walls met and were bonded together." The stone rejected was Jesus the Messiah, and the kingdom and its blessings which would come with him. "Is become the head of the corner." The corner-stone is the main important stone in the building. The Messiah is to succeed and reign, his kingdom is to supersede the matter which opposes. The great-corner-stones in all world-famous causes have been stones which the builders rejected, e.g., unpopular principles, unconscionable truths, unconventional but consecrated men. But the fact that a stone is rejected does not make it a cornerstone.

18. "Whosoever shall fall upon that stone," stumble at the humiliation of Jesus, and so does not accept his claims. "Shall be broken," shall suffer great injury, but may yet recover and repeat the same. "But on whomsoever it shall fall" in final judgment and punishment, "it will grind him to powder." "It was courage and faith, sometimes patience; sometimes efforts to benefit the other nations; at all times obedience, and the gradual development of nobility of character, beautiful daily life, care for the poor, depth of purity of worship, larger intelligence, liberty, and insight, closer communion with God,—each in the degree that God's people had had time to acquire, just as we expect different fruits from an older child than a younger one."

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## B. Y. P. U.

## OUR OBJECT.

The unionization of Baptist young people, their increased spiritual growth, stimulation in scriptural knowledge, their instruction in Baptist history and doctrine, their calling to the ministry, their activity, through existing denominational institutions.

## OUR FOLLOWERS.

All Young People's Societies of whatsoever name in Baptist churches and Baptist churches having no organizations are entitled to represent any young people's name or method. Our common bond is in the New Testament, in the full definition of which we stand.

## WE ARE ONE PEOPLE WITH ONE MISSION.

Kindly address all communications for the column to Rev. G. O. Gates, St. John, N.B.

## PRAYER MEETING TOPIC FOR MAY 18.

C. ENDERSON TOPIC.—"How God rewards those that do his will." —Matt. 25: 31-46.

B. Y. P. U. TOPIC.—"The Law of Spiritual progress." —2 Peter 3: 18.

B. Y. P. U. DAILY STUDY READINGS.

(From Baptist Union.)

MONDAY, May 18. EZEKIEL 24. Silent prayer for the calamity (vss. 17). Compare Prov. 16: 8-9.

FRIDAY, May 22. EZEKIEL 21: 26-36. Her beauty turned to bitterness. Compare Ezekiel 26: 15-18.

SATURDAY, May 23. EZEKIEL 28. After all, Israel shall be gathered (vss. 24). Compare Ezekiel 11: 16-20.

B. Y. P. U. APRIL 29.

LORNE L. LANGIN, Secy. Treas.

We have received from "a member" of this Union another report quite similar to the above, which we would have given had not the secretary reported. We are pleased to learn that the B. Y. U. of Gasperoux, is in a healthy spiritual state and we join our prayers with its members for a continued and increasing growth.—G. O. G.

MARTINE UNLONES.

DEAR FRIENDS.—You will excuse me for writing so soon again, but "the King's business requires haste," and what we do, "do quickly"—now is this. Bro. Manning, our Secretary to the Foreign Mission Board, suggested something we can do, viz., to raise the amount needed to send Brother Archibald to our mission field, India, and also to make arrangements to pay his salary annually. Now let us look at this squarely. How does a suggestion like this effect us? Consider.

"The object of this Union (Individual Union) shall be to secure the increased spirituality of our Baptist Young People; their stimulation in Christian services; their education in scriptural knowledge; their instruction in Baptist doctrine and history; and their enrollment in all missionary activity through existing denominational organizations."

As Unions we have done nobly in carrying out the first part of this article, but the latter we have not urged upon our Unions specially. "Enlistment in all Methodist activity." Now here it is a mission. We have not as yet a mission, but we have a cause of benefit to ourselves. This is never the case with the South American Kidney Cure. It gives ease to the patient in six hours, and no annoying effects follow, for in a short time even in aggravated cases, an entire cure is effected. There is no other medicine like South American Kidney Cure. It is a remedy for the kidneys and bladder only—not a general specific that is supposed to cure everything that ends by effecting no cure. South American Kidney Cure does its particular work and does it well.

