

FROM FATHER FRASER

THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION
PROGRESSING FAVORABLY

Almonte, Ont., Nov. 23, 1918.
To the Readers of the CATHOLIC RECORD:

Dear Friends:—I am sure you are following with interest the development of the work for which I came over from China to Canada to organize, namely, the establishment of a college for the training of missionaries for China. So far I have met with considerable success. Everyone I speak with shows sympathy with the work; the bishops I meet give it their approval; a number of young priests offer to join me in the work and some candidates are presenting themselves with the request to be trained for the Chinese missions, although as yet I have not made a regular lecturing tour of the colleges and seminaries from which I hope to obtain numerous vocations. From many quarters I am receiving requests to preach and collect for funds in the churches and lecture on the Chinese missions in the colleges. I have been on the lookout for a suitable building to make my headquarters and begin the work. On Oct. 21st I visited the newly appointed delegate at Ottawa. He had nothing but words of praise and approbation for the work contemplated. On Oct. 29th I preached in the Catholic Church of Almonte. In this town I found a building that would just suit my purpose and the price demanded was very reasonable. I began a novena to St. Joseph, and had the Sisters of St. Joseph join in prayer, to know if this was the place in the designs of Providence for the inception of the work. During the novena Archbishop Gauthier returned from Detroit and on the last day of the novena, after consulting his Chapter, gave his consent to buy the place and approved of the work being inaugurated in Almonte.

So now I have an address to which all communications can be forwarded, viz., Rev. J. M. Fraser, Almonte, Ont., Canada; here I will receive the first priests who volunteer for the Chinese missions, and here undertake the training of students who feel that it is their vocation to become missionaries in China. Almonte is thirty-five miles west of Ottawa, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway that runs to Vancouver, whence steamers leave for China. It is in Ottawa diocese but borders on two others, Kingston and Pembroke, and is within easy reach of other big cities and is not far from many Catholic institutions of education. It could not be in a more central position with regard to Canada than the work I am organizing. The Bishop of Antigonish writes me under date of Nov. 18th:

"Rev. and Dear Father:—
"I have your letter of the 13th, and am glad to know you have found a suitable place for the proposed Chinese seminary. It always appeared to me that some place centrally located in Canada would be more advantageous for this undertaking and I think you have succeeded in locating the proper place. I hope everything in connection with this matter will proceed satisfactorily for yourself and all concerned, and let us hope that all the Catholic people of Canada will fully appreciate their missionary duties in connection with this laudable work."
"With continued best wishes I remain
"Sincerely in the Lord,
"JAMES MORRISON."

My first endeavor would be to get young priests to join me, as they with very little training could be fitted for the missionary life. We read in the life of St. Francis Xavier that he desired to return to Europe in quest of priests to send to his missionary labor. He had also very pronounced ideas as to which of the mission fields was the most important. We read: "He took the resolution to put into execution as soon as possible what he had proposed to do while in Japan, namely, to go and convert China to the Faith, because he realized more clearly day by day that all the corruption of India and Japan came from there, and that idolatry could never be overturned in these vast countries unless it were first overturned in China." Nor have the missionaries changed their idea in our own time. The Vicar General of Canton wrote me under date of July 15:

"Dear Father Fraser:
"You have revisited Canada, and by the time you receive this letter you will be engaged in communicating to your fellow countrymen the ideal with which you are imbued for the Missions of China. You are quite right in loving with all your heart this immense field of the Celestial Empire. It is, in my opinion, the land at present the best prepared in the whole universe to receive the grace of faith. It is right that the soldiers of Christ should prepare a powerful offensive for its conversion. Preach mobilization, be another Lloyd George of the Christian and Catholic idea for this field of battle which will be one of the most beautiful conquests of the Church."

"My heart follows you in all your movements, my prayer will frequently have for its object the success of your enterprise. I desire it and ask it of the Almighty. I am convinced that your efforts will be crowned with success. I can see from afar and I salute with joy the new phalanx prepared by your care. Please accept, dear Father Fraser, the expressions

of my religious sentiments.
In the Lord Jesus Christ,
"A. FOURQUET,
"Vicar General of Canton."

