

Valuable Medical Preparations.

A GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE. No fact is better established than that cod liver oil possesses remarkable curative properties, especially in the treatment of pulmonary disorders and all diseases of a wasting and debilitating character. Its virtues have been for many years recognized by the medical profession, and it is regarded as almost a specific in that scourge of the northern climate—consumption. Two objections only have interfered with its general use—the difficulty of obtaining an absolutely pure article, and its nauseating effects in the majority of instances.

The first objection admits of easy removal; the last has been made the subject of much study and experiment by physicians and chemists, and there is at least one preparation of cod liver oil in the market which is entirely free from this disagreeable feature. We refer to Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. In this form the oil is converted into a creamy substance which is absolutely palatable, while retaining all its remedial qualities. It is speedily assimilated and produces no feeling of repugnance, even when the digestive organs are impaired. The addition of the hypophosphites furnishes a most valuable element for renewing the debilitated tissues of the body, vitalizing the blood, restoring digestive power and strengthening the entire system.

These results are not merely matters of theory, but have been verified in thousands of instances during the six years that have elapsed since the introduction of this valuable medicine. The most prominent physicians warmly endorse the virtues of this remedy, and prescribe it in their daily practice. Its efficacy is apparent in the following diseases of a wasting character: Consumption in all its stages, colds, coughs, bronchitis, and all disorders of the throat; scrofula in its various forms, rheumatism, skin diseases, diseases of children, general debility, and anæmia, or impoverishment of the blood.

This remedy is prepared solely by Messrs. Scott & Bowne, manufacturing chemists, Nos. 108 and 110 Wooster street, N. Y. Since its introduction, in 1874, it has gained great popularity, through the recognition of its intrinsic merits, and the demand is steadily enlarging. It is now manufactured at the rate of nearly half a million bottles per annum. The oil is expressly prepared for the firm by their agents in Newfoundland, and is absolutely pure.

The premises occupied at the above named locality, comprise two floors, each measuring fifty by one hundred feet in area. The laboratory is complete in all its appointments, and the various processes are conducted in the most scientific manner. The firm employs a large number of persons, including eight travelling representatives, who visit physicians and druggists throughout the United States and Canada. Upward of sixty thousand sample bottles of the medicine have been distributed among the medical profession, from whom the firm have received numerous testimonials of the most highly laudatory character. In addition to the home demand, the oil is exported in considerable quantities to Spanish America, Australia, and other foreign countries. Commercially, it is a great success, but the benefits which it has bestowed upon suffering humanity are simply incalculable.

Another valuable preparation from the laboratory of this firm is Scott & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil. Every one is familiar with the efficacy of this remedy in all derangements occasioned by constipation, etc., and most people know experimentally how disagreeable is the castor oil in ordinary use. This preparation is in the form of an emulsion, is perfectly palatable, and superior to all other medicines where a cathartic is required. It can be given to children without the slightest difficulty, and for this reason alone is one of the most valuable medical preparations extant. It is for sale by druggists throughout the country.

The new leaden roof that is being placed on the cupola of St. Peter's at Rome will be completed in two years. Something of the magnitude of the building may be inferred from the fact that this roof was begun 17 years ago, and although the laborers have not been constantly at work, the work is enormous. The roof is divided into 16 sections, each of which requires a million pounds of lead.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.
The Convention Fund.

