

us during the three years in which we have been doing willingly for Him, and in recognition of His abundant blessing, we shall this year gladly bring the additional gift which His work requires and His church asks for. We may be sure that those who have given well will appreciate the position and give heartily again. It is known that many who could only give a dollar, or less, allowed our subscription books to pass them, but most of these will welcome an opportunity of quietly casting in their mites into the treasury, and that opportunity should now be given them in ever congregation. Again, many amongst us have been greatly prospered and enriched during the last three years. If these, whether they have already given or not, will only consider their obligations and responsibilities and deal with the Lord's work as the Lord has dealt with their work, there shall be many large and generous contributions in response to this appeal. Every where let opportunity be made, and invitations be given that such as these may take a worthy share in the Master's great and pressing work.

Further:—The example of the Churches in the mother land may guide us. None of them have come quite so near the mark yet as we have done, but all are pressing on to full completion of their undertaking during the present year. Though appeal has followed appeal, still the response has not failed and with British tenacity they have determined not to rest till they have reached the goal. We are well able to do likewise. Even within the last three years we are grandly successful in averting threatened large deficits for the ordinary schemes. We know how to make this present appeal successful. All along the line, let there be loyal response and in every congregation let the Assembly's action be heartily endorsed. Thus going together to the work with one accord and one mind, and especially with grateful remembrance of us, there cannot be the slightest doubt that before the year ends the full \$600,000 will be secured.

It will be noted that the Sabbaths suggested by the committee come in close connection with the annual Thanksgiving Day. This year more than in ordinary years, the note of Thanksgiving may sound strong and clear throughout our land, and every heart be filled with gratitude. At such a period, then, two things will easily suggest themselves as thoroughly in place. 1st, That we should supplicate a continuance of God's rich blessing upon our Church and Country. 2nd, That we should bring into His courts such an offering as this appeal proposes. Shall we not all unite in doing this?

R. CAMPBELL.

Although to-day God prunes my twigs with pain,
Yet doth His blood nourish and warm my root;
To-morrow I shall put forth buds again,
And clothe myself with fruit.

Although to-day I walk in tedious ways,
To-day His staff is turned into a rod,
Yet will I wait for Him the appointed days
And stay upon my God.

—Christina Rossetti.

Character abides. We bring nothing into this world; we can carry nothing out. We ourselves depart with all the accumulations of tendency and habit and quality which the years have given to us.—Bishop Edward G. Andrews.

Notes by Nemo.

I give this week, as being quite sufficient to keep my readers awake for half an hour, the conclusion of "The Unspeakable Scot." The great Scottish bard prayed for the gift "to see ourselves as others see us." Had he known Mr. Crosland he would perhaps have withdrawn the prayer.

"The Scottish gentleman of the old school, as drawn by Dr. George Lockhart, is shown to be an utter delusion; and as for the new school which Mr. Crosland claims to have discovered, it consists, he avers, merely of one man, Dr Robertson Nicoll, who edits certain journals and 'lounges about literature in a paper called 'The Sketch' Between the new school and the old, in fact, there is hardly a penny to choose, so that it is high time the "superstition" were exploded. The chapter on predecessors is mainly valuable for the light it throws on Shakespeare's opinion of Scotsmen, while as for the "pow pow men"—which means presumably, the pow now men, or politicians—it has gained an additional point by the promotion of Mr. Balfour to the Premiership. "In the seats of the mighty," writes our author with fine appreciation, "in the seats of Benjamin Disraeli and William Ewart Gladstone, grins Balfour and dodders Campbell Bannerman." "The Scot in Journalism," the reader will already have guessed, contains some shrewd knocks at Dr Nicholl, while the chapters on the villages of Thrums and Drumtochty and that on Barbie consists mainly of verbatim quotations from Messrs. Barrie, Maclaren and Douglas. No better method of exposing the fatuity and brutality of these benighted Scottish writers could have been devised. Quotation uncovers their nakedness, and in a single judicious line near the end Mr. Crosland points their shame: "To put Thrums, Drumtochty, and Barbie into one vessel to mix them and make a blend of them, is probably to get at the truth about the Scot, and when one has done this, one can only apprehend that the average Scotchman is a compound of two things—to wit, the knave, and the fool." That knave and fool were fitly blended in Robert Burns no one can doubt after reading the essay on the Bard. This chapter, his masterpiece, Mr. Crosland must really print in the form of a tract and circulate among all the Burns Societies. If this be done, the 25th of January will at length be celebrated in Scotland as a solemn fast instead of a day of godless and unseemly revelry. The chapters on the Scot as critic as biographer, in letters, in commerce, and in his cups, lead you by easy and natural stages to the consideration of the Scot as criminal, although in all the aforementioned aspects he has already been proved criminal enough. The Scot by adoption is to be more pitied than blamed, for he is an Englishman who has the misfortune to marry "a daughter of Scotia, ruddy, chapped and sharp of tongue." "The Scot in England" ably manifests the former in his true light as a pauper alien, and gives logical significance to Mr. Crosland's tenth rule for the conversion of Scotsmen, which runs in very large capitals, "If, without serious inconvenience to yourself, you can manage to remain at home, please do."

