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NOTE AND COMMENT

New-laid eggs from South Australia may now be enjoyed at British breakfast tables at half the price of home new-laid eggs. Thousands of dozens have already been received in excellent condition, despite their journey of 13,000 miles. They keep because they are infertile eggs, carefully selected, chilled, but not frozen, and scientifically packed.

Discouraging of "that tired feeling" that affects those engaged in beneficent work, whether in the pulpit or in pastoral work, or in other forms of beneficence, Rev. J. H. Jowett recently said: "I believe it is caused by sheer bodily fatigue. . . . And it seems to me that if some of us went to bed a little earlier, and spent a few more quiet evenings by the fire, Christian work would gain much thereby."

Much comment has been caused in Ireland by the acceptance of government positions by three leading members of the staff of the principal nationalist newspaper. Few positions of this character fall to newspaper men in Great Britain, and the fact that they have been given to members of the staff of a nationalist paper has come as a great surprise.

An exchange comes to us every week with the statement, often repeated three or four times in an issue: "Now is the time to subscribe." Now is always a good time to subscribe to the Dominion Presbyterian. It is also a good time to send lists of people who ought to subscribe, so that we can send them sample copies and invitations. Any one who sends us such a list does us a favor.

Of the 80,000 Catholics in the Diocese of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, 45,000 are Highland exiles or their descendants. 20,000 are French, and 15,000 Irish. There are sixty Gaelic-speaking priests, of whom the dean is Bishop Cameron. An old man he is, who has himself seen Popes Gregory XVI., Pius IX., Leo XIII., and Pius X. Besides the sixty priests there are about fifty Gaelic-speaking nuns in the diocese, who are chiefly engaged in the schools.

Under the new marriage law in the State of New York, a husband or wife who is divorced upon statutory grounds may be sentenced to a term in prison. The first case under the law was tried last week and the man is to receive sentence. That is evidently a wise and righteous law, says the Herald and Presbyter. The administration of it faithfully will put an end to some of the wickedness that is too common, and will help to sustain the sanctity of marriage.

It is often argued that the great ethnic religions of the East have equal position with Christianity. The latter is merely a racial creed best suited to the white man. Like other well-sounding arguments, this one will not stand a little thought. If Christianity is racial, then it is Oriental, for it sprang to life and power in the East. That Christianity is adapted to Asiatic people is made plain by the single fact that Korea has accepted it with an aptitude and sympathy and enthusiasm which far outrun anything known in the history of the evangelization of the West. Korea is the unanswerable argument against the racial conception of Christianity.

The report of Mr. Mackenzie King on the question of Japanese labor in British Columbia, brought before the House of Commons, yesterday exonerates the Japanese Government and its consulate in Canada and lays the whole blame on what he describes as the "mysterious" Nippon Supply Company, which has a monopoly on both sides of the Pacific for supplying laborers to the C. P. R. and the Dunsmuir mines and the prospect of one with the Grand Trunk Pacific. Its contract with the C. P. R. alone, Mr. King says, is sufficiently large to ensure its continued existence.

The 'Jewish Year Book,' just published in England, estimates the total number of Jews in the world at about 11,081,000. Of these it locates 8,746,000 in Europe, 1,556,000 in America, 354,000 in Africa, 342,000 in Asia, and 17,000 in Australia. The Jews of Europe are divided as follows: Russia, 5,100,000; Austria, 3,100,000; Germany, 600,000; the Balkan States, 400,000; Belgium and Holland, 105,000; France, 80,000; Italy, 40,000. The largest Jewish populations in cities are given as: New York, 700,000; Vienna, 130,000; Berlin, 95,000; London, 80,000, and Jerusalem, 30,000.

In closing an article on the progress of temperance in Ontario, the Sentinel Review says: On the whole, the advocates of temperance have no reason to feel dissatisfied with the progress made in recent years. There are now about 320 places in Ontario under local option, and in a large number of the municipalities there is prohibition in fact as well as in name. There are many influences co-operating to promote the cause of temperance. Competition in the business and industrial world is so keen that there is little room and little chance for the man who is not always in a position to give his best. The great railway companies insist on strict sobriety on the part of their employees, and so have become strong factors for temperance. Modern medical science, too, is doing much to promote the cause by restricting, almost to the vanishing point, the use of alcohol. It may still be a debatable point whether or not alcohol is a food; but the whole tendency of medical science to-day is to discourage its use.