IT IS ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL COMPENSATIONS OF LIFE THAT NO MAN CAN SURELY HELP ANOTHER WITHOUT HELPING HIMSELF.—BAILEY.

THREE NOTED PHYSICIAN'S.

WHO HAVE USED DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER, and in the Interests of Humanity say HOW MUCH IT HAS DONE FOR THEM.

IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF CANADA the names of the Right Rev. Dr. Sweetman, D. D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Toronto, and Rev. John Langtry, M.A., D.C.L., stand out prominent, and within his own parish may be added to these the name of Rev. W. R. Williams, Dr. Langtry's popular curate. These gentlemen have been acting out the axiom of the Good Book, that, "healing lepers and casting devils." They have done a great deal to benefit the public. As a physician he has been a source of benefit to themselves, it is their duty to tell the good news to others. These three clergymen of the Episcopal church have each used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and found that for cold in the head and catarrhal troubles it is a great helper, and over their own signatures they have said to the public that these things are so, that others may be benefited and helped.

ONE SHORT PUFF OF THE BREATH THROUGH THE BLOWER, sent with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness, 60 cents.

SAMPLE WITH BLOWER SENT ON RECEIPT OF 10c. IN STAMPS OR SILVER. S. G. DETOCHON, 44 Church street, TORONTO.

YOU JUST TAKE HOLD OF SOMETHING AND TRY. YOU WILL FIND THERE'S ALWAYS A WORKING ALONGSIDE. PUT UP YOUR SAILS AND THE WIND WILL SIT ON YOU.—A. D. T. WHITNEY.

BRING IT UP IN YOUR UNIONS ALL ALONG THE LINE. WRITE TO YOUR TREASURER OR PRESIDENT AND ANNOUNCE WHAT YOU WILL PLEDGE AS UNIONS TO RAISE ANNUALLY.

G. A. McDONALD, MARINE.

WE ARE SORRY TO SAY TO OUR READERS THAT SINCE THE ABOVE WAS WRITTEN, WORD HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM BRO. ARCHIBALD THAT HE WILL NOT GO TO INDIA. THIS IS MUCH REGRET; BUT SURELY THERE IS SOME YOUNG MAN READY TO SAY JUST NOW, "HERE AM I, SEND ME ON." G. O. G.

THE MOST REMARKABLE THING.

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OUR UNION IS STILL IN WORKING ORDER,

BOTH THE STORM AND THE CALM,

WE ARE ENJOYING A GRACIOUS REVIVAL

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## AN OFFERING OF THANKS.

BY EMILY H. MILLER.

It was Aunt Eunice who first proposed it. She sat by the parsonage window one wintry morning, with her lap full of stockings in assorted sizes, and a basket heaped with miscellaneous garments by her side. She had just dropped in, after her neighborly call on, to help the minister's wife with the needlework that the over-worked woman herself might find time to attend to the sewing society, and the needlework guild, and the children's aid, and the score or so of organizations in which she was expected to take the lead. Just now it was a thank-offering service, and her perplexity was written in little uncouth inscriptions on her forehead and about her eyes, as she read a note which had just come in.

"Here's another woman who cannot possibly serve on the committee of arrangements," she commented. "I do declare, I am completely disengaged ever since I got married! Everybody is busy with home affairs, and not willing to do a thing; and unless we can get up something very attractive, nobody will come. It does seem to me that this is the worst possible time to get money out of people, just after they have spent all they can afford, and more too. The worst of it is that it isn't a thank-offering when you do get it; most of them look upon it as an extra tax, which they pay because they cannot respectively avoid it."

Mrs. Boynton checked herself with a sudden recollection that her remarks, however just, were hardly judicious in a woman who was expected to be superior to human weakness.

"If you could manage in some way to divide it," said her listener, gently.

"Divide it?" I don't understand.

"Why the thank-offering. Get the thanks first, and the offering would come of itself; the thanks would be an offering you know."

"You blessed women," exclaimed the minister's wife, her face brightening a way which she could not have known. "I'll do that sort of thing. How fortunate that the last member of my committee has failed, and left me to do precisely as I choose! We have a meeting to offer thanks and see what will come of it."