Dear Editor,—

From remarks made at the last session of the Baptist Convention, it was quite apparent that our Financial Scheme was regarded with much favour. Many of the delegates seemed determined to enter heartily into the work of making it a success. The words of encouragement spoken by those brethren caused the Financial Committee to hope for great things during the current year. In order that this hope may be realized, and success secured, the following conditions should be fulfilled. It must be generally conceded that the denomination can and ought to raise annually, on an average, at least one dollar per member for the objects embraced in the Convention Scheme. Pastors and other influential members of our churches must take a greater interest in the matter than they have done heretofore. It is a mistake to suppose that an active effort to secure means for the Convention Fund will lessen a church's contributions to local objects. As a rule, the church that gives most largely for general purposes has the least difficulty in meeting its current expenses. The matter of raising funds should be undertaken as early as possible, and systematically carried forward. The following plan is worthy of consideration: Let the pastor of the church call attention to the Convention Scheme and explain it on Sabbath. On some week evening a public meeting should be held, when addresses might be delivered by ministers and lay-brethren on the different parts of the Scheme. A collection should be taken and subscriptions solicited. Collectors ought to be appointed to gather up the amounts subscribed, and to extend the work through the whole church. This is my plan of raising means for the Convention Fund, and it has proved successful. In some churches it might be better for the pastor to refer to the Scheme semi-annually or quarterly, and have collections made on those occasions. It is an excellent plan to furnish each probable contributor with a monthly or quarterly envelope in which his donation should be put and returned to the Treasurer of the church. Each individual that loves the Lord Jesus should be appealed to in some way, and he should seriously ask himself the question, "How much owe I my Lord?"

Collections should be taken as early as possible, for the Treasurers of the different Boards need means continually to meet the claims upon them. In order to save the Committee trouble, and to present before the denomination an account of all our contributions for general purposes, donations to the Convention Fund, or to any branch of that Fund, should be sent to the Financial Committee. Then the collections of all the churches will appear in the Year Book in the following way:

Name of Church.	No. of Members.	Total Receipts.	Home Missions.	Foreign Missions.	Expense.	Educational Institutions.	Ministerial Aid, &c.	Ministerial Education.	Emergency Fund.
First Yarmouth.	389	\$401 00	\$184 40	\$115 25	\$115 25	\$18 44	\$11 62	\$11 52	\$4 32
Truro.	352	352 00	175 00	108 00	169 00	14 08	8 80	8 80	3 52
Herbert.	175	175 00	140 80	88 00	88 00	14 08	8 80	8 80	3 52
Granville Street.	158	158 00	149 00	149 00	149 00	149 00	149 00	149 00	149 00
Windsor.	148	148 00	148 00	148 00	148 00	148 00	148 00	148 00	148 00
Temple.	148	148 00	148 00	148 00	148 00	148 00	148 00	148 00	148 00
Lockport.	148	148 00	148 00	148 00	148 00	148 00	148 00	148 00	148 00

In the report, all the blanks will be filled, and it can be then seen at a glance how much each church has contributed to the Fund, how much to each of the objects, and how much per member.

Truly yours,
G. E. DAY,
Committee for N. S.
Yarmouth, Oct. 29, 1880.

For the Christian Messenger.

Mr. Editor,—

Taking it for granted that it was Dr. Welton's intention, in his remarks at the Educational Meeting of our late Convention, to awaken general interest and enthusiasm in that department of educational work which he represents, he seems to have been most unfortunate in his method of presenting its claims upon a large number of the ministers of our denomination. If, as the Dr. conceives, the Theological Department at Acadia needs to be strengthened and supported by the "throwing of the arms of the Denomination around it," the question arises how such support can be looked for if the head, or one of the heads, of that department, in a very public manner, speaks in the most disparaging terms of the very men whose sympathy and help is declared to be needed to make the enterprise a success? It is a well known fact that from time to time our ministerial ranks have been replenished with brethren from abroad. These "importations," as Prof. Welton is pleased to style them, have been both a credit and a help to us. Many of their names have become household words among our people; and some of those who came to us recently in response to a "Macedonian Cry," are still laboring with a great degree of success, and are highly esteemed for their works' sake. Why, then, should Dr. Welton tell them to their faces that "the number and kind of ministers we want could not be spared from other countries, and those who could be spared we did not want." It is likewise well-known that comparatively few of our ministers have received that thorough preparation which the Dr. thinks indispensably requisite to enable one to preach the gospel. Probably many of those who were compelled to listen to his unkind remarks were but "partly trained," and some, doubtless, were not trained at all as he employs the term,—and to be told in the most contemptuous manner that they had proved failures, or that the source of supply from whence they came was a failure, and that they "too often, were useless," must have awakened in them very agreeable emotions as they sat and listened to it all. The truth is, so much of this kind of thing has been indulged in of late, that numbers of our most worthy—because most useful—brethren have been made to feel that it was not to their interest, pleasure or profit to attend the meetings of the Convention at all,—a state of things which certainly should not exist, and need not, if some among us were a little careful how they wound the feelings of those who have never had their advantages, but who, nevertheless, have been successful laborers with the greatest and best of Teachers.

