

was not, however, until a dozen years had passed that the distinctive peculiarities of the army became conspicuous before the eyes of all men.

It was in 1878 that by apparently the most simple coincidence it received its name. Before this time the evangelists of the mission were called Cap'n (captain), and Mr. Booth had been familiarly known as General. Said Mr. Railton, drawing up a brief description of their mission, "The Christian mission is a volunteer army." "No," said Mr. Booth, "we are not volunteers for we feel we must do what we do, and we are always on duty." He crossed out the word and wrote, "Salvation Army, and the phrase was one of that happy kind which strikes and sticks and so it got that name which has gone round and round the world, and which in all likelihood will live while the English language lives. There is much in a name. Mr. Railton says: "What was inconsistent with the idea of soldierhood for Christ was got rid of, and all that was useful in the teachings of earth's armies was carefully learnt. Part No. 1 of Orders and regulations for the Salvation Army was published in 1878 after long and careful study of the manuals of the British Army." Said General Booth himself: "I have found more practical help from the regulations of the British Army than I did from all the methods of all the churches." So like Topsy, the army was not made, "it grewed."

The last twenty-five years of General Booth's life covers the history of the rise and development of the Salvation Army. From this period we point out only leading events in its history:—1880 *War Cry* founded, campaign in America opened; 1881, opened in Adelaide, Australia, and in France; 1882, campaign begun in India; 1883, in New Zealand, in Switzerland and South Africa; 1887, first self-Denial Week, and so on from point to point until now it would be difficult to say in what part of the globe it is not. In 1890 Mrs. Booth died, and "In Darkest England and the Way Out" was published, which gave it a mighty lift and prominence before the eyes of the whole world. The wide extent of the Army's operations, the beneficence and sweep of its aims, and its practical measures came upon the English speaking world everywhere like a new revelation and attracted to it universal and for the most part approving attention. The vast scope and catholicity of the work the General set before his people and the world, made men incredulous as to the sincerity of the author of such a gigantic undertaking, and the cry was raised that he and his were merely feathering, or would feather, their own nest. In this most enlightened nineteenth century the fires of persecution are by no means dead, and the Salvation Army has had its share of them. That is now well nigh past for the Army, and every slanderous accusation which was heaped upon the General and his family and his social scheme being amply refuted, and his name and that of all connected with him shown to be without stain, his great work has gone on with ever-accelerating speed and power. "He has done much," says W. T. Stead, "but all that he has achieved is but a small thing to that which he hopes he may yet be instrumental in doing. He has immense aspirations, but he can hardly be said to have gigantic schemes; he does not do what he wishes to do, he does what he is driven to do."

If General Booth were asked the secret of this great and strange success, what would he say? Doubtless he would answer in substance in the language of the great apostle, "The love of Christ," in its broadest sense, "constraineth me, not to live unto myself"; a view of that infinite love, a feeling of it, infinitesimal indeed, but yet all-absorbing, has constrained me thus to live, to devise and do. Oh, the might of that wonderful love!"

Like all great movements its influence extends far beyond itself. It has been felt in all the churches, in some of them very powerfully, and far beyond them the quickening and refining power of his loving and courageous faith has been felt, and is yet to be far more so in the future. We shall watch with great interest to observe, what we devoutly hope may not be the case, whether the attention and patronage which it is now attracting to itself of those whose lives are little enough in sympathy with the history and mission of General Booth and the Salvation Army, will not be the beginning of the decline of its unique power and methods to save and bless those who so much need his help, and whom hitherto it has been its special honor and glory to save and bless.

THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF ONTARIO.

A VERY interesting and timely pamphlet has just been issued under the authority, and by the direction of the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands for this Province, giving all necessary information for intending settlers in reference to climate, soil products, agricultural and mineral resources, etc., of the very large and very imperfectly known districts of Ontario, comprising Eastern Algoma, North Nipissing, Rainy River and the Temiscaming settlement. This pamphlet has been prepared with great care and is marked throughout by a sobriety and moderation of statement, and with that strict adherence to facts, which it would be well had all compilers of emigration publications observed.