"But you know, child, we never do all that comes of thanksgiving, any more than we see all that comes of the rain and the sunshine. We see it brightens up the flowers and the leaves, but we don't think of what is going on down among the roots and how a good deal seems to be lost may be doing there."

"I know, Aunt Eunice, and I'll try to remember. And now for my blessed type-writer—if there's any temporal gift, I ought to give thanks for, I'm sure it that."

It was at the summons of the "blessed type-writer" that so large a number of women were gathered on Sunday afternoon in the parlors of the parsonage. A little envelope bearing the motto, "O, come, let us give thanks unto the Lord!" had gone to each woman in the church and congregation, with the request that she would write upon it a paper scrap—especially for Thanksgiving—in close if without signature in the envelope, and bring it with her to the meeting. Not every woman had complied with her request, but the greatest portion had done so; and the pretty rose-bowl on the stand by the door was well-filled with the little mite offerings, before the minister's wife took it from its place and set it by the open Bible before her.

"I declare, it begins to seem real solemn," whispered Mrs. Garrett. "Mrs. Boynton's great for getting up things. Did you bring your pocketbook?" "What? No; do you suppose it's anything about money?" asked her neighbor in some alarm.

"You never can tell; I left mine at home to be safe. Do you see Mrs. Catlin over in the corner? I don't suppose she's been out before since Dorothy died. I shouldn't think even Mrs. Boynton would have dared to send her an envelope. I call it a real thunderbolt, though they say she's awful bitter and rebellious. Poor thing, I don't know as I blame her."

But when, after an inspiring hymn, a psalm of thanksgiving, and a fervent prayer from Aunt Eunice, Mrs. Boynton drew the crystal bowl nearer to her, even Mrs. Garrett fell a little thrill of awe.

"Dear friends," said the minister's wife, "this offering seems to me a very sacred and precious thing. It comes directly from our hearts to God. It is a gift to Him alone, and one which only He can measure. I feel as if this were one of the golden vials full of odors which are the prayers of the saints, an offering to be laid silently down at His feet, and I almost hesitate to repeat aloud what your hearts have said to Him. Let me go to fetch the envelope."

Then in tender, sympathetic voices she began to read the little sealed-up messages: "For an answered prayer"; "For deliverance from great anxiety"; "For an unexpected blessing"; "For a year of unbroken health"; "For strength in sore temptation"; "For comfort in sorrow"; "For closer acquaintance with my Father"; "For the love which refused my heart's desire, but gave me a better portion."

As she read on, with now and then a word to the minister, the room grew so still that you could almost hear the throb of the many listening hearts, until at last she spanned an envelope and hesitated just an instant before she read: "He hath

led me and brought me into darkness, but not into light—He hath made me desolate."

There was a quiver in her own voice as she ended, and one pale thin little woman caught her hand and looked toward the right, with a pallid face shadowing faintly through the long shrouding veil. Mrs. Boynton did not even lift her eyes, but presently she repeated softly a verse from Margaret Preston's "Litany of Pain":

"Sometimes when my pulses are throb-bing  
With currents whose feverish flow  
Seize all the strong spirit to sobbing  
With speeches yet passionate woe,  
I inwardly question and falter.

Though lips are too still to complain—  
What profit to lay on God's altar,  
Obligations of pain?"

"Can one be thankful for sorrow?" she went on. "Does our Father expect us to thank Him for the awful bereavement of our lives? I know we frame—He remembers that we are dust—He knows we cannot understand, and He only bids us trust His love and wisdom, and wait till He makes things clear to us. Perhaps it will never be in this world, and we shall go to him at the grave, but still shivering around the registers trying to gain a little store of warmth for their return journey. When a child was seen struggling toward the door, a teacher would have it open for him by the time he reached it, and hurry him in to share the friendly warmth."

Days like this show us a good deal of the real natures of little and big folks.

Around the registers, some children huddled for a first place, while others stood outside. One of the latter was a little Indian girl, who was sitting and resting. Her teacher noticed that her hands were bare and cold.

"Come nearer the fire, Anna, child," she said kindly. "We have plenty of room for you here. I am afraid you are not accustomed to such hard winters."

The girl's dark face brightened, but she did not move.

