

The following is a list of what the corner-stone contains: The original subscription to the new church, list of scholars and teachers, list of charter members of the church, list of contributors, list of contractors, list of present members, list of members of Young People's Society and Ladies' Aid, a brief history of the congregation, copies of the daily papers.

The members of the Building Committee are: R. A. Lyall, chairman; David C. Smith, secretary-treasurer, W. A. Smith, W. Mathie, N. Cook, C. A. Harvey, Rev. T. McLachlan, J. Curry, Mrs. W. A. Smith, Mrs. W. Mathie, Mrs. Geo. Ferguson, Mrs. (Rev.) T. McLachlan, Miss Edith Dean.

The work of the Building Committee began in June 1908. In July the contracts were let after \$5,000 had been subscribed. The total cost of the church will be in the neighborhood of \$14,000.

THE REV. JOHN McCARTER.

By the death of the Rev. John M. McCarter, which took place on July 12, at his residence, No. 70 Promenade, Portobello, Edinburgh there has ended a long career of ministerial and missionary activity. He was born in Ayr, and became a student of Edinburgh University, and took his theological course in the Free Church College there. In 1863, he, with six others, responded to a call to labor abroad, and was settled as a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church (Presbyterian), in Natal, South Africa. For many years that church had been supplied by ministers from Scotland. His first charge was Weenen, then Ladysmith and Ermelo. Busy there, he found that on and about the Drachentberg mountains were many farmers with their families living without any means of grace. Finding it thus, and being welcomed by them, he soon advised them to gather money, make bricks, and build a church, which was done, and became the nucleus of the town of Newcastle, so well known in the late Boer war, and which is now a thriving town. Ermelo was fifty miles from his manse at Ladysmith and Newcastle eighty miles. The charge was divided into two when another succeeded him. In 1874, his health failed him, and he left South Africa. In Scotland he carried on mission work for three years. Going to Canada, in New Brunswick, he founded a congregation and remained seven years, working in other fields. He was pre-eminently a pioneer in church work, frequently pressing on to a fresh field when a good work had been established. In this way his life was a succession of sacrifices of personal comfort. "A work on the Dutch Church in South Africa, with notices of other denominations," in Dutch and English, was useful at the Pan-Presbyterian Council. He, with his wife, carried on church work in Canada for twenty-three years, and a lasting memorial of his labors there is the Jewish mission in Montreal, of which he was the founder. He went home to Scotland six years ago, and had never ceased to help in Jewish work chiefly in the medical mission to Jews in Edinburgh, with which both he and his wife were connected. He was seventy-five years of age, and leaves a wife and adopted daughter.

NEW QUEEN'S PROFESSOR.

Rev. E. P. Scott is the new professor of Church History in Queen's, in succession to Prof. John MacNaughton, who is going to McGill. He is a graduate of Glasgow and Oxford, and comes from the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church at Prestwick, Ayrshire, Scotland.

It is a question whether a really thoughtful mind could possibly yield the homage of its entire being to a God whom it could understand and fathom. —F. R. Havergal.

UNOCCUPIED AFRICA.

The missionary forces in Africa form scarcely more than a skirmish line around the continent. South Africa presents the only exception. There Christian civilization from foreign lands has re-enforced the supreme efforts of the missionaries and established large Christian communities. It is true that up the Niger and the Congo, and inland from Mombassa, Zanzibar, and Quillimane, on the east coast, and also from the south and north, there are lines of stations, but at the most they are only pencils of light piercing the darkness of the interior regions. In round numbers, there are 1,000 principal mission stations in Africa, with 5,000 outstations.

