

is compelled very reluctantly to acknowledge that "judging with all charity, it must be admitted, that whilst his writings at this season had all the impassioned zeal, his conduct betrayed some want of the ardent courage of the martyr." Knox could show wonderful bravery when it was a question of browbeating a lonely and defenceless woman in the person of his Sovereign. But can he truthfully be called a brave man who twice in his life when danger threatened withdrew to Geneva and there tarried until the storm had subsided?

FINALLY, KNOX in the estimation of his disciples, wears the aureole of "godliness." Space forbids following him through all the acts of his career. But modern historians who have thrown aside the false traditions of three centuries and gone back to the original sources of information, have dissipated that impression. We have no need here to repeat the tales against his personal character which none of his biographers have attempted to explain away. To Catholics it is sufficient that he, a consecrated priest vowed to a life of celibacy, violated that vow and dragged another down with him, and that in his old age he had the further indecency to espouse a child of sixteen. But men of any religious persuasion may well be asked if he truthfully can be called a good, far less a "goody" man, who conspired with others for the murder of Cardinal Beaton, one of the truest patriots that Scotland ever knew, and when the wicked deed was accomplished gloated with fiendish glee and foul jest over the crime. This is but one of many cruel deeds chargeable to his account, but it is sufficient to condemn him in the eyes of every normal, right thinking person. Strange it is, and most incomprehensible that despite the indubitable evidence of history his name is still acclaimed as the "great Reformer" and the "maker of modern Scotland." The maker of the dark side of modern Scotland which Dr. Bruce Taylor dilated upon he undoubtedly was. That, however, but intensifies the mystery.

SOME FURTHER remarks as to the condition of Scotland during Knox's time, and of the dark years which followed, must stand over until next week.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

THE BALKAN MENACE

The report that the Government of Greece has been offered help by Germany and Austria if it is decided to declare war on the Allies in retaliation for the blockade of Greek ports begun yesterday is not to be dismissed lightly. No more effective stroke could be delivered against the Allies than to secure submarine bases for the German undersea boats in the numerous sheltered and land-locked harbors of Greece. With ample protection and plenty of oil from Romania the Germans could probably make the Aegean so unsafe for the transports and war vessels of the Allies as to compel the abandonment of the Macedonian campaign. The feeding, supplying and reinforcing of Sarraïl's army of over half a million men by water would become well nigh impossible were every gulf and strait a dead winding channel to offer shelter for a lurking submarine.

The menace to Suez Canal traffic would be almost as great as to Sarraïl's army were the Germans to secure a number of naval bases in Greek waters. For a time a year ago, when Austrian and German submarines were obtaining secret supplies of oil fuel from Greek sources, they cut traffic through the canal down to small dimensions. With Greece as an open ally the Germans could concentrate most of their submarines in Eastern Mediterranean waters. The Suez Canal is only two days' steaming from Athens or Corinth, and through it comes the greater part of the food imported into Great Britain from Australia, besides vast quantities of raw materials from the east. Were Greece under Germany's control much of that trade would have to take the long route by the Cape of Good Hope and the West African coast.

It would seem essential, therefore, that the grave situation in Greece be faced at once and dealt with vigorously. If King Constantine is preparing to join hands with the Germans and use his army to break the lines of the Allies in Southern Albania a peaceful blockade of the ports of Greece will not stay his hand. For their own self-preservation the Allies must at once effectively occupy the territory lying between Greece and the armies of the Central powers. That will be a great task. It will involve the transportation of 200,000 men or more to Avlona, Saloniki and other ports whence the interior of Albania can be reached readily. The Greek Royalists will have to be entirely

disarmed before von Mackensen is in a position to come to their aid.