"I thank you," she said, with the precision of one who has learned her English from books; "but I have no need of more warmth. In my country there is much snow and much cold, and I am used to it."

"I'm glad I could hold her to my heart as something precious, and not with a sense of shame, and fear lest this unwelcome gift should be hurried out of the world which had no place for her. I am glad of all the years that were made happy by my dreams and ambitions."

"I am glad that I had to look forward to a life of cruel, loveless servitude for her, I am glad in her sickness she was tenderly cared for, and all that love and skill could devise was done for her, instead of being left to suffer unaided;

and that when she died her precious dust was laid lovingly away among fragrant flowers, not cast out as a polluted thing by the roadside. I am glad that I had been taught to know that this dear body was not my child, but the shrine of a deathless soul which had gone to live with its heavenly kindred, and whose blessed presence may not be seen again.

"Tell us about it, Anna—tell us about it!" cried the children, eagerly, scattering a story, and the teacher said, encouragingly, "Yes, Anna, we like to hear about foreign countries."

"Nothing."

"How far ye have to walk?"

"A mile."

"I don't wonder ye come away from that country. I sh'd think ye'd a-froze."

"Once, only once—and then—"

She stopped and blushed shyly, seeing that several children and a teacher were listening for her reply.

"Tell us about it, Anna—tell us about it!" cried the children, eagerly, scattering a story, and the teacher said, encouragingly, "Yes, Anna, we like to hear about foreign countries."

Thus pressed, she gave her little narrative simply but graphically.

"In the part of Bulgaria where we lived," she said, "we're many Turks and but few christians. We were christians and the Turks about us hated us, and were unkind to us whenever they found opportunity. They despised us, and called us 'dogs and drunks.' One day, as I went to school, I met in a lonely part of the road one of our neighbors, a young man of eighteen or twenty."

"When she finished, Mrs. Catlin went out without speaking to anyone, and the rest drew a breath of relief, as if a weight had been lifted.

"My Jesus, as Thou will,

All shall be well with me."

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Timothy Seed,  
Clover Seed,  
Lawn Grass Seed,  
Turnip Seed,  
Carrot Seed,  
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A fine assortment of  
Vegetable & Flower  
Seeds.

PRICES RIGHT.

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You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case anaemia—there is a fat-famine in your blood. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back—your doctor will tell you that.

He knows also that when the digestion is weak it is better to break up cod-liver oil out of the body than to burden your tired digestion with it. Scott's Emulsion does that.

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OUR solid Rubber Type with New Patented Holders is particularly adapted for Churches and Sabbath Schools to print Testaments, Hymn Books, etc. Numerous illustrations of type and Prices cheerfully furnished. In writing please mention MUSKEGON AND WOODSTOCK, MICHIGAN.

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All things considered, wire fence is cheaper than stone wall.

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 single page from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

## THE HOME.

## A PASTRY OF PIEPLANT.

Pieplant or rhubarb is now generally stewed, as it should be, with the skin on. The old-fashioned pieplant or earthenware (such as comes in a nest of five) assortments since as low as 35 cents a set) is altogether the best dish to stew it in because it is cooked so slowly that the juice of rhubarb has time to draw out. Only a few tablespoonfuls of water are then necessary for a quiet measure of sliced stems. Where the rhubarb pie is baked in an upper crust it is better to use raw rhubarb, but where a meringue of rhubarb is prepared the stalks must be stewed. Add the sugar to the stewed rhubarb after it is cooked, then add a few more green stalks to add flavor, or anything else to thicken it to a rhubarb pie. The simplest method is the best. Line a good tin baking plate with pastry. Use only the best tin for pie plates. Poor, cheap tin, such as has been adulterated with antimony or lead has no power of conducting heat and the under crust of the pies baked in it will be sodden despite the plates. There is no advantage in perforated pie plates. Take sufficient pieplant to fill the pie. Cut the pieplant into inch pieces. Mix about three-quarters of a cup of sugar with it and stir the mixture into a portion of cold water. Put the pieplant in a pie-dish, cover it with a lattice pattern made by breaking the stalks in two, add a stiff froth and adding three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and the juice of half a lemon. Bake the meringue in a very slow oven for twenty minutes, when it should be slightly browned. If it cooks faster it will be tough, and will fall after it is taken out of the oven.

