

tion work. He graduated in McGill College with honours in philosophy. He obtained many prizes in the Presbyterian College all through his course, and is equally proficient in writing and speaking both French and English. Shortly after graduating he was settled at Three Rivers, where he labours successfully in both French and English work.

Third on our list is D. L. McCrae who came eastward from near the banks of Lake Huron seeking more knowledge. He is a nephew of Thos. McCrae Esq., of Guelph, one of the most prominent members of Assembly, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Pan-Presbyterian Council. He was compelled by ill-health to be content with a partial course in McGill College; and in the last year of his Theological course, his life seemed only spared by a residence of several months in Florida, whence he returned in time to successfully pass all his examinations. He was shortly afterwards settled at Osnabruck, where he has had a career of usefulness equalled by few in our church in the same period of time.

Fourth on our class roll is S. J. Taylor, B. A., a graduate of Toronto University. Taylor always held an honourable position on the examination list, and was in every way a superior college chum. Besides the ordinary course, he made preparation for French work, and holds the scholarship in that department. He is also well up in German. In June '79, he volunteered to go as ordained missionary to Mattawa on the Upper Ottawa, where he had a parish 150 miles in length. Here he laboured for two years at both English and French work, to the great satisfaction of his Presbytery. He is now spending the winter in France and Germany, and we may shortly expect to hear of him in some sphere of usefulness in either hemisphere.

The fifth name which appears is John Matheson, B.A., graduate of McGill College. He comes from Glengarry, that nursery of apostolic bishops. He is proficient in Hebrew and Gaelic and holds prizes in both these studies, and therefore must have the original language in which Adam and Eve spake to each other. In the fall of '79 he was settled over the congregations of Williamstown and Martinstown, and there are cheering accounts of successful labours in these fields.

The sixth name is that of J. W. Penman, who came from Bonnie Scotland to live amongst us and help to do the work of our church, and we heartily welcome him. He took both his Literary and Theological course in the Presbyterian College, and always held an honourable position on the examination role. In April 1880 he was settled over the congregations of Carp and Kinburn, where he remained for more than a year. We trust soon to hear of his being in a settled charge again.

The seventh name we meet is that of Rev. A. Inter-noscia, our Italian missionary in Montreal. Mr. Inter-noscia is an ex-priest, who took a two years theological

course before being received as a minister of our church. His classmates will remember him with kindly and prayerful interest, for his work is full of difficulty and discouragement. He preaches not only in Italian, but also in French and German. He has ferreted out some sixty-seven Italian families in Montreal, and his labour will not be in vain in the Lord.

The eighth name is that of William Mullins, who in '79 completed a partial course in preparation for French work. For several years previous he had been acting as a colporteur in that work. He is one of those rare cases of sacrifice and devotion, where an English-speaking brother is willing to give his life to French work. Out in Manitoba he is the first to break ground amongst the half-breeds. His classmates will follow him with prayer and sympathy in the midst of his difficult labours.

The last name we have to record is that of M. H. Scott, B.A., a graduate of McGill College, and holder of the Logan Gold Medal in Natural Science. He also holds the Mackay Scholarship, jointly with John Munro, B. A. He obtained many prizes, which want of space prohibits our noticing. He acted also in the capacity of Mathematical Tutor and Librarian, for one session, in the Presbyterian College. He has now been settled for more than two years, in Bristol, Que., and, one of his classmates writes of him "that he hears good reports of his work from all quarters."

M. H. S.

Off the Chain—How to "do" Italy.

IV.

The buildings of Rome are composed of brick, but principally of volcanic materials—tufa, soft and friable, and travertine, hard and crystalline. They are of a yellow grey or tawny colour, but in the mild climate, which is perennial in Rome, they last for ages. The marble and brick of Augustus are gone, but the Maxima cloaca, built of travertine by Tarquin, is as strong now as it was when it came from the hands of the masons more than 2,000 years ago. Marble, Parian, Pentelic and common, is largely used in the city, but chiefly in the interior of palaces, the museums, and the churches, &c. Everywhere in my walks I was struck with the advanced state of vegetation. The hare-bell was in bloom among the ruins of ancient, as the daisy and narcissus were in modern Rome. The grass and clover were (March 7th, 1878,) six inches high in a field that I visited near the Flaminian way. There were flowers everywhere, and if only a better system of tillage were introduced and generally adopted, the gardens, the vineyards, and the comparatively waste fields within the walls would assume new beauty and rare bountifulness. We like the flowers. When in London, before we started for Rome, we saw the crocus and wallflower in blossom, and we can easily believe that England is distinguished for its flowers and roses. So might Italy and so might Rome. As the rose of Sharon which gems the plain in April, so that the traveller in crossing it from Jaffa to Jerusalem is delighted with its beauty and exhilarated with its fragrance, speaks to the patriotic Jew of a glory that is gone, it also speaks of a glory that might yet be