

may, Messner, Wirath, and Mabert are other well-known names among the secular clergy, whose names are held in everlasting reverence.

THE CHAPTERS dealing with Dr. Spetz's own community, the Congregation of the Resurrection, brings us down to relatively modern times. The place occupied by these Fathers in the spheres both of missionary and educational work is too well-known to call for recapitulation. Their greatest achievement, St. Jerome's College, has, from the humblest beginnings, grown into the present splendid institution which is the pride of Waterloo county, and a constant benediction to its youth. The history of the college is sketched in the volume before us, but is told in greater fullness in the Golden Jubilee number of the College periodical. The Schoolman, above referred to. Father Louis Funcken, its founder, is a noteworthy figure not only in the annals of the Resurrectionists, but in the ecclesiastical history of Ontario. The story of his life is told in this volume with a fullness of detail which, in this respect, leaves little to be desired.

NOR THE least important part of the book is the catalogue of priests who have labored within the limits of what is now the Diocese of Hamilton. A list of this kind can never, in the nature of things reach absolute finality, but Dr. Spetz has gone pretty thoroughly over the ground, and by personal examination of parish registers, secured accurate details which could be had in no other way. The labor that it cost him to do this over so wide a section of country must have been very considerable, and future historians will devoutly thank him for his pains. Errors there are here and there, and necessarily some omissions. Of the latter a notable one is that of Father W. J. Doherty, S. J., for many years Superior at Guelph. Father Doherty was a distinguished man in any company, and as the builder of the great Church of Our Lady would, one would have supposed, have called for very special mention. His name does not appear anywhere in Dr. Spetz's book.

WHERE SO MUCH is so good it may seem invidious to find any fault. Needless to say we do so in no carping spirit. But the book throughout bears evidence of very careless proof-reading, and some slovenliness in detail. Names of priests are quite frequently misspelled or wrongly classified alphabetically. The Rev. Dominic Duranquet, for instance, one of the first band of Jesuits of the restored Society to come to Canada, appears under the "Cs" as Chardon Du Raquet. The well-known Father Lancaek appears as "Lanckae," and Timothy T. Kirwan as "Thomas." Likewise, Tongue, in Sutherlandshire, the birthplace of Rev. William McIntosh appears as "Tongoe, Sutherlandshire;" the Rebellion of 1837 is repeatedly referred to as of 1836; and the date of the foundation of Guelph, which was April 23rd (St. George's Day) 1827, is in one place given as April 1828, and in another as April 8rd, 1827. We query also, why the initials of the Society of Jesus should be given as "S. J. S." instead of the time honored S. J.?

THESE, HOWEVER, are errors of detail which can be remedied in future editions. The format and general typographical appearance of the volume might also be improved. The unequal division of chapters—some of them being not more than two or three lines—is not an agreeable feature and the particulars regarding fraternal societies and the like, (in our judgment out of place in a history), give it too much the character of a gazetteer. The abundance of half-tones also, and their arrangement detract somewhat from the excellence of the book.

NOTWITHSTANDING these superficial and incidental defects the fact remains that in this History of the Catholic Church in Waterloo County, Dr. Spetz has made the most considerable contribution to the Catholic historical literature of Ontario in twenty-five years. He has gone about his work in the spirit of a true student and has achieved an important result. We trust that his book will meet with a large sale and encourage him to pursue his labors further in the same direction. In any case it will ever stand as a monument to his zeal and devotion.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

Far and away beyond anything actually happening on sea or land so far as the War is concerned is the momentous declaration of Germany to prosecute against shipping belligerent or neutral bringing supplies to England or France a campaign of ruthless and relentless submarine warfare. No longer will there be even a pretence of observing the restrictions imposed by international law or by specific agreements with the United States. The avowed object is to starve Britain and her allies into submission. The British Government is confident that means have been provided to cope successfully with this new development which of course was not unforeseen. Nevertheless the world enters on the most anxious and critical stage of the great war.

Actual War operations on all fronts are overshadowed by speculation as to the action to be taken by the United States and other neutral powers, respecting the new submarine frightfulness of Germany. President Wilson spent yesterday afternoon consulting with the members of Congress at the Capitol. Unofficial statements intimate that most of the Representatives and Senators with whom he took counsel were in favor of an immediate breach with Germany. Some correspondents intimate that Bernstorff will be given his passports today. The more conservative express the view that the President will not take precipitate action, but will either wait for an actual offence against neutral rights at sea under the new German regulations or will make another formal demand that neutral vessels shall not be attacked without warning, and that they shall not be sunk unless they carry supplies which under the laws of nations can reasonably be regarded as contraband.

