

Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,
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VOLUME XLV.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1893.

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—Our report of the Institute given last week was not complete. And even now space allows only mention of the other papers presented. They were written by Rev. J. E. Goucher, on "Ministerial Work," Rev. Dr. deBlais, on "The religious value of the world's exposition," Rev. D. G. MacDonald, on "The conversion and soul culture of children," and Rev. Dr. Hopper, upon "The world, politically, intellectually and religiously considered from 1492 to 1892." The last paper is to be printed in our columns. All the productions were timely, instructive, and helpful.

—The strongly evangelistic tone of the Sunday evening meeting, under the direction of the Young People's Union, was a noteworthy and gratifying feature of the Convention at St. Martins. There can be no doubt, we think, that the Young People's Union has been the means of bringing spiritual blessings in this connection to the Convention. Another good thing is that more young people are led to attend the Convention, with the result of enlarging their acquaintance with and their interest in our denominational work.

—The resolution, passed by Convention on motion of Hon. Dr. Parker, asking pastors and delegates to place before their churches the needs of our Boards and the increasing demands of our benevolent work, is of importance and will, we trust, be responded to by those concerned. On last Lord's day Rev. J. J. Baker, of Leinster street, gave his people a clear and strong statement of these matters, and his sermon was well received by his congregation. The people will be greatly profited by learning from their pastor what is being done by the body and what their special needs are.

—The seminary authorities and the Baptist people of St. Martins are to be congratulated upon the very efficient and hospitable manner in which they took care of the Convention. Quite a large number of delegates were freely and most pleasantly entertained by the friends in the village; and those who were at the seminary and the boarding houses were made very comfortable. Perhaps a few were disappointed that free entertainment was not furnished them. This in the case of some who were not well able to pay was regrettable, but no doubt the utmost that could be done under the circumstances was done for the comfort of all. There was little or no grumbling, so far as we heard. Everyone seemed to be fairly comfortable and contented. Everyone praised the beauty of St. Martins, the seminary and the delightful weather. The only break in the serenity of the weather occurred on Monday when the elements made a demonstration and a storm arose which proved to be one of the most violent the country has seen for years. So loudly did the wind and rain beat upon the windows of the hall in which the Convention sat that at times during the evening it was with difficulty that speakers could be heard. But "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and if the storm did not bring a wind-fall to the seminary, it probably had the effect of making a wind-fall that came a little larger than it would otherwise have been. Owing to the storm many whose stopping-places were outside availed themselves of the opportunity of taking tea in the seminary. The spacious dining hall being so well filled, it seemed to be an opportune time for a demonstration of good feeling. When the discussion of the edibles and drinkables had fairly begun, a motion was passed appointing Mr. J. Parsons, of Halifax, chairman of the meeting. A St. John pastor then arose and expatiated eloquently and at length upon the great and varied excellences of a work in the interests of culinary art recently issued by some good ladies with a two-fold good object in view. This subject having received due consideration, votes of thanks were passed to Dr. and Mrs. deBlais, and also to the matron of the seminary, Mrs. Baxter, for the excellent provision made for the comfort of their guests. These motions were put and passed with great heartiness and amid many humorous remarks to which the chairman contributed generously from his unassuming store of witticisms. Rev. J. A. Gordon then arose and proposed a somewhat more serious matter. Something was needed in the way of paint, &c., to give the rooms in the boys' end of the building a more attractive appearance, and to place them on an equality with the rooms in the other end. For this Mr. Gordon wanted seventy dollars, and of course he got it. By ones and twos the dollars were quickly pledged, until in a few minutes the amount named had been reached. Most of the money, we believe, was immediately placed in the hands of Principal deBlais.

THE CONVENTION AT ST. MARTINS.

(Continued.)
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

It was resolved that the Foreign Mission report should be considered clause by clause. The serious financial problem with which the Board is confronted from want of funds to carry on its work, principally occupied the attention of the Convention in this connection. On the clause recommending that the Board have the privilege of appealing directly to the churches in the interest of its work, prolonged discussion arose.

Rev. Dr. Sawyer pointed out that this meant the abandonment of the Convention plan so far as the F. M. Board was concerned. The Board desired to have a free hand in a wide field.

Rev. C. H. Martell said that the Board must have this or else it must retrench. For years they had been trying to carry on a \$16,000 mission on a \$15,000 income.

Rev. E. J. Grant thought it was quite possible the time had come to do away with the Convention plan and let all the interests appeal to the churches individually.

Rev. A. Coburn said this Convention plan had originated with the F. M. Board. A year ago the plan was under reconsideration, and with some modifications, it was adopted by the Convention last year. The matter should be well considered before any change was made. His own view was that it is best to hold on to the present plan. He did not, however, regard the scheme as interfering with the free action of churches and individuals to the extent that some brethren appeared to think. The ground which he had taken was—it is best to support all interest according to the plan, but if anyone's heart is not large enough to take in all, let him support that in which he feels especially interested.

Rev. S. Langille thought it was not best to break up the present plan, but to seek to unify our system of work, and if possible spend less in the expenses of special agents.

Rev. D. H. McQuarrie thought that the effort should be to strengthen all the denominational interests and carry them forward together.

Rev. E. J. Grant held that the people did not generally grasp the contents of the Convention scheme, and the effect of it is to hamper ministers in their endeavors to develop the benevolence of their churches.

Rev. W. H. Warren said that what he understood to be essential in the Convention scheme, was that each church should raise a dollar per member. They might designate their contributions as they pleased.

Judge Johnston objected to this. The idea was that the whole denomination should raise a sum equal to a dollar per member. Some churches could not do this; others could easily do more. The trouble with Baptists in reference to raising money for denominational work has been that they had no system. If this scheme were abolished, it would be to throw away the education of years and to go back to where we were before the scheme was adopted.

Rev. E. D. King thought that frequent changes as to methods of work were demoralizing, and believed it would not be in the general interest to do away with the Convention scheme.

Bro. B. H. Eaton moved in amendment to the motion to adopt the clause under discussion, its adoption with the omission of so much of it as suggested the breaking up of the Convention scheme.

Rev. G. O. Gates thought the secretary of the Board ought not to feel prevented from making an appeal on behalf of its work to the churches under present conditions, and did not therefore see the need of the amendment.

Bro. R. E. Steeves thought if the adoption of the report would not prevent churches making their contributions in accordance with the Convention plan, the amendment was unnecessary.

Rev. C. H. Martell said the Board had an overdraft bank account of \$3,500, and \$3,000 was the limit allowed them by the bank. Between now and September let the Board make \$3,000 to pay salaries of missionaries. If you give us this amount through Convention plan all right, if not the Board asks to be permitted to make a direct appeal to the churches.

Rev. F. M. Young said that if the interpretation put upon the Convention scheme by some of the brethren was correct he had been all at sea, for he had not felt at liberty to invite the secretary of the Board to his church to make a special appeal for foreign mission funds. There should be liberty to make special appeals in times of emergency.

Bro. J. Parsons said he understood that what was desired by the Board was the privilege of making a special canvass of the churches in the interests of the mission, which would be done at the expense of other denominational interests. The time for closing the session having arrived, further discussion of the matter was deferred.

