

Messenger and Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER
VOLUME LVIII.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
VOLUME XLVII.

Vol. XI., No. 48.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1898.

—It is said that a MSS. copy of the Four Gospels in the language of Judaea, in the time of Christ, has been found in the convent on Mt. Sinai, which was built by Justinian nearly 1,400 years ago. If what experts have affirmed be true, that the present parchment was written within 50 years of the death of the last of the apostles, this find will be of special interest to Biblical scholars.

—MADAGASCAR is one of the largest islands in the world, 1000 miles in length and 600 in breadth. France has had her eye upon it for some time—she has now her hand upon it, and it will be an iron one. The Hovas have been conquered—the capital entered by the French troops—the Prime Minister, who is the husband of the Queen, banished—and a French protectorate established, though the Queen is to remain nominally in power. The Christian world will be concerned as to the attitude of the new conquerors toward the missionaries who have done such splendid service in the past.

—A CANAL of sufficient depth to float the heaviest ironclads of the Russian navy, to connect the Black Sea with the Baltic, is to be at once undertaken. It is a stupendous work: its estimated cost is 200,000,000 of roubles, its length about 1000 miles and it is expected to take five years to build. Starting at Riga, its course will be, so far as possible that of the Dvina, the Berezina and the Dnieper, terminating at Kherson. It will be lighted by electricity, and though it is intended mainly for strategic purposes, yet there is no doubt of its becoming a great highway of commerce and one of the busiest waterways in the world.

—CHINA is in a most unsettled condition. We have not heard the last of riots. Those in authority are moving very slowly to punish the instigators. The English fleet is making a demonstration to be followed by something practical if it is not heeded. Of the missionaries that have been driven from the Szechuan Province is one of our own Ansonia boys, Rev. F. J. Bradshaw. It has been asserted in some of the newspapers of the country that the hostility of the Chinese has been called forth because of the presence of the missionaries in their country. But this is not so. It is against foreigners, as such. In the interior, the missionary has often been the only foreigner. The provocation to the Chinaman in China has been that the foreigner came to overthrow all his sacredly cherished governmental, religious and domestic ideas. Great Britain and the United States might well learn a lesson from these events—the former by her enforcement of the hateful opium traffic upon the nation and the latter by her treatment of Chinamen in her own land especially beyond the Rockies. We reap what we sow. It looks, however, as if the Chinese Empire is undergoing a process of slow disintegration in which European nations will be ready to have a hand. In any event there is no doubt of the wider opening of her gates, and a more vigorous prosecution of mission work.

—THE Rev. Dr. Quint, the Moderator of the Congregational National Council, in his retiring address, the subject of which was, "The Place of Congregationalism in Christian Unity," says of the work of Congregationalists, "We find our duty and our privilege in the Christian nurture of children; in Christian education by Christian schools; in thorough training for the ministry of Christ; in providing the preaching of the Word for destitute places, and the erection of houses of worship for homeless churches; in touching the needs of cities with Christian hands; in the uplifting of races who cry for help, and in sending out heroic missionaries of the cross to all parts of this world. We have little machinery for this work. Such channels as seemed to have been spontaneously opened are ours, and they are sufficient. . . . What Congregationalism signifies to us is the absolute supremacy of the Lord Jesus Christ; the equality of all Christians in their relation to Him; the responsibility and discipline of brotherhood in government. . . . The principle of a spiritual Kingdom, free and unshackled, carried forward by spiritual forces, and dependent upon the divine power vouchsafed to a willing church in the hope and prophecy of victory. . . . And is not this what Baptists stand for to day? Has it not been our policy all along the ages? Was it not for these great truths that our fathers contended so valiantly and endured such 'contradiction of sinners'? Outward forms and ceremonies are not necessary, but an inward spiritual grace by which the soul is knit to its Lord and Saviour—this is the prime requisite for a Christian. He who has this, has all. He who has anything else has nothing worthy of the name he bears.

—There is a school question on her hands, which is likely to prove as difficult of solution for her statesmen as that of the Manitoba school question for the statesmen of the Dominion. There is at present, in the mother country, two kinds of schools, one of these is known as Board schools, which are supported by taxation, supplemented by Government grants open to all citizens alike. The other is called voluntary schools, established by private parties, many of which are under the direction and control of different denominations. These schools have been receiving aid from the state, on condition of submitting to inspection and reaching a certain standard of efficiency. The Board schools have become increasingly popular with the masses—while the voluntary schools are losing their grip of the people. Those who are interested in the latter plead for more help, either from the Government or from the parishes in which they are located—and they base their plea upon the fact, real or supposed, that there is a strong preference in most communities for some kind of definite religious instruction, which the Board schools do not supply. An attempt is made to unite Roman Catholics and Episcopalian, in some system by which the dual system of common school education at present in existence, shall be maintained. The Nonconformists, as a rule, stand squarely for the Board schools. The Methodists, a very large and influential body in England, are likely to give their support to the contention of Nonconformists.