The brethren who have been fortunate in securing a training abroad, and have returned to us, fared almost as badly at the hands of the Dr., for he says that "of those who go away to study, many are induced to stay away, and often such are the best," which, to say the least, is but a doubtful compliment to those who return.

Now, all this might be overlooked in the speaker, who evidently allowed his zeal to get the better of his courtesy, were his statements in anywise correct. Events have proved that the very kind of ministers we want, have come, and are still coming to us from abroad, and it would be well to treat with becoming respect those who in the course of Providence are brought to our shores. And certainly the man who fills the Theological Chair at Acadia should be well enough acquainted with the Baptist History of these Provinces to know that our present position as a Denomination has been attained, under God, in great measure through the self-denying efforts of the very class of men who are thus stigmatized as "useless," and "failures." Some of these are still with us, and the results of their labors, as gathered up from year to year, show how gratuitous such assertions are.

Many of them have gone to receive their reward, but their work lives after them. "Honor," then, "to whom honor is due."

If such terms as those employed by Dr. Welton are to be used in the discussion of ministerial qualifications, would they not with equal justice describe the capabilities of some of those who are not importations, and who are supposed to possess great advantages over their brethren who are but "partly trained," or who have received "no training at all?" It will be found that the sword of harsh, ungenerous criticism is one which will cut both ways, and the more quickly its use is entirely abandoned, the better for all parties; and as, in the highest sense, we are all "unprofitable servants," I trust that in our future intercourse with each other, a "fellow-feeling" will "make us wondrous kind."

Yours truly,
A. H. LAVERS.
Arcadia, Yarmouth.

The Baptist Union.

(Continued from Second page.)

The Autumnal Session of the Union opened on Wednesday morning, Rev. Dr. Trestrail in the chair. After devotional services, the President delivered his Opening Address on

THE MORAL TENDENCY AND INFLUENCE OF INFIDELITY.

He said: Past experience has proved that infidelity is a soil barren of those virtues which great events call forth, and which demand the surrender of the dearest interests and prospects of life, and often of life itself. It is vain to expect noble principles or noble deeds from a man whose hopes and fears are limited to the present life, and whose happiness is staked on the events of it.

If ever such an one be impelled to the performance of great exploits, the impulse mainly springs from the love of fame. But fame rests almost wholly on public opinion, and can be acquired only by the few. In the heat of battle, or in the full glare of public observation, the love of fame may overpower the love of life, but it grows weaker as life wanes, and is comparatively powerless at the approach of death. Great and splendid actions can only be occasional, and any system of morals or religion which affords little or no room for their production, must be essentially bad. But such actions are indications of the greatness of the human soul, and, when embellished by the pencil of the artist, embalmed in the song of the poet, or engraven by the pen of the historian, they keep alive in succeeding generations, a desire for a like distinction, raise the standard of morals, and arrest the progress of national decay.

It must be evident that the exclusion of a Supreme Being and His superintending providence from the universe, robs that universe of the idea of perfect excellence. We cannot but admire perfect wisdom and goodness. We stand in awe before the manifestations of perfect power. In a world full of beauty and order, peopled by diverse races of intelligent beings, who are nourished, as we believe, by the unflinching bounty of the Great Creator, scepticism presents to us a scene where there is neither design nor a designer—where rigid, unalterable law prevails, but without a lawgiver—a world of matter without a mind.

