

tion were presented by Mr. MacLaren. They showed that \$1,500 for Home Missions and \$625 for Augmentation are expected from this Presbytery. The matter was remitted to the Committee on Systematic Beneficence for rating on the same basis as that of the Presbytery and Synod Funds. There being no further business, the Presbytery adjourned to meet again at Maxville on the second Tuesday of December next, at noon.—M. MACLENNAN, Pres. Clerk.

PRESBYTERY OF BRANDON.—This Presbytery met in Brandon on September 6, at half-past eight, p.m. There were present: Messrs. A. Urquhart, Moderator; Shearer, Wright, Lockhart, MacTavish, Court, McCullough, Driscoll, Polson and Rumball, ministers; and Ballantyne and Grant, elders. The Moderator announced that his term of office had expired and asked his successor to be appointed, whereupon Mr. T. R. Shearer was elected Moderator for the next six months. On motion of Mr. Urquhart, the Presbytery expressed its sympathy with Mr. Currie in his sore trouble, in the following minute: "That the Presbytery expresses its sympathy with Mr. Currie in his sorrow, in the loss sustained in the death of his beloved wife,— whose Christian graces won the esteem and confidence of all who knew her, and pray the God of all grace to sustain him under his sad bereavement, and to fill his heart with spiritual consolation." Mr. Urquhart was appointed a member of the Synod's Committee on Bills and Overtures. It was agreed to meet at Carberry on September 20 at three p.m., to induct Rev. J. A. MacLean, B.A., into the pastoral charge of Carberry. Mr. Court was appointed to preside, Mr. Driscoll to preach, Mr. Urquhart to address the minister, and Mr. Wright the people. It was agreed to separate Oaklands from Burnside and to unite it to Long Creek, and to erect Burnside and McDonald into a pastoral charge. Mr. Lockhart reported that he had moderated in a call to Virden, stipend promised \$1,000. The call was in favour of Rev. Walter Beattie. The call was sustained. Mr. Wright was appointed to support the call before the Winnipeg Presbytery. The Home Mission Committee presented an encouraging report of the summer's work. It was agreed to divide the McGregor field, and to erect McGregor, Beaver Creek, Squirrel Creek and Bagot into one mission field, and Austriar, Arizona, Sidney and Chippin Hill into another. Mr. Haig was authorized to dispense the sacrament at Stockton, form a communion roll and erect a Session, Mr. Haig to be Moderator of the same. Permission was granted to Burnside to moderate in a call. Mr. Lockhart was appointed Moderator of Griswold Session. Dr. Bryce then presented the claims of Manitoba College. The committee appointed to draft a suitable minute ament the resignation of Mr. Macdonald presented the following, which was adopted: "The Presbytery, in accepting the resignation of Mr. Macdonald, desires to express its deep regret that owing to the arduous nature of the work in the McGregor field, Mr. Macdonald's health necessitates his withdrawal from this field. It prays that Mr. Macdonald's health may be fully restored and that God may guide him to another sphere of labour and abundantly bless his labours wherever his lot may be cast. It was agreed to hold the next regular meeting in Portage la Prairie, on Tuesday, March 14, 1893, at three o'clock in the afternoon.—M. C. RUMBALL, Pres. Clerk.

The first musical evening for the season at the Toronto College of Music was given last week, when Mr. and Mrs. Webster, two recent acquisitions to the College faculty, appeared in a programme of more than ordinary interest. Mrs. Webster plays the mandolin most artistically, and will doubtless be instrumental in bringing this sweet-toned instrument into favour. Mr. Webster is the possessor of a well-trained baritone voice, and sang his several numbers like an artist.

"August Flower"

Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's August Flower. Well, we can't make you. We can't force conviction into your head or medicine into your throat. We don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street, Philadelphia, says: "My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

MINARD'S Liniment cures Distemper.

THE WOMAN'S CONFERENCE ON MISSIONS.

One of the most interesting features in connection with the meetings of the Alliance was the gathering of many ladies from many lands to confer together on means best adapted to promote the extension of Christ's kingdom throughout the world.