A SPRING FERNERY.

We all know what humus is—the dark colored soil of our fields, made up largely of partially decayed vegetable matter; or, perhaps, it may be better defined as vegetable matter in a partially carbonized state, is having advanced a step toward turning into coal, far enough to give it its dark color. It is a valuable element in all soils; it helps them in their mechanical structure by making them light, and thus more readily acted on by both water and air; its dark color draws the sun's heat and makes them warmer, while the carbon it contains in the form of carbuncle decomposes and makes more easily digestible the plant food in manures and fertilizers. It is a standard objection to the use of fertilizers that they do not add to the humus of the soil as do all barn manures which are rich in vegetable matter. On the contrary, the vegetable matter not being replaced as fast as it decays, in a certain number of the soils, may grow poorer and poorer while fertilizers are alone used as plant-food. The most striking manifestation of the decrease in humus is seen in the hardening of the soil where fertilizers have been used continuously for a series of years. A few years ago I had a striking illustration of it in a field of six acres, on which I had raised onions on fertilizers only for several years. I was raising at this time from fifteen to twenty acres of onions yearly, employing boys as weeder. Well, when the little fellows got into this field they began to complain badly of sore fingers, caused, as they said, by the hard surface and the hollows weeder had. I examined into the matter, and, thinking the soil was about as hard as sun-baked clay, it is therefore good farming, where the practice is to use fertilizers as plant food in preference to barn manures, to introduce humus-making crops into the system of planting, raising these as secondary crops, to be sowed after the main crops of the season have been cleared from the land. I know no better crop than can be grown in the North for the purpose than winter rye. With the exception of onions (which leave the ground so late and have in the spring to be planted as early as to leave too short a growing interval), there is sufficient time between the gathering of the plants and the time in general to enable this hardy grain to grow a sufficient body of roots and stalks that, when turned under, will make as much humus as would a liberal application of barn manure. I have practiced the use of rye in my own farming operations for several years, with very satisfactory results. Where corn is to be planted, I find that there is sufficient time for the rye to make a sod as thick as the heaviest turf. There are other weighty arguments for growing rye as an acre crop besides its humus-making properties, such as its preventing the washing of hillsides, utilizing the nitrogen that would otherwise be lost in the soil and be lost to the atmosphere, which is a serious loss to plant-food that would be beyond the reach of many of our crops and bring such to the surface to feed its above-ground growth—all of which, when turned under, will become food to the crop which follows it. In my business of seed-raising I find also that in using it quite generally as a secondary crop, it often occupies some piece of ground which I do not find time to get at amid the great drive of much planting, and it therefore utilizes for straw and grain land which otherwise might lie fallow.—J. H. Gregory, Maribou, Mass.

that obstinate mess of dandelion green most ever grow. Marsh marigolds and spinach should not be cooked longer than fifteen minutes. After thoroughly washing the greens, sift them out of the last rinsing water, and plunge them into abundance of salted boiling water, and when this is done pour them into a colander and set the colander in cold water to cool the greens. Wash them when cold, and season, skim and heat them up with a little butter, a few spoonfuls of cream, or in any way you please. Nothing is more improved by the process, and loses their rank, coarse juices. A hard boiled egg, cooled and minced fine, is an acceptable addition to a dish of greens.

## CHICKEN CROQUETTES.

This is a Boston cooking school recipe: A four-pound fowl will give a little less than two pounds of meat when cut into pieces. Dress the fowl and chop the white meat into a kettle with seven slices of carrots, two of turnip, one small onion, a sprig of celery, one bay leaf, and three sprigs of thyme. Add three pints of boiling water, and cook until tender. Remove the fowl, strain the liquor and cool. Take off the fat and make a sauce, using two tablespoonfuls of flour, one and one-third cups of the chicken stock and one-half cupful of cream. Add a few grains of cayenne, a slight grating of nutmeg, salt to taste, and one beaten egg. This makes a thick sauce to hold the chicken together. Take the whitest meat from the bones and season it with salt and pepper so fine as to be a paste. Moisten with some of the juice and spread on a plate and chill. Shape into little rolls, roll in dry bread-crumbs, dip in an egg beaten with two tablespoonfuls of water, and then roll tightly again in the crumbs. Have some hot fat, using one-third beef suet and two-thirds lard; put five or six of these in a frying basket and lower slowly into the fat. The slightest defect in egg and crumbing will allow the fat to enter the mixture, and cause the croquette to burst open.—Ex.

