

poor and needy both in the city and at St. John's Mission, Seaton Village. St. Peter's League contributes largely to Zenana work in India.

ALLANDALE.—The Rural Deanery of West Simcoe met in Allandale on the 12th and 13th inst. There were present the Revs. the Rural Dean Kirkby, Owen, Robertson and Godden. The meeting was most enjoyable and beneficial to all, as the discussions entered into on different subjects of great importance were admirably led and carefully dealt with. At the service in St. George's Church on the evening of the 12th, the Rev. Canon Murphy was the preacher. The service of the H.C. on the following morning was very bright and comforting. Church people as a whole little realize the great benefit these periodical meetings of the clergy are to themselves, (the clergy) and to the parish in which they assemble, and should do all in their power to make them a success, as this was, and to feel that, as one great body, the Church is quietly but surely moving on towards the completion of all things.

COLLINGWOOD.—The officers of the Band of Hope, a branch of the C.E.T.S., in connection with All Saints' Church, generously assisted by their many sympathizing friends in the cause of temperance, treated the members to tea and cake on the afternoon of the 16th inst. Members wearing badges were admitted free, all others were charged a small admission fee. An excellent programme was provided, consisting of recitations, vocal and instrumental music. Long before the hour announced for the entertainment the children were on hand, their bright faces beaming with delight in anticipation of the pleasure in store for them, and the applause given as the various selections were rendered showed plainly that the little ones fully appreciated the efforts of their friends to entertain and amuse them. About one hundred and fifty children and their friends partook of tea and cake, after which all repaired to their homes apparently well pleased with the time they had spent at the Band of Hope.

LINDSAY.—The semi-annual meeting of the Church of England Women's Auxiliary to Missions was held here, February 12th, and was a most successful gathering in every respect. The delegates from other places were entertained by the resident members.

The unavoidable absence of the President, Mrs. Williamson, owing to the illness of her father, was deeply regretted by the meeting, and a telegram of sympathy was sent to her in the afternoon.

Holy Communion was celebrated in St. Paul's Church at 10.30, when a beautiful and helpful address to the workers was given by the Rev. W. E. Cooper of Campbellford.

At two o'clock the delegates assembled in the school-house, when the chair was taken by Mrs. Walters, President of the Lindsay branch. After prayers and a hymn Mrs. Walters read an address of welcome, to which Mrs. Banks, Dorcas Secretary, replied on behalf of the diocesan officers, as did Mrs. Bolster of Orillia on behalf of the delegates. In the absence of the President and Vice-President a resolution was passed asking Mrs. Cummings, Diocesan Secretary, to preside during the afternoon.

The reports of the Diocesan Secretary showed that ten new senior branches had been organized since the annual meeting, and that eight life members had been added to the list; recorded the departure of Miss Paterson, Miss Margaret Dartnell and Miss Alice Turner for work in the mission field, and reported the affiliation of the Ministering Children's League with the junior branches. The Dorcas Secretary reported that 115 bales of good clothing and supplies had been sent out since May to relieve missions of the Dominion, of which the junior branch had furnished twelve entirely, besides assisting materially in others. The total receipts in money since May had been \$3,942.66, which included \$330 given in the extra-cent-a-day fund. The Literature Committee report mentioned the fact that the two prize missionary stories had been printed and were for sale. Verbal reports were given by delegates from the branches represented, which showed earnest work and progress.

Missionary facts were next called for and the numerous responses made were most interesting. After a hymn was sung Mrs. Tilley of London gave a touching and beautiful address upon "The Influence of Women." Five minute papers were read upon the new work to be undertaken by the Women's Auxiliary at the request of the synod; the history of the parochial missionary collections, by Mrs. Williamson, read by Mrs. Helliwell; "What Might be Done by the Parochial Missionary Collections," by Mrs. G. A. Smith of Peterboro'; "Can Regular Missionary Collections be Made in Parishes where there is a heavy Church Debt?" by Miss Stewart of Orillia; "How the Work May be Done," by Mrs. Willoughby Cummings. Several resolutions of thanks were carried, after which the *Nunc Dimittis*

was sung, and the meeting closed with prayer. The delegates, visiting clergymen, churchwardens and others were entertained at tea in the school-house afterwards, and an hour of social intercourse followed before the evening meeting.