The smaller neutrals will trim their sails according to the course set by the United States. Dutch papers are gravely apprehensive that Holland will yet be drawn into the war. The economic life of Holland depends on overseas communications, and the new German regulations will make havoc of all Holland's maritime commerce. Norway also feels the pinch. The mail steamers which have sailed daily between Norway and England stopped running yesterday, and the Norwegian Postoffice has declined to accept mails for the United States, as both the direct route and that by way of England are closed. There is an exceedingly acute shortage of coal in Norway. Stores and public places of assemblage, churches and light buildings are cutting down in lighting, and theatres and moving picture houses are permitted to open only twice a week. All this with the object of saving coal.

Spain also is seriously affected by the German regulations. The Ministry is not disposed to discuss the situation publicly, but it is known that a conference has been held with the Ambassador of the United States, and that a movement is afoot for united action on the part of all the neutrals whose overseas interests and whose manufacturing and mercantile affairs at home are seriously menaced by the action of Germany. In preparation for the spring campaign it is proposed to mobilize the entire population of both sexes in France between the ages of sixteen and sixty, assigning to all citizens the duties most required by the State of which they are capable. Three hundred and fifty thousand men rejected for various reasons for military service are to be re-examined, and it is believed that 100,000 of these will be found fit for the front. Germany also is straining every nerve to add to her resources in men. It is stated in despatches from The Hague that 60,000 additional Belgians are to be deported and used in industrial establishments in Germany so that a corresponding number of Germans may be released for service at the front. The impending declaration of martial law in Brussels and the districts round about is believed to be a preliminary to the new deportations—Globe, Feb. 3.

A BRAVE GIRL

Tessie McNamara, a brave little Jersey lass, saved the lives of fourteen hundred men at the Kingsland explosives manufactory and sent them home whole and happy to their wives and children.

Tessie is just a telephone girl but no novel ever held a truer heroine. It all happened in a few minutes—for explosives have a habit of not waiting long.

Tessie was at the telephone switchboard in the big munitions plant near Passaic when she noticed a wisp of smoke curling from building 30. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company have just 30 buildings in their plant and No. 30 was the storage shed for the gasoline.

Fire in the gasoline shed meant inevitably, and in a few minutes fire and explosion which would leap from one storehouse to another of high explosives and shells filled to the muzzle with death and destruction.

Tessie's switchboard communicated with every building in the plant. And Tessie, fearless of the death that was hovering ever nearer coolly phoned to each building, warn-

ing the employees to run for their lives. Great bursts of flame gushed like geysers of fire from building after building—dense smoke enveloped the ruins, whilst explosions which terrified the great metropolitan city miles away rent the air and shook the earth. Shed No. 28 with 75,000 shells for Russia crashed against the heavens. Red hot fragments of shells fell like a rain of fire around the frightened girl. They tore through the roof and hissed their message of death on the floor around her.

But every building of the immense plant had been called and warned. The men were safe.

And then the brave little girl, overwhelmed by excitement, fainted. But the firethought of her and found her unconscious, her fingers still clutched the switchboard. They hurried her to the zone of safety and just now people in New Jersey are not talking about Von Hindenburg or Joffre or Cadorna, but about red-headed and brave hearted Tessie McNamara.—True Voice.

T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

PREPARED FOR SUBMARINE PERIL

IRISH QUESTION SOLVING ITSELF

Special Cable to the CATHOLIC RECORD (Copyright 1917, Central News)

London, February 3.—While President Wilson's address to the Senate has virtually receded into the background, his words "Peace Without Victory" continue to stick in the throats of most people, especially at a moment when everybody here, both in civil and military life, believe that Germany will never be brought to her senses until decisively defeated and that the Allies are now approaching the zenith of their strength while Germany is approaching the nadir of her hopes. These things seem to give confidence in the successful outcome of the Allied advance in the coming spring.

It is noted by independent critics that President Wilson's terms of peace resemble very closely the terms of the Entente Allies. However, there is a belief on the part of some, that President Wilson should demand Germany's definition of her terms while others even hint that he has these terms already in his pocket.