To many it will come with all the interest and surprise of a revelation to be informed that within a very moderate distance from the oldest settlements of Ontario there is a large fertile and healthy district of country, where farms can be secured as free grants, or for payments of a very small and most reasonable description. And yet such is undoubtedly the fact, and we are persuaded that many who are anxious to make for themselves homes, would do better by going to these newly opened districts of Ontario than by taking themselves either to the Western States or even to our own vast, and, in many respects, attractive North Western prairies.

We do not pretend to give, even in the faintest outline, an epitome of this very interesting and well-written eighty page pamphlet. Let all who are wishful to settle on land, and who have but little cash with which to make a start, procure a copy of it, which they can easily do, we presume, by application to the Crown Land authorities, and let them read, mark and inwardly digest the information it contains. We are quite sure that they will thereby be greatly helped to a decision, and to such a subsequent course of action as will insure at least a moderate amount of prosperity and comfort for the rest of their lives. We have room only for the following extract:—

"It is not claimed that this desirable position of independence can be attained without continuous hard work, privation and self-denial. New settlers everywhere have to suffer hardships and to perform labors which weaklings should not attempt. The settled part of this Province has only been wrested from the forest at the cost of hardships almost inconceivable to us who benefit by the labors of the early pioneers. In these days the labor of chopping out a bush farm, though severe, is child's-play compared with that which the former generation had to undergo. In the old times it was not uncommon for settlers to have to carry on their backs for several days' journey their furniture, flour and general supplies. In the districts of which these pages treat, a settler would have to try very hard in order to get more than a few miles from a base of supplies and usually the greater part of his transportation can be done by water. The old pioneers had frequently to wait many years before they could establish churches, school and municipal organization. Now, so admirably organized are the missions of the various Christian denominations, that very few indeed are the settlers who do not have an opportunity of hearing the Word of God every Sabbath. As to education, schools spring up as soon as the children are there, and the excellent municipal laws of this Province provide a form of local self-government—cheap, efficient, easily worked and entirely adapted to the needs of a new and struggling community."

We have merely to add that this pamphlet ought to be circulated broad cast, not merely in other countries but throughout our own Province. When so many of our farmers' sons even are forsaking the farm, and seeking a precarious and, in most cases, a very unsatisfactory living in the greatly over-crowded professions, it is specially opportune to point, as this pamphlet does, to such opportunities, comparatively at our very doors, as will enable any man of average strength, intelligence and perseverance to make for himself a home in which he can have the "privilege of being independent," as far as any one could wish to be.

After all, it is still true, and will be to the end, that the king, as well as all beneath him, even to the lowest, is nourished by the labour of the field, and that no country can be really prosperous where the farm is either neglected or dispised.

Books and Magazines.

SOME UNSOLVED PROBLEMS OF THE HIGHER CRITICISM, pp. 57.—an address delivered by Professor Calvin Goodspeed, D.D., at the opening of McMaster University in October last. Toronto: Baptist Book Room, Richmond St. West.

Dr. Goodspeed was requested by the Chancellor and Faculty to discuss some phase of this important subject at the last opening of the University classes, and this pamphlet is the outcome of this request. It will be found useful in giving a comprehensive view of the phase of the subject discussed by those whose time prevents him reading the larger works upon this subject.

DUTIES OF THE CHURCH MEMBER TO THE CHURCH. By Rev. Thomas Murphy, D.D. Presbyterian Board, Phil.

This is No. 43 tract, published by the Board, and is well known to many. "It is," says the author, "intended to awaken attention and to serve as a guide to the chief duties which each of its members owes to the Church." A pastor could not do this in any better way than to circulate this excellent little tract freely among the members of his church. It has the advantage of a sermon in that it can be turned to again and again.

SCOTLAND'S SAINT. By James Well, D.D. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh and London.

