

974.86, and that a further sum of \$4,655 might be reasonably expected; and that for the Augmentation Fund there had been received up to date (including a balance at the beginning of the year) the sum of \$19,896.25, and that a further sum of \$5,000 might be expected. The statement also showed that up to date there had been paid out for Home Missions, \$27,963.90, and for Augmentation, \$14,841.79. From these figures, it would appear that unless much larger sums come into the treasury than the amount estimated, both the Home Mission and Augmentation Funds will come short of meeting the total liabilities of the year.

The amount voted for mission and ministerial work in Quebec and Ontario, for the half year ending March 31, 1887, was \$19,000, and grants were made to stations and augmented congregations in the same Provinces, for 1887 \$5, amounting to the sum of \$42,000.

Dr. Cochrane reported that since October last the Rev. Mr. Dunn and Rev. Mr. Tait had gone to British Columbia, the former being located at present at Alberni and the latter at Langley. He also read letters from the Rev. T. G. Thomson, of Vancouver City, and Rev. Donald Fraser, of Victoria, and other missionaries, giving interesting information as to the great progress of Presbyterianism in British Columbia. Among other things it was reported that the First Presbyterian Church, Victoria, St. Andrew's, Westminster, and the Church in Vancouver were now self-sustaining, and required no further financial aid from the funds of the committee. Also that the Church in Vancouver, of which Mr. Thomson is pastor, was able to do without the assistance of the station at Richmond, which would now, along with other stations in the neighbourhood, become a separate charge. The committee agreed to give to the following mission stations for the ensuing year the amounts recommended by the Presbytery of Columbia, viz.: Spillamacheen, \$400; Kamloops, \$500; Nicola, \$400; Langley Group, \$300; Victoria, \$400; Alberni, \$600 (for \$8 per Sabbath for a student missionary); Richmond, \$300. The transference of Donald to the Columbia Presbytery from that of Regina was remitted to the Presbyteries specially interested, to report on at a future meeting.

The Rev. G. C. Patterson, of Beaverton, was appointed to British Columbia to reinforce the present staff.

#### MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The committee began consideration of all matters connected with mission work in Manitoba. At the last meeting of the committee it was resolved to ask the several Presbyteries of the Synod of Manitoba and the North-West, as also the Home Mission Committee of that Synod to consider whether the time had not arrived when the salaries of missionaries and of ministers in augmented congregations in the Synod should be placed more on a level with those of the other Presbyteries of the Church, and to report at this meeting of the Home Mission Committee.

The Clerk, Mr. Warden, read the replies sent by the Presbyteries and Synods of the North-West. They were to the effect that in view of the large outlay of the missionaries in the North-West, and the expense of living, it would be unfair to reduce the salaries at the present time. A long discussion took place on this matter.

Dr. Cochrane reported that he had received the sum of \$1,250 from the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and \$1,000 from the Free Church of Scotland. The sincere thanks of the committee were recorded for these gifts to aid in Home Mission work.

Grants for augmented congregations in the Presbyteries of Winnipeg, Rock Lake, Brandon and Regina were made for the past six months as follows: Winnipeg, \$495; Rock Lake, \$725; Brandon, \$551, and Regina, \$750.

Grants for augmented congregations in these same Presbyteries for 1887 \$5, amounting to the sum of \$4,500, were made.