SATURDAY EVENING.

At the Saturday evening session, held in the church, there was a large congregation present. The evening was devoted to platform addresses on the subject of Foreign Missions. Four excellent addresses were given. Rev. W. Camp, of Hillsboro, was the first speaker, his subject: The great commission. He spoke (1) of the gospel as the divine provision for the salvation for a lost world. Christianity is not merely the best of three or four great religions, but it presents the one and only way of redemption for a lost race. (2) The comprehensiveness of the gospel.—It is for all the world and for every creature, no human creature, however degraded, is forgotten in its provisions. (3) The responsibility of those who have the gospel to preach it to the world.—As salvation is a personal matter so is the preaching of the gospel. We are not to send merely, but to go and preach it, not by our own lips, yet by our sympathies, prayers and gifts. (4) We are to do according to the Divine command, preach, baptize and teach all the commandments of Christ. (5) There is the promise, "Lo, I am with you."—The Christ who is back of this commission is on the throne above. His word will be fulfilled. If we fail to obey, He will raise up others to do this work. The promise which he had taken was—it is best to support all interest according to the plan, but if anyone's heart is not large enough to take in all, let him support that in which he feels especially interested.

Rev. C. H. Martell was the second speaker. He spoke of the relation between the Christian church and the evangelization of the world. The connection between a Christian church and missions is vital. So soon as a church ceases to be missionary it ceases to be Christian. The church at Antioch was fasting and praying when the command came which meant the sending out of the first Christian missionaries. Mr. Martell briefly sketched the history of our foreign mission work and spoke of the present pressing needs of the mission. Only \$4,500 has been received this year from the churches for the work—apart from Centennial fund—and \$6,000 from the ladies. The Board has now an overdraft bank account of \$3,500 and \$3,000 must be in hand before the first of September or else the salaries of missionaries cannot be promptly paid. The time has come when a larger income must be had or some of our missionaries must be called home. Our brethren and sisters have gone to India trusting in us to support them. And can we afford to fail to do so? There is an opportunity for heroic giving. Surely our 306 churches are able to carry on the work with which God has entrusted them. "Freely ye have received, freely give."

Rev. E. Jones, a native of New Brunswick, who has been for some years engaged in mission work in Japan, in connection with the American Baptist Mission Union, was the next speaker. Mr. Jones said he had heard the Convention discussing the question of the best method of raising money for mission work. But after all the real problem was not one of method. The trouble is that the people generally do not feel their responsibility in the work of missions. They seem to think it has been committed to a few missionaries who have been sent out to evangelize the heathen. The bulk of our Christian people do not understand what it is to deny themselves for the sake of giving the gospel to the perishing. He spoke of the poverty of the Japanese, their frugal modes of living. They have no luxuries, glad if they can keep their families from starvation; and yet the Japanese Christians manage to give a good deal for the support of the gospel. If all the members of our Christian churches were so consecrated that they were willing to deny themselves for the sake of giving the gospel to the world the difficulties with which the Board is contending would soon disappear.

Mr. Jones gave a very interesting account of the condition of Japan, its recent adoption of constitutional government and western ideas in regard to education, methods of life, &c. Heathenism, too, to a great extent, had been renounced, and the danger lay now in the direction of agnosticism and atheism. Hence the need the gospel should be given to Japan now. Mr. Jones spoke

highly of the Japanese Christians. They labor for the salvation of others, and considering their extreme poverty they give remarkably well. Out of Japan's 40,000,000 of people about 35,000 are Christian.

Bro. D. G. MacDonald, the president of the Convention, was the last speaker of the evening. His subject—The claims of the Telugus on us and how to meet them. The ultimate aim, he said, of every department of Christian work is the fulfillment of the commission of Christ to send the gospel into all the world. Instead of speaking of our work as home missions, foreign missions, &c., he would prefer to call the home part of our work, our work for the destitute in Canada and the foreign part of it, our work for the destitute in India. The work is one. Nearly 1900 years have passed since Christ came, and nearly two-thirds of the population of the world have never yet heard His Gospel. It is to be taken for granted that the Telugus had first gone east instead of west, and that Asia were filled with gospel light to-day while we dwelt in the darkness of heathenism, should we not think the east would be under obligation to send the gospel to us in the west? "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." There is no other name but that of our Lord the Christ whereby men must be saved. The emissaries of Satan send the heathen opium and rum to corrupt and degrade them, shall Christians fail to send them the gospel? The claims of the Telugus on us for the gospel are supported by its transferring power which we have felt in our own hearts and lives. It is powerful to change the hearts and lives of men in India as well. To meet these claims some must give themselves; some their children; and every one must give of his means as God prospers and his prayers and sympathies to the work. It is a lamentable fact that ninety-seven churches in the Convention gave nothing this year to foreign missions, twenty-eight more give altogether only \$15.

SUNDAY.

The weather continued beautifully clear and exhilarating. The preaching places in St. Martins and the vicinity were supplied by ministers in attendance at the Convention, but as the pulpits within reach were but few, most of the ministers were able themselves to listen to the gospel—a privilege which, no doubt, they greatly enjoyed. At the morning service in the Baptist church a large congregation was present, and the service was felt to be a very stimulating and profitable one. Rev. G. M. W. Carey preached eloquently and with much power from Gal. 2: 20. The three leading thoughts presented by the speaker were (1) The divinity of Christ. He is "the Son of God." (2) The Divine, eternal and saving love manifested in Christ, "who loved me." (3) The substitutionary atonement, "and gave himself for me." The sermon was received with profound attention, and apparently made a deep impression on the congregation.

In the afternoon at two o'clock an interesting session of the Sunday-school was held and addresses were delivered by J. Parsons, G. A. MacDonald and other of the delegates.

At three o'clock the annual sermon was preached before the Convention, according to appointment, by Rev. D. A. Steele, of Amherst. Mr. Steele had been suffering from an attack of laryngitis and was not quite in his ordinary voice, but his excellent discourse was delivered with effect, and cordial expressions of appreciation concerning it were heard on all hands. As the sermon is, we hope, to appear later in our columns, we shall attempt no summary of its contents here.

SUNDAY EVENING.

was devoted to an evangelistic service, under the direction of the Y. P. Union. President J. K. Ross introduced Rev. W. C. Goucher as the leader of the meeting. The singing was led by a choir of young men. After several familiar hymns had been sung with great heartiness and prayer offered by Rev. F. H. Beals, Mr. Goucher made a few remarks. It was, he said, a Young People's meeting. All present were young. There were some gray heads, but all their hearts were young, and interested in what promotes the kingdom of Christ. He alluded to the interest of the preceding services of the day, and desired that old and young might be led by the Divine Spirit to consecrate themselves anew to the service of God. Then choir and congregation joined in singing "How firm a foundation ye saints of the Lord." A Bible reading was given by Rev. G. O. Gates, showing the fulness of God's

forgiveness. He asked the congregation to repeat with him the first Psalm, to which request there was a very hearty response. The terrible fact of man's sinfulness is made prominent all through the Bible; but the gracious gospel of forgiveness is there also. Many precious texts were read which declare the fulness and freeness of God's forgiveness. This short Bible reading was very effective and greatly enjoyed.