The Woman's Missionary Conference in connection with the meeting of the Pan-Presbyterian Council commenced its session in the Central Presbyterian Church Wednesday morning at 10.30. The pulpit was a miniature flower garden, and plants and ferns graced the platform. The church was comfortably filled by the delegates and other ladies interested in missionary work. Each door was jealously guarded by a fair sentinel who obdurately refused to allow the curious eyes of the male sex to look upon the inner precincts. An exception was made only in the case of the gentlemen of the press, and only for a time.

Mrs. Ewart, president of the Canadian Society, presided. On the platform beside her were Mrs. Playfair, recording secretary; Mrs. Watson, Hamilton; Mrs. McLaren, Toronto; Mrs. Dr. Blaikie, Edinburgh; Mrs. Lindsay, Scotland.

Mrs. John Harvey, foreign secretary of the Canadian Society, delivered the address of welcome, to which Mrs. Blaikie, of Edinburgh, replied.

Mrs. Dennis, who represented the Presbyterian Missionary Society of New York, and who had been for nineteen years a missionary at Beirut, Syria, was the next speaker. She first touched on the importance of the home missions, and afterwards told something of Syria. Beirut was built on a promontory, with the Lebanon mountains at its back. There were 80,000 inhabitants of many nationalities. Syria was the land in which God gave His first lesson to man, and it was there the wonderful Gospel history was enacted. The difficulty of evangelizing the different races of the country was described. The Bedouins of the desert were too migratory ever to be reached properly, and a Moslem's life was not safe if he became a Christian. The expedient of giving unbleached cotton to Syrian women to get them to listen to Bible teaching was successful. Everything human sympathy could devise was tried to win the affection of the people. More progress was made with the Christian tribes of the country than with the Moslem sects.

Miss Davidson, of the Deaconess' Training Home of Edinburgh, spoke on the subject of training homes. There was a great need of women being trained for mission work. Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians and the other denominations should all train their female missionaries, and these should unite on the mission field. Miss Davidson closed with a description of the institution over which she presided.

The Central Presbyterian Church was completely filled at the afternoon meeting. Mrs. Ewart occupied the chair. Miss Adams, of the United Presbyterian Church, Scotland, was the first speaker. Mrs. Orr, of the Free Church of Scotland, followed. The latter said that there were seventy-four Presbyteries and sixty-three auxiliaries in connection with the Church. Four meetings were held every year in Glasgow by the Missionary Society and six in Edinburgh. Last year £9,000 was the amount of the children's offerings towards Foreign Missions, and to this \$40,000 was added by the Church. In addition to this there were about \$10,000 given in various ways.

Miss Mathews, of the English Presbyterian Church, then told about the missions carried on by that branch. About £4,400 had been raised for the purpose last year from all sources. South China and Formosa were the chief fields of the Church. In China a great change has come over public sentiment in regard to women and Christianity since women have gone out as missionaries.

Mrs. Lindsay, of the Free Church of Scotland, delivered a short address on the Indian Missions and the Medical Training Schools. At this point a letter of congratulation from the W.C.T.U. of the Dominion was read.

Misses Wise, Doran, Donald and Mair then favoured the audience with a well sung quartette.

Mrs. McClymont read a paper on the "Indian Mission of the Free Church of Scotland." It covered 140,000 square miles and had a population of 4,000,000. Two languages were spoken there. In 1855 Thomas Hunter and wife went out to the Punjab as the Church's first missionaries. Up till 1885 not much success was attained, but since then a remarkable number of conversions have been made. A training school has been built in India for women missionaries, as it has been universally recognized that women were invaluable as missionaries.

Mrs. McLean, of the eastern division of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Canada, then spoke.

Miss Forsythe, of the Board of Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, presented some interesting statistics regarding that Church's Missions. Since 1880, fifteen missionaries had been sent to Japan, five to Mexico and eight to Indian Territory. Ten churches, twelve stations and several schools have been instituted in Japan; there were about 800 pupils. There were 25,000 women and children connected with the Church's Mission Societies, and \$12,406 was raised for the work last year.

