

pleted, and she was unanimously elected president. At the World's Temperance Congress in Philadelphia during the centennial year, Mrs. Youmans, in connection with Sir Leonard Tilley, Hon. G. W. Ross, G. M. Rose and others, represented Canada. Since then she has had many invitations to visit the neighbouring republic and assist in their temperance work. In response to their requests she has travelled from Maine to Kansas. In the latter state her services were solicited to assist in the passage of constitutional amendment and the election of Governor St. John, the prohibitory candidate. She spent five weeks in Ohio visiting towns and cities, from Toledo to Cincinnati. In Pennsylvania, from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. New York has shared largely in her labours. The Women's Temperance unions of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, solicited her help, and it was gladly given. Maryland sent the Macedonian cry to our Canadian sister, and the doors of some of the most aristocratic churches of Baltimore and Washington cities were thrown open to her night after night. In February, 1880, Mrs. Youmans, accompanied by a deputation of ladies, representing the State union of Maryland, addressed the Senate and a select committee of the Legislature at Annapolis, the capital, asking for local option. The ladies were treated with the greatest respect. The Senate chamber was crowded to its utmost to hear a foreigner plead for protection for American homes. When the Scott Act became the rallying cry in Canada, Mrs. Youmans took it up with earnestness and enthusiasm. Fredrickton, N.B. first took it up, and she pleaded there night after night. After visiting many places in that province, she went to Charlottetown, P.E.I. in the same interest. In nearly every county in Ontario that has voted on the Scott act, Mrs. Youmans has taken part in the campaign. In November, 1882, her husband was removed by death. This was to her a bereavement beyond the power of language to express. At first it seemed that her public work must cease when deprived of his counsel and companionship, for although Mr. Youmans was not a public speaker, he took the deepest interest in her work, and to him she attributes much of her success in the work. His kindly criticism and tender care lightened many a toilsome duty. In January, 1883, the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance invited Mrs. Youmans to that province to inaugurate the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Her work began in the City of Montreal, where a union was formed that has since done noble work. She went through the province, and was instrumental in forming eighteen unions, to which many more have since been added, and a provincial union formed. In May, 1882, Mrs. Youmans went as fraternal delegate, in company with Mrs. Faucet, to England, to visit the British Women's Temperance Association, of which Mrs. Lucas, sister of the Hon. John Bright, is president. They received a hearty welcome at Liverpool, and in London a reception was given in Exeter hall. No pains were spared to make this a most enjoyable affair. While in England, Mrs. Youmans had numerous requests to address audiences, but her time was limited. Liverpool, London, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Blackpool shared her labours. Then on to bonnie Scotland to see the sights and talk a little to the people there. She addressed several meetings in Glasgow and Edinburgh. Ireland, the birthplace of her father, was to Mrs. Youmans of special interest. Bessbrooke, the little prohibitory town on the main line from Belfast to Dublin, could not be passed. John Grubb Richardson, proprietor of the manor, had invited her to his princely home and arranged a meeting in the evening. Bessbrook has allowed no liquor to be sold for thirty years, has 4,000 inhabitants, no jail, no lockup, no constable, and only one policeman. Mrs. Youmans, in addition to Temperance, devotes a good deal of her time to Sunday-school work.

Wilkie, Rev. Daniel, LL.D.—The late Dr. Wilkie, of Quebec, was a gentleman who will be long remembered with gratitude by the citizens of the ancient capital as one of those who assisted in moulding the minds of many of the men who are now playing an important part in trade and commerce in Canada. He was born at Tollcross, Scotland, in the year 1777. In early youth his prospects in life did not appear over bright, for he was the youngest of a family of twelve children, and was early left an orphan. His elder brothers, however, were faithful to him, and out of their scanty means helped to educate him. In 1787 he was sent to the parish school; in 1794 he entered the University, and in 1796 the Divinity Hall. He was an apt student, and in 1793 he gained the University medal for a theological essay, and shortly after this he sailed for Canada. In 1804 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Montreal, but Dr. Wilkie was destined to make his mark as a teacher rather than as a preacher; and for