I have just received a letter from the Bishop of Canton, dated Sept. 14th:

"Dear Father Fraser:
"I received today your letter from Vancouver and I bless God for the happy voyage He gave you. You are now at work sowing the good seed of apostolic vocations. May it bring forth abundant fruit. I speak less of the number than the quality that He send laborers, which means men who work, who have the esteem, love and habit of work. One such is worth more than twenty dilettanti who come to the mission through curiosity, pass some time there through necessity, and go away through instability of character. Doubtless their transitory stay is not altogether unfruitful, but they also do a certain amount of injury to the missions, for they contribute towards the lessening in the apostolic body the sum total of abnegation and spirit of complete sacrifice which make true missionaries."

"I hope you will keep me informed of the progress of your enterprise and of everything in Canada of interest to the missions.
Your servant and friend in our Lord,
"J. de Guebriant,
"Vicar Apostolic of Canton."

Father Robert, the Procurator General of all the Missions of the Far East under the Foreign Missions Society of Paris writes me from Hong Kong, Sept. 28th, among other things as follows: "Long voyages on the sea make us the more appreciate the land, at least those who are not sailors. So now you are again in your homeland; always occupied in the work of the missions. I wish you great success. China alone can easily absorb several hundred missionaries a year."

Every year in China about 100,000 adult converts are made. This increase alone would require 100 new missionaries every year to attend to their spiritual wants. Then there is the natural increase of the Catholic population by birth that would need nearly 100 more. Then there is the great mass of pagans, 400,000,000, to be evangelized. How many thousands of missionaries would it not need to get into touch with them, instruct and baptize them? The Foreign Missions Society of Paris alone has under it 135,000,000 of the population of China. This Society was very hard up for missionaries during the War, as their central Seminary was almost empty and many of their missionaries had to leave China for the front, and even now that the War is over, we are told it will be many years before they have the adequate number of priests on account of the depleted ranks of the French clergy.

I would urge therefore all young priests who read this to reflect seriously before God on the millions of souls being lost in China for want of missionaries, and to ask themselves the question if they may not go there to preach the Gospel. I invite correspondence in this regard.
Asking your prayers and alms for the success of this work, I remain,
Yours gratefully in Jesus and Mary,
J. M. FRASER.

AGAIN, WHAT ABOUT
IRELAND?

The War is over and the age-long Irish problem has come into the open once again, this time in a form so simple that even an Orangeman can understand it. Many nations, England included, have been at death grips with a powerful enemy, for one only cause, to make the world safe for democracy. Time and time again, during the last four years, the British Government and the British people told the world they were sacrificing blood and treasure that small nations may preserve or obtain the right of self-determination, and thereafter live their lives in accordance with national aspirations untrammelled by foreign interference. It was this motive that impelled America, too, to enter the War. In fact, it was the only reason stressed by the President in his messages to the nation.

Naturally such an appeal was answered promptly and generously by all classes of our people. Our young men flocked to the colors by the millions; mothers and fathers and wives and sisters gave the best they had to the cause of freedom. It was democracy's war, a conflict not of mere principles, but of principles stood against oppression, and all peoples that loved liberty threw themselves to death with heroic abandon. Belgium, England, France, Canada, Australia, Ireland, the United States and many another nation poured out their blood for liberty; Ireland that she might obtain it, the other nations that they might not only preserve it for themselves, but give it to those countries bereft of it, Ireland included. This problem was never simpler. The Allies and the United States, their associates in the War, have not once but many times, repeatedly pledged themselves to freedom for Ireland. Their words mean nothing else; worse, they were a hollow mockery of sincerity, a testimony that blood and treasure have been squandered in the cause of a deceitful diplomacy. Here is the dilemma: fair play for Ireland or servile hypocrisy before the world, a hideous hypocrisy that has riven millions of hearts and left them hanging in bloody shreds.

Nor should it be thought that this is only England's and Ireland's problem. Before the War it may have been there alone; it is the world's now, and ours in rather a special way. And if appearances be not deceitful, Americans recognize this fact, for on November 11, when flags were tossed wildly in the frenzied metropolises, the Irish flag was quite as prominent as the French flag and in many quarters of the city, decidedly more prominent than the British flag. Thousands of hearts were searching for an answer to the question: What about Ireland? And the answer must come and come right, both for the honor of the Allies and the United States and for the peace of the world.—America.