—THE last Convocation of the Chicago University was of more than usual interest for several reasons. There was first of all the convocation address by Prof. A. B. Bruce, of Glasgow—who does not believe that as far as the future of Christianity is concerned, that it will have neither philosophy nor theology, but that better use will be made of both than is made of them now. To his mind there are three things which are very significant—The increasing scientific interest in man, who is the end of the evolutionary process. Therefore he must be the key to its meaning. Thus the emphasis which science puts on man as the end of creation corresponds to that which evolution puts upon him. Then there is the increasing interest which is taken in the Bible—promoted by the efforts of the so called higher criticism, and thirdly, new views of the historic Christ have been obtained, the knowledge of which will give one a better understanding of His person and work than was possible while He was on earth or than in any previous century. \$250,000 have been received from Mrs. M. E. Reynolds, to be expended so as to be a memorial to her husband. President Harper made also a significant declaration, "that no utterance of any professor has been condemned, nor has any objection ever been made by the authorities of the University to the teachings of any of its departments." This declaration was made probably because of the dismissal of a professor and the newspaper comments thereon.

German Missions in the North West.

Less than three years ago a Colony of Russian-Germans settled in the district south of Edmonton. In that Colony there was a little Baptist church. This church thus transplanted from the hot-beds of persecution in Russia has grown wonderfully. Three months ago it had a membership of 202. In the report from the Missionary, Rev. F. Mueller, he states that during the quarter another church has been organized in the district at Leduc, about 20 miles from Oskanwan, where the original church is located. The new church begins with a membership of 147, of these 147 are from the parent church, 4 united by baptism and two by letter. The original organization has yet 61 members.

This whole district is dotted over with Russian-German Colonies, and we have only one missionary amongst them. The progress made here illustrates the possibilities in the German branch of our mission work. We have about 40,000 German speaking people in Manitoba and the Northwest. At present we have eight churches with four missionaries amongst them, and we are the only Evangelical denomination I know of doing any regular mission work amongst the Germans here. "The harvest truly is great and the laborers few." "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that he may send laborers." And when ye pray remember our Board is \$2,500,00 in debt now, and we are in danger of losing some of the laborers we have, for lack of funds to support them.

H. G. MELLICK.

For Bileoness—Minard's Family Pills.

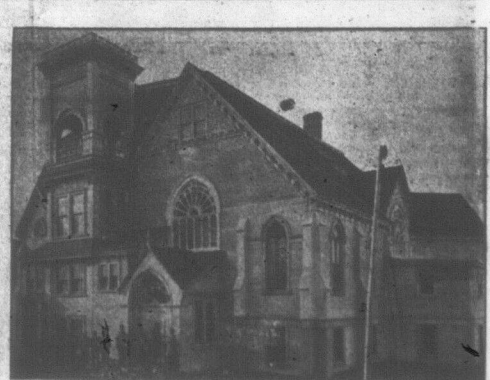
Studies on the Holy Spirit.

NO. V.