#### APPOINTMENTS OF STUDENTS

for the summer work in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba are as follows:—Quebec—J. McNeil, J. F. Langton, M. McKenzie, M. McLennan; D. Lindsay, J. W. Whitelaw, W. A. Johnson and D. McKay; Montreal—D. Campbell, W. Cook and S. F. McCusker; Ottawa—G. Dempster, A. Patterson, W. L. Clay, W. I. Jamieson, W. W. Christie and W. J. McLeod; Lanark and Renfrew—R. Harkness, J. W. H. Milne, A. Fitzpatrick, D. R. Drummond, M. Watson (one year), J. E. Ducloux (two years), J. McDougall, and W. Russell; Brockville—D. J. Hyland, D. Munro, W. H. Cornett, R. J. Hunter, J. Robertson and F. J. Styles; Kingston—J. G. Potter, J. Kaitray, W. J. Patterson, J. A. Redden, J. Sharp, J. P. Falconer and K. A. McNaughton; Peterboro—J. A. McDonald, J. A. McLean, M. Turnbull, J. McL. Campbell and J. McArthur; Lindsay—R. Henderson; Toronto—A. J. McLeod, W. A. J. Martin, A. Wilson, D. E. M. Buchanan; Orangeville—J. Bradley, J. A. Bloisworth and J. C. Madill; Barrie—M. McKinnon, H. Brown, P. M. McLachlan, W. McLachlan, W. W. Craw, J. D. Edgar, A. W. Stevenson, W. D. Kerswill, T. H. Mitchell, W. J. Fowler, H. Ross, R. J. Sturgeon, S. Rondeau (two years), and W. E. Wallace; Owen Sound—A. E. Doherty (three years), A. G. Jansen, P. McNabb, W. J. Drummond, J. J. Forbes, K. H. Craig and M. McKenzie; Sturgeon—L. C. Emes and D. W. McDonald; Guelph—J. Robertson and D. Strachan; Hamilton—D. McKenzie, W. M. Kay, E. R. Hutt, T. McGuire and R. Pyke; Paris—J. S. Shearer; London—M. Bethune and H. C. Howard; Chatham—M. C. Rumball, W. Forrest, and P. Uzzelle; Sarnia—P. J. Pettinger, J. Watt, J. Elliott and J. McKobie; Stratford—D. Perrie; Bruce—J. W. McMillan, W. Malcolm and T. Smith; Manitoba Synod and North-West—D. G. McQueen (three years), H. R. Fraser, F. W. Paton, N. H. Russell, W. W. Wallace, H. A. Percival, R. M. Phalen, R. E. Knowles, J. L. Hargrave, Hugh Fraser, G. Laird, A. W. McLean, A. B. Winchester, G. R. Lang, M. R. Gordon, T. Collins Court, J. McDonald, W. J. Hall, A. Bowman, D. D. Mackay, W. B. Cumming, P. Fisher, W. Beattie, G. Lockhart, I. A. Mackay (two years), D. C. Cameron, Rederick Mackay, M. Littlehales, J. Moss, D. Ross, J. N. Elliott, J. R. Mann, A. R. Barron, J. N.

Forster, D. Carrick, J. Patterson, W. W. McArthur, A. Mathieson, S. M. Marsh, C. H. Wilson and H. F. Ross.

Reports were presented of the investigation into the financial condition of the Manitoba Synod, and it was decided to recommend the payment of the deficit incurred in connection with the mission work there.

The subject of the administration of the work in Manitoba and the North-West occupied the attention of the committee during the whole of Friday. It was resolved that from this date Home Mission grants be made to the fields in the several Presbyteries of the North-West in the same way as those in the other Presbyteries of the Church, namely, so much per Sabbath each field. Also that in this respect the work in the North-West be brought into line with that in Ontario and Quebec, only that the applications from Presbyteries, both for mission stations and augmented congregations and half yearly claims for grants, must be submitted to and approved by the Synodical Committee prior to their being laid before the Home Mission Committee.

It was agreed to notify the Synodical Committee, and also the Presbyteries of the North-West, that hereafter the allowance to student missionaries giving services during the college session will not exceed \$5 per Sabbath, and that grants to fields supplied by students shall be reduced for the winter months \$1 less than in summer.

The committee considered certain modifications of the rules for the appointment of ordained missionaries, especially in the North-West Territories. Their recommendations will be forwarded for approval to the General Assembly. The committee adjourned finally shortly before eleven o'clock.