Three things here stand out in relief. First, the full realization of the submarine peril; second, the necessity of meeting it by a new naval strategy; thirdly, the necessity of confronting its worse possibilities by increased food production and lessened food consumption.

Although Parliament meets in a few days little interest is taken in domestic politics except that everybody hails with pleasure the success of Speaker Lowthers in getting a conference of men of all shades of opinion to agree to a reasonable compromise on the most vexed question of suffrage and, except by suffragettes of the extreme type, most of the proposals including the introduction of the principle of proportional representation are approved and probably soon will be enacted into law.

Ireland is true to her history; she is once more giving us a big surprise. If there were anything in the world which I thought certain, it was that there could never be any attempt to solve the Home Rule problem in its early stages of existence, it was that it must begin with the partial and temporary partition of Ulster. Two things had become clear in the welter of contradictions during the last five years—first that the Ulster Orangemen would not touch a Home Rule Parliament in Dublin, and secondly that if they did not want to enter into such a Parliament, no British Ministry would ever be found which would force them into it by guns and bullets.

The second proposition still remains good. It is nothing but the stupid blindness to facts that can leave any Irishman in doubt as to the fact that no Orangeman will ever be shot by a British soldier by way of getting him to go to Dublin for his Parliament. I go further, and say that there is no sane and far-seeing Irishman who would desire if the soldiers and bullets could be got against the recalcitrant Irish Orangemen, that even an Irish Government would be justified in using them. That would indeed be the true partition and the permanent partition, for it would dig a new gulf of blood and hate between the two races and the two creeds, and would, therefore, drive the sections of the population farther apart than ever.

But on the other hand, the first proposition, namely that the Orangemen could never be got to go to a Parliament in Dublin, may require revision. I held to that opinion strongly—and even vehemently—and therefore I was strongly in favor of the Lloyd George proposals though there was such a strong hostility to these proposals in so many sections of Irish opinion. I was strengthened in this view by the fact that so much of the hostility—though by no means all—was due to dishonesty, to the spirit of faction, to the desire then widespread, and the hope then strongly held, that the Constitutional movement, the Irish Party and Home Rule could be destroyed under the mask of super-patriotism.

I must avow that my views have been falsified by recent events, and that now it has become possible to

regard as feasible the establishment of an Irish Parliament, not for a part of Ireland but for all Ireland. It is difficult to trace all the many factors which have combined to bring about this extraordinary transformation in the Irish situation. The first factor, of course, in this as in everything else now in Great Britain, is the War. Here America plays a part. All the really serious statesmen in the Cabinet have recognized for a long time that so long as the Irish problem remained unsettled, it was impossible to get the whole-hearted support of America; and the same statesmen did not require recent events to bring home to their minds what an immense peril to the Allies a hostile or semi-hostile America would be to them in the War, and equally what an immense addition to their strength would be their whole-hearted support. President Wilson's note, regarded universally here as a point for Germany—though nobody doubted the good will and the honesty of the President—helped to make people here realize the importance of America's part in the final result of the War.

Then there was the drying up of all recruiting in Ireland, especially since the Rebellion. This was felt the more because recently the War correspondents have been allowed, indeed encouraged, to depart from the insane policy imposed on the press in the days of Lord Kitchener—the policy of giving as little mention as possible of the deeds of individual most heroic deeds of the Irish regiments was one of the many factors that went to make up the Rebellion. Thus you have in juxtaposition in the London papers some accounts of glowing deeds of arms by the Irish soldier and the lament that this incomparable material has for the moment been lost to the British Army. That is one of the reasons why Lloyd George has constantly insisted that the settlement of the Irish question was a great and a necessary War measure.

How is the insoluble to be solved? How are the Orangemen to be got to do that which they have vowed so often they will never do? Here, curiously enough, a fact common to both North and South comes in. It was the weakness of the electoral arrangements under the existing Home Rule Act that representation was given in excess to the agricultural constituencies. It was another weakness that in the South, the Unionists, some quarter of a million in number, were left with only two members for the Irish House of Commons—the two members for the Dublin University. If the partition scheme had been carried out these Protestants would have been deprived of the immense support, both in numbers and in quality, which they would have received from their co-religionists in the North. Now nobody in Ireland wants an Irish Parliament, dominated, monopolized, by the farmers, or indeed by any other single class of the community. Farmers have very great virtues; they form the stable foundation of the state; but they have their weaknesses and one is a certain unwillingness to open their purse strings for the benefit of other classes. And in Ireland, in particular, there are many classes outside the farmers who demand the immediate and the generous attention of an Irish Parliament. Dublin is in parts a city of underpaid labor in sium dwellings; it was there that the anarchists who precipitated the recent rebellion were able to get their fiercest recruits. No Irish Parliament which was not prepared to spend money on the housing problem of the Irish towns would be doing its duty.

