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The Canada Presbyterian.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17th, 1889

THERE are four Presbyterian elders in President Flarrison's Cabinet. That is a good thing for the Cabinet and for the American nation but we are not so sure that it is a good thing for the elders.

NE of John Bright's greatest orations was delivered in favour of the North during the American War. He stood almost alone among the public men of England when the Republic seemed likely to be dismembered. He dared to breast the billows of English public opinion when the aristocracy and many of the middle class were either noncommittal or in favour of the slave-holding confederacy. The Senate of the United States refused the other day to consider resolutions expressing regret at John Bright's death! Ouite likely any other nation except the one Bright served would have done the same thing. If public men ever get any reward for good public services it must either come from their own consciences or must be given them in the next world. Certainly the people they serve never give them any reward here

OOD people who complain about the technical terms of theology might do worse than give a moment's calm reflection to the following questions laid before a class of medical students the other day in Toronto.

Medical. (1) In a case of acute or subacute bronchitis give the alterations in appearance of (1) the epithelium, (2) the basement membrane and (3) the internal fibrous layer and mucous glans of the affected bronchial tubes. (2) Give the various causes of thrombosis; what are secondary thrombi? (3) Describe from the commencement the course of lardaceous degeneration; state facts which seem to indicate its source.

Surgical.—(1) Name the Carcinomata, and give their physical and chemical diagnosis (2) Where may Diarthrodial Psoudarthrosis occur? Briefly describe the process of its formation. (3) Give the morbid Anatomy of Strumous Arthritis

Just fancy what the feelings of a sick man would be if his medical adviser told him he was suffering from an attack of Diarthrodial Psoudarthrosis.

THE mild winter which has just passed and the early, genial spring we are now enjoying, are nature's compensation for the short harvest of last year. In many parts of Ontario the supply of food for cattle, visible last autumn, was a long way below average. Many farmers were exceedingly anxious in regard to the coming winter and would have disposed of part of their stock for anything they would Had the winter been as long and as severe as any one of the last five, farmers who suffered from the drought of last summer would have had great difficulty in bringing their stock through. But He "who tempers the wind for the shorn lamb" dealt kindly with the people. The winter was unusually hort and unusually mild. We have heard of no special inconvenience even in those localities in which the drought was most severe and the straw and hay so short that they could scarcely be harvested. Once more the fears of the people have been disappointed and their hopes exceeded. May they all feel grateful and show their gratitude in some tangible way.

W E occasionally hear something about the lack of culture from which "mere colonists" are supposed to suffer. Is there a public man in Ontario who would have been guilty of such a gross violation of the laws of good taste as Mr Joseph Chamberlain committed in the British House of Commons, when that great body was paying a parting tribute of respect to the character of John Bright.

Mr. Chamberlain found a place in his speech to state the momentous fact that when Mr. Bright entered a house the dogs and cats always went to him to be fordled. If a Canadian had made such an observation, what homilies we would have about the lack of culture displayed by colonists. If an American had brought in the dogs and cats in that way, what criticism would be published about "Yankee Vul-If some tender hearted sister had stated the fact at some woman's meeting, her speech would be quoted as undoubted evidence that women were not adapted to public duties. But Mr. Joseph Chamberlain does it in such oratorical company as Salisbury, Gladstone, and Justin McCarthy, and it is all right. It is a great thing to be a very ordinary man, with plenty of money and assurance

SOME Boston man has been attempting to move the imaginary "deadline of fifty" back to forty, and by so doing has provoked Dr. Cuyler to come down upon his theory with the following facts:

If this preposterous theory should gain a foothold among the churches, two things would soon happen; the ministry would become extinct, and the churches would die in disgrace. Happily this new theory is so false as to facts that it ought to be hooted out of existence. If any one will run over the names of the ministers who to-day are attracting the largest congregations, doing the greatest work and commanding the widest influence in the Christian world, he will find that, with scarcely a single exception, they are the men who have passed the ridiculous "dead-line of forty." For example: Mr. Spurgeon is fifty-five; Dr. Joseph Parker, fifty-nine; Newman Hall, seventy-two; Dr. Farrar, fifty-eight; Dr. John Hall and Dr. William M. Taylor, each in his sixtieth year. Dr. Alexander Maclaren sixty-three, Dr. Talmage, fifty six, Dr. Phillips Brooks, fifty-four, Dr. Kittredge, fifty-five, and Mr. Moody. fifty-two. If you have any promising youths under forty in New England who can outdraw, outpreach and outwork the above-mentioned veterans, I hope that Mr. Beal, of the Boston Bureau, will kindly furnish their names.

Dr. Cuyler himself is about seventy, a little on the shady side of that figure if our memory is not at fault. If there is any young man in America who can preach better, or build up a congregation better, or write more and better contributions for the press every week, many vacancies with large salaries would be delighted to hear from him. Putting Talmage sixteen years over the dead-line is not a bad joke. The "dead-line of fifty" theory is pure rubbish. The dead-line comes to a man when he ceases to study and grow m mental power and in adaptation to his work. It may come at thirty, or even twenty-five, and it may never come.

THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

`HE delegates to the Woman's Forcign Missionary Society's annual meeting have come and gone. Most of them by this time are back again in their accustomed fields of labour and there is nothing extravagant in the belief that they have, by reason of the cheering intelligence communicated, the sympathy of large numbers from different parts of the country having kindred thoughts and purposes, been greatly strengthened and encouraged in the noble work in which they are engaged. That there was a call and a place for such work as theirs within the fold of the Church has been amply demonstrated by the phenomenal growth and development of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. From its inception it has gone steadily forward year by year, not with spasmodic leaps and bounds, but with that unobtrusive yet healthy advance which is characteristic of Presbyterianism. It has from the beginning enjoyed the full confidence of the Church and received cordial co-operation and encouragement in all departments of the work in which it has engaged. It is also worthy of note that while human nature in woman is much the same as it is in man, its progress hitherto has in no degree been marred by the cropping up of unseemly jealousies and rivalries. The best and most cordial feelings have prevailed. The spirit of consecration and earnest devotion to the Master's work has been so predominant that little room and opportunity have been afforded for feelings that would conflict with the lofty purposes for which the society has been organized. This is well brought out in a paragraph which appears in the report sub-mitted by the Board of Management, to which is appended a statement of the present numerical strength of the organization, as follows:

In drawing attention to such features of the year's work as form more distinctly the connecting links of the organization, your committee would refer with great satisfaction to the spirit of unity and concord which characterize the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. This Society is not a solar system, having the Board as its centre and all its branches. Presbyterial, Auxiliary or Band—as revolving satellites. It is rather a vital organism instinct with life and energy, of which no one part

can say to another, "I have no need of thee," and although there are diversities of operations, "Christ is all and in all." It is most gratifying to note from year to year the successful working of the organization in all its departments. The steady advance by natural growth from small things to greater, from uncertainty and timidity to stability and self-reliance, the ready adaptation of methods to local surroundings and circumstances while maintaining in essentials a strict uniformity, are characteristic of the system under which great results are already.visible, and greater results are to follow in the future. Total membership in Mission Bands, 4,085; members in Auxiliaries, 10,144; members of General Society, 2,749; Total membership, 14,356; New Presbyterial Societies, 4; New Auxiliaries, 57; New Mission Bands, 44; Total Presbyterial Societies, 25.

The work of extending the organization has been carried on steadily during the year. There are now very few Presbyteries throughout the Church where a Presbyterial Society is not in operation, and it is certain that a long time will not elapse before this circle of the work will be complete. It is also certain that the ladies will not relax their efforts till there is an Auxiliary and a Mission Band in every congregation and in every mission station in the Church. Every Presbytery in Ontario has now a Presbyterial Society, as well as in the Presbyteries of Montreal, Winnipeg, Brandon and Columbia. The fact is recorded that on the Sioux reserve, near Beulah, there is an Auxiliary "which has sent to the general treasury this year through its "president, Mrs. Big Hunter, \$20."

The work in which the Society is engaged has enlisted the sympathy of old and young. Many ladies of advanced years take a lively interest in the prosperity of the undertaking and are at all times ready to cheerfully do their part in its advancement. The young in ever-increasing numbers are being enrolled in their Bands and are obtaining a training and receiving impressions that will abide with them through all their after years. When the young people throughout the Church, now members of Mission Bands, come to take their places in the ranks of full-grown workers there will be an access of liberality and activity that will throw the generosity and effort of the present generation into the shade.

Mrs. MacMurchy, the foreign secretary, in her eport, gives a succinct and lucid view of the work in which the Presbyterian women of Canada are specially interested. It is carried on by the direct preaching of the Gospel by conversation with all to whom the missionaries have access, by means of schools, and educational institutions, medical aid, visits to zenanas, etc. The mission fields are the New Hebrides, Trinidad, British Guinea, W st Coast, Formosa, and Honan in China, Indore, Oojein, Rutlam, Neemuch, and Mhow in Central India. It is not to be forgotten that in Canada itself, there is a field for missions to the heathen. In the great North-West, there still linger, though in diminishing numbers, those who roamed the illimitable plains and claimed the country as their heritage. Civilization is rapidly rendering their nomadic life impossible, and in the Christian community it is thought that justice, to mention no other motive, ought to impel the churches to use their efforts in giving them the Gospel, and in training them to industrial and settled habits of life, that they may be enabled to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances in which they now find themselves. In missions to the Indians of the North-West, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have taken a deep interest, and during the year that interest has been manifested by regular correspondence with the missionaries, and by timely and generous contributions for the material, moral and spiritual welfare of the Indians.

The contributions obtained by the society for the promotion of Foreign Missions, like the general work in which it has been engaged, has shown a like expansion. The treasurer, Mrs. James Maclennan, was able to report that the income of the year reached the handsome sum of about \$29,000. They are confident that in future years this will be greatly exceeded, and that a corresponding advance will mark the activity and liberality of coming years, as it has characterized all the operations of the society since its commencement thirteen years ago.

The interest and enthusiasm evoked by the society was well exemplified by the large assemblage that filled St. Andrew's Church, West, at the annual public meeting. It was presided over by Dr. Wardrope, Convener of the Assembly's Foreign Mission Committee, and suitable addresses were delivered by Professor McLaren, Principal Caven, Rev. John Wilkie, missionary at Indore, and Rev. D. J. Macdonnell. The speeches were earnest and direct. Several of the speakers made reference to the feeling that finds expression in some quarters that there may be undue devotion to the cause of Foreign Missions, at the expense of Home Missions. It was shown that contributions to all the more prominent Schemes of the Church had increased at the same, and in some instances even at a greater ratio, than