"Filled with the Spirit."
We now reach a point in our study where we may be convinced beyond controversy that the extra manifestation of the Spirit was given to be the heritage of Christians in all centuries. When the Holy Ghost came upon the Disciples at Pentecost they spoke with tongues and prophesied. When the Ephesian Twelve received the gift of the Spirit they also exhibited the possession of miraculous powers. But John the Baptist was "filled with the Holy Ghost from his Mother's womb," yet we find no record of miracle performed by him. When men were required to fill the office of Deacons, whose first work was to promote the brotherhood and fellowship of the church by "serving tables," the qualification demanded was, that they should be "men full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom." Concerning Barnabas whom we have no record that he wrought miracles, it is written, "he was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost, and of faith." When Peter and John were first called to bear witness for Christ in presence of the Rulers, "Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost, said unto them, etc." And a short time later, when the Apostles had reported the persecution to their brethren, they all united in prayer, not that their enemies might be put to confusion—not that a miracle might be wrought—but simply for increased faithfulness in discharge of duty. The answer was manifest at once, "The place was shaken where they were assembled; and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they spake the word of God with boldness." When Jesus first clearly proclaimed that the Comforter should come as a substitute for His own presence He describes the classes who shall know Him, and those who shall not know Him. The distinction between them lies, not in Apostleship or Ministry, or gifts or powers, but in being "of the world" and not of the world. "Whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth Him not neither knoweth Him: but ye know Him; for He dwelleth in you and shall be in you." (John 14:16-23). He promises that the Paraclete shall dwell in all that are "not of this world," and in the same manner. And, that there may be no misunderstanding as to extent of time, He adds: "That He may abide with you forever." In after years when Paul came to write that marvellous "epistle to the Ephesians" the Spirit through him lays a command upon those Gentile converts: "Be not drunken with wine wherein is excess, but be filled with the Spirit." And then, as though seeing the vast host of believers in succeeding ages who would be able to receive that injunction for themselves, he shows that the natural result of such a filling is not necessarily miraculous. It would be just what any ordinary band of believers might participate in—"speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord." "That you may be filled with all the fullness of God" is a petition uttered by Paul in another place. But even as he utters it the shrinking of natural diffidence is felt. How can we poor creatures be "filled with all the fullness of God?" Glancing down first at his wonderful petition, and then up at his Almighty King, he answers,—"Now unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us; unto Him be glory in the Church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end, Amen." This power which Paul here adores is not some abstract and unmovable power of Deity, but "the power that worketh in us." What power? The Holy Spirit—"Mighty by His Spirit in the inner man." LEE.

Literary Notes.

The editor of the *Review of Reviews* finds several incidents in this fall's political situation on which to comment with effect in "Progress of the World" for October; the part played by the liquor question in the New York campaign is very clearly described. The present difficulties of the U. S. Treasury and the bearings thereof on national politics are discussed. The opening of the Atlanta Exposition and the recent patriotic gatherings at Louisville and Chicago, the building of American battleships and Lord Walsley's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, are among the topics included in the month's survey. The Madagascar campaign, the massacre of missionaries in China, the Armenian question and progress in South Africa under Cecil Rhodes (whose portrait serves as the frontispiece of this number of the *Review*) are matters of international interest which also pass under editorial review.



BAPTIST CHURCH, FAIRVILLE, N. B.

Fairville's new Baptist church was dedicated on Sunday, the 18th inst. In the morning Rev. J. W. Manning preached a very appropriate sermon. Miss Beatty, of Carleton, was the acceptable singer in the morning. At 3 p. m., a large congregation of about 600 people assembled to the dedicatory services. Revs. J. H. Hughes, Carey, Gates, Manning, Schurman, Hartly, Daley, were on the platform with the pastor, and participated at the services. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. G. M. W. Carey, and Rev. G. O. Gates preached the sermon which was listened to with close attention. The choir of the church with some outside help rendered valuable assistance in each service. The singing of Mr. Mayes, of Carleton, and Miss Pigeon, of North End, was an inspiration. The collection for the day amounted to about \$200. The sermon in the evening was by the pastor, Mr. Hood, from the city, sang two excellent solos. The new church edifice is one of the most commodious structures of its kind in the province, as will be seen from the above illustration. It is a modern building in every respect. The design is by H. H. Mott, St. John. There is a well equipped Sunday School room. The lower floor is the Sunday School department where there are a number of class rooms, kitchen, toilet room and library. On the floor above is the auditorium which has a seating capacity of 800. Adjoining this, and separated from it by rolling doors, is an audience room, which can seat 200; when these are opened, making the two rooms one, an audience of 800 can be comfortably seated. At one end of the pulpit platform is the baptistry, and the drawing room is directly behind. The church is lighted throughout with electricity. The ceilings are painted a pretty sky blue color, and the walls are tinted in light terra cotta. The large windows were made by Mr. A. A. Maynes, and are filled with stained glass. The church is heated with hot air furnaces placed by John H. Selfridge. The Fairville Baptist are to be congratulated for their courage and faith.

Los Angeles Baptist Association.

Six years ago this month, it was my privilege to attend the sessions of this association in San Diego. Then it was composed of delegates from Baptist churches in all of Southern California. Now there is a State convention covering that territory and four associations. The associations met in Pomona last week, and three full days were occupied. Twenty churches sent letters and delegates, of these nine are located in the city of Los Angeles. Twenty-three Sunday schools were reported with an enrollment of 2,215 scholars, and 272 teachers and officers. Fifty-nine members of Sunday schools had been baptized during the year, and the schools had contributed \$416.46, to benevolent objects, half of this amount was sent to the F. M. field. Every church reported a young people's society, and every letter breathed some word of hope.

