

wine from our table, and my friends would call me a crack.' Mrs. Chapin spoke at the public meeting and then made her way through the audience trying to get signers to the pledge. She begged the young husband to sign, and he was reaching for the pencil to do so when his wife objected, and with a smile he shook his head and said, 'No.'

Six years afterward Mrs. Chapin passed through the same place. She was the guest this time of another family, but after her address was over a weeping woman and a gibbering drunken man came up to greet her. It was the same couple who had entertained her six years before. 'Oh,' said the wife, 'try to get my husband to sign the pledge.' 'No,' he cried, 'I wanted to be saved once, but you wouldn't let me. Now no one can save me, not even God in heaven!'—St. Louis 'Globe.'

One Way of Helping.

How many of our readers know that the very same cheap rate at which we send the 'Messenger' in clubs of ten or over to schools in Canada and Great Britain, namely, twenty cents a copy for a whole year can also be given to quite a few countries that we look upon as being 'in foreign lands,' yet are placed by the post office authorities in the same class as Great Britain, as far as newspaper rates go.

Some of these countries are:—Trinidad, Jamaica, Bermuda, Barbadoes, indeed practically all the British West Indies, as well as British Honduras and British Guiana, in Africa, Zanzibar and the Transvaal, Northern and Southern Nigeria (not, unfortunately, other parts of Africa); the whole Island of Ceylon (though not the rest of India); all New Zealand and Hong Kong, along with certain parts in China (though not places in the interior). Now, if you have missionary friends in any of these places, it is quite possible that some of them, at least, could use ten copies weekly of the 'Northern Messenger' to the best possible advantage, and a \$2.00 bill sent in to this office with name and address of your friend carefully given would be all you would need to do; we would attend to the rest. It would cost you scarcely more than the postage on the copies you could collect from Sunday School scholars, and the papers would go forward with perfect regularity, and would all be in the best condition. Think it over and see if you alone or your Sunday School class, or a group of mutual friends, could not in this way remember your missionaries abroad.

The following is a grateful word from one of these workers in foreign lands regarding the 'Messenger,' which friends at home send him, in spite of the postage, to India:—

Tuni, Godavari District, India.
March 17th, 1908.

I feel great satisfaction in giving away the 'Messengers,' as I know I can rely on the matter in them being thoroughly wholesome and informing.

Yours very sincerely,
(Rev.) A. A. SCOTT, B.A., B.Th.,
Canadian Baptist Mission.

If you cannot send a club of 'Messengers' for a year, we will willingly send a few sample copies gratis to any friends in the countries mentioned in this article, if you care to send us the names and addresses. It would not cost you a cent and would be sure to give them pleasure.

Religious News.

Recent letters from Natal confirm the earlier reports of greatly improved relations between the government and the mission. The new governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, is commending himself by his course both to the colonists and to the natives. He has recently visited with his staff our mission girls' school at Inanda and the school under the care of Rev. John L. Dube at Phoenix, where he opened a new building for industrial work. His words spoken at both these places indicate his sincere purpose to make the best interests of the people his constant care. On November 29 word was received from the government that marriage licenses had been granted to two of the Zulu pastors; these

were regarded as test cases, and the mission has now, after four years' controversy, succeeded in inducing the government to yield the point which it has so stubbornly insisted upon. It is confidently believed that the same rights will be granted to other ordained Zulus.

How much ground is covered by the varied forms of activity of the Y.M.C.A. organization will appear by a glance at the following particulars:

1. In cities men and boys from all walks of life receive aid in all grades of work from the most elementary to subjects pursued by university graduates and professional men.

2. Among railway men thousands receive definite and practical aid and training.

3. In small towns and counties a vast and only partially occupied field is open.

4. In a number of industrial and manufacturing plants special technical training is emphasized.

5. Among colored men and boys many are now receiving attention.

6. In the army and navy appropriate activities are promoted.

7. Large numbers of young men in universities and colleges are receiving individual instruction.

8. For the boys in all fields special activities are being developed. Over 6,000 employed boys are in class work alone.

That these practical educational activities are appreciated is proved by the way students help pay expenses. The average tuition fees paid by students in colleges and universities meet from 30 to 50 percent of the current expenses aside from equipment. In the Young Men's Christian Associations the tuition fees meet from 50 to 85 percent of similar educational expenses. Such fees in 1907 paid into local treasuries amounted to \$268,000.

Work in Labrador.

A FOE AND A FIGHT.