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE
IN DANGER

Those who recall the disgraceful scenes that were witnessed in Russia to the war where the extreme Radicals had complete control will watch with grave anxiety the threatened spread of Bolshevism in the States that until the other day made up the German and the Austrian Empires. Dispatches received last month reported, it will be remembered, that certain Provincial Soviets in Russia had decreed that all marriages of over eighteen years of age should be considered the "property of the State," and must register at a Government "Bureau of Free Love" where men and women were to choose their mates. If the Socialism that is running like wildfire through Germany is of the extreme type that those Provincial Soviets in Russia succeeded in making practical, the danger to the morals of the German people is very serious. Socialists, we are told, are promoting in Switzerland also an active literary propaganda of Lenin's and Trotsky's subversive doctrine. The outlook for Europe, therefore, is serious enough. In view of this grave peril, it is comforting to read in a recent volume of "Backgrounds for Social Workers," by Dr. Edward J. Menge, a correct and enthusiastic presentation of the Catholic doctrine on marriage and virginity. The author in describing the character of the "Medieval Family" speaks thus for instance of the religious life:

"It means that through many generations we have seen men and women leave everything they had to follow their ideal, and it means much more than the average writer dreams it does; for it means that on the only evidence that modern men accept—laboratory evidence—has been proved that men and women could lead a clean and chaste life. This is the crowning achievement of the celebrate religious vocation. It has been proved a success and it has further been proved that the loftiest ideals we have and the most wonderful institutions that have descended to us and of which we are justly proud, came from these men and women. It has shown that clean living and high thinking and beneficent results are not strangers to each other. To these men and women we owe our hospitals, the most beautiful masterpieces of sculpture, of art, of architecture, of education, of philosophy, and we even owe them the beginning of the natural sciences."

Dr. Menge then devotes several excellent pages to showing how medieval marriage was a sacrament, a union, which so effectively raised woman from the mire to which paganism had degraded her, that in the palmy days of chivalry "Men considered it an honor to be deemed worthy of even being permitted to fight with a woman's name upon their lips." He also reminds his readers that:

"During the Middle Ages men attained the very highest conceptions of womanhood; attained an openness and frankness by which every man might fight for every woman, and all considered marriage a sacrament that made the love of man and woman rise from mere sexual union to the most sacred heights."

It was this "striving toward a definite ideal as held up to that age by the Church," the author concludes, "that made for the attempt at an ideal marriage state as well as an ideal in every other field of endeavor." If the new Germanic States now being formed are to be established and governed on Bolshevik principles, it is lamentably clear that there will be little toleration in those countries for the ideals of Christian marriage and consecrated virginity which made the medieval society described by Dr. Menge so sound and beautiful.—America.

PADEREWSKI THANKS
AMERICANSDECLARES POLAND IS FIGHTING
FOR HER LIBERTY NOW
AND WILL WIN

ALL TO HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS
Ignace J. Paderewski, the Polish pianist, who has spent more than three years in the United States working for the starving people of Poland, sailed yesterday at noon for England, carrying with him a power of attorney to act for all the Polish committees in the United States. He was accompanied by Mme. Paderewski and Lieutenant Siegmund Ivanowski of the Polish Army, and his secretary, Edward Potowski. There were several Polish patriots with special permits from the Collector of the Port to see their compatriot sail. He will go first to London and then to Paris and probably Rome. Before the War it may have been there alone; it is the world's now, and ours in rather a special way. And if appearances be not deceitful, Americans recognize this fact, for on November 11, when flags were tossed wildly in the frenzied metropolises, the Irish flag was quite as prominent as the French flag and in many quarters of the city, decidedly more prominent than the British flag. Thousands of hearts were searching for an answer to the question: What about Ireland? And the answer must come and come right, both for the honor of the Allies and the United States and for the peace of the world.—America.

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"The last three and a half years spent in America have but increased my affection and personal indebtedness to this noble country. I am profoundly grateful to the United States for the generous assistance she has given to the Exile Powers in their gigantic struggle, thus hastening the triumph of freedom and justice. I am deeply thankful to all the Americans for their kindly solicitude for the oppressed peoples, including my own country and nation."