## THE FARM.

## RYE AS A HUMUS-MAKER.

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MARSH MARIGOLD GREENS.

The marsh marigold, the old plant of poetry, celebrated since the days of Shakespeare, is chiefly known in this country under the misnomer of "cowslip." This plant has thick, tender leaves, that make the most delicious dish of greens. These leaves are so tender that they can be treated successfully in the same way the French cook spinach. As a rule, people in this country "cook all the judgment out of their greens," as the old cook expresses it. Three-quarters of an hour is long enough to cook the

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE K.D.C. FOR NERVOUS DYSPESIA. K.D.C. FOR NERVOUS DYSPESIA, REFUNDABLE. PRICES, 25¢, 50¢, 75¢, 100¢. K.D.C. CO. LTD., BOSTON, U.S.A. AND NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

Cream of tartar will clean white kid gloves or shoes nicely.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR DYSPESIA K.D.C. OR MONEY IS FOUND IN K.D.C. REFUNDABLE. K.D.C. CO. LTD., BOSTON, U.S.A. AND NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

Scale fish by first dipping in boiling water a moment.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCE, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPESIA K.D.C. THE MINISTRY CURE.

Cornstarch makes the best paste for scrap-books. Use either warm or cold.

INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.

IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO A STATE OF HEALTH AND VITALITY.

bed, without even a fence between, bore clean grass of the finest quality. It always has and always will, because every year I look my farm over when the daisies are in bloom, and dig here and there a root, so there are no more now than I had thirty years ago. Daisy seed never blows with the wind; a field once clear can be kept so by watching it and killing a few roots each year. Grain-growing farmers have less to fear; permanent pasture and meadow sod during some years might almost as well become milponds as to be such dairy farms as they are. Many farms hereabouts. About it, though, the downy sedge brought up makes a new daisy sod, and so it goes. You would not like to work your own land on shares, but that is what you do if you grow daisies, and your share is often much less than the half generally allowed a tenant.

Now the point I am coming to is that I believe it feasible to clear out a few acres each year, though I must own I never did  $\frac{1}{2}$  and this, or the like, is the process: Plough in August and drag at intervals until winter. Plough again in spring, and drag again before mid-July, when the last potatoes have been gathered, or may be planted. Keep the crop clean, and as soon as it is off drag again in fall and spring, sowing a seedling crop the second year. The frequent stirring starts and uses up the dormant seed, and clean ground must result if you keep on long enough. Two hood crops may be better than one. It is not the old roots that come up again to make the new daisy sod, as some think, but buried seed. Nor is there any danger that the fibrous roots left in the ground when a plant is dug will grow. Get all the main root, and that is the last of it.

S. B. Gilbert.

## PRINCIPLES OF PRUNING.

But little pruning is required, in fact, the less the better, except to top off here and there a twig, where branches interlock or croches form that would split down when loaded with fruit. Severe pruning produces red or black hearted trees that bleed, the sap killing the bark where it seeps out and runs down the tree. Never, if you can possibly avoid it, cut a large limb.

Delano Moore of Maine writes that with a short season they do not have time to heal over, and a ruined tree is usually the result, especially with half hardy varieties. Some prefer a high top, so high that our deep snows will not reach it to break the limbs. This is a mistake; a tree with limbs all over its trunk, within say two feet of the ground, is seldom broken by deep snow. Did you ever notice this? If not, take a stroll among such trees when there is a big snow. You will observe that the snow fails to get a hold of the limbs, as they seem to protect each other in a way that fully deserves the name.