To sum up, so earnest and downright a criticism of a mean, misguided and

loutish nation cannot fail, in the course of a few generations to produce tremendous results. Personally, I question whether Scotland will survive it." Here endeth the story of "The Unspeakable Scot" and after having thus relieved his mind, we suppose this curious author, will feel that he has done a patriotic duty.

Charities Convention.

On Wednesday afternoon the 24th instant, the inaugural session of the fifth annual Conference of Charities and Correction was held in the Knox Church lecture room, Hamilton, with the President, Adam Brown, in the chair, the following gentlemen being on the platform: Mayor Hendrie, Canon Bland, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Hon. J. M. Gibson and J. J. Kelso, Vice-President, Toronto. There was a large attendance of delegates and others. In the evening Mr. W. B. Streeter, of the State Board of Charities, Indiana, spoke on the subject of "Child Saving." Prof. C. R. Henderson, who is head of the Department of Sociology in the University of Chicago, President of the National Prison Congress of the United States, and ex-President of the International Conference of Charities, was then introduced. His subject was "Charitable and Prison Reform Work of the Future." Mr. W. L. MacKenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor, gave an excellent address on the subject, "Social Settlements," and the following gentlemen also delivered short addresses: Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Barrie, Canon Bland, Rev. D. Allis, of Leeds, England, and J. J. Kelso, of Toronto.

On Thursday morning a most interesting session was held. The first paper of the day was by Mrs. Urquhart, of this city, her subject being "The Work of Children's Aid Societies." Mr. J. J. Kelso followed, speaking on some of the points suggested by Mrs. Urquhart. Mrs. L. J. Jarvis, the next speaker, took for her subject, "The Progress of Children in Foster Homes." "Methods of Dealing with Wayward Youth," was the subject of the address of C. Ferrier, Superintendent of Victoria Industrial School, Mimico. Prof. C. R. Henderson gave a brief summing up. He advocated using patience with children, and the sale of certain institutions, from the proceeds of which farm-colonies for abnormal children should be built.

In the afternoon the delegates were taken for a drive, and at the evening session papers were read on "What Prison Reform Stands for," by Dr. A. H. Rosebrugh, Secretary Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada, Toronto, "Penitentiary Experiences," by Mr. Platt, Warden Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston; "Cure or Prevention," by Dr. Gilmour, Warden Central Prison, Toronto; "Boys' Clubs," by C. L. Atkinson; "Child Saving in Indiana," by W. B. Streeter, and "Insanity—its Causes and Cure," by Dr. Russell.

On Friday morning Dr. Edgar read a paper on "Limiting the Ravages of Tuberculosis," and Mrs. Robert Evans, of Hamilton, one on "My Brother's Keeper."

Religion soothes and comforts the poor and down-trodden. Irreligion and anarchy excite them and drive them to desperation and murder.—Rev. James T. Coffey.

A little girl, when asked why she prayed for "daily bread" every day, answered, "Because I like fresh bread."