

were doing for the deaconess work. She told interesting things of chicken socials, egg socials, etc., as held in the country. This means that the people give a chicken instead of money as their admission to the social. These products are then forwarded to the deaconesses for distribution to the poor for their Christmas dinner. Egg socials, held in the spring, are a great boon to the sick poor of our cities. And in the summer the eggs are used in the Fresh Air Work at Whitby. Many people who have not money to send have the products of the farm for which very high prices have to be paid in the city. And not one of us can give a chicken or an egg without feeling a deepened interest in this deaconess work which is growing so dear to the hearts of our Canadian people. There are now receiving centres at Hamilton and Winnipeg, as well as Toronto.

The accompanying cut was crowded out of our notice of the new Broadway Tabernacle in New York. It shows how the tall, ten-story tower is used for different church offices, board-rooms, and various other assembly halls, as described in the illustrated article in May number.

At the coming International Sunday-school Convention, to be held at Toronto from June 23rd to June 27th next, one special feature will be an exposition of the most modern equipment of the present-day Sunday-school. It is intended to have an Art Exposition, consisting of pictures loaned for the special occasion by noted artists, and from the collections of the Hon. John Wanamaker, H. J. Heintz, and others. There will also be a display of literature used in the Sunday-schools, Bibles from the different Bible societies, and the Oxford Press, and also an exposition of the best architectural arrangements for Sunday-schools, and the most modern missionary and temperance methods of illustrative teaching will receive ample recognition. Displays of maps, charts, manual work, music, records, novelties, Bible-training material, books, and everything calculated to insure the interest of every one, from the child of tender years to the Sunday-school worker of advanced years, in methods of teaching and illustrating Bible truth. This part of the convention will be under the special charge of the Rev. Dr. C. H. Blackhall, of Philadelphia.

THE LABRADOR AND MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

From a review of all the work of the Moravians (*Unitas Fratrum*) in 1904, published by Pastor Bechler in the *Evangelical Missionary Magazine* of Basel, we take the following interesting statements concerning the work in Labrador. This work celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary three years ago, and the station at Nain, which was founded in 1771, is still in existence. Pastor Bechler estimates the number of Eskimos living near the coast at about 2,000 (a little lower than other authorities), but he questions the truth of the oft-repeated statement that the Labrador Eskimos are dying out. The greatest danger to these Eskimos comes from the numerous Newfoundland fishermen who annually visit the coast and deprive the inhabitants of their at best slender living. The missionaries pay especial attention to these visitors, and also to the white settlers in the southern part of Labrador. In 1901 the laborers moved forward into new heathen territory. The peninsula Killinek (Kilkertanjak, in Eskimo) was occupied, so that it will now be possible to reach the Eskimos on the western coast of Ungava Bay. This is the very territory which the Moravians tried to occupy a hundred years ago, but from which they were ejected by the Hudson's Bay Company. At present the Labrador Mission of the Moravians has seven stations, 1,300 communicants, twelve ordained missionaries, six lay helpers, and one physician, who is in charge of the hospital at Okak. The first Eskimo newspaper made its appearance two years ago.

We have received the following interesting letter from the Rev. Jacob Poppen, pastor of the First Holland Reformed Church, Wortendyke, N.J.:

"My Dear Editor,—Your article on 'The Epic of Methodism,' in the current number, I read with profound interest. It seems remarkable to me that the Hollanders have generally proved impervious to Methodism. I was, therefore, startled to be confronted with Paul Heck's Bible, as reproduced in the cut, not in German, but in good old-fashioned Holland, after the excellent version approved by the States General of the United Netherlands, and by the General Synod of Dordt, A.D. 1618-1619."

It is curious that this photograph of the old book in Victoria College library should confirm the fact of the relationship of the Palatines to the Netherlands as well as to the Rhenish palatinate.