

enduring value. It will unquestionably affect the history of humanity as electricity and steam and the printing press have affected it. We may say, in a certain sense, that radio surpasses these and other agencies, for it is able to influence millions of people scattered over the face of the earth profoundly, instantaneously. It is one of the greatest powers that man has ever had in hand.

"Now the possession of power always involves responsibility, and the gravity of our responsibility is measured by the greatness of our power. This is, of course, an old familiar principle of morals, but men may not yet fully appreciate the bearing of the old principle on the new situation.

"Here, harnessed in our service and obedient to our command, is a force that seems to recognize no barrier and no boundary. It crosses land and sea and in all directions; it penetrates every public auditorium and every private home, in the crowded centers of civilization and in the far away corners of the earth. The energy which can do this is immeasurably great; no less is the responsibility of those who use it. If for the spoken word and the printed page, man must one day render an account, equally must he broadcast over the wide world to millions and millions of immortal souls.

"We who employ radio then, are responsible for our use of it. We must take care that we use it not for harm, but further, we are strictly bound to use it for good, to make it fruitful. Whoever would be great, must serve. He who has power must turn it to the welfare of his fellows.

"Let us consider what a broadcasting station such as this might aim to achieve.

"Among the useful functions of a broadcasting station is that of contributing good, clean and wholesome entertainment for the individual and for the family. Harmless fun, athletic sports, games, puzzles, things such as these have their place in the average normal life. To promote interest in them, to stamp them with approval, to convey information with regard to them is part of the common daily service which radio can give the public. Probably when the unwritten chapter of human service comes to be published, we shall find recorded there that radio did much to win the younger members of the family back to the fireside for their recreation, to keep them off the streets, to give them (and perhaps their elders also), an attractive substitute for questionable amusements and dangerous associations.

#### RADIO AS CULTURAL INFLUENCE

"Again, as a cultural influence, the opportunities of radio are innumerable. This very week we have read in the public press that during the coming season the most distinguished artists of every nation will broadcast the best music in the world. This is good news. I am convinced that the public has a need, and has a right to be made familiar with what is best in human culture. Standards must be set, the critical faculty must be trained, taste must be instilled. Can you imagine any instrument that will do this on a larger scale or do it more effectively for the many than radio? I hope that in the field of culture this new station, WLWL, will find a special opportunity. With regard to music, for example, the Paulist Choristers whose singing we have just listened to, will surely render for us in finished fashion some of the noblest musical compositions ever produced by man.

"Also, in matters more strictly academic and intellectual, radio can give much help. Especially it can assist those readers and students who are far removed from the resources commonly accessible in cities and university towns. The science of pedagogy proclaims the advantage of teaching the pupil through more than one of his five senses. The voice of the teacher reinforces the lesson of the printed page, stimulates the imagination, impresses the memory. Instruction by radio, therefore, repeating and confirming what the solitary student reads in his book is an educational instrument not to be despised.

"In the things of the spirit as well as in things practical, man needs stimulus, encouragement, guidance. Those who have been graduates in the school of experience, those who have absorbed the wisdom of the ages, can be of no little help to the young, the undisciplined, the over-venturesome. Here, more than in any other respect perhaps, we may look for the radio to exercise a beneficent influence on the listening millions.

#### MEETING THE NEED OF COUNSEL

"To the moral and spiritual service of mankind, this broadcasting station is dedicated in a special sense. There is large opportunity nowadays for such service. The most important human interests are being constantly discussed in papers, magazines and books. Marriage, the right of life, the origin of man, science, education, free will, the hereafter—these and countless other matters involving complex moral problems are submitted to the judgment of the average reader. 'Why should I be moral?' 'What sanctity attaches to the existing social order?' 'Is there any solid basis for the principle of authority?' 'Are governments necessary?'—it would be easy to enumerate a score

of such questions which require more and deeper consideration than can be given by the average busy man or woman. And you perceive at once that, under penalty of grave disaster, men and women must be prevented from jumping to rash conclusions. They need counsel. Obviously those who speak to the public on the radio should minister to this need.