The association honored your reporter by making him clerk, and calling him to the platform of the Foreign mission meeting, to speak after the venerable Dr. Reed, pastor of the First Baptist church, Los Angeles. Dr. Frost, Baptist giant of the United States, gave us a Bible reading on Rom. 6, that seemed to plough a canyon right through Romans, and show us the impossibility of doubting the utter inability of sinners, and the eternal love of God. Dr. Frost still weighs in flesh over 300 lbs, and in spiritual and mental power two tons or more. He rides the biggest bicycle in the world, and is a veritable nursing father to all young ministers, who are so fortunate as to come within the reach of his mighty heart.

The Home missal work in the bounds of the Association is being pushed with great vigor and success, without neglecting promising points, such as Ontario, outside, the secretary has been putting in some peculiarly fine work in Los Angeles city. Within six years four strong churches have grown from mission interests, two other missions established, and valuable building sites in growing sections of the city, have been secured. The secretary stated in his report, nineteen years ago Los Angeles was a city of 10,000 population, that today it has a population of 100,000, and that at the rate of increase of the past year, in ten years there will be a population of 250,000. The secretary intends to plant churches to keep pace with the increase. A deep spirit of consecration to Christ pervaded all the sessions of the association. Not one jarring note was struck. At our services after nine o'clock at night over 100 persons rose and told briefly why they loved the Lord. The meetings closed at 6 p. m. on Thursday, after half an hour of the most delightful spiritual exercises it was ever my privilege to witness, and participate in.

M. B. SNAW.

Ontario, Oct. 7.

The State of the benediction.

There is one report annually presented at Convention which never receives the discussion it deserves. This may be true of other reports; but it seems to be always the fate of the report on the State of the Denomination. As a session is to be held on Wednesday of convention week next year, we may hope this subject will receive more consideration. For years Dr. Crump prepared the report and gave many facts and suggestions of value. Other brethren have submitted able papers on the subject. If the matter could be considered at length great profit might arise. The several Boards give us the state of the work committed to their care. But the result is that we see our work only in fragments. For an hour or so we discuss foreign missions. Then we turn to Education and are soon transferred to the Home mission fields. An excursion of half an hour or so is made to the Northwest or to Grande Ligne. Some reports are made on other subjects and we go home for another year's toil. We thus get no connected view of our work in its depth and extent; in its spiritual meaning, its power, its growth, its need of the divine help.

Perhaps nothing is better for us at our Convention. Perhaps it would be well to have the associations devote their attention to the state of religion in their territories. It might be profitable for the District meetings, in addition to the consideration they already give the work in their churches, to take up for study the Convention's report, and the issues involved. And even individual churches might derive profit from a prayerful study of the facts and suggestions given by the committee. It might be a fruitful topic for a prayer meeting, and doubtless this would lead many members to ask a out their own religious state. If so there would be reached a beginning of growth and power. In any event, we think the state of religion or of the denomination should receive more thorough study than has yet been bestowed upon it.

But what is implied by the subject? It is the "State of the Denomination." But in reference to what? Does it imply that the Bible gives a description of what the churches should be and in such clear form that we can compare our state therewith? If so in what respect is that description of the church set forth? What should the state of our people be in knowledge of God, in devotion to Him; in spirituality of mind, in character, in holiness of life? What are the elements of this religious life? And how far do our churches possess this life? And then what activity is required of the New Testament church to impart this life? How far do we come up to this standard of active effort? It may not be useless to ask these questions, even if answers be not forthcoming at once. It may be well to ask whether we need to give more earnest heed to the life we have or to the means for spreading that life, or to both. For churches as well as for individuals, it may be profitable to have self-examination. Are we going in the right direction far too slow? Or are we going aside from our straight path of duty and opportunity?

For Spasmodic Coughs—Minard's Honey Balsam.

W. B. M. U.

NOTO FOR THE YEAR
We are laborers together with God.

Contributors to this column will please address Mrs. J. W. Manning, St. John, N. B. PRAYERS FOR THE YEAR 1899.
That the power of the Holy Spirit may accompany the Message of our President to the W. B. M. U. this year.
For our sick ones on the Home and Foreign Field.—John 11: 5, Mark 8: 36.