At eight o'clock the chair was taken by the rector, Rev. C. H. Marsh, who, after a hymn and prayer, gave a short address of greeting. The Rev. Mr. Creighton of Bobcaygeon read an outline of the reports made in the afternoon, after which interesting missionary addresses were given by the Rev. Herbert Symonds of Ashburnham on his visit to Indian reserves in Calgary Diocese, and the Rev. A. H. Wright, on his 22 years' experience in Saskatchewan. The collections were divided between diocesan missions and the pledge for the Blackfoot Home.

HURON.

MAURICE S. BALDWIN, D.D., BISHOP, LONDON.

ST. THOMAS.—*The Church of St. John the Evangelist.*—A very interesting missionary meeting was held at this church on the evening of the 19th February. The deputation consisted of the Rev. Canon Hill, M.A., Rural Dean, and the Rev. Messrs. Andrew, of Aylmer, and Shore, of Port Burwell. The rector, the Rev. William Hinde, was also present acting as chairman, who was congratulated by the several speakers upon the large number of people present, whose evident interest in the work of missions was most gratifying. The Rev. W. M. Shore was the first speaker called upon. He began by quoting several passages of the Scriptures showing how incumbent it is upon us as Christians to see that, as far as in us lies, the Gospel is everywhere preached. For this very end it behooved Christ to suffer and to die that the Gospel might be preached, and when He had risen from the dead He gave the command, "go, teach all nations," that the Gospel might be sent to the ends of the earth. He went on to say that charity should begin at home, and that our domestic missions should receive the first care of our people, that not only those which have been established should be sustained, but that new missions should also be planted in many places in the central part of the diocese, where the ministrations of the Church would be welcomed but do not now exist. The Mission Fund had been overdrawn, so that there was now a deficit, which was in process of being made up. But the deficiency was not owing to the want of liberality, but to the necessity of extending the work, which had to some extent been done. While, however, the work at home was paramount, it should not be confined there. The fields beyond claim our attention and are crying for assistance. The heathen are human, with souls in trouble and distress, in darkness and despair. Their bodies also are afflicted with disease and divers pains. They need the comfort and help that can only come to them through the Gospel of Christ. Shall we not aid in sending them the Gospel which we so much prize ourselves? If we are but faithful to Christ, the blessing of God will rest upon both the senders and them that are not sent with the message of His Word. The ravens, which were the messengers of God to carry food to Elijah, were themselves also fed. God will be with his messengers to the end of the world. Of the \$1,000,000 invested by the American Board of Missions in the Sandwich Islands, there was a return of 60 per cent. England gets ten times her missionary investments back again in commercial returns. Each missionary sent out is worth \$50,000 to the country. Here then is the solution of the "hard times" problem, in the more extensive preaching of the Gospel. "Ask of Me and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance and the uttermost part of the earth for thy possession." Success will follow the banner of the Church and the day will come when victory will crown her efforts, and the kingdoms of the world shall be the kingdoms of the Lord and His Christ. The chairman in a few remarks emphasized a due consideration of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The former was very generally recognized, but the latter not sufficiently; otherwise we should not see millionaires side by side with a pauperized people who could get neither work nor bread nor consideration. A right view and the feeling which should arise from a true sense of the brotherhood of man, should be the means of extending our work, both spiritual and charitable, among our less fortunate fellowmen. The Church has suffered and is suffering from the disease of dignity and dry rot. Were it not so our missionary agencies would be greatly extended. Our laymen would more frequently find useful employment in the Church. The Church has begun to realize this; and already great blessings are flowing from the organized and individual labours of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and if members of this organization were at work in all our diocesan parishes carrying on Sunday schools and holding mission services in the hundreds of unoccupied outposts that could be found, the Church would soon greatly multiply her strength, and means

would soon be forthcoming to enable us to establish many new and independent parishes. As your correspondent does not wish to take up too much of your space in one issue, and as many excellent points were made in the subsequent addresses, he begs the privilege of furnishing your readers with a synopsis of them in next issue.

To be continued.