Rev. Prof. Keirstead followed in a short address. He wished to speak especially to those who are not Christians. A thoughtful person considering this gathering of people in convention might well ask, what are these people after? What is their ultimate purpose in all these activities in which they are engaged? When it is considered that each one of these delegates represents hundreds, and that they and their churches stand not alone but as a part of the great Christian forces of the world, we must conclude that these people have some purpose—they are after something. What is it? It is you, said the speaker, the priceless human soul is the object of their missions. Not to make men rich, but to raise them in the grand purpose of this and all Christian hosts. To be in Christ is the essential condition of enriching and ennobling your life. There is in Christ a fulness of blessings for all, for individuals and for communities. The drops of water in the ocean are subject to laws and have relations to each other as drops, but there are laws and forces to which the ocean responds in its unity and vastness. So there are laws and truths which belong to great bodies of men, and of which in the individual we get but a feeble impression. Perceiving this we come to you with the joyous sense of relationship as children of God. We present Christ to you as the power to salvation, the object of love and the ground of fellowship. We say to you, come, taste and see that the Lord is gracious. We pray for the power of the Divine spirit, and we want you to pray for that power. "Ask and ye shall receive."

"Speak to him, then, for he hears,
And spirit with spirit can meet,
Closer is he than breathing,
And nearer than hand and foot."

At this point prayer was offered by Rev. F. M. Young, and a solo, appropriate in spirit, was sung with fine expression by Mrs. deBlais.

Rev. D. G. MacDonald, the third speaker, asked, why is it that we do not better succeed in our grand mission, truly set forth by the last speaker? Why do there remain so many unconverted in our congregations and Christian communities? There was evidently need of Christians consecrating themselves to this grand purpose more fully. We should enquire is there anything in our hearts which prevents our gaining that which we are after? Too many parents, he feared, were not so concerned as they should be for the salvation of their children. They were anxious for the physical and intellectual welfare and the social position of their children—all well within limits—but were they, above all things, anxious for the salvation and spiritual well-being of their children.

The prayers, singing and addresses had deeply affected the congregation which completely filled the house, and when the invitation was given many were ready to speak. After several short addresses and testimonies had been heard the leader of the meeting requested that any who desired salvation and the prayers of Christians, should rise. Some seven or eight responded to the invitation. An after meeting was held, and either in the church or at their homes several were enabled to trust in Christ and rejoice in an assurance of His salvation.

MONDAY MORNING.

A communication was received from Chas. A. Smith, Esq., of Chester, N. S., tendering his resignation as a member of the Board of Governors of Acadia University. On motion Mr. Smith's resignation was accepted.

Discussion of the F. M. Board's report was resumed, the clause bearing on the financial condition of the Board and asking the privilege of making a direct appeal to the churches coming again under consideration.

Rev. Dr. Saunders remarked that this is not the only Board in financial straits. Other boards had heavy deficits. The college Board had now a total deficit of about \$8,000, and adding the deficits of the two missionary Boards there was a total of \$14,000. He saw nothing to prevent the Boards making special appeals with a view to removing the deficits and let the Convention scheme be worked at the same time.

(Continued on 4th page.)

W. B. M. U.

NOTICE FOR THE YEAR:
"Lord what wilt Thou have me to do."

PLATE TOPIC FOR SEPTEMBER:
That the influence of our annual gathering may be felt in every Aid Society and Mission Band during the coming year, and that thus better work may be done.

Corresponding Secretary's Report.

In presenting our ninth annual report we acknowledge the manifold mercies of God in preserving the lives of our missionaries, officers, and Executive Board of the W. B. M. U., and for the measure of success which has attended our efforts through the year.

1. The Home Department.

During the year the meetings of the

EXECUTIVE BOARD

have been regularly held, and much time and thought have been given to the prosecution of the work. The Board has kept in touch with the Aid Societies, by a circular letter from the President, and a leaflet from the Treasurer, soon after the annual meeting; also, through the Provincial Secretaries, aided by their County Secretaries and others equally interested.

CRUCIATE DAY.

recommended by the Union last August, as a day for special effort in missionary lines, was observed by many societies, and has proved to be a promoter of the cause. It is hoped a similar day will be observed early this year.

In compliance with the request of the Foreign Mission Board, the meetings held at the Associations afforded a good opportunity of placing our work before the representatives from the churches, and we hope it will prove a step in advance.

OUR LITERATURE

is becoming a valuable factor in missionary work. In the W. B. M. U. column in the MESSENGER AND VISITOR, we have tried to give its readers, notes from the meetings of the Executive Board, quarterly statements from the Provincial Secretaries, letters and notes from the foreign field, also practical hints and suggestions on conducting the work.

The *Missionary Link*, freighted with its good and practical material for monthly meetings and general interest, holds a warm place in our affections. The history of our Mission Bands shows they are deriving more inspiration from the "Link" than from any other literature. The long felt need for a Bureau of Missionary Literature has been at length supplied, and is efficiently managed by Miss A. E. Johnston, Dartmouth. The best tracts and leaflets published by the various Boards in the United States and Canada have been procured. All the weaker societies have been gratuitously supplied, while others have availed themselves of the privilege of procuring what was required for Mission Bands and the monthly meetings of the Aids.

2. Foreign Missions.

CHICAGO.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald and Miss Wright returned to this station early in January. Mrs. Archibald has been busily engaged in school duties, Zezana work in town, more or less touring, pushing all along with her characteristic zeal.

Miss Wright is again enjoying her former health, and is giving much of her time to Bible instruction, chiefly for the benefit of her three Bible women. They spend the afternoons in the town or villages, unless otherwise hindered. She expects to secure the services of another Bible woman—Miss Samuels—an Ecuadorian, and will write us when she enters the service, in case one of our Y. P. B. Societies would like to pay her salary.

BIMLIPATAM.

Mrs. Morse, with her husband, has been engaged in the study of the Telugu language. While she feels the responsibility on them as Christian teachers, surrounded by gross idolatry, she feels herself hampered for want of the language, but she is ready to aid in any way to supply the needs for Bimil. Miss Gray's work until June has been chiefly confined to the station, preparing a dormitory for the boarding children. There are fifteen pupils in the boarding department. Two of them are from the Vilamgram field, one of whom is supported by Miss McNeil. Jessie is teaching in the school, and thus earns her own living. The progress of the school has been satisfactory, the average attendance being about twenty. In June Miss Gray, accompanied by preacher Appalawamy and his wife, went out to Polepilly, seven miles from Bimil. They have been working among the women, and the Gospel has been given to thousands of people. Three men profess to have met with a change, and a general interest prevails among the people. In all her experience she has not met anything equal to it.

To be continued.

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aroused. The report was adopted. It will probably appear in a future number of this paper.

The following resolutions, moved by Hon. Dr. Parker, was adopted without discussion:

1. That the ministers and delegates attending our Convention be requested to report to their churches as early as convenient after the return to their homes, their impressions of the work, spiritual and general, performed year by year by the denomination.

2. That on these occasions the deficiencies of the body as a whole and, where necessary, the dereliction of duty of their own individual churches be dwelt upon, and that they be urgently appealed to in order that the different objects of the denomination may be sustained and the several Boards relieved of the grave financial responsibilities and difficulties which year by year oppress them.

