

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE CARE OF OIL-CLOTH.—An oil-cloth requires careful treatment, and should never be scrubbed with a brush, but after first being swept with the long-handled hair-brushes that are made for the purpose, it should be carefully washed with a large soft cloth dipped into milk and water half and half; or, if the milk is not obtainable, tepid water without soap. Soap ruins oil-cloth by taking off the brightness of the paint, and it should never be applied to it. Hot water is also very injurious to it; either of them—soap or hot water—being sure to injure the oil-cloth more than the wear of it. When washed over, wipe it off with a soft dry cloth, and it will always retain a bright look. In purchasing an oil-cloth, it is very desirable to obtain one that has been made for several years, as the longer it has lain unwashed the better it will wear—the paint becoming harder and more durable. An oil-cloth made within the year is hardly worth buying, as the paint will be defaced in a short time.

SKILLFUL COOKERY.—Americans who dine with the Chinese are surprised at the perfection to which they have carried their cooking. During a recent Chinese banquet in San Francisco, an orange was laid at the plate of each guest. The orange itself seemed like any other orange, but on being cut open was found to contain within the rind five kinds of delicate jellies. One was at first puzzled to explain how the jellies got in, and giving up that train of reflection, was in a worse quandary to know how the pulpy part of the orange got out. Colored eggs were also served, in the inside of which were found nuts, jellies, meats and confectionery. When one of the Americans present asked the interpreter to explain this legerdemain of cookery, he expanded his mouth in a hearty laugh, and shook his head and said, "Melican men heap smart; why he not findee not?"—N. Y. School Journal.

OATMEAL IN THE HOUSEHOLD.—In Great Britain children of all ranks are raised on an oatmeal diet alone, because it causes them to grow strong and healthy, and no better food can possibly be found for them. It is also quite as desirable for the student as for the laborer, and for the delicate lady as for the hard-working sister; indeed, all classes would be greatly benefited by its use, and dyspepsia, with all its manifold annoyances, can be kept at a distance. Oatmeal is more substantial food, it is said, than real pork or lamb, and equal to beef or mutton, while its desideratum consists in one's not becoming weary of it, for it is as welcome for breakfast or tea as is wheat or Graham bread. It can be eaten with syrup and butter as hasty pudding, or with cream or sugar like rice. It is especially good for young mothers, upon whose nervous forces too great a demand has been made, and they lose the equilibrium of the system and become depressed and dispirited. Oatmeal requires to be cooked slowly, and the water should be boiling hot when it is stirred in.—Balwin's Monthly for September.

Lockjaw often results from the most trifling accidents, such as running a nail into the foot, or stepping on sharp instruments. Such wounds can be healed by a simple remedy. Smoke such wounds, or in fact any inflamed wound, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes application of smoke will take the inflammation out of the worst wounds.

WELSH RABBIT.—One teaspoonful of chopped cheese, one teaspoonful of milk, one egg, butter size of butternut; boil milk, butter, and cheese till smooth paste; add egg, well beaten, and turn at once upon half slices of toast well buttered. Serve hot, with mustard to add if desired. A little flour of mustard is added to the mixture while boiling if agreeable to all tastes. Have care about curdling the milk by too hot a fire.

CORN CAKE.—One quart of sour milk, three eggs, one teaspoonful of flour, yellow corn meal enough to make a batter as thick as for pancakes. Bake quickly in pans well buttered.

An exchange says: "There is no sleeping car with the train that leads to glory. Whereupon Dr. Whedon asks: Is there a smoking car?"

TEMPERANCE.

A large number of our readers are deeply interested in temperance matters. Many of them we believe do not see the Alliance Journal. The following taken from that periodical shews what has awakened much concern amongst both the friends and the foes of the Temperance cause in the Province generally and in Kings County in particular: Is the name of a beautiful, thriving village in King's County, nestling under the North mountain, at the head of navigation on the Habitant river. It is the home of Dr. F. Borden, M. P. for Kings, and of Legislative Councillor Dickie, and of local magnates not a few. It is the home also of Canning Division, No 196, S. of T., and of a band of working, praying women—a branch of the Women's Temperance Union. No licenses for the sale of liquors have been granted in Canning for many years, and the traffic has consequently become disreputable in every respect, but was continued, in spite of the efforts made by fine and imprisonment, to drive it out.