"There are over one hundred and forty million women and girls in India. The statement will seem incredible, but actually over twenty-two million of these women are widows. Many of these widows are children of tender age, and yet, if the rules of Hinduism are strictly enforced, their widowhood is perpetual. They are subjected to many hardships, and must go through life believing that they are the victims of misfortune, that their unhappy lot can never be alleviated in the present world, while any thought of a better world to come, if ever presented to their minds at all, can only appear in dim and fading outline. The mere statement of these facts will suffice to impress upon you the vastness of the mighty work which Christian women have undertaken in India. I could, no doubt, if time permitted, produce quite as strong a case in behalf of the women of China and other non-Christian regions. The hope of the womanhood of the world is bound up in the progress of Christianity, and to the Christian women of England and America, more than to all other living persons, is committed the sacred trust of making Christianity accomplish its full divine purpose in reaching, enlightening, elevating and emancipating the hundreds of millions of women and girls who are today sinking in deep mental and spiritual darkness." My sisters are we each doing all we can by prayer and gift and loving service to bring the Light of the world to these benighted ones?

"The love of Christ constraineth" finds beautiful expression in the following incident: "A young girl, a member of one of our churches, desirous of serving the Master in the foreign field, but whose way has not been opened for mission work, had a little money left her lately, which will yield her about ten pounds a year. She has devoted the entire sum to support two native agents in connection with Zenana work in India."

Her minister writes: "It is a piece of noble self-sacrifice; the girl's family are only in poor circumstances, all of them having to go out to work; but, as she says, 'I got on quite well without this, and can still do so, and I would like to use it as long as I can in Christ's work in this way.'—Zenana Mission Quarterly."

Bishop Books on Zenana Work.

"Last Saturday afternoon I went to a prize festival of one of the schools in charge of the Zenana Mission. A generous lady had kindly offered the use of the courtyard of her house, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. He and a number of his friends came and looked on with the greatest interest. Even some of the ladies of his household were watching what went on from an upper gallery. Some hundred and fifty children were there, with that strange, pensile, half-dread look in their eyes which makes the faces of Hindoo children so pathetic. Many of them were gorgeous in bright colors and trinkets. Most of them had fine rings in their ears, they all had rings in their noses, and the finest of them also had rings on their toes. Their little brown ankles tinkled with their anklets as they trotted up barefooted to get their dolls, and they answered Bible questions as I wish the children of our school would answer them. They sang strange sweet Bengalee words to tunes which all our children know, and after I had given them their prizes I made a little speech, which was translated to them, and I hope they understood, for I wanted them to know how much their American friends cared for these little friends of theirs."

"My whole visit to this Zenana work and acquaintance with the workers has deepened the faith in it which I have always rather blindly felt. I know it now and I know it is good."

Notes.

Will all Aid Societies in Nova Scotia, who observed Cranford Day please send me word and say how you observe it? AMY E. JOHNSTON, Prov. Sec'y. Dartmouth, N. S.

The expenditure of England for drink is estimated at \$900,000,000 a year. The consumption is undoubtedly enormous, but not really so enormous as this, for a good deal of the liquor which appears in official statistics is afterward exported.

100



the Grip

No Ambition

Parilla Gave Perfect

Health

It is from a well-known

Georg, N. B.

Mass.

glad to say that Flood's

Parilla have done me a

great service and after

getting over the

grip, I am now

stronger and

Parilla proved to be

the best medicine

for the grip, and

is purely vegetable, and

is sold by all druggists.

Parilla Cures

grip and foot lock.

Parilla is in my house

and I am glad to say

that I am now

stronger and

Parilla proved to be

the best medicine

for the grip, and

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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 this paper.

THE HOME.

An Epitaph for a Husbandman.

He who would start and rise

Before the crowing cocks—

No more he lifts his eyes.

Whoever knocks.

He who bears the stars.

Would call the cattle home—

They wait about the barn

For him to come.

Him, at whose hearty call

The farmstead wakes again,

The homes in their stalls

Expect in vain.

Busy, and blithe, and bold,

He labored for the morrow;

The plow his hands would hold

Rusts in the furrow.

His fields he had to leave,

His orchards cool and dim;

The clouds he used to cleave

Now cover him.

But the green, growing things

Lean kindly to his sleep;

White roots and wandering strings—

Closer they creep.

Because he loved them long

And with them bore his part,

Tenderly now they throng

About his heart.

—CHARLES C. D. ROBERTS, in Cosmo-

politan.

DEVISED LIBERAL THINGS.

The Scriptures pronounce a blessing

on the man who "devises liberal

things." But in our time, benevolence

is so thoroughly organized, and there

are so many conventional claims upon

one's purse, that one must have large

resources, or a remarkable power of

disappointing the expectations of

others, to reserve for himself any op-

portunity of "devising" a liberal thing.