"We come now to a consideration which I trust lies close to the heart of every one of you—the service which radio can perform for our country as a whole. We have puzzling social and industrial problems to be solved. We have high ideals of patriotism and good citizenship with which we must familiarize the young. More important still, there are lessons of sympathy, understanding, of mutual goodwill, of tolerance and charity that all of us must learn. And here perhaps more than in any other field I mentioned, this new broadcasting station should have a distinctive function. The history of the United States shows that in this climate intolerance and bigotry do not strike deep root or live long. Every fresh attempt to set class against class, and religion against religion, has perished quickly, has been soon forgotten. Yet I believe that in this respect also, there is much progress still to be made, progress which I trust will be aided through the instrumentality of radio.

"I am given to understand that you who are listening to me at this moment number quite certainly hundreds of thousands, and in all probability more than a million. Consider the influence on you and on me of this present experience. Is it not clear that similar experiences, constantly recurring, will tend to affect the inner consciousness and then the external conduct of tens of millions of our fellow countrymen?

#### BREAKING DOWN PROVINCIALISM

"We are no longer strangers to a man whom we have never seen, or to a man who lives a thousand miles away, when we have become familiar with the very tones of his voice and have been perhaps profoundly influenced by his spoken word. Is it too much to say that with city speaking to city and State to State, in great measure provincialism must soon break down and disappear? If the head of the nation is listened to at the same time, by the inhabitants of Maine and of Oregon and Florida and of California, then in some true sense we may safely say that North is South and East is West. And if a man in my position can speak to you, an audience perhaps of a million or more, Catholic and non-Catholic, Jew and Gentile, Believer and unbeliever, all of you my fellow-citizens then it is hardly possible that you and I shall not, for all time to come, be a little better acquainted with one another and closer together than before.

"Already broadcasting has demonstrated its power to break down barriers of prejudice. I am glad to be able to say that the very first talk I ever made on the radio brought me a gratifying personal proof of this. Will you who are listening not bear glad witness that acquaintance is the best antidote for misunderstanding? And shall we not welcome the coming of radio enthusiastically, if for no other reason than this, that it will help to stifle the first breath of all lying propaganda; it will scatter the seeds of truth to the winds of heaven; it will unite the four quarters of our beloved country into one indivisible whole; it will create a more perfect America.

"And this brings to my mind another reason why it is fitting that the Paulist Fathers should operate this station. It is the tradition of their Community to be wholeheartedly American, to promote charity and concord and mutual forbearance among all classes and conditions of men, to proclaim by every means at their command their high ideal—love of God and love of their fellowmen—one and inseparable.

"It is with confidence, therefore, in the great good about to be effected that I inaugurate this work tonight. I pray that all who listen may profit much. With this hope, then, that minds may be enlightened, wills may be strengthened, and hearts may be comforted; that love for God, for country and for fellowmen may be ever increased, we open and we bless the new Paulist Radio Station, WLWL.

"May our beloved America find in this dedication a veritable benediction of service and wisdom. May it serve in the sphere of its influence, to revivify our spiritual sense and to keep before us our spiritual values. Heaven grant that it is not true, as has been written, that 'as a people we are groping blindly for a trail and there is a fear that we have crossed the wrong pass and are wending our way down the valley of darkness where a jungle growth of materialism and sensualism is fast closing in on God's trail, and menacing faith, morals, home, love of country, culture, and civilization itself.'

"Rather we pray that America may come to the full knowledge and possession of the fruits of the spirit, in the words of St. Paul, 'charity, joy, peace, patience, benignity, goodness, longanimity, mildness, faith, modesty, continence, chastity.' (Gal. v. 22-24) all of which find expression in fraternal concord and unselfish service."

## FOREIGN MISSION NEWS LETTER

### THAT PECULIAR CHINA

There are strange customs in China, so strange that one might readily ask, "In such a variety of novel things, which is the most distinctively Chinese?" Is it the weedless rice fields, the picturesque temples, the busy, crowded streets, or the sheer contrariness of the customs?

Here are a few funny things taken from a missionary's notebook: "If you wish to compliment someone on being older and more experienced than another person, you say it in this way: 'Honorable Sir, you have eaten more salt than Mr. So and So has rice!'"

If a guest is to arrive, you must not stay in, etiquette demands that you go out and meet him. When he leaves, politeness requires that you accompany him to the door or gate and in special cases go part of the way home with him.

You do not say "Goodbye," for the usual words of farewell are: "Walk slowly," to which your guest responds: "Please sit down."

In describing a man lacking judgment who has no sense of the fitness of things, you say, "he does not know how high the heavens are, nor how deep is the earth."