This leads to the position that it would be desirable in the interests of all classes in Ireland, that there should be larger representation of the towns than is given in the Home Rule Act. But if that principle were applied, it would enable the farmers of the new Home Rule scheme to give much additional representation to Ulster. For Orange Ulster, though largely agricultural, is also the seat of a large number of towns; and in Belfast with its huge and growing population, it has a claim for very large representation. By the application of the principle to all Ireland of larger representation for the urban areas, it would be possible to give such enlarged representation to Orange Ulster as would give them many additional safeguards against that bogey of an overwhelming Catholic majority which has been so potent a cause of their apprehensions and their hostility.

Side by side with other movements towards a united Ireland, there is the growing opposition to it of the Southern Unionists. Their leaders who are sane and responsible have, over and over again pronounced against partition. Among the prominent Unionist leaders who have done so, I may mention the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin—a man universally respected for his piety, his learning and his sterling Irish feeling. The Protestant Bishop of Tuam—always an avowed friend of the Roman Catholics and an ardent Irishman—has spoken again and again in favor of a united Ireland. One other factor I must add. It has always been a moot point whether the policy of partition was inspired from Belfast or from London. Belfast business men have never shown any particular affection for it; their ties with the rest of Ireland in business are too keen and too valuable. It was probably recommended to them by the Tory leaders in England as the most effective weapon in opposing Home Rule. But Home

Rule is on the Statute Book and cannot be recalled. It is possible that this may cause some reconsideration of the question.

It must be understood that I throw these things out not as representing a policy decided, even discussed, between political leaders. They are ideas in the air; up to the present no consultations have taken place.

FATHER FORSTER

A SKETCH OF THE PRESIDENT OF ASSUMPTION COLLEGE

(By W. E. Kelly, K. C., in The Canadian Magazine)

Students of the High school at Simcoe, Ontario, a little more than a quarter of a century ago, will recall the dark-haired, brown-eyed freshman somewhat diminutive in stature, then known as "Frank," who was ushered up from a district school with all the seriousness and application that usually attend the youth similarly favored from the outset. That youth is now the Reverend Father Forster, president of Assumption College, Sandwich.

The picture is still before us of a boy who seemed always enjoying life to the full, who laughed heartily, played football vigorously, handed in his exercises with scrupulous attention to neatness and developed the provoking capacity of inevitably gaining the highest marks in examination. Published examination reports seem to indicate that this latter failing pursued him throughout his career as a student.

The first year in a High school lends few opportunities for leadership, and still there was something irresistible about the manner of this boy, the smallest in his class, and even the wise and dignified members of the second form found themselves yielding to his contentions and views upon matters under dispute. His rapid rise from one important position to another has not taken any of us by surprise. To hear that at the beginning of his professional career and at a time when the rest of us were thinking of settling down to the seriousness of life, he had been appointed head of a Southern States college was just as might be expected. His recall a few years later to the presidency of his own college in Sandwich followed as a matter of course. This institution had had a most successful past. Many of its graduates are numbered among the influential men of Western Ontario, Michigan and Ohio. It was generous of those older men who had added years of valuable experience to all the greatness with which their alma mater had endowed them to look with favor upon the boy president. They really hoped the good work would go on. It was the age of young men and there was no telling how near earnestness and attention to duty might come to maintain the prestige begotten of previous success. Less than a decade of years has passed, and the same devoted admirers of former traditions speak with pride of college buildings, almost doubled in extent, of an equipment increasing, multiplying constantly, of a staff becoming more and more efficient, of a complete reorganization of the curriculum and methods of discipline, of testimonials in the highest form any educational institution can lay claim to, as well as the confidence of its patrons.