It was about twelve o'clock on Tuesday morning when the Chair was notified that the committee appointed on Monday afternoon to confer with the Brussels street committee was prepared to report. The report was accordingly presented by Dr. D. F. Higgins. Dr. Higgins said that the two committees had spent much time together, and had gone very carefully into the matter with which they were intrusted; and though, during their first sitting, there seemed to be no hope of finding any common basis of action, yet at a meeting held that morning a proposal had been made by the brethren of the Brussels street committee which the Convention committee, after discussion, had thought it wise to accept, and the two committees had accordingly come to an agreement, and the report about to be presented was endorsed unanimously by both committees. If the report should be adopted by the convention, a notice of proposed amendments which would become necessary would be given in order that the constitutional changes might be effected at the next annual meeting of the convention.

THE REPORT.

In order to preserve the unity and harmony of our denomination, and also to meet the desires of many in the several provinces to manage independently their own provincial concerns, we submit the following basis of organization:

1. That the Maritime Convention continue to manage Acadia University and foreign missions.

2. That each province shall by separate convention or in any other way it may elect care for home missions, academic education and other local interests as may be more acceptable to the churches.

This was signed by the twelve already named comprising the Convention committee, and also by the Brussels street committee as follows:

Revs. A. B. McDonald, W. E. McIntyre, J. E. Hopper, D. D. Thomas, Todd, George Howard, J. H. Hughes, Messrs. M. S. Hall, N. B. Cattle, M. C. McDonald, M. D., S. E. Frost, W. J. Bridges and D. W. Estabrook.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Committee on Correspondence reported in reference to several matters:

1. That an invitation to the Convention from the Bear River church, N. S., to meet next year at that place be accepted. This was adopted by a rising vote.

2. In reference to the nomination by the Alumni society of Mr. F. H. Eaton as a governor of the university in place of Mr. C. Woodworth, that it be referred to the committee on nominations. This was amended by declaring Mr. Woodworth's seat on the Board vacant and accepting the nomination of Mr. Eaton.

3. In reference to a communication from Rockland, Westmorland Co., enclosing \$10 for home missions and requesting that the names of accompanying delegates be recognized as the delegates of the Dorchester church. It was recommended that the money be appropriated according to the request, but that as the Convention was not an ecclesiastical council, it could not undertake to settle church difficulties. The committee recommended, however, that the advice given in this matter by the N. B. Eastern Association be followed. This was adopted.

An extended and carefully prepared report on obituaries was presented on behalf of the committee on that subject by Rev. Geo. R. White. Five ordained ministers within the bounds of the Convention have passed away during the year. These were Rev. James A. Stubbart, of Dorfield, N. S., Rev. David Crandall, of Springhill, N. B., Rev. James Spencer, of St. John, N. B., Rev. A. W. Bars, of Port Midway, N. S., and Rev. William C. Rideout, of Middleton, N. S. Appropriate mention was also made of Mark Curry, Esq., of Windsor, N. S., to whose beneficence the Convention is largely indebted, and to Rev. Wm. P. Everett, of Elgin, Ill., who for many years was connected with this Convention. Rev. D. A. Steele called attention to the services which Mr. Everett had rendered the denomination as secretary for some years of our F. M. Board. The report was adopted.

The report of the special committee which, at the close of the morning session had reported the result of its conference with the Brussels street committee, was now, on motion, taken up for consideration.

Rev. E. G. Baker moved and Rev. G. M. W. Carey seconded the adoption of the

report. At the request of Rev. J. J. Baker the report on the basis of which the committee was appointed was read.

By request, and on behalf of the committee, Rev. W. H. Warren made a brief statement in reference to the conference of the joint committees and the conclusion which had been unanimously reached. The question before them had been whether it was not possible through mutual concessions to reach an agreement which would render a separate Convention unnecessary. On Monday evening the Brussels street committee had taken the ground that a separate Convention for New Brunswick was absolutely necessary, and from this view the Convention committee had as firmly dissented. The discussion was kindly, frank and Christian, but though it was prolonged beyond midnight, they had all gone away feeling that it was impossible to find ground on which unanimity might be secured. A separate convention with the result of dividing the denomination in this province appeared inevitable. It was therefore gratifying when they had come together that morning to learn that the brethren of the Brussels street committee had resolved not to press their case in the same form, but had proposed essentially the way out of the difficulty which was now submitted to the convention. It would be seen that the committees united in continuing the Maritime Convention for the management of Acadia University and foreign missions. Other matters, it was proposed, should be managed by the churches of each province apart from this Convention, and in what manner and by what means the churches might determine.

Rev. E. J. Grant asked: If Nova Scotia wishes to do its home mission work in connection with the Maritime Convention could that be done in accordance with the basis presented?

Dr. D. F. Higgins replied that there could be no organic connection, but if it was desired to present the annual report of the Home Mission Boards to provincial Home Mission Societies or Conventions, meeting at the same time as the Maritime Convention, there would be nothing to prevent.

C. B. Whidden, as a member of the committee, expressed his belief that the report presented the only ground on which union could be maintained under existing circumstances, and he hoped the Convention would adopt it. The understanding of the committees was that the subject of organizing for provincial work should be brought fairly before the churches and associations of the different provinces, and that they should adopt what they judged to be the best working system. It was impossible to settle details now, but during the year the matter could be considered, and at the next convention matters could be more definitely arranged. The conference of the committees had been of the most friendly character, and had led to increased mutual respect.

Rev. A. B. McDonald said, on behalf of the Brussels St. committee, we have to give an account to those who sent us to the Convention. The Convention should understand that it was not to vote on definitions of the report but on the report itself. It must be understood, that the subjects of home missions and academic education are not to have representation in the Maritime Convention.

Rev. W. E. McIntyre said that he came to St. Martins believing that there was no hope of settling this matter by preserving the Maritime Convention. But it was found that views differed widely among the brethren in this province as to what was best. In some parts of the province there appears to be satisfaction with the existing system. In other parts there is very serious dissatisfaction. We have felt there must be a change in our plan of work, especially in respect to our home mission work. The trouble is that the Board and the work are too far apart. The committee recommended, however, that the advice given in this matter by the N. B. Eastern Association be followed. This was adopted.

An extended and carefully prepared report on obituaries was presented on behalf of the committee on that subject by Rev. Geo. R. White. Five ordained ministers within the bounds of the Convention have passed away during the year. These were Rev. James A. Stubbart, of Dorfield, N. S., Rev. David Crandall, of Springhill, N. B., Rev. James Spencer, of St. John, N. B., Rev. A. W. Bars, of Port Midway, N. S., and Rev. William C. Rideout, of Middleton, N. S. Appropriate mention was also made of Mark Curry, Esq., of Windsor, N. S., to whose beneficence the Convention is largely indebted, and to Rev. Wm. P. Everett, of Elgin, Ill., who for many years was connected with this Convention. Rev. D. A. Steele called attention to the services which Mr. Everett had rendered the denomination as secretary for some years of our F. M. Board. The report was adopted.