The Chinese maintain that the head of an onion is its root, so, onions are planted head down. Hence, there is an Oriental touch in describing a somersault, for it is humorously called "an onion."

### A DISCOURAGED MISSIONARY

Conversions are difficult in India. Men of position who tolerate the new religion, would probably say, if you broach the subject of study, "Your Reverence, I admire your life of self-denial, but let us avoid the subject of religion. God is universal and our ancestral beliefs will never be changed."

All other religions are easy of observance, only the Christian religion insists on a "Credo," every word of which conveys a moral which admits of no compromise. This alarms the naturally indolent Indians. With a population of three hundred and thirty millions, India only numbers a million Christians, in spite of the hard work of the missionaries.

Father X. had worked all day building. Utterly tired out, he said to the Sacred Heart, as he lay down to rest: "My dear Lord, do you suppose I have come to this dreary country merely to work with bricks? Give me one soul and I shall regain my courage."

During the night the catechist knocked at the door: "Father, there is a man dying and you are urgently needed." Forgetting his weariness, the priest gladly took the lantern and accompanied the messenger to the place indicated, where he instructed the dying man, baptized him and sped him on his way to heaven. And the following year, the deceased's wife and all his children were baptized.

### THE PRINTED WORD

A short generation ago, books in English on Catholic Foreign Missions were few. These few were so little known that one can speak of that time as practically without Catholic mission literature in English. Today, there is at least a respectable five-foot shelf required to contain the different volumes published.

It is said there are more than ten thousand copies of the life of Theophane Venard, "A Modern Martyr" now in circulation.

Not many years ago, Father Fraser, a young man of twenty-five arrived in China as the first English-speaking secular priest to labor there. Almost at once, a series of messages were flashed across the Pacific:

"Priests! Priests! Priests! send priests to China!"

"There are in China four hundred million souls, who have not yet heard the Name of Christ."

If they were to pass at the rate of a hundred a minute, it would take ten years for them all to go by.

"Every day, 100,000 die unbaptized."

These messages are now known in almost every land where English is spoken, and the spark ignited by the printed word has flamed out and is spreading its glow of charity through a score of English-speaking missionary movements. Could anything be more significant of the power of the press!

### NATIVE CLERGY

Bishop Bamond of Upper Tonkin, says: "My mission is still young—I am its first Bishop. The number of 13,000 Christians has increased to 35,000 and began with 12 native priests. I have now 33, although I have claimed 16. Unfortunately the number of European missionaries has not increased proportionately—we were 13 in the beginning—we have been 27; we are now 22. A large part of my Vicariate has not been evangelized because of lack of priests."

Charity is the bond of brotherhood, the foundation of peace, the link and strength of unity; it is greater than both hope and faith.—St. Cyprian.

## TO OUR FRIENDS

### From China

It has been the pleasing duty of China to convey to you from time to time interesting and important items bearing directly on our work, which, to such a great extent has been your work also. Some of these announcements have been outstanding ones: The establishment of the China Mission College in Almonte; its subsequent removal to Scarborough; the erection of our new Seminary on the Kingston Road; the adoption of our work by the hierarchy of Ontario; the formation of an executive board having among its members the Archbishop of Toronto, and the Bishops of London and Peterborough; the addition of able and worthy priests to our Seminary faculty; and when the ceremonial of the Opening Day of St. Francis Xavier China Mission Seminary was at length successfully accomplished, it was perhaps thought that the final goal was reached, and that China could now have little more of greater importance to announce. But yet all that has gone before was only in preparation for the triumphant announcement which China makes today.

Our last issue heralded its coming, for it was there announced that the Roman Propaganda had allotted to us for evangelization the District of Chuchow in China. This then is the message:

On Dec. 26th, 1935, our first band of Missionaries, comprised of Rev. Fathers Fraser, Morrison and Sera will sail from Vancouver to Chuchow.

It was a long stride from the planting of the mustard-seed to the spreading of its branches across the wide Pacific, and still beyond. Though the seven years required for its accomplishment, you have been with us, and we now call upon you to rejoice and be glad that the real aim of all our efforts is at last within our reach.

We are going to tax your generosity still further. Let us make use of your barter of exchange: For us:

The parting from what earth holds dearest—country, home, friends; the hardships, difficulties, labours, dangers which inevitably confront the Missionary—and especially the pioneer Missionary in a land entirely heathen.