Mrs. Cunningham, of the Philadelphia Society of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, delivered an address on the work carried on by the largest mission Church. The Society was organized in 1869, and it was the first woman's organization recognized by the General Assembly. In connection with the Northern Presbyterian Church there were forty-seven Presbyteries, 123 missionaries, six medical missionaries, eighty-eight native teachers, 153 day schools and thirty-five boarding schools.

Mrs. Paton, New Hebrides, was introduced and gave a short address.

Mrs. D. J. Macdonnell, of Toronto, talked on the "Woman's Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada." The Society was formed seven-

teen years ago. The affairs of the general society were managed by a board of thirty-six women. It was an auxiliary to the Foreign Missionary Society. Last year \$39,000 were raised. Central India and the Indians of the Canadian North-West were the special cares of the Society. It was also interested in China. On solicitation of Rev. Hugh McKay, of Round Lake, N. W. T., tons of clothing had been sent to keep pagan Indians from freezing to death. The Society has five medical women missionaries at work, and others were preparing.

Mrs. Macdonald, of Calcutta, India, who has been in India for fifteen years, described the condition of the women in that country. Many schools had been instituted for the education of children and women. The Indian Government has practically said that the education of the women of the country was in the hands of the missionaries. The Government made grants to the Church schools and inspected them. India could never be evangelized by foreign missionaries; natives must do the work. The country must have boarding schools to reclaim the women, where they can be taught to be truthful, cleanly and moral.

Mrs. Wilson, of Neemuch, India, daughter of Principal Caven, gave an interesting speech on the Central Indian mission field of the Canada Presbyterian Church. The women of that portion of India were not as secluded as those of other provinces. The Brahmin priests were considered a necessary evil, and were merely tolerated, but the poorer classes left religion to these priests. The Hindus were easier to attract than the Mohammedans.

Mrs. Laws, of Livingstonia, Central Africa, was the last of the interesting company of brave women who were doing good in dark lands, and who told of their labours. Her mission was formed nine years ago. The women who attended the meetings showed that they were beginning to cease the abominable practices in which they had been brought up. The missionary's labours were made harder by the slave trade.

The Woman's Missionary Conference in connection with the meeting of the Presbyterian Alliance, resumed its deliberations Thursday morning. Mrs. Ewart, president of the Woman's Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, presided. After devotional exercises a conference on appropriate topics suggested by delegates, took place.

Mrs. Blaikie submitted her proposition to the meeting about the amalgamation of the Presbyterian mission societies on the foreign field. There were twenty-one missionary societies in the Church, and it was proposed that Mrs. Mathews be secretary of an international union to keep the different secretaries in touch with each other. On motion of Mrs. Shortreed, seconded by Mrs. Kirkland, the

proposals were approved of. Mrs. Blaikie was then elected president of the International Union.

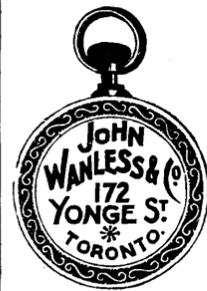
Mrs. Marshall Lang and Mrs. Lindsay were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the women's missionary meeting in Glasgow in 1896.

The subject of training homes for women missionaries was then considered.

Miss Beatty, M.D., of Indore, was called upon to give her experience in regard to the use of opium among the women and children of India. Miss Beatty said that during the seven years of her work in India, not a day has passed without her having to treat cases of opium poisoning. It was almost universally used. Not a babe was born that does not get opium. In one sense opium was a blessing to the women of India. Without proper medical attendance, as they are, their sufferings would be insupportable were it not for the relief it affords. It was no use to talk to the women of India about Christ while under the influence of opium; as well to talk to a stone. It would not be a kindness to them to take opium from them. What was needed was to send them the knowledge of Christ, and they would not want opium. They would never do without opium as long as they were without Christ. She had seen a girl-mother of thirteen years bring her baby to the dispensary, the infant sick, but no trouble to anyone, stupefied with opium—the child-mother begging for a doll to play with while her baby was asleep.

After several other questions in regard to missionary work had been answered, the Conference ended.

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