

*First Bishop of Nova Scotia," by the Right Rev. Dr. Perry. Other articles are the "Life and Times of Bishop White," "The Hngue-nots," "Theories of the Holy Communion," "Mommens' Provinces of the Roman Empire," "Talks with Socrates," "Has the Church of England recognized the Kirk as the "Church of Scotland," in canon 55 of 1604. The law of the Church in the U. S. with criticisms of contemporary literature. This review takes high rank as one of the ablest church publications of the day.*

**THE CHURCH AND THE APOSTOLIC MINISTRY,** by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Colorado. This volume consists of seven lectures in defence of the Episcopacy. The well-known ability of Bishop Spalding will render this work of much value.

**THE ALDEN SHAKESPEAR.** Published by John B. Alden, New York. This edition is that edited by Clark & Wright, which Mr. Alden is sending out in twelve handy volumes, very neatly printed, and "intolerably" cheap. These volumes, No. 3 and 4, contain "Merchant of Venice," "As you Like It," "Taming of the Shrew," "All's Well That Ends Well," "Twelfth Night," "Winter's Tale," "King John."

**HISTORY OF FRANCE.** By Guizot, volume 5. Published by J. W. Alden, New York.

**RECITATIONS AND READINGS.** By Mrs. Diehl, No. 9 Ogilvie & Co., New York. This is issued quarterly, and gives a very varied, well selected and numerous stock of readings and recitations.

**MALCOLM: A STORY OF THE DAY SPRING.** By Geo. A. Mackenzie. Rowsell & Hutchison, Toronto. Although the author of this charming story has published little, it is well known that his "faculty of verse" is of a much higher order than that of some who have secured the public ear. The story of Malcolm and Mary, is told in lines marked by rare sweetness and pathos, with touches here and there of the descriptive power that always accompanies the poetic gift, often, indeed, its happiest expression. We congratulate Messrs. Rowsell & Hutchison upon the elegance in typography and binding of this choice volume. It is manifest that with an adequate demand we are capable of providing for authors as attractive setting for their thoughts as the publishers of New York or London. Malcolm is, in every sense, worthy of every Canadian's pride.

## Home & Foreign Church News.

*From our own Correspondents.*

### DOMINION.

#### ONTARIO.

*The mission of North Hastings, and its first missionary.*—We desire in the following article to make our readers acquainted with a quarter of the Diocese of Ontario which, as a mission field, is almost a terra incognita; but which presents for consideration a subject of unusual interest as we look at the heroic endurance of its first missionary; his perseverance in the face of remarkable difficulties, the extent of his labours and the success of his patient toil, under all the unpromising circumstances of his position.

Roughly speaking, the mission of North Hastings embraces the upper half of the County, which is about 100 miles long and 25 miles broad. The country may be described as a collection of hills of the Laurentian formation, for the most part washed bare, and blackened by the weather. Among these hills nestle numerous picturesque lakelets. The valleys contain some valuable timber, which each year grows less under the axe of the lumber men, who by hundreds

spend the winter months logging in the bush. The upper levels covered with blackened pine, stumps, or trunks and scrub might perchance, be utilized to pasture sheep, for the soil is light and only here and there a fertile tract is seen, which is usually under cultivation, on which have been raised a log dwelling or two, with log barns, and in the neighbourhood, perhaps, there stands a log school-house. But the region as a whole, is evidently best fitted for mining purposes. In the rocks valuable mineral ores abound, such as will at some future time form sources of wealth and benefit to the country. Even now iron mining is an important industry here. The Coe company's mines in the township of Wollaston, being connected with Trenton and the Grand Trunk R. R. by a branch line. "Coe-Hill," the headquarters of the Company's operations, has quite the look of a village, with its offices, its clerks, overseers and engineer's houses, and its cottages for the hands.

Nature has thus debarred N. Hastings from ever becoming a populous region. The settlers will always be a poor and scattered community. Their school sessions will remain few and far between, and as a mission field, it must, even at its best state, be laborious and trying to the faithful pastor, who seeks to place the ordinances of grace and worship, within the reach of a flock scattered over such a country. But, if so, how discouraging must the field have appeared to the pioneer missionary, who five years ago went forth to minister to these poor sheep of Christ's pasture.

Now even before 1880 some of the church settlers in this region had raised the Macedonian cry, but save that the Madoc clergyman, or the Rev. J. W. Burke of Belleville, had made an occasional trip up to the Hastings road to visit the church people contiguous thereto, nothing was done for them. As time went on more settlers were attracted to the "free grants," and from some of these, several peculiarly pathetic letters reached Belleville, describing their spiritual destitution. One written in 1881 from Herman, spoke of the ravages among the children of a fatal disease called the "black diphtheria." "It has been a fearful thing!" the writer says, "dear little ones taken away without either baptism or funeral service! no less than nine in this corner. It seems so hard to see the dear little ones put into their last resting-place like dogs." The writer expressed a hope and prayer that a missionary might be sent among them. But 1881 passed, and still the prayers of the poor sheep in the wilderness were unanswered. In the spring of 1882, however, the Rev. E. Scammell came into the diocese of Ontario, seeking employment. At last the wants and desires of N. Hastings were thought of. It was proposed to Mr. Scammell that he should take up pioneer missionary work in that rather unpromising field. He was told that before the Mission Board of the diocese would give the mission any pecuniary aid, he would have to show the results of his labours that such expenditure was justifiable. Hard as this condition appeared, Mr. Scammell demanded no "better terms," and in a few days afterwards the little party, comprising the missionary, his wife and three children, the latter looking yet wan from a prolonged wrestle with a serious illness, wended their weary way, over the rugged and undulating colonization road leading to the headquarters of the new mission, the village of L'Amable, a bright little place nestling down beside a lakelet in a valley, about 70 miles from the front. Here the only available shelter was secured for the newcomers, a little two-roomed habitation, that just gave them room to turn round in, and which creaked and rocked with every wind that blew. Here they determined to settle down, and cast their bread upon the wide wastes of N. Hastings, although the prospect of a subsistence was a very meagre one indeed. For the settlers, hospitable though they were and desirous of the missionary's services, yet shrank from the responsibility of their maintenance, and discouraged their remaining among them. But the missionary recalling the promise, "they that preach the gospel shall live of the gospel," stood his ground.