Will the new British Government be bold enough to take effective measures to meet the grave danger confronting the Allies in the Levant? With Mr. Balfour as Foreign Secretary the prospect is none too bright. Yet immediate and decisive action is essential to the continuance of the Macedonian campaign and the protection of the immense traffic of the Suez Canal. The developments of the past few weeks may make it necessary for the western Allies to pour great armies into the Balkans, and wage there next season one of the major campaigns of the war.

IN ROUMANIA

The German reports regarding the situation in Roumania state that the pursuit of the garrison of Bucharest continues. The remnant of the Roumanian troops that made such a gallant fight in the retreat from Orsova has been forced to capitulate after an eastward march as far as the River Al. Berlin states that 8,000 men laid down their arms and surrendered 26 guns. On other parts of the front von Falkenhayn's army took 10,000 prisoners. The main Roumanian army is reported to be still intact. The Ruskii Invalid, the military organ of the Petrograd War Office, says the Germans must not be allowed to settle down in winter positions in Central Roumania and on the lower reaches of the Danube. The article is regarded as forecasting operations on a great scale to prevent the Germans from fortifying positions between the Danube and the Carpathians, from which they would hurl themselves in the spring against the Russian main front. In the wooded Carpathians and in the Trotus Valley the Russians continue their attacks. No definite success has yet been obtained.—Globe, Dec. 9.

T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

LONDON GIVEN TO FRIVOLOUS AMUSEMENTS

DEPRESSION NEVERTHELESS BENEATH UNDERLYING ALL A UNIVERSAL AND FIERCE DETERMINATION TO WIN THE WAR

Special Cable to the CATHOLIC RECORD (Copyright 1916, Central News)

London Dec. 9.—I will put down carefully and dispassionately what life is now in London to an old Londoner; it may be a useful record to others and to myself of what war means to the ordinary citizen. At first sight one might well believe that war made no difference whatever to London. The streets are full; the shops are full—some of them, like Selfridge's for instance—are doing bigger business than ever. What is more extraordinary, the streets are crowded every night; and finally, the hotels haven't a room to spare.

But on the other hand, there are a good many inconveniences—especially at nights. The Zeppelin raids made no impression on London generally. London is a little like the Chinese Empire—it is so big, that when you touch one part of its huge body there is no penetration—or even realization—to any part of the rest of the body. London goes on in its stolid, impenetrable, easy way. At the same time, the limitations and precautions which the Zeppes have necessitated, do make nights in London rather depressing and very inconvenient sometimes. You pass through streets that are mournfully and sometimes even perilously dark; there are many more street car and taxi accidents than there were. It is difficult for those with short sight to detect always the end of the footpath. I have met the difficulty, like many other London citizens, by getting a small electric torch; I have found it very useful, and indeed I don't know how I could have got home one night without it. That was a night of the biggest and densest fog we have had for several years in London. I was dining at the Westminster Palace Hotel—the new abode of the National Liberal Club, and John Dillon, who lives in London at the Bath Club, had promised to dine with me. But an hour passed and there was no sign of Dillon; I tried to telephone to him and he came; but we both failed. When it came to the time to go on, though I had only to go to the end of Victoria Street, I should have found it impossible to do so without my little electric torch. I had also to pilot Joe Devlin to Ashby Gardens close by; he has no sense of locality anywhere, least of all London; and it was after some difficulty that I was able to deposit him at his door.

The sumptuary laws, if I may so call them, have really made little difference. It is true that you cannot order a drink, even in a club after 9:30 in the afternoon and after 9:30 at night; but man accustoms himself easily to changed conditions; and this difficulty is met by ordering the drinks in time. The only occasion on which I suffered from this particular regulation was when I sat down to a dinner at mid-night in Edinburgh after a visit to a big meeting in Glasgow with the French members of Parliament; and then the private flask of some members of the company compensated those who really wanted a drink.