The benevolent societies and their

collectors do all your "devising" for

you, and all you have to do is to hand

over the money. But a considerable part

of the joy of giving comes in making

your own plans as to how you may

make the best use of your money, and

frequently you will find that you can

use it to the best advantage in ways

that no society could discover. You

are acquainted with a widow who is

trying to bring up her children on her

own labor. She does not ask for

charity, but you know how greatly an

occasional ten-dollar bill would bright-

en her path. You know a promising

boy who is struggling to get an edu-

cation, perhaps working beyond the

limits of his strength, and you know

how much a little help would encour-

age him and perhaps lift his life to a

higher level. And all around us there

are people who are not criminals or

defective, but who have found the

struggle hard against them, and a

few dollars delicately bestowed, out of

pure friendship, would be a godsend to

them. Yet it is well to remember

that there is a blessing not only upon

doing liberal things, but upon "devis-

ing" them.—Watchman.

OAK DINING-TABLES.

A polished oak dining-table must be

covered first with a double-fold spread

of white cotton flannel, over which the

regular table-cloth should be placed

for breakfast and dinner. When not

in use between meals the linen table-

cloth should be removed and a piece of

rich tapestry or a fancy table-cloth of

wool, or silk and wool, should be spread

over the under cover of cotton flannel.

It will not be often necessary to use

mats, as this under-cover will not only

prevent the noise made by dishes on a

table merely covered with a linen

table-cloth, but it will guard against

them conversely. When they are built against the walls the ends may be of wood or bevelled plate glass like the front. In the latter case build a slanting frame to hold dishes on which the shelves are to be supported and the framework for the front of the closet be as light as strength will allow, not more than four inches wide. The closet should extend to the ceiling, where it may be finished off with a three-inch moulding of any fanciful kind, that will form a suitable cap. Ornamental mouldings of machine carvings may be procured at the cost of 12 or 14 cents a foot, which look like hand carvings and give quite a distinctive air to a cupboard. Some of the prettiest china closets are finished at the sides and in the door with a large diamond network of flat strips of wood, not more than one half an inch wide and an eighth of an inch thick. Behind this network panels of clear glass are set so that the gay-colored china shows on the sides as well as in front. The door has a two and a half inch stile and a ten or twelve inch panel at the bottom, and the point is ten inches at the top. The remainder of the door is occupied by the network of diamonds behind which glass is set. The same door may be used in corner closets, which should also be extended to the ceiling to prevent any space where dust may collect. The proper size for the diamond in these closets is about ten inches in length and four in width.

PICKLES IN VARIETY.

No dinner course is complete without its pickles, salads and clams, and young housekeepers are often at a loss to procure a pleasing variety. In making pickles always use the best olive vinegar, and sell in a porcelain or granite kettle.

Cucumber pickles that have been in brine are best freshened by pouring hot water over them, then let them stand on the back of the stove an hour or so, pour off the water and add cold water until the pickles are fresh enough to enough vinegar to cover the pickles, add a bag of spices, a few bits of horseradish and sugar in the proportion of three tablespoonsful to every pint of vinegar, and sell in a porcelain or granite kettle.

Pickled Eggs—Boil one dozen eggs 12 minutes, then put them directly into cold water and shell them; boil several red, white and put in jar with the eggs, add a little vinegar and pepper and all kinds of spices, and pour over the eggs. Keep them tightly covered.

Celery Pickles—Put together two quarts chopped white cabbage, two quarts chopped celery, three quarts vinegar, half ounce each of small white ginger root and turmeric, one-fourth pound white mustard seed, two tablespoonsful salt and five of sugar; cook slowly for several hours, until the cabbage and celery are tender.

Pickled Melon—Take one large cabbage, 50 small cucumbers, five small string beans, eight small carrots, one dozen stalks celery, five red peppers, three green peppers, and two heads of cauliflower; chop fine, soak over night in salt and water, wash well, and drain thoroughly, and pour over them hot vinegar spiced with mace, cinnamon and allspice. Turn off vinegar and seal until safe to leave like common pickles, or seal in can whole.

Putnam Melon Pickles—Select melon, one quite ripe, open up one end of the pulp, peel and slice; put the fruit in a stone jar and cover with vinegar. Let it stand over night, then strain off the vinegar, and for five pounds of fruit, take a quart of vinegar and 2½ pounds sugar; scald vinegar and sugar together and pour over the fruit. Seal the syrup and pour over the fruit each day for five successive days. On the sixth, add one ounce stick cinnamon, one ounce whole cloves, and one of allspice; scald fruit, vinegar and sugar together and seal up in jars. It is better after standing a month or more.

Pickled Raisins—Leave two pounds raisins on stem, add one pint vinegar and half pound sugar; simmer over a slow fire for half an hour.—House-keeper.