It is one of his early friends who stands responsible for the following: "If I were asked to say what is the distinctive characteristic of Frank Forster, I should answer an incapacity to admit the existence of an obstacle." Difficulties there may be in abundance, but difficulties exist only to be overcome. If you have a hundred acres of land covered with pine stumps, you have only to remove the stumps to have a farm. No small undertaking, you will answer, perhaps, but no man would allow a difficulty to stand between him and the object of his ambition.

I remember an amusing evidence of this disposition in his early school days. A teacher, whose name is sacred, had a hobby. It cost his pupils an immense expenditure of time and energy upon the very uninviting task of committing to memory long lists of words which were produced as exceptions to certain rules of grammar. Class after class approached this stage in dread and horror, accepted the task under protest, but submitted to the inevitable. There was absolutely no hope of relief; the venerable man clung to his pet scheme in defiance of all opposition. Frank Forster had seen something of it, and decided upon a private interview. Like Smike, he dared. Not at all baffled by the extreme indifference with which this dignified personage treated his youthful visitor, he held his seat and with calm determination advanced one argument after another until the good man certainly saw his hobby as others saw it. Forever afterwards pupils of that class were liberated from this drudgery.

I am told that experiences much more daring are matters of common occurrence with Father Forster in his present position. All who have taken part in the management of a boarding school profess a readiness to face anything in the ordinary round of difficulties with one slight exception—the irrepressible solicitude of the all-wise mother insisting upon relaxations and modifications of the rule in behalf of her much indulged boy, with the less enthusiastic father pressed into service as an auxiliary. The world has not heard how many boarding school presidents have

proved unequal to the task. Nor has the world perhaps realized that the oft-deplored relaxation gradually taking hold during the past quarter of a century due in great measure to the persistent entreatings of one parent after another, urging every consideration for that "only boy" on earth.

The President of Sandwich has had those parents to deal with also. Their story has been listened to with a patience so untiring and courteous as apparently to guarantee compliance with every request put forward. A long time was necessary to deliver the answer, and it was nothing less than a heroic attempt to reverse for all the time to come the parents' views regarding the needs of their precious boy. It was not a matter of refusing assent, much less an honest effort to adjust a present conflict of opinion, but the eradication of an abuse so completely as to prevent its ever appearing again. From Father Forster's viewpoint, no other measure, of course, could be considered.

It is altogether within the range of probability that some day when the Department of Education will have said "take a chair" to this almost unknown colleague they will soon after discover that a long interview is in prospect, because the caller is there intending nothing less than to convince that distinguished body of the unreasonableness of certain favorite measures which many schools throughout the province are respecting under protest. Nor need we be surprised to hear soon after that the Superintendent of Education has come to look upon the aforesaid regulations as provisions which have outlived their usefulness.

Blessed with a splendid physical constitution, Father Forster is taxing it to the very limit. Equally at home in the pulpit, conducting a class of higher mathematics, discussing business propositions in tens or hundreds of thousands, enforcing the discipline requisite to a large residential institution, climbing to the highest point of the roof to account for a leakage, inquiring into new schemes for developing the possibilities of the college farm, his round of duties precludes all hope of leisure. There is no day in which he is not engaged in several of these; there is no season when such a novelty as a holiday can be ever dreamed of. I believe it is on record that he was absent one summer vacation on a business trip to Europe. Authorities do not agree how much ground was covered within those few weeks, but it seems generally admitted that sight-seeing was tolerated after business hours. It is only busy men who have any time to spare; this principle must have guided the society in their choice of a general manager in addition to the ever multiplying duties incumbent upon the head of a large and growing institution.

Readers invited to interest themselves in a career are usually given to inquire about formative influences. To such, since High school takes the credit of contributing a year or two in this instance. No doubt other centres of learning and influence did their share also. But it might be fairly questioned whether the result be very different if neither High school nor college had lent a hand to his education. The history of most men, it is true, depends upon opportunity; but there are few men of achievement for the explanation of whose success we do not look further back and forward than to the years spent in institutions of learning. On a large farm a few miles out of town nine or ten sons were brought up understanding their duty to God and fellowman and knowing from early years the value of habits of industry and faithfulness to duty. They learned how to do everything that had to be done; then attempted many things that had not to be done. Any boy who had held his own with eight or nine keen, vigorous, enterprising brothers, will likely meet men in after life with equal assurance and urbanity. All the members of this excellent family and among them a highly esteemed church rector located in this district not many years ago, one after another have won in their respective callings the success which sterling character, ready compliance with duty and practical efficiency alone can secure. A mother gone to her reward, a father whose slower step and diminishing frame record four-score years and more, did their part and did it well.