#### BRANTFORD LADIES' COLLEGE.

ANNUAL VISIT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL—A SUCCESSFUL INSTITUTION.

We have much pleasure in taking the following from a Brantford exchange:

The Brantford Young Ladies' College is doing most excellent work at the present time, under the management of Dr. Macintyre, who is assisted by a most efficient corps of teachers. On Tuesday, the classes were examined by Rev. D. D. McLeod, of Barrie, president, and Rev. J. Thompson, D.D., of Sarnia, of the Advisory Council, who, according to the usual report made to the Board of Directors, formed a very high estimate of the nature of the work being accomplished. At the close of the examinations an exhibition in drill exercises was given by the young ladies. The movements executed included wand and Indian club exercises and drill, and though many of these were intricate, yet the class did themselves and their tutor, Major Darnley, of Toronto, infinite credit. Major Darnley is an old officer, and has had much experience in teaching drill and calisthenics, and in response to an interrogation by the *Expositor* said: "I have never drilled a better class of girls in my life. They are a superior class in every respect, physically and otherwise."

The attendance during this year has been so large as to tax the accommodation of the college, and the high standing of this institution is further assured. A necessity has arisen for more accommodation, and this will likely have the consideration of the Board of Directors at no distant date.

The annual report of the Examiners to the Board of Directors speaks in commendatory terms of the classes in French and German taught by Mlle. Fluhmann, who, after a year's absence, has resumed charge of this department at the request of the Board.

Attention was called to the intelligent and effective manner in which Miss Balmer, B.A., of Toronto University, conducts her work, and to the interest manifested by those under her instruction. The examiners take pleasure in expressing to the Board of Directors their conviction, that in Miss Balmer, the college has secured a teacher who will give the highest satisfaction, and advance the standing of the college as an educational institution.

Of Miss Masten, of McGill Normal School, also recently appointed, the report speaks most favourably, noticing the able manner in which the subjects are taught with which she is entrusted, as evidenced by the attainments of the classes under her charge.

The instructors and professors in art and music are complimented for the proficiency apparent in their respective departments. In music the interest and enthusiasm are greater than has ever before been manifested, so that necessity is being felt for increased accommodation in order to meet the growing demand. This must be exceedingly gratifying to Professor Garratt, who has few superiors as an instructor in this department.

The examiners are of the opinion that the change recently made by the Board "in appointing Mrs. Macintyre lady superintendent has been conducive to the good government and order of the college." They also call attention to the order in the classes and ladylike deportment of the students as alike creditable to themselves and to their instructors.

The report is a most satisfactory one, which, while giving encouragement to the directors, should increase the interest and confidence of the Presbyterian Church in the college, and secure for it a still wider patronage.

The aim of the Board evidently is to make the institution efficient and thorough. In this we believe they have succeeded to such a high degree that they may confidently anticipate increased patronage from such as value the advantages of a higher education for women, as well as the great social benefits resulting from residence in such a well-conducted institution.

WILL CARLETON, the well-known poet, is expected to lecture on the "Science of Home" in Shaftesbury Hall on Thursday evening, April 14.

THE bed on which Napoleon Bonaparte passed away at St. Helena, and a splendid sword owned by Tamerlane, according to a well-authenticated record, were among the things left to his nearest heirs by the late Napoleon Berthier, Duke of Wagram.

## Sabbath School Teacher.

### INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

April 7. } JOSEPH MAKES HIMSELF KNOWN. { Gen. 45  
1887. } GOLDEN TEXT. Overcome evil with good.—Rom.  
xii. 21.