Almost every station has contiguous territory that is unoccupied. The great problem of the missions fields in Africa as elsewhere, is to maintain the work already established, and at the same time to respond to the urgent needs in the immediate foreground. Often these unoccupied fields adjacent to mission stations expand into enormous blocks of territory in populous regions wholly untouched by missionary influences. In Portuguese East Africa, south of Zambesi River, there is an irregular territory, averaging 200 miles in width and 500 in length and aggregating 100,000 square miles, without a single missionary. North of the Zambesi river and also in Portuguese territory, lies another block 300 miles wide by 500 long, and containing 150,000 square miles, with no missionary. Then starting from Tete, on the Zambesi, and extending westward for within the Congo basin, there is a stretch of country 300 miles wide by 1,500 long, 450,000 square miles with no mission, 450,000 square miles, with no missionary. In the very heart of the continent, with Lucho, on the Kassai River of the Congo basin, indicating a western boundary, a line beyond the great lakes an eastern one crossing the center of Victoria Nyanza a northern, and one at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, a southern, a region 600 miles wide by 1,200 long, and containing 720,000 square miles, is without a missionary. In the central Sudan, one of the most densely populated portions of Africa, are great states, Bornu, larger than New York; Cando, larger than Wisconsin; Kordofan, larger than Missouri; Bagirmi, a little smaller than Ohio; Kanem, larger than Kentucky; Wadal, larger than Montana; Adamawa, larger than Nevada; Darfur, larger than the combined areas of Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma — with a single missionary. Taking the parallel of latitude that would touch the northern bend of the Niger as the northern limit, and that which would touch the northern bend of the Congo as the southern limit, and modifying these boundaries at either side of the continent so as to omit the mission stations on the West Coast and on the upper courses of the Nile, we find a territory about equal to that of the United States, and far more densely populated, without a single representative of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The hostility of the natives, the deadliness of the climate, the opposition of the European powers, have been among the causes hindering the missionaries from entering this vast untouched territory. But not one of them can be given as a fundamental reason for the field's being unoccupied. The first may have deterred missionaries from entering certain regions for a time, but it has never been a permanent barrier to the opening of any region. The second may prevent some men from entering some sections of Africa, but it does not prevent all men

from entering any section. The great fundamental reason for the unoccupied fields of Africa is the lack of men any money to man the field and to expand the work.

WHITBY PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery met at Whitby, July 21st, present Dr. Abraham and Revs. McKeen, Hodges, Munroe, Borland, Kerr, Forster and Moore, and Messrs. McLellan, Keith, Kean, Murkar, Fergie and Taylor, elders. By a standing vote this resolution was passed and ordered to be engrossed in the minutes: "The members of Presbytery take this opportunity to congratulate Rev. J. A. McKeen, B.A., upon the completion of twenty years' ministry in the congregation at Orono, and to express their appreciation of the loyalty of the congregation to their pastor and the support they have given him during all those years. His brethren assure Rev. Mr. McKeen that they are gratified to learn of the splendid work that has been done for the Master in the congregation of which he is the pastor. They wish Mr. and Mrs. McKeen bon voyage, a very pleasant holiday, and a full enjoyment of their well-earned rest, and pray that they may be long spared to carry on the work of the Master with pleasure to themselves and profit to the congregation." A report on the Presbytery fund was considered. The expense can be met by a rate of eight cents per member from all congregations. There are three vacant congregations, Dunbarton, Port Perry and Claremont all seeking pastors. Messrs. Hodges and Borland were appointed to make arrangements for the October meeting.

POPULARITY AT HOME.

(By Christina Ross Frame.)

Do not become careless of the amenities of life in your family.

Do not, because you are so intimate with your friends, deny them the fine courtesy you would offer as a matter of course, to a stranger.

Do not leave friendship's letter unwritten until it exactly suits you to write.

Do not neglect the thanks for kindnesses received, for obligations incurred on your behalf, simply because they have come from those of your own household.

To be generally popular, is no doubt, a flattering state and most pleasing condition of existence.

The gage of real popularity is the worth, the use, and the help that you are to those around you, your nearest and dearest by relationship, and others dear through the tie of friendship.

Keep you true and tried friends. They are of more genuine value than the most flattering examples of what the world considers, "great popularity."—Cumberland Presbyterian.

About four years ago the Assembly's Committee on Young People's Societies made arrangements with the Westminster Company for the publication of Reapers in Many Fields. Five thousand copies were printed and the type was distributed. The entire edition was disposed of and the demand continued long after the work was out of print, and even yet there is an occasional enquiry for it. Knowing this the Assembly's Committee appointed a sub-committee to consider the advisability of issuing a new edition. But it is difficult to determine whether there would be a sufficient demand for the work to justify the committee in taking this step. If those who desire a copy of the book would indicate their wish to the convener, the committee would be in a better position to determine whether the publication should be proceeded with or not. Kindly let us have immediately a shower of post cards.—W. S. MacTavish, Kingston, Ont.