The report of the special committee which, at the close of the morning session had reported the result of its conference with the Brussels street committee, was now, on motion, taken up for consideration.

Rev. E. G. Baker moved and Rev. G. M. W. Carey seconded the adoption of the

Lame Horses.



FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE

— CURES —

Spavin, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Slips and Stiff Joints in Horses.

Numerous testimonials certify to the wonderful efficacy of this great remedy, and every day brings fresh testimony from horsemen in all parts of the country, proving that FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE is without a rival in all cases of Lameness in Horses for which it is prescribed.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Brussels street committee. He had met with the committee that morning and Dr. Higgins felt that it was due to Dr. Hopper to state that it was largely through his influence that unanimity had been reached. Dr. Higgins said further that the great difficulty of the situation with which the committee had to deal lay in the fact that brethren in New Brunswick were very much divided as to the proposal for a separate convention, and it appeared that unless the proposals now before the Convention were accepted a division of the body in New Brunswick would be inevitable.

Rev. W. F. Parker wished to say also that during the conference of the committees not an angry word or an unkind utterance had passed. For himself, while true to New Brunswick interests, he had come to value very highly the fellowship with his Nova Scotia brethren. He therefore desired to preserve the union. One of the advantages to be secured through the basis of union, now under consideration, would be to relieve the congested condition of the Convention and make more room for the Young People's work.

Rev. G. M. W. Carey expressed his gratification at the result reached by the committees and hoped the report would be adopted.

Rev. B. N. Hughes expressed his willingness to accept the recommendation of the committee.

C. E. Knapp expressed the opinion that to adopt the report would not be in accordance with the constitution of the Convention.

Rev. J. J. Baker was not sure that what the report proposed was the best thing. He feared that a good deal of worry and difficulty would be experienced in settling the details of provincial organization. However, if we could not agree upon the best thing it was better probably to unite on the second best than to divide.

Rev. A. Cahoon said he presumed many thought that he had been much disturbed by what had taken place during the past year, but he could say with Paul—"None of these things move me." No man would more heartily rejoice than he in anything that can be done to forward the interest of home missions. From the time that he entered the ministry this work had been on his heart. But he did not like to see home missions put down to a lower place than it had occupied. He would be glad to see a board for each province in connection with the Maritime Convention. He would be pleased, also, if arrangements were made by which the expenditure of the Bradshaw funds for home missions in New Brunswick should be effected through the F. M. Board.

Mr. Parsons said he wanted to vote for what was right, but did not believe it was wise to go against the constitution. If notice of a change of constitution were given in accordance with the proposed change of organization, it might be voted down by the Convention next year.

Dr. Saunders said he was glad that the committees had been able to reach a unanimous conclusion. They give it as their opinion that what the report before Convention embodies is best. If the report is adopted it means, and can mean only, that this also is the opinion of the Convention.

Wm. Lewis spoke in favor of adopting the report, the only other alternative was division in the denomination.

B. H. Eaton said he had difficulties in this matter which were altogether apart from the merits of the proposals contained in the report. He was present as a delegate of the N. S. Central Association, and he was asked to vote in reference to a matter of which that association had taken no cognizance. A vote to accept the report was virtually a vote to change the constitution, and a year's notice should be given.

Rev. W. E. McIntyre thought there was a disposition to wrangle and jangle over technicalities and so prove the truth of what had often been said—that there was no use to come to the Convention to have matters put right.

Dr. D. F. Higgins differed decidedly from Mr. Eaton in respect to the consti-

tutional question. To vote for the adoption of the report he regarded as an approval of the basis presented, but it was not proposed by this vote to take action which would infringe the constitution.

G. J. C. White said that to adopt the report means that we decide the matter today. It is admitted that it will require a year to perfect the proposed arrangement. Why not take the year, consult the churches and associations in reference to the matter, and at present take no further action than to give notice of the amendments. Mr. White moved in amendment to the adoption of the report a resolution along the line indicated in his remarks.

This was seconded by Rev. I. Wallace, who expressed a similar view.

Rev. Dr. Sawyer called attention to the preamble and resolutions by which the subject of home missions was brought into the Convention. It had required three years, it appeared, to bring this interest in, but it was proposed to vote it out by a much more summary process.

Rev. J. Coombs wished to call attention to what Mr. McIntyre had just said. He thought it would be a serious thing to reject the report of the committee.

Rev. Dr. Day said the responsibility of bringing home missions into the Convention belonged to himself more than to any one else. He proceeded to give some account of the process of unification in home mission work, and its transference from associations and societies to the Convention. He sympathized with those who thought that home mission work in New Brunswick could be done better separately, but he did not think that anything should be done contrary to constitution. He was, however, of the opinion that separate conventions would be preferable to destroying the vitality of the Maritime Convention by taking home missions out of it.

Rev. J. H. Hughes said there should be no mistification of the subject in the minds of delegates. What is asked is that we shall go back to the condition of things which existed at first when Acadia college and foreign missions were the only subjects under the control of the Convention. Home missions was brought in with the understanding that if the arrangement did not prove satisfactory it could be taken out again.

Rev. G. O. Gates said he had been opposed to separation and would not support any proposition looking to the dismemberment of the Maritime Union, but he was prepared heartily to endorse the report. Let us, he said, accept the basis of agreement which has been set before us, frankly trusting each other. If this would keep us united, though he might not think it the very best way, he was willing to accept it in all good faith and to co-operate heartily with his brethren in making the best arrangements for provincial work. His remarks were received with applause.

H. C. Creed felt that there were a good many difficulties to be encountered along the line of action indicated by the report. He proposed, however, to vote for it. It was essentially the same thing as he had proposed at the Brussels street meeting. But a stronger reason for supporting it he found in the fact that there had been much prayer over this matter, and he felt it must be that the Spirit of God had led to this decision of the difficulty.

Rev. J. A. Gordon said that if the adoption of the report meant—as he was assured it did—that we accept it subject to the proposed change in the Convention, it had his cordial support.

Rev. Thomas Todd said that concessions had been made by the Brussels street committee as well as by those who took a different view, for the sake of unity. If the proposals now before Convention were not adopted the result would be evil. We could not afford to be divided.

On the vote being taken on Mr. White's amendment, it was declared lost 24 to 70. At this point Rev. B. H. Eaton rose to a point of order. He held that the resolution before the house could not be adopted in accordance with the constitution, and called for the ruling of the Chair on that point. The President said he was not very clear as to the constitutional question, but believed he would be doing right to put the motion. The motion to adopt the report was then put and carried by a large majority.

20 PER CENT. OFF!

THIS WEEK ONLY.

A lot of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits laid out on bargain counter to clear at above reduction, also a lot of Men's Pants. Men's Flannelette and Neglige shirts at the same reduction; also all Men's Hats in stock. These goods are all new-bought this summer, but must be cleared to make room for Fall goods arriving now. This is a genuine sale. All goods marked in plain figures. Come early and get first choice.

SCOVIL & PAGE, 157 and 159 BARRINGTON ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

(One door from corner of George St.)

From this until the First of October we will be busy opening new Fall goods.

Among the arrivals already are some All-Wool Dress Goods that we have marked 27c, that means that a dress length of six yards (which is quite sufficient) will only cost \$1.62.