Mr. Scammell entered at once upon his labours. He ascertained that the church population consisted of some 600 souls, and that he would find his flock scattered over the hills, and in the valleys of half the county. He very soon established regular services at six different stations over a range of 40 miles. This involved long and constant up-and-down hill journeys, which as the missionary possessed neither horse, nor money to buy one, had to be made on foot with such assistance as the stage, owned by a churchman, could give. And to the fatigue of walking, was added the plague of insects,—legions of mosquitos, black flies, and flies, contesting with him every step of the way. But surely "rest comes at night," alas no, from the cracks and crevices of the log shanty at which he might be benighted, other species of insects longing, like the cannibals, for a missionary, issued forth and completed the harassment of the way-worn traveller. Returning home from tours of this kind, the missionary's first care was to throw the axe over his shoulders,

and make his way to the woods to renew the provision of fuel for the house. This in winter became a serious task; many a tall tree disappeared from the primeval forests, having succumbed to the persevering, if not very lusty, blows of more than one axe used up in this necessary work.

Notwithstanding the settler's fears, their Heavenly Father provided his children with their daily bread, but the living was very far from being luxurious; mountain berries, with which nature bountifully strews those northern hills, entered largely into the family diet—beef of all kinds was conspicuous by its absence. Mr. Scammell and his family have a very lively remembrance of a solitary home, which spread its welcome relish over a wonderfully prolonged period.

And so the summer of 1882 passed to the toiling and suffering missionary. The people did the best they could for them, but for the year their total contributions in money and kind, amounted only to some \$120. Fortunately a good many weddings came in the way, as he was the only clergyman then in the country. The revenue from this source, added some \$50 more to their slender income, but they were hardly "passing rich on forty pounds a year."

But the rigors of the winter proved too much for constitutions unfortified by beef diet and not properly housed, for the board walls of their shelter scarcely separated them from the open air. What wonder that the children fell seriously ill with their old trouble, bronchitis! The second daughter sank down almost to death's door, while the missionary and his wife had the agonizing consciousness, that medical aid was 50 miles away. At great expense and trouble the doctor was secured, and God in his mercy kept their cup of bitterness from running over.

Notwithstanding all these discouragements the brave missionary kept on with the work of his ministry. The payment to him of an old debt enabled him to procure the much needed assistance of a horse, while a box on runners, cheaply put together, served him for a cutter. By this means he was enabled to give his ministrations a wider range, so as to cover as well as he could an area of 40 by 20 miles, using for divine service school-house, barn, or private house as convenient or available. Thus he preached the gospel far and near and brought the ordinances of the church within the reach of as many souls as possible, while as he became better known his services for weddings, baptisms, sick-bed visits and burials became more frequently in request. The writer of this sketch has seen letters from settlers who enjoyed Mr. Scammell's ministrations, expressing their devout thankfulness to God for having sent at last, so acceptable a clergyman to their relief.

And now the Mission Board of the diocese began to see some of the results for which they had waited, and the second year of the missionary's life was made brighter by a grant of \$100. This was increased to \$200 the following year, but it was not until the fourth year of his labours in that trying field, that the mission was established with a grant of \$300. At an early stage of his work Mr. Scammell urged upon the people the erection of a Church at L'Amable, the headquarters of the mission, but the attempt was considered premature. The people said that so long as the grant from the Mission Board was so inadequate, all their efforts must be directed to the maintenance of their missionary. When, however, in the fourth year the grant was raised to the full amount, the parishioners warmly seconded the Church building project. Their subscriptions were supplemented by collections made by Mr. Scammell in Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, and elsewhere, and also among the lumber shanties in his mission. This church, begun last spring, is now in a very presentable state of completion. It is of course a frame structure of modest dimensions, but it is tastefully designed and churchlike. A very hearty missionary meeting at which the singing and responding were excellent, was held in it last winter. Through the kindness of Mrs. Bedford Jones of Napanee, the church possessed a surplice and stole, a handsome altar cloth and lectern frontal. Another friend presented it with much needed communion vessels. This little sanctuary has added greatly to the congregation's enjoyment of the church's services. They take a pride in their little church, and love to worship there. They have just lately procured an organ for it, and have expressed a desire for more frequent services in it if possible. And so the work of the church has kept growing and expanding through the labours of this faithful missionary: unsparing of himself, he has endeavoured to meet the increasing calls for services in new places, and at the present time services are held in no less than nine townships, and at sixteen different stations.

These extended labours have been rendered practicable through the valuable assistance of Mr. Daniel Daly, who some two years ago came to the help of his overworked clergyman, volunteering his services as lay reader, and being appointed to this office by the bishop. The history of missionary work in N. Hastings would be incomplete without some account of the

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