Roasted Ice Cream.—For this dish, which always surprises the uninitiated, a thick round sponge cake is required. Cut out all the corners and place it in a very round mould of vanilla ice cream, covering it thickly with a meringue of white egg and powdered sugar. Heat a salamander, or, wanting this, a small shovel, red hot, hold it over the meringue until it is a bright brown, removing it once before the ice cream has had time to melt.

Russian Salad.—One teaspoonful each of cold boiled young beets, carrots, cauliflower, green peas, string beans, one teaspoonful of minced parsley, one of onion sauce, obtained by grating the onion a coarse grater. Six boiled potatoes are to be cut in dice, and all can be mixed together with a cupful of mayonnaise dressing, or arranged in a round dish, according to color—red, white, green, yellow. A pale-green lettuce heart can be used as centre, and for this a plain French dressing is sometimes used. The best form is that with mayonnaise, piling the salad in an oval dish and garnishing with sliced olives and delicate lettuce leaves.—Helen Campbell.

Cherokee Vermifuge kills worms every time.

THE FARM.

PLOUGHING UNDER CLOVER.

S. A. Shaw, West Anson, Me., writes in substance as follows, and we are glad to publish it. The crop contains certain amount of nutritive value, which may be used for feeding animals or plants. When used for feeding one it cannot be used to feed the other. When fed directly to plants there is no waste and no expense of handling. When fed to animals there is great expense in handling and waste and much capital is required to put up buildings to store the food in and house the animals. The plain fact of the case is that feeding animals is a wasteful, expensive, laborious practice.

Well, friend Shaw, I suppose the orthodox way would be to give you a good scolding and try to whip you into line again. But I do not do that. I have not been orthodox myself in the past. There is really a good deal of truth in the idea you have brought out, rather strongly, so as to awaken discussion, I understand. We were once where we had not been before, and we systematically went to work to raise crops to sell directly, and gave up all animal keeping, except our horses and one cow. We made our money this way, and with the least possible worry. Now we have the means and have fixed up to keep more animals, but I am not at all certain we will ever do as well, and I know we will not do as well as we did. But this is a point we must settle for himself, considering his "environment." This, however, you must remember, friends, that you can feed crops to animals, if you have cement floors and manage rightly otherwise, and consistently save three-fourths of the plant food there was in the crop and return it to the land in the manure. Whether this will pay for the labor and investment in buildings, etc., depends much on the kind of soil, the kind of crops, the kind of stock you are getting poorer and their land is, too. I know it is possible under some circumstances to keep no stock and make money and keep the land in good shape. We have done this, but we were careful what we sold off the farm. There may be a reaction in time, probably will be, but in the past for us there has been more money in selling crop direct than in feeding animals. This should be a lesson now to sell our hay at auction and not keep a cow, hay is so high, but I don't like to do it.—T. B. Terry in Practical Farmer.

CLEAN MILK FOR SALE.

There is little doubt that Governor Morton is as close a business man as politician, and in the wake of the milked milk vendors, he is putting the milk from his herd into the market as pure, clean milk. The markets are first kept scrupulously clean, and land plaster and deodorizers—used liberally; the cows are sponged before milking, and the milk is kept in clean, sealed bottles, and into the milk; all milk utensils are steam scalded and dried; the milk as fast as it comes into the dairy house is aerated with cooled hot air, made so hot that no germ can live in it, and after which it is put into sealed bottles and delivered to the trade and customers. The doctors are saying—some of them—that in the sterilizing of milk the good germs are killed along with the bad ones, and that perfect digestion cannot take place without the former, and so the doctors are not hardly agreeing about "the unchallenged merits" of sterilized milk. There is no doubt that the milk of a healthy cow is perfect, so far as the perfect digestion concerned, for these bad germs are all introduced into the milk after it is in the pail, and it is possible to so order the appointments of a stable and the care of the milk, that it is practically free of them, and in the case of precautions Governor Morton is getting his twelve cents a quart for pure, clean milk. This idea of the Governor's needs to be made catching, and when the doctors of dairymen and themselves right at the plan of having pure, clean milk to sell, even if it is going to the cheese factory. One of the demands of the times is a clean dairyman, and all about the premises clean, and the best of dairymen and themselves right at the plan of having pure, clean milk to sell, even if it is going to the cheese factory. One of the demands of the times is a clean dairyman, and all about the premises clean, and the best of dairymen and themselves right at the plan of having pure, clean milk to sell, even if it is going to the cheese factory.

LEISURE IN BREEDING.