And if you will allow me to furnish Trimmings, consisting of Skirt and Waist lining, Canvas, buttons, Dress Steels and Shields, Binding and Tape, the entire dress and trimmings will only cost you \$2.60.

This is only a sample of what the economical buyer can do at our store.

FRED. A. DYKEMAN & CO.,
97 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

We will be pleased to send Samples to any one.

Kemp's Patent Manure Spreader



THE OLD ADAGE, "The manure pile is the farmer's bank," is quite true. Upon it depends his crops and his success in farming. No farmer has enough—can always find use for more than he has. Hence the importance of good management in order to insure greatest dividends. It is poor economy to make great outlays of time in saving and collecting manure and then lose from one-third to one-half in a careless and senseless way of applying it to the field. We believe that every farmer can largely increase the value of his manure pile by thorough pulverization and even spreading, and this can best be done by using a practical machine made especially for the purpose.

If you are interested we will mail you the manufacturers' catalogue free on application.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Ltd.,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

SAVE YOUR WRAPPERS.

To the lady sending us the most "STERLING" WRAPPERS from Aug. 1, 1892, to August 1, 1893, we offer the following Cash Premiums, viz:

First, - Fifty Dollars in Gold.
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Don't wait till end of year, but SEND IN WRAPPERS and we will acknowledge and credit you with number sent.

WILLIAM LOGAN,
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WE AIN'T TIRED

Talking about our Boys' 25c. Hats, but just for a little variety we will tell you that for men afflicted with the popular mania for fishing we have just the thing you want—a line of Cork-lined and Pith Helmets at a merely nominal price. Also Wicker-lined ones at 75c, and if latter are not to your mind and pocket try one of the 15c. ones.

D. MAGEE'S SONS,
63 KING ST., ST. JOHN.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gentlemen.—For years I have been troubled with excruciating sores upon my face. I have spent hundreds of dollars trying to effect a cure without any result. I am happy to say one bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT entirely cured me, and I can heartily recommend it to all as the best medicine in the world.

RONALD McINNIS.
Bayfield, Ont.

Down With High Prices For Electric Belts.

\$1.55, \$2.05, \$3.70; former prices \$5, \$7, \$10. Quality remains the same—16 different styles; dry battery and acid belts—mild or strong current. Less than half the price of any other company and more home testimonials than all the rest together. Full list free. Mention this paper. W. T. BARR & CO. Windsor, Ont.

THE BABY.

Not world's own world in phalanx deep,
Need we prove a God here?

WHO WON?

"Grace, where are you?" and the
owner of the pleasant voice ran up
the broad staircase without waiting for an

"Come right in the office, Margie,"
and before the invitation had hardly
been extended, the two friends embraced

"Now look here, Grace. Raymond,
have you any plan for our graduation
issue? You know we must win, and

"No, I fail to find just the right thing,"
replied Grace. "I think I will call a
meeting for to-morrow afternoon."

"All right, I'll be on hand. We must
act promptly for—oh, dear! My subject
is 'Brains.' Put mine all on paper;
haven't I?"

"No, here they come," Grace replied,
hearing the murmur of the girlish voices
and the banging of the door.

"Maintain order," suggested Gertrude.
"Now, Queen, pray don't be sarcastic,"
Bertha said.

"Kate, what is your news?" and Grace,
using her knuckles as a gavel, called the
session to order.

"Well, they are going to have something
extra. I heard the girls talking
about white satin, gilt and silver, prize
stories, and a lot of trash."

The girls looked over the book, made
comments and suggestions, and were
about ready to depart when Grace sud-

"Don't tease Kate," and Grace looked
reprovingly at the mischievous girl.

"Girls, suppose we give it all up and
don't try to win," Margie exclaimed.

"I mean just this. Last night after
having told Aunt Margie about our
paper, she talked with me of her life-

"Gertrude Denning arose, and bowing
gracefully to her commander-in-chief,
said: 'I second the motion, with the

"Well, we're in order," replied Kate,
as she firmly planted her feet on a
hassock, thereby treading on May's toes,

"Of course, they will win again."
"For goodness sake, Kate, don't use
that mournful tone," exclaimed May.

"Well, I must be going, or I shall
miss my supper," Bertha exclaimed.

"As the days passed, the new idea was
put into definite form. Of course it
required much thought and preparation,

"Oh, girls!" exclaimed Margie, "here
come the carry-alls and our provision-

"I only hope we have enough for

them to eat," Gertrude replied. "I am
awfully hungry now. And would you
believe it, but that cunning little tot

"Dear child! She shall have just as
many as she wants," laughed Margie.

"Good-morning, Mrs. Watson. The
children are perfectly delighted to be
here," said Gertrude, as they shook

"Thank you, I will come down."
"Your girls really enjoyed preparing the
dinner. Perhaps the novelty of the

"I think we have everything. Don't
they look pretty?"
"They certainly did look pretty, as

"Did you ever see anything like it,"
Kate asked, as she gazed at the
elegant as though they were almost starved."

"Yes, I am thankful to say that we
have."
"After dinner the girls made the time

"But it was Dorothy Reed who set the
girls thinking seriously. Little 'D'
who was the plaything of the whole

"On this same bright, beautiful June
day the graduation issue of The Tidings
appeared. A perfect symphony in

"The girls looked over the book, made
comments and suggestions, and were
about ready to depart when Grace sud-

"I only hope we have enough for

forward and offered her congratulations.
It was a pretty ceremony, and created
much applause.

When the room became quiet, the
president, in graphic words, described
the work of the staff of the Tidings.

"The next is a bright, handsome young
woman, who felt that she must earn her
own living. Her relatives and friends

"It is not necessary to be poor and
friends before taking up some special
work or study. Do it, girls, whether you

"The word 'unspotted' is very
suggestive; it means not bespattered.
Keep yourself in such relation to the

"Hundreds of ladies in ill health
have been or are being restored to health
and strength by the use of Hawker's

"There are in the United States 20,000
more saloons than public schools.

"If I feel like eating an orange or a
handful of dates, I do so, whether the
soup has been served or not. When the

"I say, 'Daisy,' and one boy to
in a Scottish town, 'our minister
was vestin' us last night.' 'Pa'!

"I have selected four women, to men-
tion as examples that may be an encourage-
ment to some who will read of their

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Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
Other Chemicals
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

It has more than three times
the strength of Cocoa mixed
with Starch, Arrowroot or
Sugar, and is far more eco-

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Intercolonial Railway.