Something over a year ago liquor was seized under a warrant and by due process of law, was destroyed. Most specious promises were then made that "no more liquors should be sold." But the effects of alcohol were still noticed and recently it was determined to enforce the law again. This law, passed by our Local Legislature in 1874, so far as it relates to the destruction of liquors is as follows:—

AN ACT TO AMEND THE REVISED STATUTES OF LICENSERS FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows:—

- 1. In any Polling District or Licensing District in which no licenses are granted, any Justice of the Peace upon complaint being made to him by the Clerk of License, or by any other person, shall issue warrant for the seizure of liquors found upon the premises of any person who has been previously convicted of violating any of the provisions of the Chapter hereby amended.
2. Five days notice shall be served upon the owners or occupiers of such premises to furnish proof of the trial that such liquors were not kept or intended for sale, and should he fail to substantiate his innocence to the satisfaction of the Court, the liquors shall be declared confiscated, and a warrant returnable within thirty days from the date hereof, shall be issued and such liquor shall be destroyed forthwith. After a second conviction such liquors when found shall be forthwith seized and destroyed without notice or trial.
3. Any person having such liquors as found upon his premises confiscated as aforesaid, shall in addition to such confiscation be subject to penalties prescribed in the Chapter hereby amended for violating the provision of such Chapter.
4. Any Clerk of License or Justice of the Peace, or any person authorized by a Clerk of License or Justice may seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors found exposed or intended for illicit sale within a mile of any mine or mining works, and for the purpose, if necessary, upon reasonable grounds of suspicion, may enter into any house or building within a mile of such mine or mining works, and seize, take away, or destroy all such intoxicating liquors. And no licenses shall hereafter be granted in any proclaimed gold district, or within a mile of any coal, iron, or any other mine or mining works.

While this is not very lengthy, it is quite comprehensive; and under the last sentence of Section 2, a warrant was issued by B. B. Woodworth, Esq., a J. P. of 20 years' standing, directing the Constable (Mitchell) to seize and forthwith destroy any and all intoxicating liquors found upon the premises or in the possession of one Edward Clark, a store keeper of Canning. Mitchell having received the warrant, signed and sealed, called in the Queen's name upon one Sydney Blenkhorn to render him aid in executing the same. They went into Mr. Clark's store on the 11th inst., read their warrant to him, explained their business and demanded to be shown the liquor. They went into the "liquor room," so Clark styled it on his oath, and found there a cask of whiskey (nearly full) which Clark at first said was vinegar and afterwards said was not his property; one keg of gin, about ten gallons, one case of wine, and, and two dozen bottles of brandy and they forthwith proceeded to pour the contents of all these vessels out upon the ground. The heads of the cask and keg were injured and the bottles broken in getting the contents out according to the order in the warrant.

It has to be done forthwith. It was very well done. Not a gill remained with which to whet the whistle of Clark's thirsty customers. Not only Clark, but all the rum-sellers of King's County were filled with alarm. Rejoicing went through the majority of Kings County homes. But the rummies said "if this is not stopped we will have people wherever they possess sufficient courage driving out the liquor traffic by the effective method which Canning practices." So Mr. Clark went to Kentville and after taking advice, laid a complaint before Mr. Justice Dennison, who thereupon issued a warrant for Mitchell and Blenkhorn to be and appear before him, on Tuesday 21st inst., to answer to the charge of "forcibly entering the store of Edward Clark and feloniously stealing, taking away and destroying" the above mentioned goods, together with others. This was quite an exciting trial to all concerned: and to the friends and foes of temperance in Kings.

Clark tried to fasten the destruction of other things than liquor—syrups and lime juice—but was quite unsuccessful; and the warrant was put in by the Constables as justification so far as the liquors were concerned. After a careful hearing by the presiding Justice he gave a decision that there was no proof of felonious entering, taking or carrying away of goods; that a criminal prosecution could not lie; and that if Clark wished redress, he must seek it in a civil suit at law. Thus far this episode terminated. We refrained from speaking of this last week for several reasons, but most especially that we might give our readers a full statement to the end. We trust this will rouse up other places to adopt this effective method of driving out the rum traffic which disgraces so many of our towns.