A good many people have imposed on themselves much severer restric-

tions than those of the new laws. It is astonishing what a number of men and women who enjoyed their glass of wine or Scotch and soda before the war, have never touched alcohol in any shape since the war. Rufus Isaacs—Lord Reading the Lord Chief Justice—has not touched wine since the war began; nor Lord Robert Cecil, the assistant of Lord Grey at the Foreign Office; nor Dr. Macnamara, the Secretary to the Admiralty; nor Lloyd George who, though not a teetotaler, is almost one. The other day when Lord Shaughnessy lunched with him at the Walton Heath Golf Club, he called for horse's neck the new drink which has been created since the war. It is ginger beer and lemon; I have not tried it, but it seems to be relished by its devotees. Champagne is drunk rather more rarely; and indeed sentiment is so strong on that point, that it is drunk rather shamefacedly, sometimes even furtively. I have seen a few Frenchmen, the most fascinating production, drink their champagne from a pewter pot, usually given only to the more modest beer. Thus honor and appetite were equally satisfied.

The dinners, it is true, are a little shorter; but this is simply a continuation of the tendency towards the disappearance of the Early Victorian stodge meals which had begun years before the war. All that can be said as yet is that the war has furthered and accelerated that approach to the simpler life which has already begun to be fashionable among sane and temperate people in all classes. The love of all Englishmen for athletic sports has helped to create for two generations at least a great desire to be always fit; and fitness is incompatible with over self-indulgence.

Of course I have been speaking only of the middle classes. Among the poor there is a good deal of stress; and in Dublin where wages are bad and have remained bad, the big rise in the price of potatoes has caused widespread hardship. The Government are taking strenuous measures to alleviate this and other difficulties, as has been seen by the recent appointment of a Food dictator. But here again the stress is not co-extensive with the working classes. Wages are very high in some of the munitions works; women who used to be idle and penniless are now working and earning; with the result that families which received but a pittance before the war, are now receiving large incomes. I heard down in Birmingham the other day that a family which before the war had as its entire income just £1 a week, were now, through their different members receiving such good wages able to take a motor trip to Plymouth in Southern England, and to spend £65 in a single week.

Many industries are doing a roaring trade, especially the small jewellers. The working people in possession of good money for the first time in their lives are giving themselves enjoyments unknown to their dark and starved lives before, and cheap—sometimes even dear—jewelry is bought largely. Better clothing is also got, especially by the women, which accounts for the good business of the big drapers.

Another sign of the times, as I have said, is the full attendance of theatres; and as characteristic and symbolic of the time, is the character of the performances. They are for the most part of the lightest and most frivolous character; the revue has been so completely transferred to London that people forget it was, but a short time ago, almost confined to Paris. The lighter piece the more frivolous—I might almost say the more insane—the more popular it is. This, of course, can be no surprise to students of human psychology. Death and widespread disaster have always driven men and women to license and laughter. Manzoni's story of the plague in Florence and Boccaccio's *Decameron* and De Foë's *History of the Plague in London* are the immortal masterpieces which prove this fact for ever.

It is perhaps this feeling also which accounts for a singularly changed attitude of society towards the frailties of men and women. The phrase "The unmarried wife" has passed actually into the official language of the War Office; and when the words are used, nobody laughs. When a somewhat excitable member of Parliament proposed a great subscription for the war babies, people did not protest because they did not sympathize with the object, but because it was found that the figures were not so high as Mr. Ronald McNeill—he was the member—set forth. Everybody seems to have joined in a conspiracy to get young people to marry as quickly as they can; the papers teem with accounts of weddings—accompanied often by the statement that the young soldier had to leave for the front. The young soldier rarely passes through the streets in the evening without a girl hanging on to his arm with evident adoration. What is quite as significant is that questions are discussed openly in the press, at public meetings, in the presence of perfectly respectable and well ordered women, as to which British partisanism and prudence held in pre-war days the gospel of compulsory and blind silence. The diseases which have been eating silently and secretly into the very vitals of the nation—which would no more be mentioned than the hanging of a relation in pre-war days, now figure in the daily papers; and at last there may be a real na-

tional attempt to stamp them out—as of course there could be.