1893. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1893

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 29th June, 1893,
the Trains of this Railway will run Daily
(Gunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN—
Express for Campbellton, Peggibush, Pictou
and Halifax..... 7.00

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN—
Express from Halifax (Monday excepted)..... 6.00

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT HALIFAX—
Express from St. John (Monday and Friday)..... 6.45

Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after MONDAY, 29th June, 1893, trains

WANTED!
Nova Scotia Stamps
for which I will pay the following prices:

One penny..... 1.50 1/2 cents..... 30.00
Threepence..... 40 5/8 cents..... 38

F. BURT BAUNDERS,
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STAINED GLASS
CHURCH-FURNISHINGS
& DECORATIONS
CASTLE & SON

CHILDHOOD'S
The children gathered round
with child-like chatter,
And telling of their own
The girls were women, boys

"When I'm a man," said
A sailor bold upon the sea;
I will not hold the winds that blow
For I will be a brave, you see

"You little girl, when I
I'll be a soldier and a hero
And have a sword of solid
I'll have a gun as soldiers

"Oh, happy childhood's
Oh, happy childhood's
Oh, happy childhood's
Oh, happy childhood's

THE HOME
Children at the
Though children are
in the world, it does not
wishes to hear their en-

To be seen and not
that it is not seen
when only these are
the sound of the child's

The country
I lay it down as a
that there should be a
stagnary life about the
flushing of the unit-

The country house,
mosses, its absence of
steaks, its luxury of
of sunshine in more
the real home.

In the country house
an abundance of
the best of the
and cleanliness: with
swinging in the bree-

From a purely hygienic
I should advise that
wall papers be discar-

In the sleeping
suggested by the
floor, with the shadow
leaves casting a be-

In regard to the
coming the fashion
wood, on the ceiling
beams of the ceiling
nary wood-work of

Process... Chemicals... Cocoa... 1893

The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources...

CHILDHOOD'S DREAMS.

The children gathered round my knees; With child-like chatter, fun and glee...

The most satisfactory wall color for country rooms, where it must be remembered the glare is toned and cooled by the shimmering shadows...

Bed Room Mattings. Mattings should never be washed in anything but salt and water...

To Clean Brics-a-brac. Choice brics-a-brac must be washed with as much care and delicate handling as your ancestral faces...

Cold Process Fruit Canning. There has, as at one time and another, been a great deal said about canning fruit without cooking...

THE HOME.

Children at the Table.

Though children are the dearest things in the world, it does not follow that one wishes to hear their endless prattle from morning until night...

The Country House.

I lay it down as a fundamental rule that there should be a marked difference—a sharp line drawn between the furnishing of the city and the country house.

Abuse of the Stomach.

Dr. Davies, writing in the Popular Science Monthly, gives some forcible advice about the care of the stomach.

Household Dom's.

Don't let soap lie in the water. Don't leave dishcloths for mice to destroy.

Household Dom's.

Don't throw out water in which you have cooked meat without skimming off the grease for soap.

Household Dom's.

Don't let the bread pan with the bread sticking to it. Don't let the pie crust you have left over sour before you use it.

THE FARM.

A Farm Dialogue.

Swan Swansen steps up to the fence where John Brown is cultivating among his corn, and says: "Don't you think you are doing too much of this work for dry land?"

"No, I think it stops evaporation to keep the surface stirred up."

"Do you think the water which evaporates makes holes in the ground by passing through, which you stop up by stirring the soil?"

"Well, don't know; not exactly, I guess; but it amounts to about that—at least that is the way people talk."

"If you wanted to dry the soil for some purpose, would you let it still or stir it up?"

"I would stir it."

"Well, that is just what you are doing now. Will not dry earth absorb water from the moist earth below?"

"I suppose it will."

"What about the water that is absorbed from below evaporate from the loose soil as readily as that which falls in rain?"

"I suppose it must."

"Will it not evaporate from loose soil more rapidly than from hard soil?"

"I don't know; but I am inclined to think it will evaporate more rapidly from the loose soil than from the hard soil."

"I am open to conviction, and asking questions is the way to learn. Do you believe that calling a certain portion of your soil a mulch will prevent the moisture from being absorbed by it when it is composed of the same substance and rests right on the moist soil?"

"Perhaps not, but I raise good corn by this method—better than I did when I cultivated less frequently."

"Well, there are other ways to account for that. First you keep down the weeds and save the moisture they would use. Next and more important, by keeping the surface stirred so often and so dry you force the plants to send their roots down deeper, out of the reach of your implements and where they will not get so dry as near the surface."

"I am not disputing the benefit of your method on dry soil, but I want a reasonable explanation of the reason for it. Would you do the same on wet soil?"

"No, for there is little danger of drying out on such soil. I tried it once, and thought it injured the crop, but could not tell why it should."

"I will venture a guess on that point. On wet soil the corn roots run near the surface to get the heat of the sun and escape the cold water, and outwitting cuts off the feeders of the plant, which cannot go deeper on account of the unfavorable condition of the soil, and the roots stop growing. But to come back to your dry soil. Allowing that the law of nature, which seeks to equalize all elements through spaces and bodies that are in contact or together, is not broken, the moisture of your mulch theory, did you never notice that in a dry time, when all loose soil is like ashes, the spots in the road where the wheels pack the soil down hard and loose dirt is washed off by the rain, the most clear to the surface at all times?"

"Well, I never thought of it, but I remember now that it is so, and in cow-pats in the pasture and between rows of potatoes where the mellow soil has all been driven off to 'hill up' with."

"Did you ever notice, when you planted corn by hand and covered it with a hoe, giving each hill a hard slap with the hoe to press the soil down over the seed, that these spots would look moist after the surface about them were dry?"

"Yes, I remember it now."

"Well, don't you think that your theory of stirring the soil to save moisture begins to look rather thin?"

"I must think this over.—Mirror and Farm."

If Brother Brown had not been in such a hurry to accept as true the specious suggestions of Swan Swansen he might have obstructed the easy flow of this little dialogue at almost any point and diverted it into quite a different channel.

For example, near the close of the walk, as it stands, he could have diverted it in this way:

"Yes, it is true that when a man has stepped on ploughed land, or where a cart has run on a soft road, the ground in the footprint or wheel-track looks damp and is damp. Now, where does this moisture come from?"

"—Why, from the damp ground below."

"But why does not this water evaporate after it comes to the surface?"

"It does evaporate, but as the moisture it sets off in vapor, more water is drawn up to supply its place."

"That's just what we want to find out; the first part of what we may style 'my theory,' which is this: Water is drawn up more rapidly in compacted soil by capillary attraction than in loose soil. You can see this where a man has stepped or where a horse has been pressed over a cornhill. The soil thus compacted always looks damp, because the water comes up faster than it can be turned into vapor by the sun, and waited away by the wind. The soil looks damp because it is losing water which is pumped up and passes off in the air."

"But are you sure that the water doesn't evaporate still faster in the land which has been stirred at the surface?"

"That's just what we want to find out; for our aim should be, of course, to check evaporation, and not encourage it, so that the water may be kept in the soil where the roots of the crops can get it. Now suppose we should cover up the footprint or wheel-track with three or four thicknesses of flannel, would the water evaporate as rapidly?"

"Surely not, for the flannel would be a true mulch."

"What is your definition of a mulch?"

"Any substance of open texture, and therefore full of air spaces. Air which does not move is a good non-conductor. It prevents changes of temperature. Flannel wrapped about a lamp will keep it cool—wrapped about a heated brick will keep it warm; if laid on the damp soil it will keep the temperature even and protect it from sun and wind. Any child knows that a damp board on a damp bit of earth would not dry out as fast when covered with flannel as it would when exposed to sun and wind."

"But flannel is a very costly mulch."

True; but coarse litter of any kind would answer the same purpose fairly well.