Currants and gooseberries are rarely broken through under a deep drift. A long stem without branches nearly always has those ugly dead places on it. A low-topped tree fruits sooner than a high one, and the fruit is easier harvested. Windfalls that drop on a straw mulch from such trees receive little injury. In June go among the trees and cut back the new growth on the low branches, letting the top of the tree have pretty much its own way. Long, low-hanging branches are a great annoyance as they prevent the gathering of windfalls, but a wide-awake orchardist will seldom grow such trees as to carry a sharp pocketknife with which to remove off all wrong growths, wherever he encounters them.

New England Farmer.

A DOUBLE RESCUE.

TWO Young Ladies Brought Back to Health and Strength.

ONE Was Threatened With Consumption and the Other in an Advanced Stage of Asthma—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restore Health After Other Medicines Fail.

From the Truro, N. S. News.

Among the residents of Truro there are none better known or more highly esteemed than Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Turner. Mr. Turner is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and a man whose word is as good as his bond. In his family reside two young ladies, Miss Mandie Christie, an adopted daughter, and Miss Jessie Hall, a sister of Mrs. Turner. Both young ladies are known to have had trying illnesses, and were said to have been restored to health by a popular medicine, the name of which is a household word from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Judging that their story would be of popular interest, a reporter called upon them and asked for full information; they might choose to make public. Both young ladies were averse to publicity, but when it was pointed out that their experience might be helpful to some other sufferer, gave a statement for publication. Miss Hall, whose case is perhaps the most remarkable, is given precedence. She said: "I am 19 years of age and have never been very strong. On the 26th of July last I was attacked with pneumonia, brought on by a severe cold. I was confined to bed for almost eight weeks, when I was able to get up once more. During these weeks I was

## JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

It was originated in 1820 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned, public-hated Monthly Physician, to cure all ailments that are the result of irritation and inflammation such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chills, fractures, gout, headache, influenza, la grippe, mumps, neuralgia, rheumatism, scrofula, sciatica, struma, ulcers, warts, etc.

Its special province is the treatment of external inflammations. Its electric energy everlasting eradicates inflammation without irritation. It is a substitute for strong liniments and poultices. Send us at once your name and address and we will send you a copy of our book, "TREATMENT FOR DISEASES." This book is a very complete treatise in plain language, which every physician should have for ready reference.

The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle.

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activity returned, and Miss Hall is now feeling as well as ever she did in her life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Turner were present during the interview, and strongly endorsed what the young ladies said, and expressed their thanks for what Pink Pills had done for them.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a visitation condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not promptly cure and those who are suffering from such trouble will avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, which for the sake of the extra profit to himself, he may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

John Clay, Jr., writes in The Live Stock Report an account of the feeding of three Shorthorn and crossbred steers, fed near Kelso, Scotland. The article is accompanied by a very good picture of the three. The best, a black half-bred Galloway, fed on grass in summer, and on turnips, straw, and a little hay in winter, at thirty-five months old killed 2,200 lbs. of dressed beef, selling at Newcastle-on-Tyne for \$160. The roan grade Shorthorn made about 960 lbs. dressed, and sold for \$150.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

MESSAGER AND VISITOR

# Royal Baking Powder

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

**SUMMARY NEWS.**

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Govt Report  
John Boultbee, an Indian, was killed on the I. C. R. at Pictou Friday night. He was dead and did not hear the train.

In the case of Richards vs. the Bank of Montreal, before the Supreme Court at Ottawa on Thursday, judgment was reserved.

The Right Hon. Earl and Lady Spencer, who are taking a tour round the world, have reached Winnipeg on their way east.

While a woman named Mrs. Daly was crossing the I. C. R. track at Stellarton Tuesday night a train ran over her, killing her instantly.

Two French fishermen, brothers, were drowned in North Sydney harbor Wednesday morning. The day in which they were sailing capsized.

R. F. Armstrong has been appointed general passenger agent of the Maritime Provinces division for the Grand Trunk, with headquarters at Halifax.

The B. Y. P. U. Examination Blank Forms are on sale at Baptist Book Room, Halifax. Mailed at 3c, per copy, cash with order. G. A. McDowell, Secy-Treas.

Leander D. McCart, who has just completed his studies at Dalhousie, has gone to South Africa. He is bound for Durban, where he proposes to settle and practice his law profession.