ST. THOMAS.—*Lecture on Egypt and the Holy Land, by the Lord Bishop of Huron, at Trinity School House, St. Thomas: continued.*—Having proceeded across the great delta of the Nile, from Alexandria to Cairo, about 150 miles by rail, viewing the scenes already described, the Bishop arrived in about six hours at the capital, called by the Egyptians Al Masr—the Magnificent. The City of Cairo contains nearly half a million of people. It is thus a large city, and is situated partly on a plain and partly on a range of hills, the citadel being built on a spur of the latter. The town is walled in in four quarters and is intersected by a canal which brings water from Old Cairo to water all parts of the city. The streets are narrow and filthy, and the chief mode of locomotion is by means of camels, which may everywhere be seen. There is much to learn in this great city, where dwell together many nationalities, chaffering in their busy bazaars, dressed in tawdry splendour, haunting the shops laden with so-called reliques of antiquity, for the most part base modern imitations, and shaded by faded and tattered awnings, in the midst of an architecture scarcely equalled in Oriental magnificence and splendour—distinguished alike by bold features and carving of graceful and delicate tracing upon walls and columns of purest alabaster. The most prominent feature of the city is, of course, the citadel. It is built upon a rock 250 feet above the plain, and is the place where the British troops are stationed. At the time of His Lordship's visit the famous Scottish regiment, the Black Watch, was stationed there, and on duty. The citadel is crowned with the magnificent mosques of Mehemet Ali. Dean Butcher, an Anglican clergyman residing in Cairo, took the Bishop and his party up to visit the citadel, where they also visited the celebrated mosque. It was on an occasion when the Khedive and suite were present, but the party were not allowed to enter the mosque until the Khedive had departed. The ceremony of removing the shoes and replacing them with slippers before entering a mosque, was obligatory, but as there were not slippers enough to go round among the great concourse of visitors and worshippers present, the authorities were content to allow them, when necessary, to wrap up their feet in pocket-handkerchiefs. This mosque is the most magnificent of all except that of Omar, and is built of solid marble. The citadel is celebrated in history as the place where Mehemet Ali treacherously slaughtered the Memlooks. (Note: The Memlooks were the descendants of the Circassian retinues of the Sultan Saladin, who subsequent to the death of the latter attained the supreme power in Egypt.) His Lordship went on to describe this act of treachery. Early in 1811 preparations for an expedition against the Wahabees in Arabia being complete, the Memlook boys in Cairo were invited to the ceremony of investing Toosoon, son of Mehemet Ali, with a robe of distinction and the command of the army. The Memlooks fell into the snare, and on the first of March, Shahem Bey and other chiefs accompanied them to the citadel (one excepted) and were courteously received by the Pasha. Having taken coffee, they formed a procession and preceded and followed the Pasha's troops towards the citadel. At the gates the Memlooks were shut out. The last of those who made exit before the gate was shut were the Albanians under Salih Koosh. These received orders to massacre the Memlooks. Therefore, by another way, they gained the summit of the walls and the houses that hemmed in the road where the Memlooks were. Thus secure, they commenced a heavy fire on the helpless victims, and the troops closed in and followed their example. Memlooks to the number of 470 entered the citadel. Carnage, shameful treatment of women, and pillage raged. About 500 houses were destroyed. This was a signal for the massacre of the Memlooks throughout Egypt. In the pursuit, in the endeavour to escape, several leaped the ramparts on their horses, all of the latter being killed and all the riders also, except one, who escaped without serious injury, and fled into Syria—he alone remaining to tell the tale. (For the sake of accuracy, the above, which is almost identical with the Bishop's account, is epitomized from Enc. Brit.) The tragic part of this event was accomplished in about 10 minutes, and to this day the scene of this dreadful tragedy is pointed out to visitors. "From the citadel the view in every direction is one to fill the beholder with wonder and transport. The prospect is one of magnificence and beauty. Below the city lies, with strongly built walls and lofty towers, gardens, squares, palaces, mosques, domes, and minarets, covered with fantastic tracing; the port of Bulak,

the gardens studded with groups of fields and a bar east is a bar After eloque this brief ex summary of speak of the its historic a city of the place one is when they fl Herod. You Pharaoh's pyramids of the Nile; the the might ev of Egypt to magnificent ham and his an awe-inspi plate in this justice visite ous and stub slain by the

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