One of the most persistent foes of the Labrador fishermen is the tubercular bacillus, and large numbers of the patients in the several hospitals are suffering in one form or another. The fight that is now on in earnest forms the subject largely of a letter just received from Dr. Grenfell. Not that this is any new thing for him or the other doctors employed in mission work along the Labrador, for they have always recognized the inroads of this insidious foe. The launch, for which we are at present working will not only bring to the hospital such patients as Dr. Grenfell mentions in his letter, but will carry out with the doctor the instruction and enlightenment into the little coast settlements along the way which will serve to attack the enemy in its strongholds. That the people are not slow to learn is evident from the following letter:

St. Anthony, April 1, 1908.

Dear Mr. Editor,—

The best news received here since I wrote has been that of the formation in Newfoundland of an anti-tuberculosis society for the colony, not a day before it was needed. The best part of the report is in what they intend to do. Systematic sanitary inspection of schools is obviously needed when one finds a school with no sanitary arrangements whatever, not a single window that will open, and not a ventilator of any kind. Add to this tubercular children who spit on the floor, and you have an environment in which our tiny foe fairly revels. Windows also are all far too small, and cubic area utterly inadequate.

To this, we hear, are to be added health officers, inspectors of food, an analytical chemist, a public disinfecting and cleansing staff, a new specially adapted text-book. The decision to appoint district trained nurses is excellent. We tried an experiment with two of the leading nurses from the Johns Hopkins Hospital last year. Voluntarily they travelled from place to place on our coast and did their inimitable work. This winter we have seen from it results far beyond these we anticipated. Our people know a good thing, and bravely swallowed the unpleasant truths they were told, and even called for

more. At Forteau a meeting of all the men signed and forwarded us a petition for a permanent nurse, pledging, as they had no money, a week's work every year for each man when called on. From Flower's Cove a petition of two hundred men, that is every man, guaranteed a dollar a year each, if a nurse can be placed there, also. The Labrador Medical Mission is adding five new trained nurses to its staff this summer. We hope possibly to add seven scattered over our long coast line.

A Department of Public Health is to be inaugurated. We have had none, up to date, and shall warmly welcome the help it can give. Coping with the various ills and troubles caused by the bacillus, has truly been a Sisyphean task. We have eaten him, we have drunk him, we have breathed him in, we have spit him out on the floor, and left him to multiply and destroy life as a legacy from our visit. We have seen our loved ones and bread-winners perish miserably before his onslaught, and left our closest and dearest still exposed to a similar fate with no attempt at disinfection. He has at a very minimum three Newfoundlanders every single day, easily eclipsing the fabulous monster who was satisfied to eat only one girl every morning. Due to his efforts our death rate has been steadily increasing in spite of the advance of knowledge which has been decreasing the death-rate in every other country. Regarding the foundation of sanatoria, we need not wait for those desirable establishments—sure to be slow in coming owing to their expense. For years we have been showing it is possible in this country, with a few yards of unbleached calico, and a few nails, to convert any home into a temporary sanatorium. Two boys with tubercular joints are at the present moment lying asleep with snow blown in on their beds, only a few yards from where I am writing. They have been in the open air during February, March and April, almost every day, while our sea is still frozen and our land everywhere under snow. Both are so improved that yesterday they came randy down the hillside on my toboggan. The clergyman from the Straits, in whose district one lives, came up yesterday on a visit. He has just told me his little charge said he was as happy as a cricket; and that he did not want to hear a word about going home. At night the room has had no window frames on the leeward side. Of course, everything froze solid that was left to freeze in the room. One might almost believe the bacillus felt the cold, as much as he does the fresh air and glorious snow-reflected sunshine. Yet I have by this mail received a petition from a girl from Green Bay to come by first mail boat to have her leg removed for this very disease. I was much amused the other day to find a girl patient with a tubercular hip, who came to us from St. John's for open-air treatment in January, lying on her wheel chair in the open, armed with a large stick. The explanation was that our own friendly dogs gathered around her chair, as they will for company, but their attentions when she tried to get her dinner almost cost her her own share of it. Cheap vaporizers with formalin tabloids and directions how to use them we think very valuable and within reach of the people. As a rule, one at least might be at each settlement.

WILFRED T. GRENFELL.

Acknowledgments.

LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the launch:—Two Friends, Paisley, Ont.	\$ 1.00
Received for the cots:—Two Friends, Paisley, Ont.	\$ 1.00
Received for the komatik:—Agnes R. Eadie, Rideau View, 25 cts.; A. Russell Dow, Spring Hill, 25 cts.; Willie D. Dow, Spring Hill, 15 cts.; Kenneth R. Dow, Spring Hill, 10 cts.; Total75
Previously acknowledged for all purposes	\$ 1,741.73

Total received up to June 2. . . \$ 1,744.48
Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund. John Dougall and Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with the gift whether it is for launch, komatik, or cots.