The body found recently in the river near Edmundston was that of Sperry Shee, the commercial traveller. The body was quite naked. A reward of \$400 was offered for the recovery of the body.

The department of militia have resolved to put in force, on July 1st next, the law requiring militia men to serve 12 months as commanding officers after 1st July, 1896, for a term of five years. Any extension will be for three years, upon recommendation of the D. A. G.

John N. Bessonnet, of Halifax, died suddenly on Saturday. He was 62 years old. He was a quiet man in Halifax except, E. G. W. Greenwood, and was senior member of the hardware firm of Bessonnet & Brown, which gave up business thirty years ago. His daughter, Mrs. H. G. Addy, St. John, and her son, Dr. G. A. H. Addy, went to Halifax Thursday.

The directors of the St. John Street Railway Company at a meeting on Wednesday expressed themselves in favor of the building of extensions to the park and the cemetery. A preliminary survey to determine the best route and an estimate of the cost of the proposed extension will at once be made and steps taken to secure the right of way.

Chignecto Post. Last autumn Edward Sonier, of College Bridge, bought of an Indian named Noddy a fine black mare. He had then cared for during the winter and the pair became perfectly domesticated. Two weeks ago the virgin presented her owner with four young colts, all perfectly black. Mr. Sonier showed your correspondent his young brood on Saturday, and there is no speculation as to the color at present; black they are pure and simple.

A very serious accident, which terminated fatally, occurred at Windsor Junction Saturday morning, by which Conductor W. McIntyre lost his life. On going to see about some part of his train his foot became entangled in a frog and another train passing at the time his both legs were run over and severed from the body. He was taken to Hallifax, but died on the way. Deceased was a very estimable young man, and well liked by all the employees on the road. He was about 26 years of age.

The following students completed the prescribed course at Whiston & Frazer's Commercial College, Halifax, during the past three months and were awarded diplomas: Commercial Department—Edward L. Willis, Ralph S. Davis, Ralph W. Elliot, Daniel J. C. Campbell, Frank W. Seeley, Halifax; D. Rod. McLeod, New Glasgow; C. Ida Moloney, Parrboro; Hunter C. Barahill, Onslow; Harry H. Jost, Sydney. Short-hand and Typewriting Department—John J. S. Morrison, Georgina R. Turner, Beatrice O'Neill, Lucy E. Wilson, Jessie L. Ekersley, Halifax; Margaret Hemmings, Liverpool; Mabel R. Stewart, Lockaber; Dell B. Phenner, Dartmouth; Eugene Pearman, George E. Maclellan, Halifax.

## THAT... BEAUTIFUL WHITENESS

WHICH YOU SO MUCH DESIRE  
TO SEE AFTER THE  
CLOTHES HAVE BEEN  
WASHED, DRY, BUST OR  
SUSPENDED IN YOUR  
SUNLIGHT

SOAP  
Books for  
Wrestlers, Ida  
Moloney, Parrboro,  
Hunter C. Barahill,  
Onslow; Harry H. Jost,  
Sydney. Short-hand  
and Typewriting  
Department—John  
J. S. Morrison,  
Georgina R. Turner,  
Beatrice O'Neill,  
Lucy E. Wilson,  
Jessie L. Ekersley,  
Halifax; Margaret  
Hemmings, Liverpool;  
Mabel R. Stewart,  
Lockaber; Dell B.  
Phenner, Dartmouth;  
Eugene Pearman,  
George E. Maclellan,  
Halifax.

As a race we succeed in showing a good deal of dissatisfaction with the world, and gamble a great deal about it. In summer we're too hot, in winter, too cold, and during the中间 days we complain that it won't last long. The great secret for doing away with all complaint is to dress appropriately. In summer, don't dress wear a negligee until you watch your neighbor work. You'll be cooler than if you worked yourself. But in winter, that's different, indulge in all the active work you can find, but instead of burdening yourself with a number of garments, have your outer coats interlined with Fibre Chamots. It will keep out all wind, rain and frost and yet is inexpensive and so light in weight that you just feel its presence.

Man an Ungrateful Animal.

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the world, and gamble a great deal about it.

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we complain that it won't last long.

The great secret for doing away with all

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