Is there then in this picture of contemporary life in London and England generally today, no shade amid the dazzling lights of crowded shops, restaurants and a very saturnal of frivolous amusement? There is, of course; and the shade becomes deeper as the war goes on. To give a truly faithful record of what England feels at this hour, I should put two apparently conflicting feelings into actual combination, and I might even say, absorption. There is, and more than any time since the war began, a deep feeling of depression. Since the beginning of the great push in July in spite of its steady and practically uninterrupted progress—the people, and especially the parents of England, have realized the gigantic size of the sacrifices which the nation will have to make. It is not only the first born that is claimed by the Moloch of today; it is the second; the third; often the entire family. Homes in every class of life have been wiped out so far as their male members are concerned. It is shown, too, that the sacrifices have not stopped, that indeed it might even be said, they are only beginning on this enlarged scale. If anybody could have said that England did not realize the war in the early days, nobody can say that now. But in combination and in absorption with this feeling, is the other—namely, that there is no choice for England but to go right on whatever the cost. Now or never represents the universal and fierce feeling outside the infinitesimal and intensely unpopular section of the crank pacifists. Never have I been more impressed with the inflexible strength when it is put in the crucible, of the English character, than when I have spoken to the parents who have lost children. "You lost none in the war," I said to the famous scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge, President of the Birmingham University, when he took the chair for me at an Armenian meeting. "Yes," he said—not one word more. And there I had to leave it.

IMPORTANT DECREE

NEW METHOD OF SELECTING BISHOPS IN THE UNITED STATES ORDAINED BY THE CONSISTORIAL CONGREGATION

From Rome

The method prevailing in the United States of America for proposing candidates for the episcopal ministry, known as that of the *terna*, although it has gradually been improved by the repeated efforts of the Baltimore Council and by the provisions made by the Holy See, seems no longer to answer fully to the present needs of the Church.

For as things stand at present, when a see becomes vacant, before a *terna* can be proposed the diocesan consultors and permanent rectors must first meet, and after them the bishops of the province; and in the case of the selection of a Metropolitan, it is the custom to hear also the various Metropolitans. In a matter of such great importance such precautions are most prudent; but in order to carry them out a considerable period of time is necessary.

But as the question is finally to be submitted to that Church "to which by reason of its more powerful principality all the churches must come," according to the famous phrase of St. Irenaeus, further delay and slow selection in making provision for an episcopal see, the very fundamental law of the Church requiring it. For the Supreme Pontiff can give his verdict only after having examined the matter, dispelled any doubt that may exist, and very frequently after having sought fresh information. This requires always and everywhere a suitable period of time and cannot be at all avoided in the case of the far-distant and wide-spread republic of the United States of America.

Owing to these causes the vacancy of dioceses is unduly prolonged, to the hurt of the faithful, and the detriment of ecclesiastical discipline and of the condition of the dioceses.

Moreover it does not seem wise that the matter, than which hardly any other in the Church can be regarded as more important, should be treated in a hurried manner and only under the spur and impulse of necessity; while on the other hand, seeing that the vacancy of dioceses is certain to occur, even though the time of its occurrence is uncertain, it would be better to provide for it in due season, and to present to the Apostolic See, at least generically, in anticipation the names of those whom the bishops consider to be worthy and suited for the pastoral charge.

Wherefore, to obviate these and other not unimportant inconveniences to which reference has been made on other occasions, and to proceed more satisfactorily and with great tranquility of mind in a subject of the utmost moment, it has been deemed expedient to lay down a new and more suitable method for proposing to the Apostolic See candidates for the episcopal office, in accordance with what has already been introduced with profit elsewhere.