EDUCATIONAL RECORD.

The great increase of crime in Massachusetts is receiving the attention of thoughtful men, and many valuable suggestions concerning the subject have been given to the public. Geo. T. Angell, Esq., of Boston, who has been active in endeavoring to cultivate, by legal and moral means, a more humane treatment of dumb animals, places great dependence on the common schools to check this tendency to crime. He would have the public school free and unsectarian; but it should cultivate reverence towards God, and awaken in the young a spirit of kindness to all His creatures. He holds that by making children kind to dumb animals, we are making them kind and gentle to one another. He would have pictures illustrative of these good things hang on the walls of the school-house in sight of the young. The teacher's profession will be exalted by making it more humanizing.

Competent authorities are deciding, that experience has shown, that the Polytechnic school does not thrive under the wing of the College. Schools of pure science may have a place in a University; but schools of applied science should be independent. The successful polytechnic school must rest on some degree of culture, and for this reason ought to be considered as parallel with the College.

Owens College, Manchester, is said to have a better laboratory for scientific purposes than either Oxford or Cambridge. This College has raised itself to a first class position among the educational institutions of Great Britain, and is a good example of the advantages of the independent College.

The annual tuition fees charged in various American Colleges are reported as follows:—Syracuse University \$60, Cornell, \$60, Dartmouth \$70, Rochester \$75, Brown \$85, Williams \$90, Amherst \$100, Yale \$140, Harvard \$150.

The Pastor's College, of which Mr. Spurgeon is the head, was started twenty years ago, and has since sent out 350 ministers. The members of Mr. Spurgeon's congregation give towards its support, annually, a sum corresponding to the date of the year, this year it being £1,876. The rest of the income is made up by contributions from various friends. The new Buildings of the College, which cost £14,000, are entirely paid for. The annual expenses of this College are larger than those of any College in this Province, and yet the responsibility of sustaining it is carried by a single church.

The Catalogue of Mount Holyoke, for 1875-6 shows that the school has twenty-nine instructors, and that there are 284 young ladies in attendance.

A law has been passed in Germany forbidding the construction of school rooms with windows on both sides of the room. It is said to be proven that rooms so lighted are injurious to the eyes.

INFLUENCE OF A GOOD TEACHER.—To save a considerable portion of the rising generation from falling back into the condition of half-civilized or savage life, what other instrumentality does society afford than to send into every obscure and hidden district in the State a young woman, whose education is sound; whose language is well educated; whose pronunciation and tones of voice are correct and attractive; whose manners are gentle and refined; all whose topics of conversation are elevating and instructive; whose benignity of heart is constantly manifested in acts of civility, courtesy and kindness; and who spreads a nameless charm over whatever circle may be entered. Such a person should be the teacher of every common school. Such a teacher, by associating with the children of the school for a considerable portion of the time each day; by remaining with them for weeks and months successively; by having an opportunity to observe their conduct toward each other, and thus to become acquainted with their various dispositions; by gaining access to their minds through the delightful medium of instruction;—and, finally, by prolonging this relationship through all the susceptible and impressive years of childhood and youth,—such a teacher, so far as it may be in the power of any mortal agency to do it, may mould the habits and manners of the rising generation into the pleasing forms of propriety and decorum, and, by laying their foundations in the principles of justice, magnanimity, and affection, may give them an ever-during permanence.—Horace Mann.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Christian Messenger.

No. IV.

1. "The dead in Christ shall rise first." 1 Thess. 4. 16.

This has no reference, as is sometimes supposed, to the order of the Resurrection of the dead, inasmuch as that will be general and simultaneous. Paul is comforting the Thessalonians under their loss of Christian friends, telling them "to sorrow not even as those which have no hope, for if we believe that Jesus died, and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus (viz., the Christian dead) will God bring with him; for this we say unto you, by the word of the Lord, that we which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord shall not prevent (ascend or go before) them which are asleep, for the Lord himself shall descend from Heaven with a shout, with the voice of the Archangel and the trumpet of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first. Then (the dead in Christ and your departed friends among them, having risen from the grave) we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, and so shall we ever be with the Lord. Wherefore comfort one another with these words." The teaching seems to be this. At the last day Christians will be caught up to meet the Lord in the air, many will be in their graves and many still living when He shall come, the living will not ascend before the dead rise, the dead shall rise first and then all shall ascend together to meet the Lord. Resurrection—Reunion—Ascension.