Poland will be free and so will her inhabitants as in this majestic and mighty Republic. The democratic Constitution of Poland will assure liberty and equity to every citizen without distinction to race, religion, or political opinion. Catholics, Protestants, and Jews will all enjoy equal rights, as they will all be equal before the law. At the present moment however, Poland is still fighting for her liberty. There is no disorder in this mother country but a state of war. There is no oppression of any kind, but self-defence. If there were rioting or boycott I would be the first to protest against it and to condemn it."

CATHOLIC ADMIRAL DIES

Rear Admiral William A. Gill, one of the most distinguished officers of the United States navy and a devout and practical member of the faith, died recently at Bridgeport, Conn. He sacrificed his life to save the men under his command. Rear Admiral Gill was in charge of a patrol boat on the Atlantic Coast and while he was on his way to a port his boat collided with another vessel and was rammed so heavily that it began to sink. Despite entreaties of officers and crew, the admiral stood on the ship until all had been taken off and the ship had almost settled. As a result of exposure he contracted pneumonia. He had a notable career in the navy and received many high honors. At the time of his death he was president of the board of inspection and survey of the Navy Department. The funeral services were held in Washington, D. C. Bishop Thomas J. Shaahan, rector of the Catholic University, and a close personal friend of the deceased for many years, performed the obsequies. He was buried with the greatest military honors, a guard of 100 marines and 150 sailors acting as an escort to Arlington cemetery where the interment took place near the grave of Admiral Dewey. Twelve Rear Admirals acted as honorary pallbearers.—St. Paul Bulletin.

BRUGES REJOICES OVER ITS
DELIVERANCE

(C. P. A. Service)
Paris, Nov. 21.—Bruges is rejoicing over her deliverance. On Sunday the Bishop of Bruges, Mgr. Waffelaert, celebrated a solemn Mass of Thanksgiving in the Cathedral of St. Severin. After the Mass a procession went through the streets to the Grande Place and beneath the historic belfry intoned the "Te Deum," followed by the "Brabançonne" and Flemish canticles. The streets were decorated for the occasion. A notable restoration will take place in a few days. The celebrated pictures by Flemish depicting the life of St. Ursula, which adorn her shrine in the Hospital of St. Jean, and the celebrated von Eyck from the museum, all of which were covered by the Germans, the former for their own Church of St. Ursula in Cologne, will be restored to their original places. They had been carefully hidden in cellars during the occupation.

HOMELAND FOR JEWS

CARDINAL GIBBONS LEARNS WITH
PLEASURE OF POPE'S APPROVAL
OF IT.

Cardinal Gibbons has authorized the publication by the Zionists of a statement by him, approving the project to establish in Palestine a national homeland for the Jewish people. The statement, which is dated Nov. 19, is as follows:

"It is with pleasure that I learn of the approval accorded by his Holiness, Benedict XV., to the plan of providing a homeland in Palestine to the members of the Jewish race. I am sure that there are many who would feel happy to return to that land so rich with the sacred traditions of the past, and which is at the same time the home of the fathers. Very faithfully yours,
"J. CARD. GIBBONS,
"Archbishop of Baltimore."

The approval of this plan by Pope Benedict XV. referred to by Cardinal Gibbons was given in person to Nahum Sokolow, Ambassador at Large of the International Zionist Organization. Mr. Sokolow in an audience at the Vatican assured the Pope that the Jews would most carefully respect Christian religious propertities and Christian sentiments. His Holiness stated that he received these assurances with the fullest confidence, and expressed his best wishes for the realization of the Zionist program. He ended the audience by repeating several times: "We will be good neighbors."

The Zionist Organization of America has also received a statement from Mgr. M. J. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, Mgr. Lavelle writes:

"The idea of racial self-determination in their. The resurgence of the Holy Land from the awful Turkish power is a blessing not only to Palestine, but to the whole world. Naturally many Jews turn with loving eyes to the land of their forefathers. Every one will sympathize with their sentiments and wish them success in their aspirations."