The several bishops of the United States of America were first consulted on this matter, and when it was ascertained that the great majority of them were in favour of the new discipline, and that some of them proposed certain emendations which the Supreme Pontiff, on the advice of the Most Eminent Fathers of this

Sacred Congregation, and as far as was just, allowed, Our Most Holy Lord Pope Benedict XV., having maturely considered all the circumstances sanctioned and ordained the publication and promulgation by the present decree of the S. Consistorial Congregation of this new method or law according to the following articles for proposing candidates for the episcopal office.

1. Towards the beginning of Lent next year 1917, and thereafter every two years, at the same time, the Bishops all and several shall indicate to the Metropolitan the names of one or two priests [*unius vel alterius*] whom they each consider worthy and suited for the episcopal ministry.

There is nothing to hinder priests of another diocese or even another province from being proposed. But it is required *sub gravi* that a person proposed be known personally and by long continued relations to the person who proposes him.

Together with the name of the candidate they will also indicate his age, birthplace, present residence and the principal office held by him.

2. Both Archbishops and Bishops, before deciding on whom they shall propose, shall ask in the manner prescribed below, the diocesan consultors and permanent rectors, to indicate some priest whom they consider before the Lord worthy and fitted beyond others to have the care of the Christian flock committed to him in a diocese.

But (a) this interpellation of the consultors and parish-priests is to be made to them not assembled together in a body, but separately to each, and enjoining on each *sub gravi* the obligation of secrecy and of destroying any epistolary correspondence that may take place on the matter.

(b) The Bishops shall not reveal to anybody the advice they have had, except perhaps at the meeting of Bishops, of which later.

3. The Bishops may also interpellate other prudent men even of the regular clergy both for the proposal of a candidate and for obtaining information concerning his qualifications; but observing rigorously the rules given above under (a) and (b) of Article 2.

(c) The advice obtained in both cases mentioned in Articles 2 and 3, the Bishops may but are not bound to follow, and they shall have to render account to God alone in this matter.

To absolutely no other person besides the Archbishop may be known the name or names they propose according to Article 1.

4. The Archbishop after receiving from the suffragans the names of the candidates shall add his own; and he shall draw up a list of them in alphabetical order, making no mention of the persons proposing them and this list he shall transmit to the different suffragans so that they may be enabled to make the necessary investigations concerning the qualifications of those whom they do not know personally and with certain knowledge.

5. The investigations are to be conducted with the utmost secrecy, as has been said above in article 3. The Bishops may conceal the reason of their investigations and prudently hide it. Should they fear that the thing is likely to become public they are to abstain from further inquiries.

6. After Easter, on a day and at a place to be appointed by the Archbishop, all the Bishops of the province are to come together with their Metropolitan for the selection of those who are to be proposed to the Holy See for the episcopal ministry. They are to meet without external formalities, as if for a friendly congress, so as not to attract attention, especially from newspapers and periodicals, or stimulate curiosity.

8. At the meeting, after having invoked the Divine assistance, everyone including the Archbishop shall swear with his hand on the Holy Gospels to observe secrecy so that the bond binding all may be the more sacred; and the rules for making the selection shall be read.

9. Then one of the Bishops present shall be chosen as Secretary. 10. After this, an orderly discussion shall take place so that from among all the names presented the more worthy and suitable shall be selected. The importance of the matter urgently requires that the discussion be carried on and all things done as if in the very presence of Christ and under His direction, to the exclusion of all human considerations, with discretion and charity for the supreme good of the Church, and exclusively in view of the Divine glory and of the salvation of souls. The known piety and the religious spirit of all the Prelates certainly require that the subject be treated in this way.

11. The candidates should be of mature but not advanced age, of prudence in conducting affairs which has been provided in the ministerial occupations they have held; of perfectly sound doctrine in a degree out of the common, joined with due devotion to the Apostolic See; and above all things distinguished for their good lives and their piety.

Attention also is to be paid to the capacity of the candidate in the administration of property, to the state of his personal affairs, to his natural disposition and to his health. In a word it is to be seen whether he possess those qualities which are required in an excellent pastor so that he may be able to rule God's people with profit and edification.

