

at their ordinary employments on that day. It is one of the busiest days of the week on a number of the street-car lines. The numerous churches are open in all parts of the city and suburbs, it is true, but so are the theatres in the evening, and it is said they are usually crowded. Here good and evil, truth and error grapple. It is inspiring to see that even in the region where Satan has his seat, the Salvation Army has unfolded its flag and resolutely wages its war on sin. Harry Munro carries on his grand work in the Pacific Garden Mission. Once on a time, like Jerry Macauley in New York, he belonged to the regiment of the Devil's Own, but having experienced the Gospel's saving power he is now instrumental in turning many to righteousness. Many, if not most, of the Christian Churches sustain missions in the densely populated and neglected districts.

The churches are well nigh as mixed as the population. They are of all kinds. The churches with which Canadians are familiar are all represented here, and a great many more beside. There are Jewish synagogues, Chinese joss houses, societies of ethical culture, theosophists and various others. Nearly all forms of belief and scant belief have their appropriate meeting places. The leading Christian denominations are prominent. Presbyterianism has a number of influential congregations ministered to by men of eminent ability. Until a few months ago Dr. John Henry Barrows, who was the leading spirit of the Parliament of Religions held during the World's Fair, and who is interested in its proposed repetition at Paris in 1900, was the eloquent and efficient pastor of the First Church. In the same locality Dr. D. J. Macpherson preaches to the Second Church. He is the worthy successor of worthy men. The venerable Dr. Patterson was its first pastor, and when he retired from the active work of the ministry he was succeeded by Dr. J. Monroe Gibson, now of St. John's Wood, London. Dr. Macpherson is a gifted, impressive and instructive preacher. In the Third Church Dr. John L. Withrow, Moderator of the General Assembly, preaches forcible, practical sermons to a large congregation. Dr. Thomas Hall, son of Dr. John Hall, of New York, is minister of the Fourth Church, where an influential congregation assembles. Dr. Hall is a man of fine, scholarly attainments, an independent thinker, belonging to the modern liberal school of theology. The congregation to which the late Professor Swing ministered, meeting in the Central Music Hall, has found a worthy successor in Dr. N. D. Hillis, a thoughtful and broad-minded man. The Church is independent, but Dr. Hillis retains his Presbyterian connection, by continuing his membership in the local Presbytery. There are many other faithful brethren in all parts of the city upholding the distinctive doctrines of Presbyterianism. There are many noble Christian men in the various denominations, notably Dr. Henson in the Baptist Church. But lest I overrun my allotted space and the gentle reader's patience, I shall here conclude with the fervent wish that THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN may attain to a power of good-doing and influence far beyond what it has yet reached, though that has been by no means inconsiderable. May it go on and prosper!

Chicago, Ill.

Written for THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN

Morrin College, Quebec.



MORRIN COLLEGE is the only Protestant Institution established in the city of Quebec for the encouragement of the higher learning. The work it has done and is doing has made it a valuable factor in the education of the country. During the thirty-four years that have elapsed since its foundation by the benevolent founder, Dr. Morrin, its graduates have not only taken an honourable position with the other graduates of McGill University, with which it is affiliated, but many of them have become distinguished in the learned professions, in business and in the several spheres of life. Probably there is not any chartered college that can point to more distinguished alumni in proportion to its numbers than can Morrin, as may be seen from the list published in its calendar.

For the information of our readers we make the following excerpts from its Calendar of the present year:

"In 1860, Joseph Morrin, M.D., of the city of Quebec, duly executed a deed of trust which he assigned and made over unto the Rev. John Cook, D.D., Wm. Stuart Smith, LL.D., and James Dean, senior, for the establishment of a University or College within the city or banlieue of Quebec, for the instruction of youth in the higher branches of learning. This deed made it a condition that the trustees should make application to the Provincial Parliament for an act incorporating certain persons to be Governors of the said College, of whom the Rev. John Cook was to be chairman and first principal. Dr.

Cook continued to hold these offices till his death, in April, 1892.

The act of incorporation was assented to May 18th, 1861. The College was empowered to become affiliated to the University of Queen's College, Kingston; to the University of Toronto, or to the University of McGill College.

The College was opened November 6th, 1862. McGill University then made overtures for affiliation, which were accepted, and the College has since that date to the present, carried on its educational work in Arts on the prescribed curriculum of McGill, and its students have been entitled to present themselves to the University as candidates for degrees.

Under the bequest of the late Senator Ross, the College came into possession in 1895, of a considerable increase to its endowment fund. This bequest has enabled the governors to make larger provision for the efficiency and equipment of the institution. A principal has been appointed and the staff enlarged by the addition of two professors. The Rev. Donald Macrae, D.D., of St. John, N.B., to whom the governors unanimously tendered the principalship, has, much to their delight, accepted the position. Prof. Gunn, A.B., who holds testimonials of a high order from the Lyceums of Paris and of Germany, has been appointed to the chair of Modern Languages, and Prof. Macintyre, who has completed a Science Course at Jena, Germany, to the chair of Chemistry and Experimental Physics."

The Calendar is a very complete one and we advise such of our readers as have an interest in the higher education to procure a copy.