A special prayer for a safe journey; many another that God may bless our enterprise; and an alms to help us on our way.

China is a long way off; and so are the days when the Missionary might travel "without scrip or purse." Will you help to send a Missionary to China, and thus become a co-labourer with him in his work for souls?

### CHINESE MISSION BURESES

Address contributions to: CHINESE MISSION BURESES, CATHOLIC RECORD, LONDON, Ont.

### INCOMPLETE BURESES

Sacred Heart League.....\$8,987 70  
Jean Mary Firth, St. John's.....1 00  
Mrs. Frank Keegan, Bayfield.....5 00  
P. F., Windsor.....1 00  
St. Joseph, Patron of China, Mr. & Mrs. Michael A. Glionna, Toronto.....5 00  
Queen of Apostles.....3,885 38  
Peter Donovan, Poltmore.....2 00  
J. P. A., Buckingham.....5 00  
Immaculate Conception.....3,017 98  
Mr. & Mrs. Michael A. Glionna, Toronto.....5 00  
Mrs. Frank Keegan, Bayfield.....5 00  
Holy Souls.....2,016 89  
Mr. & Mrs. Michael A. Glionna, Toronto.....10 00  
Mrs. Mary Keating, Mulgrave.....5 00  
St. Anthony's.....1,868 45  
Mr. & Mrs. Michael A. Glionna, Toronto.....2 00  
Little Flower.....1,659 39  
Friend, S. M.....2 00  
Friend, Kimbourn.....1 00  
Mr. & Mrs. Michael A. Glionna, Toronto.....2 00  
Rev. Joseph Rooney, Morell.....5 00  
Anthony Doyle, Detroit.....1 00  
Blessed Sacrament.....616 80  
Mr. & Mrs. Michael A. Glionna, Toronto.....2 00  
"Interested in the Missions".....1 00  
Holy Name of Jesus.....543 75  
Mr. & Mrs. Michael A. Glionna, Toronto.....5 00  
Comforter of the Afflicted Friend.....496 00  
St. Francis Xavier.....427 80

## WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sunday, Oct. 18.—St. Luke, was a physician. Antioch who was one of the converts of St. Paul. He is best known as the historian of the New Testament. The Acts of the Apostles were written by this evangelist as a sequel to his Gospel, bringing the history of the Church down to the first imprisonment of St. Paul at Rome. From St. Paul's Epistles we learn that St. Luke was his faithful companion to the end. He was martyred in Achaia.

Monday, Oct. 19.—St. Peter of Alcantara, early in life entered the convent of the Discalced Franciscans. He rose to high posts in the Order but inspired by a desire for penance, in 1539, when he was forty years old, he founded the first convent of the "Strict Observance." Amongst those whom he trained to perfection was St. Teresa. He approved her spirit of prayer and strengthened her to carry out her reforms. St. Peter died, while kneeling in prayer, in 1562.

Tuesday, Oct. 20.—St. John Cantius was born in Kenty in Poland in 1403 and studied at Cracow. For a short time he was in charge of a parish, but desiring to escape the burden of responsibility he returned to his life as a professor at Cracow. There for many years he lived a life of unobtrusive virtue, self-denial and charity. He made several pilgrimages to Rome and died A. D. 1473.

Wednesday, Oct. 21.—St. Ursula, virgin and martyr, who when the Saxons were harassing England gathered a number of children entrusted to her care, and with certain adults who followed her direction, took refuge in Gaul. Here she was exposed to the most shameful outrages at the hands of the Huns, but without wavering the members of her entire party preferred death to shame. St. Ursula, herself, set the example. She has been regarded as the patroness of young persons and the model of teachers.

Thursday, Oct. 22.—St. Mello, Bishop, is said to have been a native of Great Britain. God having blessed his labors with wonderful success, he was consecrated first Bishop of Rouen in Normandy, which See he is said to have held for forty years. He died about the beginning of the fourth century.

Friday, Oct. 23.—St. Theodoret, martyr, was inhumanly tortured before being slain because he assembled the Christians at Antioch after the churches had been closed by Julian, an uncle of the emperor of that name and like him an apostate.

Saturday, Oct. 24.—St. Magliore, Bishop. When the father of his cousin, St. Sampson, was cured by prayer, Magliore and his father and

mother and two brothers gave all their goods to the poor. Magliore entered a monastery and succeeded Sampson as Abbot of Dole and Bishop. He died in 576, having resigned his bishopric several years before and founded a new monastery in the island of Jersey.