12. When discussion has been closed by the Archbishop, the scrutiny is to be made according to the following method:

(a) Those who, in the unanimous opinion of the bishops as revealed by the discussion, are recognized for one reason or another as persons to be excluded from the list of those proposed, are not to be voted on; the others, even those most highly approved, shall be submitted to the vote.

(b) The scrutiny is to be made by secret ballot for each one, beginning with the first of the candidates in alphabetical order.

(c) All the Bishops, including the Metropolitan himself, shall be given for each candidate three balls or pebbles, one black, one white, and the third of some different colour. The first shall be the token of approbation, the second of disapprobation, and the third of abstention from voting, whatever the cause.

(d) Each Prelate, beginning with the Archbishop shall drop into an urn suitably provided the ball which before God, under a grave obligation of conscience, he believes to be the just one for the priest who is being voted on; the other two balls shall be put into another urn similarly provided for the purpose.

(e) When all have voted, the Archbishop with the assistance of the Secretary Bishop shall count before all the number of balls, black and white, and draw the result.

13. The voting on all having been concluded, it shall be open to the Bishops, if they like, or if anyone among them asks for it, that of those who have been approved with full votes or with an equal number of votes, the one to be preferred shall be decided by a fresh scrutiny. The Prelates shall write on slips the name of the candidate they respectively prefer, and put them in the urn and these shall be examined as is decreed above in Article II. c.

14. Although Our Most Holy Lord when a diocese or archdiocese becomes vacant, reserves to himself to ask timely counsel from the Bishops and Archbishops either through the Most Reverend Delegate Apostolic or otherwise, so that he may select the person who seems to be most fitted, among those that have been approved, for governing that diocese; still it will be lawful, nay it will be well, for the Bishops at their meeting to furnish recommendations, at least of a generic kind, as for which particular dioceses they consider the candidate best suited, for example, for a small, organized and tranquil diocese, or for one, of greater importance, or for one in which many things have to be organized and created; whether for a diocese situated in a mild climate and in the plain, or one of a different kind, and the like.

15. The Secretary Bishop shall during the discussion carefully note down the opinions on the various matters expressed by the different Prelates; what was the conclusion arrived at in the discussion; and finally the result of the first scrutiny, and of the second if a second has been held, and whatever else of a special nature has been said, according to Article 14.

16. Before the Bishops separate, the report drawn up by the Most Reverend Secretary concerning the names proposed, the qualifications of the candidates, the votes they have obtained, shall be read for approval. 17. A copy of the acts, signed by the Archbishop, the Secretary Bishop and the other bishops present, shall be sent in the safest way possible to this Congregation by the Apostolic Delegate. The acts themselves shall be kept by the Archbishop in the most secret Archives of the Holy Office, but to be destroyed after a year, or even before should there be danger of the violation of secrecy.

18. It shall also be lawful for the Bishops, both on the occasion of the proposal of a candidate or on the vacancy of a See, especially one of greater importance, to send letters to this Sacred Congregation, or to Our Most Holy Lord himself, making known their mind concerning the qualifications of candidates either in themselves or in relation to the provision to be made for the See in question.

These presents to be valid all things to the contrary even those calling for special mention notwithstanding, and during the will of the Apostolic See.

Given at Rome, July 25th 1916. (C. CARD. DE LAI, Episc. Sabiniensis, Secretary. THOMAS BOGGIANI, Archiep. Edessensis, Assessor.

PASS IT ON

"The Catholic newspaper agent's visit to a town or a parish is a good deal like an examination of conscience—it discovers the things that ain't." Of all the faults (if it putting it too strongly to say sins?) of omission, that of neglect on the part of an enormous number of Catholics to inform and fortify themselves by the reading of their own press is among the most glaring and the least pardonable," says the New World. "Never in the history of this country have our people been so

prosperous as they are at this moment. Many of them occupy positions of business and social importance. They have comfortable homes, spend large sums of money in entertaining, and give their children expensive educations. Their library tables are loaded with the newest magazines and the latest best sellers," but the Catholic press is, alas, conspicuous only too often by its absence. And yet the Catholic paper is an integral part of a truly Catholic home."