This is an interesting Christmas story for the young, but may be read with profit at any time. It is tastefully illustrated. It conveys much information in Scottish history, respecting the Patron Saint of Scotland, philanthropic associations which take the name of St. Andrew, and many important lessons of Christian truth.

THE DE BRISAY ANALYTICAL LATIN METHOD. In four parts. By C. T. DeBrisay, B.A. Parts I and II.

These are intended as illustrations of and guides to a short method of acquiring a knowledge of Latin. They are interesting as illustrations of an important matter to all who may have in view acquiring a knowledge of Latin. 109 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

A CATECHISM OF THE SACRAMENTS. By Rev. Alexander Millar, B.D. Third edition. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh and London.

This short catechism is designed to give instruction on the nature of the sacraments and the qualifications for rightly partaking of them, and by its simplicity and clearness it does this very admirably.

No. 2 of Vol. xiv of the *Montreal College Journal* is quite up to the high standard which this journal sets before it. The Graduate's Pulpit supplies a sermon on "Casting Anxiety upon God," by Rev. H. C. Sutherland, B.A., Carman, Man. Prof. Scrimger continues his papers on the "Hard Sayings of Christ." Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Ottawa, in a symposium, gives his opinions on the question, "Is the Training for the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church in Canada Sufficiently Practical?" An address of Mr. D. L. Moody on the Bible is fully given. "In Memoriam," by Rev. Dr. MacVicar, is a tribute, accompanied by a photograph, to the memory and work of the late Rev. Dr. McCosh. Other interesting articles, comprising two on missions, and a French department in French, make up a most creditable number. Presbyterian College, Montreal.

The January number of *The Canada Educational Monthly and School Magazine*—Archibald McMurchy, M.A., Tor. Univ., editor—contains a large number of brief articles, original and selected, both useful and interesting, of which some are as follows: "Manual Training and Trades Unions," by D. R. Clark, Superintendent of Manual Training Department, Woodstock College; "The National Feeling of Nova Scotia"; "Religious Training in the Schools"; "Practical Child Study," by G. Stanley Hall, besides many notes and notices specially useful to teachers. The Canada Educational Publishing Company (Ltd.), Toronto.

Littell's Living Age, No. 2637, contains "Recent Science," from the *Nineteenth Century*, by P. Kropotkin; from *Temple Bar*, "With Compliments and Thanks"; "Walter Pater," a portrait by Edmund Erse; "A Mystery of Modern Florence," from *The Argosy*; from the *Fortnightly Review*, "The Crimea in 1854 and 1894," by General Sir Evelyn Wood, S.C.B.; and "The Romance of Cotton," from *Chamber's Journal*. Three pieces of poetry are also found in this number which is an interesting one of this long-established periodical.

The Brewer's Ghost is No. 1. of "Haunted Hearts" series. It is published in connection with the Salvation Army's work. Commandant H. Booth is the author of it. To the introduction the writer at once rests the attention. Then follows Chapter II. "The Brewer's Ghost"; III. "The Vale of Tears." It is a tale in the interests of temperance, powerfully told and will, as it ought to be, be read by many besides the readers of the *War Cry* in the Xmas number of which it first appeared. The Salvation Army, James and Albert Streets, Toronto.

"Algoma Farmers Testify," is the quaint title of a pamphlet published by the Algoma Land & Colonization Company, Ltd. Its object is to settle Algoma. It is compiled by Frederick Rogers, of the University of Trinity College, and has reached a second edition. All information needed on Algoma and its resources may be found here. By sending return postage, copies may be had upon application to the Crown Lands Department or the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Night and Day—the periodical in connection with Dr. Barnardo's work—for January, contains as its first article one on an important subject: "The Economics of Child Rescue." Many short notices of those rescued by means of Dr. Barnardo's work, with striking illustrations set before the reader in an impressive way, the good he is doing for those outcasts of London. Stepney Causeway, 18 to 26 London E., England.