## CHINESE MISSION BURESES



MARY QUEEN OF APOSTLES SEND PRIESTS TO CHINA!

Long ago, the twelve Apostles had the help of Mary to sustain them in their conquest of souls. The Hidden Life of Our Blessed Lord was the School in which Mary studied, treasuring many things in her heart. Who then could impart the value of suffering and self-surrender so well as she?

She is still Queen of Apostles. For those dauntless souls who abandon all things to carry the Name of Her Divine Son to distant lands, she has a special love,—but see, dear reader, there are many young men offering themselves for the work who may never come under her protection.

Firm of faith, pure of heart, burning with zeal,—they come like the holy Levites of old to offer even the life itself, if only their sacrifice may bring greater glory to the good God.

Shall we turn them back by not providing the means to fit them for their chosen life?

If we complete the Queen of Apostles Burses quickly, a new aspirant will be regularly enrolled under Our Lady's banner. Then, as the day of their departure dawns we too will share in their joy, and the echo of their glorious hymn will be carried to the Throne of God by Mary, Queen of Apostles, she, who composed it long ago in far-off Galilee:

"My soul doth magnify the Lord... because He has regarded the humility of His handmaid."

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St. Francis Xavier.....427 80

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

### NEW CHAPELS IN THE WEST

#### BY THE PRESIDENT

Another centre of Catholicity has been established in the town of Neepawa, Manitoba. The Chapel of St. Dominic, made possible by donation of \$600 from Extension Society, was solemnly opened on August 4th, the feast of its patron.

Besides His Grace the Archbishop, twelve priests were present, and at least two hundred and fifty Catholics had gathered from far and near, which made the opening ceremony a memorable event, not only for the few families whose happiness it is to at last have a little church of their own, but also for the non-Catholic citizens who so generously assisted in making the celebration a success.

## Which Plan of Saving Will Suit You Best?

4 Per Cent.  
5 Per Cent.  
5 1/4 Per Cent.

Current Account Plan—Interest 4% is added every three months. You may pay all of your bills by cheque. Entire amount may be withdrawn at any time.

Special Savings Plan for terms of 1 year and longer. Interest 5% is added every six months. Any amount, small or large, can be deposited at any time. Not subject to cheque.

Investment Plan for terms of 1 to 5 years. Interest is paid by cheque on 1st of June and 1st of December in each year on any sum of \$100.00 or more.

## Capital Trust Corporation, Limited

10 METCALFE ST., OTTAWA  
Under Dominion Government Inspection.

The following account taken from the Neepawa Register—edited by a non-Catholic—shows the spirit of good will which exists in the little town and the eagerness on the part of people of all creeds to co-operate in elevating moral standards which they recognize can be accomplished only by the influence of religion:

"The dedicatory services of the new Roman Catholic church took place on Tuesday of this week and were graced by the presence of Archbishop Sinnott of Winnipeg. The new church is small, but very neat, and interior decorations are quite worthy of the traditions of the Church. The building was crowded to the doors and crowds waited outside during the services, which lasted nearly two hours.

The sermon by Archbishop Sinnott was rich in beautiful diction and spiritual truth. His expressions of appreciation of the new church building and the motives and labours that made it possible was graceful indeed, and to Protestant and Catholic alike his masterly interpretation of the spiritual significance of the Church was a treat to be remembered. His Grace has a charming personality, a very pleasing countenance, an undoubted sincerity; one readily understands the esteem in which he is held in Winnipeg and throughout the province. Neepawa will be honored in any return visits he may make.

Father Cournoyer, priest in charge of the local church, presided at the banquet which was held in the Hotel Hamilton at 2 o'clock. Before introducing the other speakers he expressed appreciation of the presence of His Grace Archbishop Sinnott and also thanked Mayor and Mrs. Murphy, the newspaper men and others who had responded to invitations to be present. He reviewed the history of the church building and publicly acknowledged by name many of the parishioners who had specially contributed to its realization. Special mention was made of Mr. and Mrs. Dan O'Donoghue, who for twelve years prior to opening the church had opened their home for church services. He hopes to see a larger church later.