#### SHORTER CATECHISM.

Question 17.—The direct result of man's disobedience is that the entire human race is a sinful race. The universality of sin is beyond question. It is inherent in man's nature, and has vitiated his whole being. It has blinded his understanding, disordered his affections, enfeebled his will, and dulled his spiritual perception. Since the fall, man's state has been sinful, and therefore miserable. Sin and suffering are inseparably linked. The sinner may not always be able to see the connection of the two, but the sinner's happiness is short lived. The suffering and the misery are sure to come. What a blessed thing that there is relief from misery, because there is a Christ salvation from sin.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

According to prediction, the seven plentiful years were succeeded by the years of famine. It was now the second of those distressful years. Jacob, in Helbron, had felt the scarcity, and hearing that there was corn in Egypt, had sent his sons thither for supplies. They were brought before Joseph, who at once recognized them, though to them he was unknown. They were not so much changed as he was; neither did they expect to see him occupying the position he did. He spoke to them in the language of Egypt, employing an interpreter. It was from no unworthy motive that he concealed his identity.

I. Joseph Reveals Himself to his Brethren.—It required great self-restraint to carry out his plans, but the proper time having come, his pent-up emotion must find expression. He could not refrain himself. He acts with great tact and delicacy of feeling. He is not ashamed of his brethren before the court retinue; but he wants to be alone with them for their sakes, as well as his own. He wishes no parade of his magnanimity, neither does he desire their humiliation in the presence of strangers. The intensity of his feeling finds its first expression in an outburst of tears. The weeping is heard by his attendants and by those of the king. When able to find words, he speaks in his own language, and tells his brethren who he is, and next asks for his father. The effect of his words strikes the hearers with amazement and misgiving. He reassures them by repeating his name, mentioning his relationship to them; and refers to a fact in that history, known to him and to them, but about which they would not care much to speak, "whom ye sold into Egypt." This would bring vividly before their minds the sinful act in which they were so deeply concerned. God requirer that which is past. Now it is their turn to be deeply moved, and they had good reason for remorseful feelings as they remembered the past, neither could they be hopeful as to the future, now that they were so completely in their exalted brother's power. In presenting to their minds the contemplation of a grand truth, he proceeds to reassure and comfort them.

II. God Overrules all Events for His Glory.—Joseph does not overlook human agency and its consequences, but behind it he recognizes the divine power which controls and educes good from it. "God did send me before you to preserve life." Surely more is meant than the immediate preservation of his own relatives and the Egyptians from the famine, whose pressure was now being painfully felt. In the seventh verse the same thing is repeated, but more definitely, "to preserve you a posterity: Rev. Vers., a remnant." Joseph, to whom God revealed the future, could not be ignorant of the promise which God had made to successive generations. He believed that God would fulfil these promises, and that the succession of events was leading up to their fulfilment. He certainly does in the first instance refer to the immediate preservation of his people, when he speaks of the duration of the famine. There were yet to be other five barren years, when there should neither be sowing nor harvest. Faring, used in the authorized version, derived from the old Saxon word, means to plough. God was through all these events, bringing about His own great and glorious purposes, for this, Joseph had been spared and promoted to his exalted position.

III. Joseph's Affection for His Father.—When his brethren were brought back to Joseph, they were greatly alarmed. His generous behaviour had removed all these apprehensions, and now they are not only at liberty to return home with supplies, but with a message to their father. In his prosperity Joseph never forgot that he owed it all to God's merciful guidance, therefore he was not ashamed of his father's humble circumstances. Success had not turned his head. The land of Goshen, a rich and fertile district, also called the land of Rameses, was set apart for Jacob and all his dependents. True religion does not weaken natural ties, it strengthens and exalts them. The brethren on their return could add to the message with which they were entrusted their own testimony of what they had heard and seen. After again urging haste he once more yields to the promptings of his ardent affection. Full confidence is restored, all restraint vanishes, it is no longer frightened culprits and a distinguished ruler, but a united brotherhood engaged in the full and free interchange of affectionate communion.

#### PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Sinful actions live in the memory, and trouble the conscience.

There can be no true reconciliation without true repentance.

Joseph gives us a fine example of affection for those near and dear to us.

God brings good out of evil.

Joseph's treatment of his brethren, unlike their treatment of him, is an illustration of Christ's forgiveness of all who repent of their sins.