Then why not loose soil? If you filled the footprint with loose soil do you think the water would pass up through it so rapidly that it would look damp, as the bottom of the footprints now does?"

I hardly know.

But you do know that if you pressed this soil down compactly in the same footprint, by stepping on it again it would soon be damp?"

I suppose so.

Yes, and you cannot doubt that this is because the water will not rise so rapidly through a substance which is of loose texture as it will through a compact substance which has a system of small capillary tubes. No one believes, as you insinuated a little while ago, that 'water makes holes in the ground in passing through.' But, to us Prof. Higgard's illustration, we do know that a dry brick laid on a wet sponge will soon absorb the water, while a dry sponge laid on a wet brick will not absorb the water. You sneer at the men who call the surface of the soil after it is stirred 'a mulch.' But it is a material two or three inches thick, full of air spaces, spread over the compact soil below. I think it acts as a mulch. It is a sponge on top of a brick. When you tread on the land, or when the surface is crusted after a shower, the brick is on top of the sponge. Then you ought to pulverize this crust at once by shallow surface tillage and check evaporation.

Use Skoda's Discovery, the great blood and nerve remedy.

Minard's Liniment, lumberman's friend

Summer Drinks.

Hot weather makes people thirsty. The physiological process is of no consequence here, but the fact that excessive evaporation creates thirst in proportion leads many people to crave something unusual as a beverage in hot weather.

Some think that water is harmful taken in large quantities, and others say it does not go to the right spot anyway, and they invent and prepare all sorts of compounds and decoctions, and clog the system with matter which should not be in the way of free circulation at such a season.

Old cherry extract, citrons lemonsade, microbe killer, and other preparations of injurious acids, that will parch the mouth and throat and call for more, see freely used, and "root beer," and other forms of adulterated water are added in the belief that they are good for the system, when the fact is that all the system needs is to be cooled and purified by running pure water through it and letting it sweat out through the skin, or dilute and carry away impurities through the action of the kidneys.

Write for primer, free.

SKODA'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, TRURO, N. S.

Newton Theological Institution NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

Fall term opens TUESDAY, Sept. 5. Examinations for admission at nine o'clock a. m. Seven Professors and three Instructors. Regular course, three years; English course, two years. French Department—Elective studies in regular courses, and for resident graduates.

ALVAH HOVEY, President.

How We Have Acquired Our Present Standing and Prosperity:

(1) By giving the most complete Business Course, the most thorough Shorthand and Typewriting Training, and the best Penmanship instruction obtainable in Canada.

(2) By devoting our entire time, energies, and skill to the interests of our students.

(3) By making no promises we have not kept. Genuine specimens of Penmanship, Circulars containing full information respecting terms, courses of study, etc., mailed to any address.

KERR & FRINGLES, St. John, N. S.

Whiston's Commercial College, 95 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX.

In Open all Summer. Students can join at any time.

Following is the staff:

S. E. WHISTON, Principal—Teacher of Writing, Practical Book-binding and Book-keeping.

E. KATHMACH—Teacher of Arithmetic, Theoretical Book-keeping, and the subjects required to pass Civil Service exams.

W. E. THOMPSON—Teacher of Commercial Law, Practical Book-keeping, Office Work, Correspondence, etc.

Miss ANNA GOULD—Teacher of Typewriting, Penmanship, Letter Writing, Spelling, etc.

HORTON ACADEMY WOLFVILLE, N. S.

THE AUTUMN TERM of this Institution opens September 6th, 1893. Winter Term, January 10th, 1894.

This Academy invites the attention of students generally. Last year it had a larger patronage than any similar school in the Maritime Provinces.

Twenty-four students matriculated. Forty students voluntarily enrolled in the Manual Training Course. Situation beautiful, healthy, central. Well-trained and experienced teachers compose the staff.

The Manual Training Department is now well equipped for mechanical, perspective and instrumental Drawing, Carpentry, Wood Turning and Iron Work, affording excellent opportunity to students looking toward mechanics, engineering, etc.

The Academy House, equipped with modern conveniences, well provided for, and supervised by three resident teachers, ensures the comfort and good order of the students. Terms reasonable. Board and Laundry, \$2.00 per week.

Write for Calendar to I. B. OAKES, Principal.

Yarmouth Business College AND School of Shorthand & Typewriting, YARMOUTH, N. S.

Terms Moderate.

J. W. WALSH, B. A., Principal.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The School of Telegraphy, Under the management of an experienced instructor in connection with CURRIER'S BUSINESS SCHOOL, offers excellent advantages to students, thoroughly qualifying them to fill good positions in Railway or Commercial offices.

For terms and postoffice address: J. H. CURRIER, Principal of Business School, 55 Gormans Street, St. John, N. S.

Acadia University. The next session will open October 4th at 9 a. m. Matriculation examinations will be held October 3rd, at 9 a. m. Supplementary examinations on Thursday, October 5th. A. W. SAWYER, President.

Wolfville, N. S. August 9, 1893.

SHORT'S "Dyspepticure" ACTS LIKE MAGIC IN ALL STOMACH TROUBLES. FAST BREEDING FAMOUS as a Positive Cure for CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA and all forms of INDIGESTION.

It Hurts nothing that can be washed or cleaned—Pearline. The purest soap is no safer—the poorest soap is no cheaper. It is more effective than the strongest—it is more convenient than the best. Pearline saves labor and wear in washing clothes or cleaning house. A few cents will let you try it; common sense will make you use it.

Beware of cheap imitations. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—and it's back.

ROBINSON'S EMULSION. IS THE BEST TAKE NO OTHER. Beware of cheap imitations.

ACADIA MINES, N. S., JUNE 2ND, 1893.

THE GRODER COMPANY, GENTLEMEN,—

This is to certify that I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for a number of years, suffering from sick headache several days every three or four weeks.

Upon the recommendation of a friend I took Groder's Syrup. It HAS GIVEN PERFECT RELIEF. Sick headache is a thing of the past in my case, and I can and do conscientiously recommend Groder's Syrup to others, believing it to be the best remedy in the market for Dyspepsia.

Respectfully yours, [Signed] MRS. JAS. McLEAN.

SALISBURY, N. B., MAY 23RD, 1893.

This is to certify that I have suffered for two years with Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Rheumatism, and have only found cure in your "Groder's Botanic Dyspepsia Syrup." I was unable to eat even an apple without resulting distress.

I make this statement that others who have been suffering as I have may go at once, buy your remedy and be cured. Yours sincerely, MRS. JOSEPH PARKER.

SICK HEADACHE AND DIZZINESS Flee before Groder's Syrup.

The Statement of Councillor Palmer, of Kars, Kings Co, N. B., Proves Above Claim.

THE GRODER COMPANY: GENTLEMEN,—For seventeen years sick headache and dizziness have been my portion. For three months previous to taking your remedy my head would ache and be dizzy fully one-half the time.

On the 27th day of February last a friend of mine recommended "Groder's Syrup." I tried it very reluctantly. After using two bottles I considered myself cured. No headache or dizziness troubles me. I enjoy perfect health and can cheerfully recommend your remedy to all who may be troubled as I was.

Yours truly, G. W. PALMER.

June 26, 1893.