"An address of welcome to His Grace was read by Mr. John Mulvaney. In responding, the distinguished visitor referred first to an address presented to him here in 1918 and read an extract therefrom, in which hope for a church building was expressed—a hope realized today. His Grace was highly complimentary of the architecture of the new church and paid tribute to the beauty of Neepawa. Speaking a word of special welcome to Mayor Murphy and other non-Catholic guests, His Grace referred gracefully to early associations with Presbyterians. He was the only Catholic pupil in an otherwise strictly Presbyterian school and of these folk he said they were the best friends he ever had and the finest, sturdiest, most reliable and best people generally he had ever met. He stressed the importance of kindly feelings and made a strong plea for unity. There are so many things we all hold in common that there should be no time to fight over the others, which are few."

"His Grace made a plea for tolerance on the ground that the new Catholic church is neither a menace nor a challenge to Neepawa religious life. It is intended to promote good citizenship and the betterment of the town.

Mayor Murphy expressed great pleasure in the occasion, paid tribute to the impressiveness of the dedication services, acknowledged the goodwill and hearty sincerity of the kind words of His Grace the Archbishop and expressed a desire to reciprocate in every kind sentiment. He welcomed the new church, as it would enrich the spiritual life of the community, and spoke of the beauty of the church building. Recalling that the day marked the anniversary of the entrance of Great Britain into the Great War, he admitted that there had been degeneracy in morals as a result. Unrest, immorality, weakening of moral fibre can only be corrected by religious teaching, the Christian religion is the only hope; the only remedy. He wished the priest every success in his labors among his people.

"After the banquet the party of distinguished visitors motored to Brandon to there entrain for their respective homes."

This is the proper kind of monument to erect in memory of the dear departed—a little chapel in which poor scattered families may gather to worship God, and where the good benefactors will receive

merits from the Masses offered there.

The following letter has just been received:

Dear Monsignor:

Two weeks ago a disastrous fire completely wiped out our beautiful little church at St. Marthe. Everything, absolutely everything, gathered through years of hard sacrifice and toil, was destroyed.

It is a life-time since I left the Seminary in Rome to labour in Western Canada. Since my first Holy Mass in Assisi it is nearing two score years that I have been ministering the sacred mysteries throughout the prairies of Saskatchewan.

Fifteen years ago I started this poor little parish of St. Marthe—for the Metis. There are not so very many and they are poor. Good crops have not come to them for years. Still we did not need much; we had a dear little church; our Metis were good and we were happy.

Now—I am an old man, white-haired, bent. And my little church for my Metis is gone. Nothing but ashes after so much. We must build again; but without help my Metis can do nothing. Heart-brokenly I come to you, pleading for your charity.

With profound respect, in Christo.

The Bishop of the Diocese adds: "If there is a mission in the West in need of help, this is one. Now they have no church and without help they cannot rebuild."

Who will send us help for this sorely-afflicted mission?

Contributions through this office should be addressed:

EXTENSION,  
CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,  
London, Ont.

### DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged \$11,385 90  
Mrs. Wm. M., Petrola... 2 00  
H. M. B., Lindsay..... 1 00

### MASS INTENTIONS

M. C..... 2 00  
A. I. C., Ottawa..... 2 00  
Beatrice McCarthy, Gravelbourg..... 10 00

### ECONOMIC PARISHIONERS

London, Eng.—Men parishioners have accomplished a fine feat at Pendlebury, near Manchester, by building a new church out of materials they saved after pulling down an old house.

When the parish was formed two years ago, a crumbling school building was used as a temporary chapel. There was nothing in the place that could be used for an altar, but the men improvised one of blackboards and some orange boxes. The building soon became too dilapidated to use at all, and a new site, on which there was an old house, was bought.

At first it was thought of converting the house into a church, leaving it practically as it stood, but the men had other ideas. They pulled down the house and an adjoining stable, dressed the old bricks and stonework, preserved the wood beams, and used the material for a new church.

In this way a building which will seat 500 persons has been provided at a cost of less than \$2,500.

## The Pursuit of Happiness

Money—Contentment—Freedom from care—Laziness—all these are bound up more or less with money matters.

FREEDOM from care in old age demands a competence acquired in prosperous youth.

There is no safer or quicker method of gaining financial independence—and with it freedom from care—than the purchase of safe, seasoned bonds. Through us you can buy bonds on convenient time payments—no matter how small your savings.

This fascinating plan of investing is explained in our booklet, "The Miracle of Interest," illustrated with charts showing how money grows. May we send you a complimentary copy?

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