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INFORMATION WANTED

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD:

I have received a letter from Rev. Father Kowalewski, chaplain 380, F. A. A. E. F., in France, and he requests me to try and bring before the public the following case: Private William Casey, Battery A, 328, F. A., thought he was alone in the world, but when he went to England he got on the trail of two sisters; they are Louise and Anna Casey and they are at West Croydon, England, from 1904 to 1909; subsequently they sailed for Canada. He was himself brought out through St. George's Home at Ottawa, Ont.

If you can publish this and ask the other papers to copy it it may have the effect of saving this man and his sisters. His address is: PRIVATE WILLIAM CASEY, Battery A, 328, F. A., Amer. Ex. Forces, Somewhere in France. It is hard to say where they will be now, but that is the address Father Kowalewski gave me. If you can do anything with this kindly do so and oblige.

Yours Truly,
P. J. HANDLEY,
29 Alma St., St. Thomas,
Nov. 27, 1918.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH
EXTENSION SOCIETY
OF CANADA

RUTHENIAN SCHOOLS

We need not introduce to our readers the ever familiar one of Catholic schools. We have seen what the pastors and people united in this great work of the Church have accomplished. In season and out of season have we seen our devoted pastors teaching, working, sacrificing, that the children entrusted to their care, might not lack a sound Christian education. God has blessed their efforts. In this work the appeal has been chiefly to the parent. Have our pastors reflected that another splendid force could be enlisted in the crusade? Did it ever occur to them that the children themselves are a force so potent for good that we wonder why it has been overlooked?

A goodious priest of the Christian Brothers, Brother Evagre, Provincial of the Order in Palestine and as a zealous promoter of Catholic education, conceived the idea of enrolling the children in the great cause which he had at heart. He therefore founded at a General Chapter in Bethlehem the Association of Prayer in which he hoped to have all the Catholic children of the world enrolled to pray for the furthering of Christian schools. At his request, Monsignor Camassei, Patriarch of Jerusalem, erected the Association into a Confraternity. It was established in the year 1906. Pius X. hearing of the Confraternity, by a brief in June 1908, erected the Association into an Archconfraternity, with power to enroll children of the whole world and to affiliate all congregations of the same name and object. It was to be commonly known as the Archconfraternity of the Divine Infant.

At first it was restricted to the victims of anti-Christian legislation; it was later extended to include teachers; then even the fathers and mothers of those threatened. Finally all Catholics were asked to give assistance by a good word and by prayer.

The ideas guiding the members were two: (1) that Catholic schools might be everywhere safeguarded and prospered; (2) that there might be also an increase in vocations for the Church among our boys and girls. To further these objects the members are requested to say some prayer each day for the intention of the founders of the Archconfraternity, to hear Mass and receive Holy Communion each month on the 25th or as near that day as possible, in honor of the Divine Infant. They also subscribe to the splendid little booklet "The Little Messenger of the Divine Infant."

We need not recall to our many friends and readers that the Catholic Church Extension Society has had in mind for years the providing of Catholic schools for the foreign—particularly for the Ruthenian—Catholic population of our Great West. The problem has always had special difficulties but we have stayed manfully with the work which fell to us. We hoped and prayed that in God's own time our organization would be more complete. We are shortly to realize our plans. We want a religious teaching body among these people with one centre at least well established to help the all too few missionaries, who are doing the work to day. Having agreed upon this far our good friends are more and more interested as our letters prove.

We now put the question to the pastors and people of the East. Would it not be a great strength to our Catholic schools to have in these schools the Archconfraternity of the

Divine Infant established? To the East it would be a present organization of great practical force. The Catholic children would love more and more their Catholic school and its organization. To the West it would mean (1) a perpetual interest, (2) a perpetual prayer and (3) material assistance. This material assistance would be twofold. We would get the vocations we need for work among these people and we would get financial assistance. It is proposed to take the form of a weekly contribution of one cent from each member, the whole to be forwarded to the Catholic Church Extension at the end of the month. Credit will be given the school contributing each month in a column entitled "Holy Infant Fund for Ruthenian Education." A letter to Brother Simon at Aurora, Ont., who is Director of the whole work, will bring all the necessary information.

Donations may be addressed to:
Rev. T. O'DONNELL, President,
Catholic Church Extension Society,
67 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed to:
EXTENSION,
CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,
London, Ont.