T. M. KETTLE'S POLITICAL TESTAMENT

Had I lived I had meant to call my next book on the relations of Ireland and England "The Two Fools: A Tragedy of Errors." It has needed all the folly of England and all the folly of Ireland to produce the situation in which our unhappy country is now involved.

I have mixed much with Englishmen and with Protestant Ulstermen, and I know that there is no real or abiding reason for the gulfs, saltier than the sea, that now dismember the natural alliance of both of them with us Irish Nationalists. It needs only a *Pinet Lure* of a kind very easily compassed to replace the unnatural by the natural.

In the name, and by the seal, of the blood given in the last two years I ask for Colonial Home Rule for Ireland, a thing essential in itself, an essential as a prologue to the reconstruction of the Empire. Ulster will agree.

And I ask for the immediate withdrawal of martial law in Ireland, and an amnesty for all Sinn Féin prisoners. If this war has taught us anything it is that great things can be done only in a great way.

In the Field, Sept. 3rd, 1916.

GOD'S SCHOLAR

Be taught of God. He is deep wisdom's well; He is of love the eternal fountain-head. The truth, with which the highest thought is wed; With Him pure faith and hope must ever dwell.

He is the infinite beauty, whose sweet spell Gives charm and life to what is seeming dead; He is the balm, when the sore heart has bled, And the sole hope, when tolls death's fatal knell.

Be taught of Him, if thou wouldst truly know; Love Him, if thou wouldst love the perfect best; Seek Him, if thou wouldst see fair beauty glow; Him follow, if thou hopest to find rest.

To Him bear all the burden of thy woe, And ask through good and ill, to be His guest.

—JOHN LANCASTER SPALDING.

He who is growing in devotion to the Mother of God is growing in all good things.—Father Faber.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Dec. 11, 1916.

Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD:

It may be a little surprise to you to learn that it takes \$100 a week to keep my mission going. I am glad when I see that amount contributed in the RECORD, but when it is less I am sad to see my little reserve sum diminished and the catastrophe arriving when I must close my chapels, discharge my catechists and reduce my expenses to the few dollars coming in weekly. I beseech you to make one more supreme effort during 1916 to keep this mission on its feet. You will be surprised to learn what a great deal I am doing with \$100 a week—keeping myself and curate, 30 catechists, 7 chapels, and free schools, 3 churches to different cities with caretakers supporting two big catechismen of men, women and children during their preparation for baptism and building a church every year.

Yours gratefully in Jesus and Mary. J. M. FRASER.

Previously acknowledged, \$8,476 65
Peter Donovan, Baltimore 1 50
Friend, Lance Cove..... 1 00
Subscriber, Chatsworth..... 1 00
In thanksgiving to "Little Flower"..... 2 00
From Ottawa for deceased relatives..... 3 00
J. & E. Mc., Guelph..... 5 0
G. N. Gales, Sunburst..... 1 00
E. Tufty, Cobden..... 5 00
A Friend, Picton..... 1 00
Angus O'Hanley, Barabois, O'Hanley..... 8 50
Alonso Fother, Zurich..... 1 00
Ig. G. Schmidt and family 1 00
Annie D. Griswold, Ottawa 1 00
Angus Macdonald, Bristol 60

Merchants' Bank of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid-up Capital \$7,000,000

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 7,209,844

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

206 Branches and Agencies in Canada

Savings Department at All Branches

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed at Best Current Rates

Bankers to the Grey Nuns, Montreal; St. Augustine's Seminary, St. Joseph's Academy, and St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.