FOREIGN MISSIONS

THE GOOD SEED

The entrance of a parish priest from the Philadelphia Archdiocese into the Foreign Mission Seminary at Maryknoll, followed by the publication of a book dedicated to Maryknoll by another parish priest in San Francisco, indicates the growing popularity of the American Foreign Mission Seminary, a body organized, directed, and largely sustained by secular priests.

The San Francisco priest is Rev. Joseph McQuaide, Ph. D., rector of the Sacred Heart Church, and widely known, not only in San Francisco, but along the Pacific Coast, as elsewhere in this country. Father McQuaide has seen the Orient. He served as a chaplain in China during the Boxer Movement, and he interest in the possibility of American Catholic Missionary enterprise is intense.

His book, "With Christ in China," will undoubtedly find a large circle of readers, and win many a Catholic heart to the foreign mission cause, which even yet has hardly affected

the Catholic conscience of this country.

THE LAY APOSTOLATE IN AFRICA

Albert Randrianari John is a black catechist working under Father Delpeuch, S. J., of Madagascar. That missionary in the last issue of the Echo from Africa gives an example of the wonderful transformations being wrought right along by his humble lay helper. "Ankazo is a small locality north of Nandibiana. There was a little group of Christians in the place, who up to the time we are writing about had not made much progress either in increase of numbers or in the knowledge of their catechism. The community had even been erased from the list of our posts prior to my coming to Ambohidratrina. I tried to revive them, but accomplished very little until Albert was requested by the community for the space of two months. He went and gave catechetical instructions according to his usual method—two classes a day and personal visits to the families in the intervals between."

"After two months time we held examinations with the result that 21 adults were admitted to baptism and 29 to first Communion. The work of preparation had been thoroughly done. A retreat of three days as an immediate preliminary to first Communion was most consolating."

"During the two months of his stay Albert has in addition put a new roof on the church and painted two pictures for it gratis. Summing up his labors I can say he completely transformed this community, which is now actually filled with the Christian spirit." These catechists get an average \$40 a year for the support of themselves and family.

Address subscriptions for the "Echo from Africa" 50 cents a year, the "Negro Child" 25 cents a year, cancelled stamps of rare denominations, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, etc., (write for directions), tin foil, old jewelry and other donations to American Headquarters of the Sodality of St. Peter Claver for the African Missions, Fullerton Bldg., 7th & Pine Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

"I HAVE NO LOVER ON THE BATTLEFIELD"

I have no lover on the battlefield, I do not go with sickening fear at heart, And when the crier calls the latest horror, I do not start. I have no lover on the battlefield, I am exempt from terror of the night, I can lie down serene and unregarding Until the light.

But on the battlefield had I a lover, How life would purge itself of petty pain— And what would matter all the petty losses, The petty gain?

I should be one with those who suffer greatly, With pain all pain above; And I should know, then, beyond peradventure, The heart of love!

—JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE, in N. Y. Times

All sorrow can help to create in us a clean heart and to renew a right spirit within us. Sorrow born of adversity may cleanse the heart from much that mars character, and through it a right spirit of sympathy, love and charity may be reborn within us. The sorrow that tears the heart when loved ones depart oft cleans the heart from worldliness. Our thoughts follow them Godward, and thus within us is reborn a right spirit of faith in Him Who is with us when we pass through the valley of the shadow of death.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916. Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD: That your charity towards my mission is approved by the highest ecclesiastical authorities of Canada let me quote from a letter from His Excellency, The Most Rev. Peregrine F. Stagni, O. S. M., D. D., Apostolic Delegate, Ottawa: "I have been watching with much interest the contributions to the Fund opened on behalf of your missions by the CATHOLIC RECORD. The success has been very gratifying and shows the deep interest which our Catholic people take in the work of the missionary in foreign lands. . . I bless you most cordially and all your labors, as a pledge my earnest wishes for your greatest success in all your undertakings." I entreat you to continue the support of my struggling mission, assuring you a remembrance in my prayers and Masses.

Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary, J. M. FRASER.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'Previously acknowledged, \$9,886 40', 'Mrs. M. Gunn, Seaforth, 1 00', 'A Friend, St. John, 2 00', etc.