Infidelity, moreover, degrades human nature. The Materialist must be a total stranger to the highest exercises of thought, and have a mean opinion of his own being, without freedom, a mere machine, having very little purpose in the present life, and no idea of a future nobler life. To him the highest philosophy is summed up in the words—*Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die!* Contrast all this with the character impressed on the devout believer in Christian truth, with his objects, pursuits, motives, and hopes, and, Who does not perceive his immeasurable superiority, in all that is worthy of man, to him who is without God in the world, and whose thoughts and feelings are chained down to matter, and to it alone?

For my part I do not see why, if this doctrine be true, we may not preach the self-sacrifice of the apostles, of martyrs, confessors, and the missionaries of our own day, to induce sinners to repent and turn to God. You may hold up their examples as worthy of imitation; but it must never be forgot-

ten that the love of Christ constrained them, and until that love has expelled from men's hearts the love of sin, it will be in vain to expect from them self sacrifice for Him.

It is not necessary, I firmly believe, to exhort you, my brethren, to preach those doctrines which are summed up in the expression, THE CROSS OF CHRIST. But the times demand that this be done with more fervour and earnestness than ever. Your own experience should supply you with the most powerful stimulus to do it. Your own joy and peace in believing, your hope of everlasting blessedness, and the deepest feeling of every Christian man and woman on the face of the whole earth, testify to the truth that *Christ died, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God.* Trust in His atoning sacrifice places us, with all the momentous issues of our destiny, on a rock which no changes can undermine, no tempests overthrow. It will be like adamant beneath our feet. Believing this, every heart here will respond to the resolve expressed in the emphatic words of our chief sacred poet,

Should all the forms that men devise,
Assault my faith with treacherous art,
I'd call them vanity and lies,
And bind the Gospel to my heart.

At the close of the President's address, Rev. W. Sampson read a paper upon "Union Funds and Home Missions."

Rev. E. H. Brown, of Twickenham, pointed out that there were 250,000 people in Ireland who spoke the Irish and did not know the English language, while 500,000 knew English very indifferently. Special means should, he thought, be adopted for reaching this class.

Mr. J. P. Bacon mentioned that of £1,630 contributed to the funds, London supplied one half.

Then followed a general conference on Home Missions.

After several persons had spoken, Rev. Dr. Landels said: I do not think we can, for a moment, place the claims of home in comparison with the claims of heathen lands. There is no comparison whatever between the two. Heathen lands have an immeasurably larger claim on us than home lands have because of their greater necessities; and then at home there is an immeasurably larger amount of evangelisation constantly being carried on than in heathen lands. The fact that a very large amount of home mission work is being done, shows that there is no lack on the part of the churches of interest in home mission work; but somehow or other, the interest does not flow into this society. I could mention a particular church which is spending about £300 a year on domestic missions in its own immediate neighbourhood, in addition to all the voluntary labour that is carried on there. The London Baptist Association is doing home mission work in building chapels yearly, in many of which there have been gathered churches that are not only self-supporting, but that are to-day foremost in rendering efficient help to all kinds of denominational institutions, both for the foreign and the home field. On the other hand, perhaps, during the fourteen or fifteen years of the Association's existence there may have been gathered from members of the church towards that work £2,000.

Rev. C. Williams, of Accrington, who was called for, said: The one and sole question, if I understand the matter, that we have to consider is this: Is it worth the while of this Baptist denomination to do a really worthy home mission work through the existing organisation, making the British Mission a really effective branch of our denominational enterprise? Our Yorkshire friends can tell you that a few years ago they devoted their attention to the needs of the county, so far as the Baptist denomination could supply it. They found—I think it was in 1868—that there were very many—hundreds—of towns and villages without a Baptist church, and that in the face of this the Association only raised £240 or thereabouts. Now, my friend, Mr. Brooke, with Mr. Barker, and Mr. Haslam, placed the fact before the churches, and, if I mistake not, the income last year was considerably over £1,000. (Hear, hear.) Now, the Association did that, and I don't believe that Mr. Sampson and Mr. Bacon, with even our