We believe it is and has been the aim of Morrin to make its entire course educative—not merely to instruct but to make the instruction an instrument by which mental power shall be developed and fostered and by which the student shall acquire that culture and grasp which shall fit him for entrance upon



REV. PRINCIPAL MACRAE, D.D.

any profession or calling he may choose. There are besides some special advantages peculiar to Morrin: As the number of students that can be properly accommodated is limited, those in attendance derive all the advantages that accrue from an institution where individual work and individual effort can be carefully supervised, where defects or excellences in scholarship or character can be readily observed and dealt with according to their needs. For such reasons as these, parents often prefer to have their sons and daughters at what are called small colleges, feeling assured that the individual training of mind and character is duly provided for and faithfully carried out. Again, another advantage which the students at Morrin enjoy, though it is perhaps not singular in this respect, is free access to two extensive libraries. The Aylwin Library of several thousand volumes left to the College by the late Judge Aylwin, consists of History, Latin and Greek Literature, English Literature, Theology, Science. Additions are made to it yearly not by the exaction of a fee from the students, but from the funds of the College or by voluntary contribution. The latest addition is the generous gift by Dr. Cook's family, consisting of the extensive and valuable theological library of the late Principal. The other library is that of the Literary and Historical Society located in the college building. It is rich in history and literature, and receives regularly the high class magazines and reviews containing the best thought of the day in science, literature and art.

Principal Macrae has entered upon his duties and has been most cordially received, while the students, the staff, and the governors of the College as well as the community have already had ample evidence of his eminent fitness for his responsible position. We feel assured that under his wise and skillful management the College will glow with vigorous life and transmit its quickening impulse to every community within the sphere of its influence.

WHAT PRAYER SHOULD DO FOR THE CHRISTIAN.

REV. W. S. M'TAVISH, B.D., DESERONTO.

(A meeting of preparation for the week of prayer.)

Jan. 3rd.—1 Kings viii. 22-40. Shorter Catechism Question 82.

There could be no more suitable topic for the beginning of the year. Many are asking to-day the old question, "What profit shall we have if we pray unto Him?" In reply we would say, "more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of." To-day we have to confine our attention to what prayer should do for us as Christians.

I. It should increase our faith. This was the case with the Psalmist, for he says, "Because He hath inclined His ear unto me, therefore will I call upon Him as long as I live." The fact that one prayer has been answered should encourage us to ask for something else—something greater, something grander, something higher. If God hears us once we should be strengthened in the belief that He will hear us again. We should say to our soul,

"Thou art coming to a King.
Large petitions with thee bring;
For His grace and power are such
None can never ask too much."

II. It should make us better students of the Bible, and more accurate interpreters of its meaning. Luther's motto is still well worthy of consideration, "To have prayed well is to have studied well." The prayer of the Psalmist should be often upon our lips, "Open Thou mine eyes that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law." The same Divine Spirit Who first inspired the prophets and apostles to write the thought of God must reveal to us now its rich and precious meaning; otherwise our study will be in vain. We do not despise learning nor skill, but however great our erudition we must reverently wait upon this Divine Teacher, that we may grasp the significance of the thought which He expresses. Commentaries may assist us, but we must rely chiefly upon the aid of Him Who alone can take of the things of Christ and reveal them unto us. If we desire light—and surely we do, then we must ask the Holy Spirit to interpret for us the truth of God. The Christian who reads the word in dependence upon the Spirit's aid will find that truth which is able to build him up, and to prepare him for the enjoyment of the inheritance of the saints.

III. It will develop within us a sense of dependence upon God. There is nothing, perhaps, of which we require to be more frequently reminded than that we are dependent upon God for "breath and life and all things." We are slow to learn this lesson and apt to forget it when we have once learned it. How slow the children of Israel were in grasping the fact of their dependence upon the Almighty One! Though they never had enough provision in store to keep them for forty-eight hours, they sometimes seemed to lose sight of the fact that they were needy, dependent creatures. Had their prayers been more frequent, more earnest, more importunate, more humble they would have learned the lesson sooner. Seeing, then, that the lesson should be learned by us early, we should set about it in the proper way.

IV. It will make us more zealous and faithful workers. It is a notable fact that our Lord Jesus, before entering upon any special work, spent much time in prayer. Before He delivered His Sermon on the Mount, He spent a night in prayer; before He chose His twelve disciples, a night was spent in communion with His heavenly Father. "Every great event in His life was prepared for by prayer." Taking Him for our example, we, too, should spend much time in prayer before engaging in any special work, and the very fact that we pray over it and confidently look for the help and direction required will make us faithful and zealous in it. Do we not desire to be more efficient workers? Then let us pray more—pray that we may be strengthened to do whatever work is before us; pray that we may have success in it; pray for the blessing of God upon it.

V. It will make us more humble, more charitable, more sympathetic—in a word, more like Jesus Christ. The heathen taught that a man grows like the being whom he worships. If this be so, then by communion with Jesus we are more and more conformed to His likeness. By prayer we learn that we are loved much, and so we shall love much. This love will be centred not upon God alone, but will extend to children everywhere.