

starved cats and two puppies in a like condition. No sooner had I settled down, and produced a candle to see by, than I was apprised of their state by the woman's warning me against putting the candle out of my hand, 'If you do, the cat will eat it,' she said. Later on the puppies did manage to get at, and eat the side out of, one of my man's seal-skin boots. Between the dogs and the cats we spent a rather uneasy night, and were glad to be off by moonlight next morning. Such incidents hardly cause one a second thought, except in so far as they bring the poverty of the people under one's notice. They add a little novelty to the monotonous round of mission work, and, when all is over, afford something to laugh about.

From what has been said, it will be imagined that missionary life on the bleak coasts of Labrador is subject to peculiarly severe hardships, and that the worker can only be cheered by the bright hope of winning souls to Jesus.

Rev. T. P. QUINTIN.

### THE CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION.

#### JOTTINGS FROM OUR JOURNAL.



**A**n eloquent speaker lately appealed for 'a widening view of the Church's work and a widening sympathy with the present-day needs of men.'

The aim which lies before the Church of God is to be of service to the world—to be in the world, like her great Head, 'as one that serveth.'

—And this is what we try to keep steadily before our readers.

The harvest of the world is plenteous and waiting to be reaped. Christ's kingdom is extending in all directions. One thousand six hundred years ago it was a mere handful, less than 2 per cent. of the world's population; now it counts disciples in every land, and counts them by millions. A hundred years ago they could be reckoned at 28 per cent., and now at 48 per cent.

God has been very good to us His people. We are greatly in debt to Him for the place He has given us in His kingdom, and when we see those yet outside it, either far off or near home, stretching forth their hands, groping after Truth and Right and God, we are bound to aid and direct and raise them as well as we can. Here in England, just at this time, Christian zeal has a great work before it. Most of the children of our land have been adopted by God as His own children at the font of Holy Baptism, and He desires that they should know Him and love Him in order that they may possess Him eternally; but this desire will not be realised as regards our English children without the intervention and help of the elder members of Christ's Church. You who read this are called on to do your utmost for these growing lives. You know that there are on foot now two movements with reference to the education of our poorer children.

One movement favours the planting everywhere of Board schools, and their support out of the rates; the other movement favours the maintenance of our Voluntary schools, and the placing them on a more even footing with the Board schools, so that they may compete with equal advantages, and not as now, at great disadvantage with the Board schools.

The drawback is that Board schools have practically unlimited control over the rate-payers' pockets, while Voluntary schools are supported almost entirely by money given in subscriptions; and yet Government requires the same standard of excellence in inspection in the case of both.

Now we venture to assert that no Christian man or woman ought to assent to schools being built and aided by the rates where the principles of Christianity are not taught, and where the knowledge of God and of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ is not given its due and proper place. Dean Goulburn rightly says that 'education apart from religion, or apart from the authority of the Church as a teaching society, is condemned by Christ's commission to His Church.'

It is the avowed policy of the advocates of secular education to work for the planting of Board schools in every district throughout the country, and for getting into their hands the management of the schools, and also the school-buildings belonging to the Church and the denominations.

Australia affords an opportunity of proving