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED: \$975 00
A Friend, Falkenhelm..... \$50 00
J. A. McIsaac, Sydney Mines..... 3 00
Miss E. F., Montreal..... 2 00

MASS INTENTIONS
Mrs. D. Loftus, Phippsburg..... 2 00
A. A. D., St. John..... 5 00
S. K. Miscoche..... 2 00
Two Friends, Blackville..... 5 00

IT IS WITH CARE OF SOULS
ONLY THAT CHURCH IS
CONCERNED

POPE BENEDICT REFUTES INSINUATION
AND HOPES ALL WILL UNITE IN A
LEAGUE OF NATIONS
Catholic Press Cablegram

Rome, Nov. 18.—Pope Benedict has written a notable letter to Cardinal Gasparri, his Secretary of State, in which he refutes the malevolent insinuation that the Holy See regrets recent developments as between Austria and Italy. He recalls that in his note of August, 1917, and frequently since then, he has expressed his desire that territorial questions between Austria and Italy should be adjusted according to the aspirations of the peoples concerned and has instructed his Nuncio in Vienna to enter into friendly relations with the States in Austria which have now acquired independence. It is with the care of souls only that the Church is concerned, accepting all the different forms of government and legitimate territorial and political variations amongst the peoples. There is no ground, consequently, for the insinuation that the Holy See regrets the recent developments that have occurred. The Pope hopes that peace will be established soon and that charity and concord will unite all into a League of Nations.

NEWMAN HALL

In his sermon to the members of Newman Hall on Sunday, Nov. 17, Father Burke spoke of Marshal Ferdinand Foch as a saint sent to deliver the world; a man who by his thorough information and perseverance has proven himself fit for the greatest work of the present day; a modest man who by his sheer ability won his way up to the command-in-chief of the Allied forces and in that position brought victory to our arms.

Notwithstanding his military abilities and strategic achievements this great man, unlike military heroes of the past, is very religious in his daily life, spending at least an hour in prayer morning and night and availing himself of every opportunity to visit Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament.

Father Burke said he could ask nothing more of the young men than that they take Marshal Foch as their example and model their lives after his.

After Mass a general meeting was held in the club rooms. The executive announced that Newman Club, Toronto, had been admitted to the Federation of Catholic College Clubs of America. This federation is an international organization of which the Newman Club of the different universities in the States are members. The society publish a bulletin, the Newman quarterly, and Mr. James Frawley, of the Law School,

was appointed to represent it in Toronto.

On Sunday afternoon a tea was given by the ladies of the Club. The object of the tea was to raise funds to send Christmas boxes to the members overseas, who now number about fifty. It was well attended and nearly \$44 was realized.

On Wednesday evening, a meeting was held at Newman Club for the purpose of organizing a society to discuss Canadian History and instill in the members ideals of Canadian citizenship. Under the directorship of Mr. Frank Hughes a Canadian Society was established. Mr. Redmond Quinn was elected president and Miss Marion Allan secretary. The Society intends to hold informal meetings twice a month, and at least once a month to have a lecture from some well known Canadian.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA
MISSION FUND

Dear Friends,—I came to Canada to seek vocations for the Chinese Missions which are greatly in need of priests. In my parish alone there are three cities and a thousand villages to be evangelized and only two priests. Since I arrived in Canada a number of youths have expressed their desire to study for the Chinese mission but there are no funds to educate them. I appeal to your charity to assist in founding bureaus for the education of these and others who desire to become missionaries in China. Five thousand dollars will found a bureau. The interest on this amount will support a student. When he is ordained and goes off to the mission another will be taken in and so on forever. All imbued with the Catholic spirit of propagating the Faith to the ends of the earth will, I am sure, contribute generously to this fund.

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary,
J. M. FRASER.

I propose the following burse for subscription:

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K. McK., Ottawa..... 2 00

A good hard fall is often the result of trying to stand on one's dignity.

Happy those who can make up their mind. The decision is always calm; even in the midst of trouble they know their path, and their way is clear before them. They who generously choose the higher and austere life enter into a great peace. At first they shrink, perhaps, from natural infirmity, and the will fears what the light of faith dictates and what its own choice decided; but the Holy Ghost never calls the soul to higher paths without elevating the will freely and generously to choose them.—Anon.

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