When a man dies from alcoholism, or when his death is hastened by the use of alcohol at some period of his life, it is always, except in too obvious cases, announced and recorded as due to something else, remarks the Montreal Witness. Only statistics gathered independently and in the scientific spirit can be counted on to give any approach to the truth. This has been attempted by the medical faculty in France with remarkable results. Those who travel in Europe continually tell us how harmless is the drinking in Continental countries, and people who have been brought up strict abstainers regard residence in France or Italy as so greatly changing the conditions as to make the precautions necessary in America not only needless but unwise. Yet what is the result of the statistics gathered by the French physicians who are presumably not temperance fanatics? Out of fifteen hundred deaths in hospitals and asylums, alcohol played a known part in one-third of the cases. The asylums taken alone showed a worse result, the alcoholic deaths being, in the case of men, one-half. In the general community the figure would be much lower than in these institutions, but if it could be ascertained it would probably produce a very serious impression on all well-wishers of mankind.

Two remarkable statements have been made concerning India. "Whereas there is one criminal Hindu in 447 of the population, in the Christian community there is only one found in 2,500. The Christian community has a reputation for truthfulness, honesty, and morality which reflects the influence of its education and Christian training." There are 17,000,000 girls in India who are candidates for educational privileges and only 400,000 are under instruction. The census of 1901 reveals the depressing fact that 277,728,485 persons are illiterate.

Quetta is an important city in the south of Afghanistan, on the border of India, and the English Church Missionary Society has here a medical and evangelistic mission. Dr. J. O. Summerhayes, of the medical mission, writes, "There are here some three hundred Protestant Christians and many Roman Catholics. We have had over 1,000 inpatients, 3,700 outpatients and 1,200 operations the past year. In the central Quetta hospital Christ has been faithfully preached daily. As a rule the preaching has been done in two different languages; first in the usual Hindustani, which may understand, and then either in Persian or Pushtu, according to the people in the room. We have also an excellent chance of evangelizing the districts around occupied by the Beluchis and Brahuis, who are only nominal Mohammedans, and not bigoted."

The annual meeting of St. Andrew's congregation, Renfrew, was held on Friday evening, January 17, 1903, the pastor, Rev. J. Hay, in the chair and D. W. Stewart acting as secretary. The reports from the various church organizations indicated good progress in every department of the work. That of the session shows 205 families, an increase of 5; 41 additions to membership; removals by death 4, by certificate and other causes 33; present membership 454. The total contributions to church schemes, including missionary purposes, was \$2,505, including \$293 from the W. F. M. S., \$78 from the McLellan Home Mission Band, \$25 from the "Busy Bee" F. M. Band, \$134 from the Sunday schools and Bible class, \$43 for the "Sailors' Mission, \$25 for Lord's Day Alliance and \$105 for the Bible Society. Receipts for ordinary expenditure, including stipend was \$2,778, for church debt \$1,193, Ladies' Aid Society \$608, for the organ fund and Boys' Guild \$6.20. The total cash receipts for the past year were \$7,158. Besides the above there were goods sent to Vegreville Hospital, Alb., and other points in the Northwest to the value of \$124. Messrs. P. S. Stewart Wm. Logan and A. D. Wishart were re-elected managers. Mr. J. E. Pedlow was chosen representative on Renfrew Victoria Hospital for another term. Messrs. Geo. Eady, Jr., and O. Wright re-elected auditors. Seating committee, Messrs. W. M. Dickson, O. Wright and M. McKinnon. Ushers, W. M. Dickson, O. Wright, Wm. Stewart, R. D. Scott, R. C. Wilson, John Anderson, Ben. Scott, Chas. Jamieson and W. D. Ross. The managers recommended an increase of \$300 to the minister's stipend, which carried unanimously by the meeting. The debt on the church was fully discussed and steps taken to make a large reduction in the present liability of \$12,900. With the strength and unity that prevails in St. Andrew's, the prospects for the current year are encouraging in every respect.