2. "There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother." Prov. 18. 24.

This is generally applied to Christ, and it may be very justly so applied, but it does not appear to have been so intended by the writer. He is speaking of friendship, "A man that hath friends must shew himself friendly, and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother." The teaching is, that friendship should be reciprocal, should be cultivated; the ties of friendship are often stronger than those of brotherhood; of course in a natural sense, Luther reads it, "A true friend loves more, and stands by (you) firmer than a brother."

Cicero used to say that "It was no less an evil for a man to be without a friend than to have the heaven without a sun;" and Socrates thought "that friendship was the sweetest possession, and no piece of ground yielded pleasanter fruit." May the readers of the Messenger be rich in true friendship, but especially in the friendship of Him who sticks closer than the best friend.

3. "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him." 1 Cor. ii. 9.

This verse is generally taken to refer to Heaven, but it has no reference whatever to it, however well it may apply, as the next verse plainly shews, "But God hath revealed them unto us by His Spirit."

The quotation is from Isaiah 64. 4. "For since the beginning of the world men have not heard, neither perceived by the ear, neither hath the eye seen, O God, beside thee, what he hath prepared for him that waiteth for him." Paul is speaking (v. 7.) of the "wisdom of God in a mystery, even the hidden wisdom, which God ordained before the world unto our glory." He is shewing the great superiority of their days over those of the prophets; of the mysteries and revelations they saw, which were hidden from their fathers. "Which in other ages was not made known unto the sons of men, as it is now revealed unto the holy apostles and prophets by the Spirit." "And to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ: to the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places, (or better, heavenly things) might be known by the church the manifold wisdom of God, according to the eternal purpose which he purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord." Eph. 3. 5, 9, 10, 11. Compare Eph. 3. 1-12. with 1 Cor. 2. 9, 10, and Isa. 64. 10. In Matt. 13, 11, 16, 17, Jesus himself says to His disciples "It is given unto you to know the mysteries of the Kingdom of Heaven. . . . blessed are your eyes for they see, and your ears for they hear; for verily I say unto you, that many prophets and righteous men have desired to see those things which ye see, and have not seen them; and to hear those things which ye hear, and have not heard them."

4. "And no man hath ascended up into Heaven." John 3. 13.

This is often quoted by those who believe and teach that the soul sleeps in the grave till the Resurrection, to establish that doctrine, cold and cheerless as the grave. But there is no more support for it in the above verse than there is in the first verse of Genesis. As Scripture almost invariably explains itself, so here. Verse 12 says, "If I have told you earthly things, how shall ye believe when I tell you of heavenly things?" Or to paraphrase it, "If ye believe me not in what I tell you of heavenly things ye will have no one else to tell you of them, for no man hath ascended up into Heaven, and returned to tell you, but only he that came down from Heaven, even the Son of Man which is in Heaven." That no man hath ascended up into Heaven cannot be, for we read in the plainest possible words that "Elijah went up by a whirlwind into Heaven." 2 Kings 2. 11. And of Enoch, "God took him." Gen. 5. 24.

5. "Strive to enter in at the straight gate; for many, I say unto you, will seek to enter in, and shall not be able." Luke 13. 24.

This verse has been a stumbling block and discouragement to many and as it stands is contrary to almost the whole Scripture. The reader may probably know that the most ancient copies of the original Scriptures were without any punctuation or stops; there was not even the division of words; and while the divisions into chapters, verses and words is a very great advantage, there are cases where they interfere with the sense and cause some chapters and verses to end very abruptly, which the reader has no doubt observed. In the above verse I would suggest that instead of reading it with a full stop after 'able,' it be read with a comma, thus: "many I say unto you, will seek to enter in; and shall not be able, when once the master of the house is risen and shut to the door, &c." As the verse stands the "entering" seems to depend