Perhaps Mr. T. B. Terry and other writers of his school do not so understand it, but here are vast areas where clover does not succeed. The drainage or something may help the matter, but times are far in the future, if anywhere; possibly they won't work when they get there, they are pure theory as yet. In such case, it seems better to let our head, often stony, land lie in grass ten, twenty or more years, fertility slowly gathering beneath the soil, with occasional or frequent ploughing displace and keep from forming; so that re-seeding, composting, dragging and rolling are better than ploughing a sod which does not as yet put out very well. But some of our fellows are so possessed with a mania for "doing

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something"; they tear up great fields of young sod because "it didn't seed" or has "run out," when the fact is it has not had time to run in. They sow oats, etc., which they must know will not really pay, if they know anything. "Oh, well, I want to seed it." But every time it is ploughed and cropped it becomes thinner and poorer. "Can't do anything else with it; got to seed it." If such men could have a brake so put on their consciences that they could plough more than an acre in one place until the weeds already infested on the earth could heal, they and the earth would be the better for it one day.

Even on land in fair condition a good sod is not formed in a day, and I am about to believe that, aside from well-matured ground, it is better to let the first crop fall uncut. It looks shiftless, of course. No "hire farmer" (on paper) would be guilty of it; he would order up potash, nitrogen or what not. But the real granger is often compelled to do as he can, not as he might like to, and I am sure, or nearly sure, the second year's growth will make more hay than the first and second year's crop together, if cut separately, which, at least, saves one mowing. The dead grass protects the roots through the winter; a lot of fresh seed falls; the whole mass, weeds and all, adds fertility to the soil—a top dressing applied in just the right way.

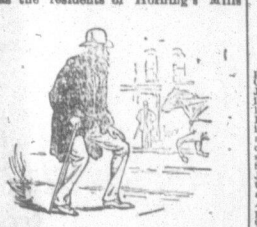
THE PEOPLE MARVELLED.

At the Rescue of Mr. Metcalfe of Horning Mills.

Readily Cured with Bell's and an Intense Sufferer for Years—For Two Years Was Not Able to Do Any Work—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Him to Health.

From the Shelburne Economist.

The completion of the local telephone service between Shelburne and Horning's Mills by Messrs. John Metcalfe and W. H. Marshall, referred to in these columns recently, was the means of bringing to the notice of a reporter of the Economist the fact of the remarkable restoration to health of some time ago of Mr. Metcalfe, the chief promoter of the line. For about two years Mr. Metcalfe was a terrible sufferer from sciatica, and unable to work. While not altogether bedridden, he was so badly crippled that his best form, as he occasionally hobbled about the streets of Horning's Mills, excited universal sympathy. The trouble was in one of his hips and he could not stand or walk in the least comfortable manner, as the residents of Horning's Mills



"Walked in a Stopped Position."

can vouch, was a stooped over position, with one hand on his knee. Mr. Metcalfe says:—"For about two years I was not able to do any work. Local physicians failed to do me any good, and I went to Toronto for treatment, with equally unsatisfactory results. I also tried electric appliances without avail. I returned home from Toronto discouraged, and said that I would take no more medicine, that it seemed as if I had to die anyway. My system was very much run down and the pains at times were excruciating. I adhered for several months to my determination to take no more medicine, but finally consented to a trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strongly recommended by a friend. Before I had taken them very long I felt a great deal better, my appetite returned, and the pains diminished. After using the pills for some time longer I was able to stand and walk erect and resume my work. In the full enjoyment of health and strength. People who know me marvelled at the change, and on my personal recommendation many have used Pink Pills. This is the first time, however, that I have given the facts for publication."

On being asked if the sciatica had ever returned, Mr. Metcalfe stated that once or twice, as the result of unusual exposure, he had experienced slight attacks, but he always kept some of the pills at hand for use on such occasions, and they never failed to fix him up all right. Mr. Metcalfe, who is 32 years of age, is in the flour and provision business, and, as proof of his ability to do good day's work as he does, deal better, my appetite returned, and the pains diminished. After using the pills for some time longer I was able to stand and walk erect and resume my work. In the full enjoyment of health and strength. People who know me marvelled at the change, and on my personal recommendation many have used Pink Pills. This is the first time, however, that I have given the facts for publication."

The public are cautioned against imitations and substitutes, said to be "just as good." These are only offered by some unscrupulous dealers because the real thing is so popular. The imitation. There is no other remedy that can successfully take the place of "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If you cannot obtain them from your dealer, they will be sent post-paid on receipt of 50 cents a box, or \$2.00 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams

