The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

$\square$
Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleurCovers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
$\square$ Covers restored and/or laminatedi
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
$\square$ Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

$\square$
Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

$\square$
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

$\square$
Coloured plates and/or iflustrations/
Pianches et/ou illustrations en couleur


Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents


Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieureBlank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/ Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible. ces pages n'ont pas èté filmées.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.


Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

$\square$
Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées


Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées


Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées


Pages detached/
Pages détachées


Showthrough/
Transparence


Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression


Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

$\square$
Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-téte provient:

$\square$
Title page of issue/
Page de titie de la livraison

$\square$
Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison


Masthead/
Génėique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commeňaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/ Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.


VoL. XXLi.

APRIL, 1897.
No. 4.
Meeting of tae General Absebbly. ..... 85
The Wrstaingter Absemily ..... 85
Our New " Boor:or. Praise." ..... 88
OUR Home Work.
Augmentation West, Special. ..... 90
The Schemes of the Church ..... 91
Ministers', Widows' and Orphani' Funds ..... 91
French Evangelization FundsOttawa Presbytery on French Eigangelization.$\stackrel{91}{9}$
Onunor Notes And. Notices ..... 93
Oyb Foreion Missions.
Shall we enter Korea ..... 94

An Incident from Trinidad, by Mev. Dr. Grant . 96 Our Mission in British Guiana, by Kev. J. B. Cropper................ ............................ 96
Letter from Mev. Dr. Morton ..... 96
97
A Wonderfnl, much used, 13uilding. ..... 97
A Vivid Homan Picture, by Dr. Menzies98
Items from Honam, from hsin Pao ..... ${ }^{93}$
trip through Ilonan, by lev. 1). MacGiliivray ..... 100
Pithess Heathenism, by Dr. Claude R. Woods. ..... 101
A trip to101
Young People's Societies.
The Westminster Assembly ..... 103
International Sabhati School Lessons ..... 105
Reoeipts. ..... 107

These certificates will be attested at the meeting of Assembly, and return tickets obtained free. It is imperative that the certificate be procured from the Ticket Agent at the starting point, in order to insure a return ticket being got free.

Robt. ,Campbell, D.D.,
Robt. H. Warden, D.D., Juint Clerks.

## THE WESTMINSTER ASSEMELY.

"Saying the Questions" on Sabbath brings up sweet memories to many readers, old and young, for though " the Questions" seemed sometimes dry and wearisome, and wo wished them done, yet now the weariness is forgotten, and the memory that lingers is the family gathering; parents, brothers, sisters, children; some of them now far away and some in the better land. How we would like one of these gatherings again ; even to "say the Questions."

Eut whence came our "Question Book," the "Shorter Catechism? Where was it made and when and by whom? Togetzer with the Directory for Public Worship, the Confession of Faith, the Form of Church Government and Dicipline, and the Larger Catechism, it was prepared by the " Assembly of Divines" at Westminster, London, Fngland, as a statement of the great truths which they believed to be taught in the Bible in regard to the Doctrine, Government, and Worship of the Church of Christ.

But what was this Westminster Assembly? Who appointed it and how came it to do this work?

The story of it is somewhat on this wise. In earlier days in England, Church and State were one; king and bisñop, or bishop and king, were supreme, and the part of the people was simply to obey.

When increasing knowledge made men dissatisfied with bondage, the struggle for freedom both in Church and State went hand in hand.

In 1643 the Long Parliament assembled. Church and State were one. There was in a sense a High Church and a Low Cnurch party then as now. The King belonged to the then High Church party, the Parliament to the Low ; and taking the power in their hands, one of their earliest acts was to appoint a Committee, or Commission, of eminent men, representing chiefly the Low Church party, to draw up a statement of Bible truth and teaching and an order of Government and Discipline and Worship for the guidance of the Church.

This Commission, or Assembly, consisted of 151 members, of whom 121 were clergymen, and 30 were laymen. Of the latter, 10 were members of the House of Lords, and 20 were members of the House of Commons. Of the 121 clergymen five were Presbyterian ministers from Scotland who were asked to act with the Assembly. All the others were of the Church of England, 4 of them being bishops. Of the 30 laymen 3 were Scottish lords, two of whom never attended, while the third took little part, and just as well, for he afterward was lord Lauderdale the bitter persecutor of those whom he now professed to represent.
The five Scottish ministers were, Alexander Henderson, George Gillespie, Robert Baillie, Samuel Rutherford, and Robert Douglass. These were eminently good as well as learned men, ranking among the leading Divines of their times, and they took a prominent part in the great work of the Assembly.

The four bishops did not attend, and as the Evangelical party represented, on the whole, the greatest learning and ability, they gradually gained the ascendancy as the work progressed, with the result that their finished task bears the stamp that we now see in those summaries of Bible truth which have never been surpassed by man.

The Assembly first met in the Henry VII Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, 1 July, 1843. Of the 151, who had been appointed, sixty-
nine were present on the opening day, and there were never more than 80 present at any one time. As the weather became colder towards winter they removed to the " Jerusalem Chamber" adjoining the Abbey where they could have a fire. They continued their work through five years, six months and twenty-two days, and held in all one thousand one hundred and sixtythree sessions.

Of the doctrinal statements the Confession of Faith was the first finished and presented to Parliament, who returned it with the request that the Scripture proofs upon which the statements were based be affaxed to it, which was accordingly done.

After this the Larger and Shorter Catechisms were in like manner completed, as summaries, longer and shorter, of the Confession of Faith, and put in the form of question and answer for convenience of memorizing and teaching.

Ry October, 1347, the Assembly had agreed upon a Directory of Public Worship, a Form of Church Government and Discipline, a Confession of Faith and Catechisms: had adopted a resolution acknowledging the services of the Scottish Commissioners; and their work was practically completed and approved and accented by Parliament.

But the king was not satistied. He propused to Parliament that in the meantime, for three years, the Presbyterian doctrine and order should be accepted, but that the Assembly should continue its sittings and revise its work, and that 20 more Episcoyalians should be added to it. Parliament refused to accede to his proposal, and on Fel., 2, 1649, formally dissolvad the Gathering which, at its bidding, had convened six years before; and the Tiestminster "Assembly of Divines" had passed into history.

As above stated they had completed their work in 1847, and in many places the 250tb anniversary of that completion is to be celebrated during the coming summer, as one of the great events in the history of the Presbyterian Church throughout the world.

How was it that their work became chiefly the heritage of Scottish Presbyterianism rather than of England and its Church" Rriefly stated it was as follows:-
As soon as the work of the Westminster , Assembly was completed the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland adopted its , several statements as founded on and agree.
able to the Word of God, and made them her " Standards," as setting forth her views in regard to what the Bible teaches; and ever since that time the Presbyterian Churches throughout the world, descended from that Scottish mother, have always allopted these " Standards"; with the exception of one or two parts, such as that in the Confession which teaches the power of the, Civil magistrate in the Church of Christ
In England on the other hand their work bore little fruit. Shortly after the Long Parliament had approved of the different, statements prepared by the Westm'niter Assembly, Cromwell, with Independency, came into power, and infant Presbyterianism disappeared. When Royalty once more held sway Episcopacy was restored; and thus it came to pass that while the Westminster Assembly was almost wholly English and Episcopal, consisting chiefly of, clergymen of the Church of England, and appointed by Parliament for the purpose of establ:shing the Doctrine. Government, and Worship, of the Church throughout the Kingdom, Scotland and her descendants are those that have profited by its labors.

It is nrincipally with the Doctrinal part of the work of the Westminster Assembly, as contained in the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms, that we have to do: and more especially with the Shorter Catechism, as that is the "Standard" hest known and most used; and in closing this brief sketch of the Westminster Assembly it may be well to refer to two points in connection with that nart of their work.
I. One notable feature of the Catechism, as well as of the other "Standards," is the way in which it keeps itself in the back-1 ground and points the reader to the Word of God and to God Himself.
A beautiful instance of this is in the very beginning of the book "What is the chief end of man?" " Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever." Then follows "What rule hath God given to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy Him;" and the grandly simple answer,"The Ford of God which is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, is the only rule to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy Him."

This attitude of the Standards towards the word of God, their complete self-effacement, together with the fact that as a rule
the people who most highly prize the "Standards" are those who best know and love their Bibles, is sufficient answer to the baseless charge sometimes made that they tend to take the place of the Bible. They are helps to the study of that Bible, and as thelps they are the best summaries of Bible truth extant.
II. A second feature of the Catechism, too often overlooked, is that it makes prominent the kindly gracious side of the character of God.
The use of words changes with time. When we speak of God's kindness to men, we use the word "Love." When men 250 Yoars ago spoke of the same thing they user the word "Grace." To the Westminster Assembly "Grace," or favor, of God to man expressed all that "Love" does when used by us, and even more. It expressed love in action, looking graciously upon its object.
As an illustration of the prominence given by these men to this aspect of the character of God, take the answers to four successive questions: "Justification is an act of God's Fre Grace, wherein He pardoneth all our sins," etc. "Adoption is an act of God's Frer Frarc, whereby we are received into the number and have a iight to all the privileges of the Sons of God." "Free Grace receiving us as Sons, How could love be hetter expressed ?" "Sanctification is a work of God's Frec Grace, etc."
Then take the answer to the next question, " The benefits that accompany or flow from Justification, Adoption, and Sanctification are nssurance of God's love." It is not merely assurance of our own salvation and safety, inut a higher, grander thing, " assurance of God's love," and resting content in that. Let one more example suffice,--" The preface to the Lord's Prayer which is "Our Father which art in Heaven," teacheth us to draw near to God with all holv reverence and confidence, as children unto a faither, ptr." What more beautiful or tender picture of God's goodness and the believer's relationship to Him, could be given?
teet our young people study fairly, honestly, lovingly, the work of these good men of the Westminster Assembly, and they will grow thereby into a grander conception of the gcodness and love of God, and will realize how utterly without foundation are the statements sometimes made against our "Standards," that they do not speak of the Fatherhood and Love of God.

## OUR NEW BOOK OF PRAIAE.

by a member of the Hyanal Comamtee.
Congregations have been long and eagerly looking for our new Book of Praise, and they will be glad to know that our booksellers are to have it on hand on the first. of May. The following particulars as to its contents and editions may be of interest. "The Presbyterian Book of Praise" vill consist of two parts,-Psalms and Hymns. Our present complete book consists of four parts,-Psalms, Paraphrases, and 6 Hymns, and the Hymnal of 349 hymns; and to newcomers to our Church it is a complicated volume. Moreover these parts need not be bound together, and in fact the Hymnal is oftener published separately, so that the worshipper has two volumes in his peir, namely, his Psalm Book with psalms and paraphrases and hymns, and his Hymnal.

But the General Assembly has ordained that no edition of the hymns in the new book will be allowed without the psaims; and as the paraphrases are incorporated in the Hymnal, the new book will consist of two parts only, and two parts aluays,Psalms and Hymns.

The hymns are 620 in number and include (a) all the hymns in our present Hymnal except a few that it was thought well to drop; (b) all the paraphrases that congregations are accustomed to sing; (c) nearly all the hymns in our "Childreu's Hymnal"; (d) all the useful and approved evangelistic hymns in the Sankey collection; (c) a large number of new hymns from the joint "Draft" Hymnal of the Scottish churches; and ( $f$ ) a number of magnificent hymns from other sources.

The book therefure contains all that is needed for Church services, Sabbath Schools, prayer meetings, young people's meetings, evangelistic meetings, and family worship; so that henceforth we will not require several sets of books,-one for one purpose, and another for another; but the one book will be found to contain all that is needed for all purposes, and only one book will be published. Thus the pupils in the Sabbath School, and Endeavorers in their meetings, or congregations in evangelistic services will become familiar with the book used in the ordinary worship of the Church.
Of the 600 hymns in our new book, about 400 are common to all the great hymn books of English-speaking churches. This gives
assurance of the excellence of the hymns, and it will provide that the nearts of our people shall beat in sympathy with those of Christendom.

The Psalms in the Book of Praise will be either the complete Scottish version or a Selection of Psalms; and they can be ordered elther way.

That congregations may be assisted in deciding this matter it will be well to give some information about the Selections.

The selections from the Psalms are 121 in number and are given in the order in which they occur in the complete book. Many are whole nsalms; but some are only portions; for instance, of Ps. 22 the only portion given is verses 23 to 28 ; but these are the only verses of that psalm that congregations usually sing; and it will be found that the Selections include almont every portion ever sung in any of our churches ; so that for practical purposes they make a complete psalter.

Moreover these selections are a revision as some inaccuracies have been corrected and striking inelegancies removed, and in some cases new versions have been given. In doing this the committee had before them the Scottish version as revised by three churches that bestewed much care upon the Psalms of David, as they sang nothing else, namely The Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and the United Presbyterian and Reiormed Presbyterian Churches of North America.
As an illustration of the revision it may be stated that in every case where the ending "-ation" had to be sung " a-ti-on" or "a-a-tion" the line has been corrected; and so
"My soul with expectation
Depends on God indeed,"
becomes
" My soul with expectation doth
Depend on God indeed."
Who has not hesitated about singing the imprecation in the second stanza of Ps. 25 ? But in the Revised Bible, as in the Hebrew psalter it is not an imprecation, but an expression of confidence; and so it appears in our selection :

[^0]The popularity of Pa. 5: 1-7 has been impaired not a little by some uncouth lines. The couplet:
" All that ill doers are thou hat'st, Cutt'st off that liars be,"
Is an offence to the average car; but in
the selections it appears thus,-
" All evil doers thou dost hate, Destroyed shall liars be."
Only decided inaccuracies and striking inelegancies have been touched; and every verse in the whole collection is in form as well as in spirit suitable for singing.

But besides these emendations there are 25 new rersions in the collection, 6 in Long Meter, 2 in Short Meter, 5 in 7 s . and 6 s ., and the rest in 7 other meters, each appropriate to the subject of its psaim. They are the very best renderings contained in the above mentioned psalters. Ten of them are sccond versions of familiar psalms, and fifteen are substitutes where the common meter version was such that the psalms were very seldom used. The change will doubtless rescue these from desuetude and bring some of them at least into popularity.

The new versions are accurate translaticns of the original, and most of them are in such charming lines that the Committee felt they would be wronging the Churcia to withhold them. They are set to some of the finest tunes extant; and it is believed that these Selections as thus amended and enriched will make psalm singing decidedly more popular in the Church.

Very great care has been used in selecting the very best tunes, both for the psalms and the hymns.

The tunes set to the hymns in our present books are mostly retained, although some have been replaced by better; and there will be a large number of magnificent new tunes with the new hymns.

As in the case of the hymus, so each psalm has a fixed tune, the same tune answering for several similar psalms. The tunes selected are long-approved and popular psalm tunes. The longer selections have chants as well.

Extensive Indexcs have been added to the Book of. Praise. One is an elaborate index of subjects which gives not only the number of the hymn referred to buf also the first line or part of it. There is also a very full index of toxts referred to in the hymns.
There will be five Editions of the Book of

Praise,-two with music and three with words only.

They are all to be on beautiful and strong naper and printed with Oxford's best type. The sample pages sent to Canada are th ngs of beauty. The binding is hands me, artistic, and durable.
The largest music edition will be a magnificent book of i50 pages 9 by 6 inches. This edition in cloth will sell at the remarkably low price of 90 cents; or in half leather it will cost only $\$ 1.00$.
The smaller music edition (which will not be ready till mid-summer) will be a reduced fac simile of the larger one, haviag a pige the same size as that of our present Palter and Hymnal, but will retail at less than half the price of our present book, namely, at 60 cents.
The editions with_words only are of three sizes ; -the largest at 60 cents is in large clear cype that will be a delight to those whose sight is imperfect ; and the smallest is in clear agate type and sold at 10 cents or in cheaper cloth at 8 cents; while the medium size will sell at 30 cents. Each of these editions is the complete Book of Praise having both the Psalms and Hymns.
It is confidently believed by those who know the new book that it will not be inferior to any book of praise published, and that its introduction will be a stimulus to the culture and spiritual life of the Church.

In highest terms writes Rev. R. Douglas Fraser of a book, entitled "The Presbyterian Standards," by the Francis R. Beattie, D.D., Prof of Systematic Theology and Apologetics in the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, and formerly a minister of our Church.
"The aim is to give a simple, connected exposition of the entire Wesiminster Standards. The Shorter Catechism is made the Lasis of the exposition, but the contents of the Larger Catechism and the Confession of Faith are carefully incorporated at every yoint."
"The aim is faithfully followed out and no other book that we know of covers practically the same ground. It is a work for the trained theologian, but the method of treatment and the style are so eminently lucid and concise that the ordinary reader follows easily. It will be of much service in Bible Classes and Y. P. Societies."

## (G)ur 委

The Synod of Montreal and Ottawa meets in Almonte, 11 May.

Barrie Presbytery reports for the year an increase of 388 families and 696 communicants.

Rev. T. Geo. MacLeod, Spallumcheen, is now clerk of Kamloons Presbytery, vice Rev. Geo. A. Wilson, resigned.

Sawyerville Mission, Quebec Pres., has been given the status of a regular congregation.

Morningside and Fern Ave. congregations, Toronto, have been united as a pastoral charge under the pastoral care of Rev. $R$. C. Tibb.

The people meeting for worship in the Beverly St. Church, Winnipeg, have been organized as a congregation of the Presbyterian Church.

The congregation of Coldstream, Truro Presbytery, hitherto receiving aid from the Augmentation Fund, has become self-sustaining.

The Record does not always go directly where it is sent. A January parcel mailed for Vancouver took a trip around by Australia. It reached its destination all right but somewhat late.

A rare distinction is that enjoyed by cine fine new Church, opened 28 February, in the Forks section of St. Andrews Church, Sydney, C.B., in that it was opened not only completely free of debt, but with a small balance in the building treasury.
This year eleven Irish Presbyterian congregations, thirteen Free Church of Scotland, five Established Church of Scotland, geven United Presbyterian of Scotiand, five in London, have promised $\pm 50$ each for work in the Northwest, their work and ours.

Of the 109 ministers, who responded to the roll call of the Maritime Synod at the Union in Montreal, 1875, 36 have died; 26 have removed trom the Synod; 14 have retired from active work; 31 are still in charges in the Synod, 1 is a probationer and 1 is the Agent in Hx.

A straw which shews the onward current of the stream is that the congregation of Vernon,. B.C., was raised at its own request from a mission station to a self-supporting congregation, by the Presbytery of Kamloops, 30 Dec. Such results of Home Mission work and growth encourage us to give and help more liberally.

Rossland is added to the seli-sustaining congregations. But a lew months ago, it was begun as a mission station. Evidently some of the people who go there want the Gospel as well as gold and are willing to support it. May gold and Gospel both abound richly and both be made tribute to the King of Kings. The congregation is now vacant. Rev. T. Paton of Grand Forks, B.C., is Moderator.

Even in the New West things have begun to assume the trappings of maturity in the observance of a quarter of a century of age. This is about the smallest portion of a century that can use the name, century. Knox Church, Winnipeg, has attained this distinction and has received the congratulations of its Presbytery. What changes it has witnessed since its organization, and What a grand work it, with its junior sisters, has done.

## AUGMENTATION WEST, SPECLAL.

Dear Mr. Scott:-
In view of the special appeal for Foreign Missions, I could not venture a single word for the March Recurl. By the time this reaches your readers that appeal will have been made, and, I trust, with the best results

Now, may I ask our Ministers and Congregations to remember those 140 pastors of augmentated charges, who will have to suffer through a deduction from the grants promised if the income of the Augmentation Fund should fall short?

I am confident that none of us belizve in that way of squaring accounts, and so I have good hope that the nearly $\$ 5,000$ that we to-day require will reach us before the end of April. Generous hearts will take prompt measures, and our men will be paid in full.

Just a word aboint our Young People's Fund. It is being taken up in many quarters. Nights have been set apart and collections taken, and those who have tried the plan say: "It begets interest in our Church's work, and, as the collections asked are not burdensome, there is no loss to any other scheme. This is what we believed and wished: "A little from a great many." We are honing to hear from many before 1st May, so that we may have an indication of what extension we may make in our onerations in the very neediest fields of the Church.
It's "for Christ and the Church," so we are looking for many helpers-many this year-more next year-in turn all our Societies.

I am, yours sincerely,
R. Campbell.

Renfrew, March 23rd, 1897.

## THE SCHEMES OF THE CHURCE.

The Rev. Dr. Warden, Toronto, Treasurer of the Church, Western Section, writes as follows, under date, 13th March :-

In loolsing over the book of contributions for the Schemes of the Church, for the current ecclesiastical year, I find that a very large number of congregations have not yet sent contributions to one or more of the Schemes. The following is a statement of the number of congregations that have not contributed for the respective Schemes :-


The ecclesiastical year terminates next month. The books close promptly on the afternoon of Friday, the 30th April. I intend printing a detailed list of all contributions received during the Church year for the Schemes, from the congregations, Sabbath Schools, etc., arranged according to Preshyteries. Ministers and Congregational Treasurers will kindly take note that no contribution received after the 30th April, can appear in this year's books and accounts.

## MIINISTERS' WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND, WEST.

For the Record.
I desire, in the name of the Committee on the Widows \& Orphans Fund, to again direct the attention of your readers to the claims of this Scheme. The revenue is derived from the interest on invested money, ministers' rajes, and congregational contributions.

Owing to a variety of causes the revenue from invested funds has greatly diminished. Because of this and the failure of a large number of congregations to contribute, the receipts last year were $\$ 3.700$, less than the expenditure. The Committee has no power to draw on capital, and there seems no alternative but to reduce the already small annuity paid to the widows and children of deceased ministers.

The number of these at present on the Fund is 181 ( 98 widows and 83 children). Many of them are largely dependent upon the amount they receive from the Fund. To reduce this would entail privation and suffering in not a few homes. Their husbands and fathers contributed to this Fund for years, because of the promise of the Church that at their death their widows and children would receive a certain specifled annuity.

It seems to us, therefore, that the honor of the Church is at stake, and that no effort should be spared to meet the promised
annuity in full. There ought to be little difficulty in doing so, the total amount required from the congregations of the Church being $\$ 10,500$. To this date only $\$ 4,227$ has been received from congregations.

Thus far this year 437 congregations sent nothing towards the Fund, and the Committee venture to appeal to every minister and session to present its claims to their congregations, so that a contribution may be received from every one of them in the next few weeks.
The half-yearly annuities are payable in the end of April, and upon the response to this appeal will depend the amount the Committee will be in a position to pay.

All contributions should be addressed to the Church Treasurer, Rev. Robt. H. Warden, D.D., Presbyterian Offices, Toronto.

The ecclesiastical year ends on April 30 , and the books close promptly on the afternoon of that day.

Commending this matter to your sympathy and co-operation.

Yours fathfully, T. Kirgiand, Convener.

## FRENCE EVANGELIZATION FUNDS.

At the annual meeting of the Board of French Evangelization, on the 18th inst. the Treasurer, Dr. Warden, reported the state of the Funds as follows :-

Ordinary Funds.
Receipts to date.. .. .. .. .. .. \$15.741.64
Expenditure to date. . .. .. .. .. 17,076.19
Deficit to date. . . . . .. .. .. .. $\$ 1,334.56$
Missionaries' salaries, etc., due 1st
May.
$\$ 5,515.04$
Pointe aux Trembles Fund.
R.eceipts to date. . .. .. . . .. .. .. $\$ 6.381 .91$

Expenditure to date.
6,812.26
Deficit to date. . . . . .. .. .. .. § 430.35
Salaries, etc., due 1st May.. .. .. $\$ 4,300.00$
To meet all liahilities and close the year free from debt, $\$ 11,579.94$ must be sent to the Treasurer before the 1st May next. During the corresponding period of last year (18th March to 1st May), only $\$ 6,890.00$ were received. These figures speak for themselves. They call for prayerful consideration and prompt action.

Never before have the conditions been so favorable, the work so promising, the outlook so encouraging. Let there be the utmost liberality consistent with obligations to other departments of the great missionary work of the Church on the part of Congregations, Sabbath Schools, Young People's Societies and friends generally, and this ugly looking deficit now in sight will have vanished before the end of the year.

## OTTAWAMPRESBYTERY ON FRENCH

 EVANGELIZATION.If any evidence were required to show the necessity of the work of Frencil Eyangelization, the Roman Catholic hierarchy has supplied it by the attitude of dictation which it has assumed in its attempt to destroy the free constitutional government of this country. If any evidence were required that Bible Society work and French Evangelization were not a failure, but a very pronounced success, the fearless independonce of the French people in the face of public mandements and private priestly threats, has fully supplied it. There is no one so ignorant of our country's history, as not to know that the triumphs of the people of the Province of Quebec over the Romish hierarchy would have been an absolute impossibility twenty-five years agu.

There is a loud call to us to press on with our work in the strength of the Lord. A noble and intelligent race of men, fitted $\mathrm{br}^{\prime}$ natural talent and endowment, to take a leading place in the vanguard of nations, calls to us for that Gospel which will liberate them from a thraldom more galling than Egyptian bondage. They have been the doughty opponents of our forefathers on many a well-contested battle-field ; they have been our powerful allies on many more. God has planted the scions of Britain and of France in the fertile scil of this great Dominion, whose broad borders are the shoulders of a continent. Who shall say that there was no Divine purpose in the Cnion?

History reminds us that the great English nation is not Anglo-Saxon, but Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French. The union of these two national elements lies at the basis of English character, with its love of justice and freedom and power. Together again, the younger Britain and the younger France have undertaken to build a great and free nation which shall be neither French nor English, but Canadian.

Moreover, it must be Christian, not antiChristian; and the Pharisee-ism of old had noi farther departed from a true spiritual worship, for repetitious forms and showy ceremonies, than has the Romanism of today. Indeed, when one reads Christ's reproofs and descriptions of Pharisee-ism, one almost fancies they are addressed to Romani im. For Romish errors in religion are a periect sample of " history repeating itself." Romanism is to New. Testament religious doctrine and practice, what Pha-risee-ism was to Old Testament doctrine and practice. To Romish priest, as to Jewish priest, might Christ's words be and dressed, "Full well ye reject the commandment of God that ye may keep your own tradition."

No heathen with his repetitions in prayer could approach a Roman Catholic at his beads. Tr the laiter, as appropriately as
to the former, might the words of Jesus apply: "When ye pray use not vain repetitions as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking."

Indeed, the false doctrines of Pharisee-ism did not sink at any time to the level to which Romanism has descended. Every Romish Church in the land is guilty of a violation of the Second Commandment that was unknown to the Jew, subsequent to the return from captivity. Nor is there any nxample of Jewish prayer ialling as far short of reverence ior God, as does The Confiteor of the Romanist, in the way in which the Divine name is placed alongside of, even if it precedes, those of a number of eminent saints. This is The Confteor:-
"I confess to Almighty God, to blessed Mary ever Virgin, to blessed Michael the trchangel, to blessed John the Baptist, to the holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, to all the saints, and to you Father, that I have sinried exceedingly in thought, word and deed, through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault. Therefore, I beseech thee, blessed Mary ever Virgin, blessed Michael the Archangel, blessed Johr the Eaptist, the Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, and all the saints, and you, Father, to pray to the Lord our God for me." Everyboriy seems to be duly honored here, except the Lord Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit. Judaism cannot furnish a parallel to this viclation of the teachings of all Scripture on the subject of prayer.

Christ said to those Jews upon whose souls the dawn of faith had begun to break: "If ye continue in My word, then are ye My disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you tree.' The freedom wherewith Christ makes His people free, is conditioned upon a continuance in the Word of Christ. No nation is making a more vigorous struggle for political and spiritual freedom to-day, than is the brave, intelligent and chivalrous race whose fortunes God has so intimately interwoven with our own. If then, to be disciples of Christ, and to know the truth, and to be set free by the truth, are, as Christ declares, all conditioned upon continuing in the word of Christ, surely we are called as never before to press forward with the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. Romish aggression must be met and driven back, not by politicians framing laws, but by the preachers of the Gospel wielding "The sword of the Spirit which is the word of God."
Neyer before in the history of the work of French Evangelization wera we surrounded by such encouraging signs of victory. Never before were we confronted by so great a crisis. Never before was there such I need for earnest prayer, faithful preaching, liberal giving, strong organization and frarless advance.-From Ottaca Presbytery's Penort on Frcnch Evangelization, Rev. J. A. Mrefarlane, Convener.

## Qhurch cotes and slotices.

## Calls.

From Russell and Metcalfe, Otta. Pies., to Mr. Sadler.

From Knos Church, Ottawa, to Mr. D. M. Ramsay of Mt. Forest, Saugeen Pres. Accepted.

From Dalhousie Mills and Cote St. George to Mr. John Fraser, North Shore, Cape Breton.
From Dougald, to Mr. C. E. Vert.
From Flesherion to Mr. L. W. Vhom, of Arthur.

From Calvin Ch., Montreal, to Rev. Dr. Whittier.

From North and South Plympton, Win. Pres., to Mr. W. Dewar.

## Inductions.

Mir. Wm. McC. Thom, son, into New St. Andrews, New Giasgow, N.S., 15 March.
Mr. Ewan Macqueen, ordained, and inducted into Lingwick, Que. Pres., 6 April.
Mr. Haddow, into Watford and Main Road, 6 April, 2 p.m.

Mr. Colin Young, into Russelltown and Covey Hill, 18 March.

Mr. G. R. Faskin, into St. Paul's Church, Toronto.

Mr. A. McNabb, into Newmarket, Ont., 4 March.

Mr. Alex. MeGregor, into Fitzroy Harbor Tarbolton and Galetia, Otta. Pres., 16 Feb.

Mr. Walter Beattie, formerly of Virden, Man., into Osgoode and Kenmore, Otta. Pres., 2 March.

Mr. John D. Anderson, into Chateauguay and Beauharnois, Mont. Pres., 25 March.

Mr. J. W. McLeod, called from South Finc, to be inducted into Riverfield and Howick, 31 March.

Mr. John Ferry, into Chater, Brandon Pres., 16 March.

Mr. A. McLean, into Oair Lake, Man., 2 March.

Mr. Peter Fisher, called from Boissevain, into Deloraine, Man.
Mr. W. J. McCaughan, into St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, 25 March.

## Resignations.

Mr. J. H. White, of Deer Park, Ont.
Mr. T. Scouler, of St. Andrews, New Westminster. Mr. E. D. KeLaren, interim Moderator.

Mr. J. E. Wallace, of Rossland, B.C. The interim Moderator is Rev. T. Paton, of Grand Forks, B.C.

Mr. Danby, of North Augusta, Brockville Pres.

Mr. James Gilchrist, of Blytheswood, Goldsmith and Stonyfield.

Mr. A. Tolmie of Southampton.

## Presbytery Mertinas.

## Synod of The Maritime Provinces.

1. Sydney, Glace Bay, 30 Mar., 11 a. m.
2. Inverness, Whycocomagh, 23 Mar., 11 a.m.
3. P.E.I., Chrltn., St. Jas., 23 Mar., 11 a. m.
4. Pictou, N. Glasgow, Jas., 4 May, 1.30 p.m.
5. Wallace, Oxford, 4 May, $11.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
6. Truro, Shubenacadie, 4 May, 2 p. m.
7. Halifax, Hx., Chal., 6 April, 10 a.m.
8. Lun. and Shel., Brdwtr., 12 Apl., 1030 a.m. 3. St. John, St. John, St. And., 6 Apl., 10 a.m. 10. Miramichi, Newcastle, 30 Mar.

## Synod of Montreal and Ottaiva.

11. Quebec, Sherbrke., St. And., 6 July, 8 p.m.
12. Montreal, Mont., Enox, 2 April, 8 p.m.
13. Glengarry, Alexandria, 13 July, 11.30 a.m.
14. Ottawa, Otta., Bank St., 4 May, 10 a.m.
15. Lan. Ren., Almont., St. A., 11 May, 10 a.m. 16. Brockville, at Synod, Almonte, May.

## Synod of Toronto ana Kingston.

17. Kingston, King., Chal., 16 Mar., 10 a.m.
18. Peterboro, Pet. St. And., 6 July, 9 a.m.
19. Whitby, Whitby, 20 April.
20. Lindsay, Sutherland, 16 Mar., $10.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
21. Toronto, Tor., St And., 1 Tu. ev. mo.
22. Orangeville, Orangeville, 4 May.
23. Barrie, Barrie, 4 May, 10.30 a.m.
24. Algoma, Thessalon, 16 Mar., 7.30 p.m.
25. Owen S., O. Sd., Kx., 20 April, 10 a.m.

2t. Saugeen.
27. Guelph, Guelph, St. And., 18 May, 10 a.m.

## Synod of Hamilton and London.

23. Hamilton, Ham., Knox, 16 Mar., 9.30 a.m.
24. Paris, Ingersoll, St. Pa., 13 July, 11 a.m.
25. London, Lond., 1 st, 10 May, Ev. Conf.
" London, Lond., Ist, 11 May, 9 a.m., Bus.
26. Chatham, Cha., 1st, 13 July, 10.30 a.m.
27. Stratford, Strat., 10 May, 7.30 p.m. conf.
" Stratford, Strat., Kx., 11 May, 9 a.m. bus.
28. Huron.
29. Maitland, Wingham, 18 May, 9 a.m.
30. Bruce, Paisley, 13 July, 10 a.m.
31. Sarnia, Sarnia, St. And., 13 July, 11 a.m.

Synod of Manitoba and the North West.
37. Superior, Keewatin, 8 Sept., 2 p.m.
38. Win., Man. Coll., 30 Mar., 3 p.m.
39. Rock Lake, Miami, 13 July, 8 p.m.
40. Glenboro.
11. Portage la P., P. la Pra., 3 May, 7.30 p.m.
42. Brandon, Brandon, 13 July, 10 a.m.
43. Minnedosa, Birtle, 6 July, 8 p.m.
41. Melita, Carnduff, 6 July.
45. Regiaa, Indian Head, 14 July.

## Synod of British Columbia.

46 Calgary, Lethbridge, Alberta, 8 Sep.
47. Edmonton.
4.8. Kamloops, Enderby, 7 Sep., 10.30 a.m.
49. Westminster, Van., St. A., 1 June, 2 p.m.
50. Victoria.

## (0ur dforaign flissions.

In the San Fernando Field alone, in our Trinidad Mission, are 20 Sabbath Schools, 79 teachers, and 949 pupils, with an average attendance of "790 scholars. In the central school there are 26 teachers and 218 pupils on the roll, and their collections during the past year were $\$ 113.15$. But for that mission, most of the teachers and pupils as well would have been to-day in heathenism, and that is but one of the four principal districts wrought by our missionaries in Trinidad.

The simple graphic picture by Rev. Jas. Menzies, M.D., in this issue brings the work of the medical missionary very vividly before us. The beautiful touch in the closing sentence where he refers to McClure of Drumtochty is worthily siven, for our Dr. Wm. McClure took a high place among his fellow students, and might easily have been among the leading physicians of Canada, and resigned an honorable position in the Montreal General Hospital, to go as a missionary to the heathen.
Dr. Menzies was himself very ill for some time with fever, but is slowly recovering. He scarcely mentions his own illness even in a private note, and with like modesty, chooses for the subject of his description, not his own dispensary at Chang-te-Fu, but that of Dr. Wm. McClure, at Chu Wang.

## SHALI WE FNTER KOREA.

The Foreign Mission Committee, Eastern Division, are in a strait betwixt two. On the one hand is pressure to open a new mission in Korea. On the other is a debt of $\$ 3,500$; while the fields which they now work, in the New Hebrides, Trinidat, and Demarara, are taxing their income and some of them calling for more.

The story of Korea is that ?Rov. W. J. Mackenzie, one of our young ministers in Nova Scotia, had that hermit nation as such a burden on his heart that he fclt impe!led to go and carry to it the Gospel. Our Church had no mission there and did not feel justified in beginning one.

The Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., which has a flourishing mission in that country, would have employed him as her agent, but rather than sever his connection with his own Church, he went out about four years ago, on his own responsibility, trusting to what friends might send for his support.

Going out into the country alone with the people he lived among them to learn their tongue, and at Sorai, as a centre, was so successful that in a few months he could tell them the Gospel story, had won some converts, and had started them to build a small church, to which, in their deep poverty, they gave most liberally. Then
after but a few months of labor, when all seemed so hopeful, came his sudden and unimely enü.

7'he proposal that our Church should take up the work has been at different times before the minds of many in the Lastern Section, but the difficuity in overtaking the work already in hand prevented the assuming of further burdens.'
At a meeting of the Foreign Mission Committee, 23 Feb., the W. F. M. S. brought before them the question of a mission to Korea, urging a number of reasons for doing so.

1. "That the neople there desire to have Canadian missionaries sent to them."
2. "That many in the Miaritime Provinces desire to contribute to a mission in the field so hopefully opened by the late Mr. McKenzie."
3. "That two of our own young men have decided to go to this field-if not as the agents of our Church, then of the Northern Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A."
4. "That the temperate climate would be more conducive to the health of our missionaries than the fields in the tropics which we now occupy."
5. "That reasonable variety and dispersion of Foreign Missionary effort would appeal more strongly to the large variety of tastes and sympathies among our Christian peopie than concentration on ouly one or two fields can do, and would thus evoke a degree of liberality now unknown, and be sure to produce a revenue capable of meeting the additional expenditure involved in this new undertaking, as well as constant expansion in the fields now occupied."
6. " That the unused contributions to the work of the late Rev. W. J. McKenzie are now in the hands of the Agent of the Church, and amount to $\$ 2,259.26$; that this fund zust be employed for the benofit of work in Korea, either by our own Church or some other to whom it could be handed : that this sum would provide mission premises and should be utilized by our Church."
The Committee after long and careful consideration decided to ask the Presbyteries of the Maritime Synod to take the whole Foreign Mission work of the Church into their early and earnest consideration and to ask them to renort to the Foreign Mission Committee, before the middle of May, their opinion as to undertaking a new mission in Korea.

In seeking counsel from Presbyteries, the Committee has deemed it wise to lay before them the following considerations:-

1. "We are now committed to work in the New Hebrides which calls for $\$ 7,000$ per year."
2. "Our mission in Trinidad has reached large proportions and is capable oi rapid expansion, by means of educated Christian Hindoo agents, if funds could be obtained for the purpose. The expenditure is now
$\$ 20,000$ annually and cannot without injury to the work be reduced below that figure."
3. "We have opened a fiold in Demarara among a population of 105,000 Hindoos, and must be prepared to extend the work there as rapidly as possible.-Although trained native agents must be relied on to undertake much of the work of expansion, yet we cannot dispense with additional Canadian missionaries for that field. The cost at present besides Mr. Crum Ewing's gift, is $\$ 1,200$, and the addition of $\in$ ven a few catechists yearly will imply for men and buildings from $\$ 500$ to $\$ 1,000$ more per year."
4. "Our Foreign Mission expenditure has been steadily increasing for a number of years, and the Fund has had a hard struggle with debt for some time. The prospects for the present year are that if money comes in as well from this date to the end of April as it did during the same period last year, that the debt of May last will be reduced by about $\$ \$ 00$ leaving a debt of $\$ 3,500$."

The matter is one for the decision of Presbyteries, but it might be well for our brethren in the Maritime Provinces to recall a worthy precedent.
Just iwenty years ago the three missionaries then in Trinidad urged the Forcign Mission Committee very strongly to send a fourth to occupy the Tunapuna District, a wide door with thousands waiting for the Gospel.

On the other hand a debt about the same as at present, nearly $\$ 4,000$, rested upon the Fund and the regular work took all the income. The Committee submitted the matter to Synod. Many were urgent. After long and earnest consideration, Synod said to the Church, in substance, the following:If you wisi another man sent, pay off that debt. That will be a proof of your desire and a guarantec that you are ready to go on and do more. Pay off the debt and the Committee will appoint another missionary. Three years later, in 1850 , the work had been accomplished and the fourth man sent.

The best way in which Presbyteries and the Church in the Maritime Provinces can shew their desire to do more mission work, is to relieve the Committee of the burden which now rests upon them, and thus leave the way clear for extension.

Even then the guestion will remain to be decided, whether it is wiser to undertake work in Korea where the Amrican Church bas a prosperous mission, or to extend our work by means of native preachers in fields for which we are wholly responsible, and leave Korea to those who are already there.

The Field is the World. "To every creature" is Christ command. Every call from feathen lands but echoes the great Commission. Most of us are but "playing at vissions." On every hand there are open doors, and means in the Church to enter doors, and means in the Church to enter Incidents like these and many others
Gnese in far larger measure than has ever, which I have met serve to indicate that our yet been done.

## THE CEINESE IN MONTREAL.

There are seventeen schools, Sabbath and week day, including the Sabbath School recently opened in St. Andrew's Church. All these are in the Churches and without expense to the Presbytery's Committee, except the mission rooms, where that cost and part of the salary of the teacher is generously defrayed by Mr. David Yuile, St. Paul's church giving a large share of the balance expended in Montreal.

The daily morning and night schools are conducted by Miss M. E. Thomson, who returned in the middle of September after several months' absence, to the work she had previously so successfully conducted.

At the evening school a number of faithful teachers render assistance, and a still larger company of earnest workers teach in the various Chinese Sabbath Schools in the city.
Many of the scholars are intellectually convinced of the truth of Christianity, and a number in Montreal and several other cities have confessed their faith in Christ.
The S. S. collections, last year all going to Missions in China, have been generous and amount to over five hundred dollars, while the income accruing to the mission from Miontreal in consequence of this work is considerably over one thousand dollars.

The Montreal W. M. Society has assumed the responsibility of an effort in China, in the native districts of these scholars, whence also all the 10,000 in Canada come.

It is but just and fitting to state that the unselfish, self-effacing devotion of Dr. Thompson and his wife to this work are the more realized the more they are tested and known.

THE CEINESE IN B.C.
Eithact of Letrer my Rei. A. 13. Whonesteh.
In loohing into the condition of the Chinese in British Columbia, I was passing through North Bend, and went into the C. P. R. lunch room. A Chinaman was serving. We were almost alone, I asked him some questions as to Jesus and his solvation. That was my surprise when he told mas with fresh light in his eye that he was a follower of Tesus, and a member of the Presbvterian Church. He kad been baptized in Victoria, in 1887.
At Nelson I met a Chinaman, who has endured a considerable amount of abuse from his own countrymen because of his faith but has quietly kept on his way and has made a good impression by his consistent life.
Yesterday I visited a number of Chinese and in several houses I heard as I entered. "Who is this?" "Ah! do you not know? He is a speak Jesus man and likes our fellow countrymen." , which I have met serve to indicate that our -
work is not confined to the points where we have schools, but that the good seed of the lingdom is travelling even into places inaccessible by us.

In Victoria we have tritd a new experiment. Our Christian young men wished to live apart from Chinatown in a home of their own. I succeeded in getting a nice respectable place, and I think this home will be an object lesson to those who have supposed that all Chinese live alike. Besides it will be a rendez-vous for such Chinese, who, like Nicodemus would like to come under the cover of darkness or quietness to inquire about this wonderful Jesus doctrine.
A few days ago, being Chinese New Year, our Christian Chinese invited all the teachers and friends of tine mission to an entertainment. Two ministers, a Baptist and an Episcopalian, spoke very warmly of the work, saying in effect that if there were any Christians sceptica! as to the work of Foreign Missions, their doubts must utterly vanish in the presence of a scene like this, and especially the altered countenances of the young men.

AN INCIDENT FROME TRINIDAD.

## Dear Record,

Can results in the Mission field be tabulated? Let the following incident speak. It shews that the results of mission work are far more than figures can shew.

In this strect a few hundred yards from the Manse is a well-to-do Mohammedan family. Parents and children are acknowledged as Mohammedans. They claim to be such themselves. Recently according to our regular custom a missionary called. It was after dark. The inead of the family was reading the Bible in Hindi, his wife was occupied with household duties and the eldest son, in the highest class in our school, was at his home lessons.

The Word was read, laid open and applier to sober, reverent hearers, and prayer offered. Then the son went to the organ and played and sung: "I have a Saviour, He's pleading in glory," and other hymns equally filled with Gospel truth, and yet this family is counted a Mohammedan family.

Yesterday, in a short interview I urged the claims of Christ on the head of said household, and his demeanor was all that could be desired, but the decision and the separation consequent thereon evidently requires a special influence from above.

Until the Spirit be poured upon us from on high, there will be inaction, stagnation : but when $B c$ moves, the dry bones already covered with flesh and sinews and skin will stand up an exceeding sreat army. Who will join us in the cry "Come from the four winds. O breath, and breathe upon these slain, that they may live."

> K. J. Grait.

San Fernando, Feb. 18, 1597.

OUR MISSION IN BRITISH GUIANA.

By lev. J. B. Cropper.

It falls to me to submit the first report of the regular work of the Canadian Mission in the Colony of British Guiana. I say "regular" work because the Church has already been associated with Mission work in the Colony, but not on an independent iooting.
Some years ago, in conjunction with the Church in the Colony-the Established Church of Scotland-the Church in Canada sustained a mission to the East Indian Immigrants. The Rev. John Gibson was Missionary, and labored on the West Coast in the County of Demerara. He did not, however, live long ; and after his death the work was discontinued. The Church in tine Colony was unable to continue its share of the cost of the work, and the Cnurch in Canada was not in a position to carry on the work unaided. Since Mr. Gibson's death the parish minister, within whose bounds Mr. Gibson labored, has endeavored to continue the work; but taxed as he is already with as much as one man can co in a wideiy extended parish, little can be done beyond visiting the schools and supervising the Dast Indian Catechist. Hence the wort is, as Mr. Wallace laments, unsatisfactory ; and the progress slow.
The field at present occupied by our mission is on the East Coast, in the County of Demerara; and the circumstances attending the Church's entry are too well known to need recapitulation here.
The field was received from the Rev. Mr. Slater on the 1st of November. last. Thers Were fifteen East Indian communicants and seventy-four of other nationalities. On the Sablbath on which I took over the work-it was a communion Sabbath-two East Indian men were admitted to the full membership of the Church.
There are many nominal Christians amons the East Indians; but their Christianity exists only in name. When ons knows the high Christian character of the "man of God," who labored among them for ten years, and spent himself and his earthly means upon them, one has evideace of now difficult it is to reach effectually the heart of man. One infant, a child of East Indian Christian parents, was baptized by me before the jear closed : and one marriage (black persons) was celebrated.
There are three Sabbath Schools in the congregation; but the number of East Indian children in attendance is very small. In the day school, the number on the roll at the close of the year was 130 ; and the average attendance for the month of December was SO: The field covers a district in which are situated six estates, on which immigranis reside, and ia village : and the East Indian population is estimated at 4,000 .

There is abundant room for the extension of work among the 115,000 immigrants of
the Colony. Tbe Church of England carries on work among the East Indian immigrants and the aboriginal Indians; but its operations have of recent years been very considerably reduced, and in no way represent that Church's fair share of the work of evangelization.

The Cburch of Scotland has also a Missionary Society ; but its efforts are likewise restricted by lack of financial support. It has also to maintain Catechists among the black population in the large country parishes. This Church has hailed with satisfaction the advent of the Canadian Church. We are sure of its moral support and good will. Indeed, "great things" are expected of us coming as we do with the reputation of the success in Trinidad.

## IETRER FRONS DR. MORTON.

Tunapuna, 位arch 4, 1897.
Dear Mr. Scott:-
In December, Rev. E. A. McCurdy of Port of Spain left for Nova Scutia, on a wellearned furlough. Rev. G. S. Carson of Pictou, supplied Port of Spain till the end af February, and Rev. Dr. Whittier is to continue the supply till June 30th. Meanwhile, Rev. Wm. Grant of Cape Breton and his son are here on a five weehs visit, and a number of Canadians have attended the celebration of the Centenary of British Rule in Trinidad.
Almost every visitor from Caama, who sees our work expresses his surprise at the inadequacy of the impression made by what he had read of it. Only good can come of this clearer knowledge and deeper impression.
To-day a Royal Commission that has been sent by the British Government to consider and report on the State of the West Indies, and more particularly on the Sugar Industry, closes its sittings in Trinidad.
This important Commission ought to do some good: but it is doubtful if it will be able to devise a remedy for the present depression in sugar, which theatens, if muck Jonger continued, to further cripple or totally destroy that Industry.
Why do we trouble the Revord with such secular matters? Because they affect the work of our Mission. The Sugar Industry brought the East Indians here and is the support of a large proportion of them, so that we are in many wass deenly interested in it. We hope for, and greatly desire, such a change in values as will at least secure life to the Industry.
But whatever tie fate of sugar may be, and even if immigration from India had to cease, our work as a Church will not be sericusly lessened. The people are here, and the Government must settle them in Trinidad if possible. If they cannot get wage-work they must get land. And wbile we may lose some contributions, we will probably have enlarged opportunities of
usefulness. There would no doubt be a struggle for a time; but $I$ am confident the East Indian would emerge stronger and better for the struggle.
Indeed the most evident thing at the present time is the necessity of widening out our efforts by following the people into the outlying settlements. In this dry weather some of our agents have been itinerating sometimes two and two in such places, and always with good effect.

Whatever reports, then, may reach the Church in Canada, as to the failure of sugar and the suspension of Indian Immigration there is no cause for fear as to the Mission. The opportunities and needs will not be lessened. They will probably be considerably increased. We are, I think, only seeing the beginning of things-sowing and first. fruits. We, workers, need to take this in. The Church at Home should hold itself in readiness for enlargement; and all should pray that more native agents, strong, earnest, and hopeful, may be raised up for the work.

## A. WONDERFUL BUIEDING.

I asked Dr. Buchanan in what different ways he used his Mission Hospital building at Ujjain, and to what uses he could put the Hospital building among the Bheels, for which he is seeking help.

His reply was as follows:-
"The Hospital Hall at Ujjain was used for:-

1. Dispensary.
2. The meeting place for the sick, every forenoon and all the forenoon, six days in the week to hear the word, as they waited their turn for treameni.
3. For Evangelistic meetings.
4. For Church services on Sabbath twice a day, as we had no otner Church. Four lepers were recently baptized there.
5. For weekly prayer meetings.
6. For magic lantern exhibitions of Scripture pictures, both for Evangelistic purposes and for the instruction of Christians.
7. For Church parlor to study the Sunday School lessons with any helpers we had.
S. For Sunday School room.
8. For training, in the Presbyterv's Course, the Bible readers and Catechists (a Theological Hall).
9. Examination Hell.

It was a much used building and the Hall Will be of even greater value among the Bheels as a centre to gatiler them in. In it many will listen daily to the Truth.

By means of such a building the Missionary will be able to multiply himself many times. $\$ 2,000$. will build a splendid permanent Hospital Hall with dispensary attached. Some person who can't go to India himself might be represented by such a building and do as much good as an exira man by putting up this building."

## A VIVID HONAN PICTURE.

Br leve. James Mengies, M.D.

Chang te Fu, Honan, 2 January, 1897.
Dear Readers of the Reconn:一
You have heard this year a good deal about our chapel and field work but not much about the medical work, so I will tell you a little about that.

I am very sorry Dr. McClure had not time to write about his work, so I will, if you please, take you through his dispensary and hospital wards. I wish you all could see his work as I saw it last summer. Imagine a broiling hot day in June or July when everything seems wilted; then add on 10 or 15 degrees for Honan and you have the temperature.

We will first see the hospital in the forcnoon as then the operations are going on. A large crowd of women, most of them yartially or wholly blind, are waiting outside the door till their turn for operation comes, some of them have been waiting for two or three days, as there are many patients just new. A short distance off, in the shade of a brick pile, are a number of men, also waiting for their turn; while mingled among both groups are little children, dressed in a garb that won't need changing till the cold weather comes.

Come with me through the crowd and we will see the operations. The doctor is already at work with a patient on the table. If you stand in the corner there behind the table you will be able to see what is going on and still be out of the way ; but be careful not to rub against the mud wall or you may spoil your Sunday clothes.

You miss the white-coated house-surgeons you expected to see, and the place seems terribly small and stuffy. so it is, but just wait till the afternoon. There are two Chinese assistants but no house-surgeons. That large cupboard in the corner contains the instruments and dressings, and the shelves at the other end contain the drugs. The brick floor and the kao liang (corn stalk) ceiling seem just a little behind the times for a well ordered operating room, but they are the best we have.

Every hospital is proad of its onerating table-they all have the latest and monst improved-but ours, for cheapness and utility at least, is a marvel. It is composed of two wooden trestles with a wide board on top. The pillow is a brick-a bis one-with a newspaper for a pillow-slip. The operation is just over and now watch that table Two men lift table top, patient and all, ant carry them off. The ward is fifty or sixty vards away and a gate and a diten lin between here and there, so a table on wheels would scarcely do.

In a few moments the table returns and another patient is ready for oneration. You see some with inturned eye-lids. With the? eyes so inflamed and sore that the sight is
either partially or wholly destroyed. Others come with a cataract in one or both eyes, and often the one who leads the patient is similarly allicted, though with some sight still remaining.

You notice that though a great deal of cutting and stitching are done the patients bear it without a groan. The pain-enduring power of the Chinese is really remarkable. We remember one woman who in the forenoon had about a third of her lower jaw removed, and when seen in the afternoon was heartily eating a bowl of millet and talking between mouthfuls. What must she have been like with her jaw intact?

Operation quickly follows operation-most of them eye-operations-but many others also, as removal of tumors-some quite large, that hardly less than three surgeons would care to operate on at home ; hare-lip, etc., till twelve o'cloch.

The building isn't much to look at, unfitted in every dimension and manner of construction for the work, but perhaps few well-ordered hospitals except in the largest cities at home have such a record as this. One forenoon six cataracts were removed by one doctor; and during the year 1896. five hundred and sixty-five operations were performed, including 86 cataracts.

To know how tiring it is to stand for three hours at the head of a table doing the most delicate operating, day after day, one has but to try it.

But now it is one o'clock, so we will see the out-door patients treated.

The chapel adjoining the dispensary - for dispensary and operating room are one,-in which Mr. Grant or the Chinese helper has been preaching all morning, is crowded with patients. The door opens and in they come with a rush. A few are mannerly, but the majority try to crowd ahead of every one else. A dozen or so are admitted and treatment begins. The assistants do most of the diessing of old patients and those who do not require any special treatment, while the doctor is busy with new patients.

Some of the cases are pitiful in the extreme. Here is a young man with the sight of botin eyes hopelessly gone. His father is told there is no hope. Sadly he turns away, and now, catching sight of you, he comes and bows very low and asks you if you c:innot curs his boy. Somé come with great ulcers, others with loathsome skin diseases, and almost all covered with dirt and vermin.

When the room is emptied it is at once filled up again, each batch making the air more poisonous till it becomes alm it unbearable. You feel half-sick and fa.nt and the doctor himself even looks half-wilted. You may go out when you please, but hr has his work to do.
There is a man at the door with a questinn to ask. "Doctor." he calls out, "how often did you say I was to take the merticine"? He has already been told twice. but his memory is poor and in getting as
far as the door he forgot. He will likely swallow a good part of his six days allowance anyway when he reaches home.

A large number have malaria, and many little children come, often in a hopeless condition from enlarged spleen. Again and again that chapel door opens and shuts but still the chapel seems to keep full. You are getting tired and wonder if they will ever stop coming in from outside. But we are getting near the last now. They don't rush as they did at first. These are more feeble and perhaps respectful than the first. There is a man whose face you recognize. He has a bottle too, surely he has already received treatment. He soon explains. "Doctor, I have another disease that I did not tell you about before. I want another bottle for it." He is shown out.

Here is a boy that has come forty or fifty miles, jolted all the way over rough Chinese roads on a wheel-barrow. He has hipjoint disease and is far gone. Had he been brought a few months ago he might have been cured but now back again over those weary miles his father must wheel him, this time with a heavy heart indeed.
At length that door is closed for the last time and bolted and none too soon for it is almost six o'clock. The number of patients is added up and we leave the dispensary. One day last summer between one o'clock and six, there were given 210 treatments.
But we must go now to the wards to see the dressing done. Don't think of "whitewashed walls," " white-aproned nurses," etc. or you will be disappointed. Think rather of smoke-blacked walls and roof, with other things to match.

This is the women's ward. The patients all lie on the brick kangs at the ends of the room. The ward, you observe, is about the size of your dining-room, but it accommodates quite a number of people. At one time last summer there were fully forty women living in this room including patients and those waiting upon them. Here Miss McIntosh and the other ladies spend a good deal of time teaching the women.

But we will bring our visit to a close by going to one of the men's wards. That is the building before you. Even at this distance you can make out the name kinntreal Treckly Withess in the winciow. The first light that enters the eyes of the poor fellows with cataract who are lying within the ronm comes through the Witures.

Thè building you see is beginning to look old. That beautiful reverse curve of the ridge of the roof is a sign of age rather than of architectural design. A few more finnds, a few more heavy rains and ward No. 2 will be in ruins. Inside too yon ee signs of age. That kao liane roof has been the huntingground of sniders for generations, and on those walls the lizards piay as their fathers played of yore.

The patients here lie as in the other waràs Fith the head outwaras and so the eyes
are easily dressed. Many of the bandages have been disturbed, some taken off altogether, though strict orders were given that they should not be disturbed.

But now, the day's work is over, i. e., the Medical work. Supper has been waiting some time, and after that is over there is not much to be done but perhaps write a few "interesting letters" to the people at home, or work for an hour or two at the treasurer's books for a change.

I have tried to let you see only the Meताical side of Mission work in Honan, and I fear your visit was much ton short to see even that. Over one hundred miles some patients come for treatment, and many report that blind or sick ones in their village had already received healing here : and so they came too.

Medical Mission work in China uader the most favorable circumstances is very trying, but it becomes all the more so when one has to worl without proper appliances or in a building unsuited to the work.

The world has been made better, I think by reading of Drumtochy's doctor as he plunged through drift and flood, wearing out his noble life for those he loved, and who in their turn would have died for him. We shed tears as we attended his burial and sorrowed that he was gone, but I would have you know that when Maclure of Drumtochty died, he was not the last of his clan.

## ITEMS FROM EONAN.

Accompanying the last issue of Usin Pao, the Mss. weekly of Honan, comes a gorgeous colored picture on Chinese paper, of which the Editor of Msin l'ao says:-
"The picture represents the kitchen god of China and his family. He is considered the most important of the gods and every femily has one. He is supposed at the end of the year to ascend to Heaven and report the doings of the family during the year. In cases where such report is likely to be bad it is a common practice to smear the mouth of the god with sugar so as to seal his lips.

Amusing. and not without sense and truth, is an appeal against foot binding, written by some Chinese scholars and posted un on a city wall. Part of it quoted by IIsin Pao is as follows :-
"The misfortune of binding feet makes not only women suffer but men too. Before bandits arrive men could often escape, but they have wives and daughters whom they eannot leave behind. Women suffer because their feet are bound whilst men can get clear away. Foreign women have natural feet. They are fierce and can fight. But Chinese women are too weak to bear even the weight of their clothes."

Another item reminds one that China is in some respects like some other Countries.
" Early in the week, one night, a sueak thief entered the room used at present a3 a Chapel, at Chang-te-Fu, and appropriated
to his own use the large cloth curtain, separating the women's from the men's part. So far he has not been identified but the offclals are after him, (we don't know how far behind they are.)"
"There have been several depredations committed by thieves lately here. Some vandal is rapidly spoiling our compound wall by breaking off the tiles from the top. The official has been notified that his police staff is inadequate."

Another item of a more serious nature is, the following:-
"The other day Mrs. Goforth's sewing woman came in and after handling the baby for a while and waiting around, coolly remarked that her children at home had a disease, which upon being described, turned out to be, in all probability, small-pox. So far no evil results are seen."

A sadder item tells that "the old year had but a few more hours to run when another of the little ones was taken. New Year was a sad day at Chu Wang, sad enough for those who had to make and trim the little coffin, but saddest of all for the bereaved parents from whose home the child brightness had gone out."
The heat of summer is shewn iy Dr. Menzie's letter on another page, which adds ten or fifteen degrees to our hot July days for Honan. But they have their winter, for JIsin Pao says:
"The frosty weather continues, and another snow storm from the East threatens." Again,-"The river is irozen over though the cold weather is moderating somewhat." Asain,-"The last mail was delayed by the snow forty hours."
Death solves many difficuities. An instance of this is given by $H \sin P a 0$, as follows:-
"The elder wife of Wang Hsing, of Little Fort, died lately. Wang Fising has for some time been a candidate for baptism, but has been kept back by Presbytery, because of his having two wives."

## A TRIP THROUGH EONAN.

Be Rev. Donald MacGileivrax, B.D.
I started out on a short tour to the country. An old man, who formerly used to push the perquisites of a theatrical company about the villages was my barrowman. He was boy-cotted on account of his Christianity. I was glad to give him a job.

I was accompanied by Mr. Yang, a colporteur, whom the Scottish Bible Society inas placed under our care. This Society is mare liberal than the other Societies, in allowing its agents to sell tracts explanatory of the Scriptures, as well as the Scriptures themselves. The Society pays all Mr. Yang's expenses, and we give hini the necessary
oversight. Other helper I had none with me, as helpers are very scarce.

Meantime, at any rate, it is impossible to take with one such a noble band of assistants as Dr. MacKay's students and preachers in Formosa; and, over this flat and uninteresting plain, our journeys must ever be very prosaic in comparison with those of his "O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent," in yonder sea-girt isle.

But, after all, the most' interesting object on the earth is Man; and of his species we see so many,-both when we desire it and when we do not desire it,-that a peripatetic college would be an impossibility.
We are heading this time for a region in which there is not merely the roaring lion of Heathenism, but also the wolf of Romanism, prowling round our little sheep pens. This wolf addresses the lambs as follows: "Dear lambs, I loce you very dearly; that Protestant hirclin! does not love you. As a proof of my affection, I invite you to a place inside my visible body. It is true y your liberty will be somewhat interfered With, but you will be entirely free from anxious thought as to what you shall eat, and drink, and wear. Meantime, outside of me, you suffer much on account of poverty. Come inside and $I$ will attend to all that for you." And some of the silly lambs walk right in. It is difficult as yet to say how many have finall! joined these proselytizers.

I see by the papers that the same tactics are being used against older Protestant Missions in others of these Provinces. So we have Rome in China, as in Africa and Canada, the same sleepless enemy of the pure Gospel.

In one house the priest, in the absence of a member of the house who was opposed to the Roman Catholics, carried off all the Protestant books, including several New Testaments and one Old Testament. On the man's return, he discovered what had been done: and this proved to be the last straw. Although all the rest, including his lather, have gone, he says he never will.

The priest and his agents have been using all their arts to bribe our people away. To the leading men they say: "We will make you helpers, doctors, or teachers in your village." To the rest they say: "We will give your children free schooling, free food, and free clothing." The priest told one man: "The Roman Catholics have yearly sixty-seven shiploads of silver arrive at Tlentsin for the purpose of helping the needy Chinese."

Of course, no thought has ever entered our heads of fighting this new foe with such weapons as the devil has put into their hands. We rely on the sword of the Spirit. I returned from this journey feeling encouraged; our first feeling of alarm is being replaced by a feeling of strong cnnfidence in God and the power of that Gospel which He has committed unto us. The trutk is great and will prevail.

## PITIIISSS HEATHENISM.

Letter from Cladde R. Woods, M.D.
In Camp, Central India, 18 Feb., 1897.

## Dear Mr. Scott:-

While on tour we witness many distressing scenes, perhaps none sadder than what occurred a lew days ago.

A man was brought to my tent with a broken leg, the bone protruding and blood oozing from the wound. I set the leg and he was taken to his village.
Next morning I went to see him and was surprised to find that he had no food in the house, and no money with which to purchase any thing to sustain life. I enquired of his wife if the neighbors would not give them food. She said, "No, they will give us nothing."

By this time a crowd had collected, consisting largely of neighbors. I then asked them, if there was no one to furnish food to their unfortunate brother ? "No," they said, "he is a poor man, and will starve, why should we feed him?"

After giving the man money for food, and making him as comfortable as possible, I sternly rebuked the unsympathetic crowd, pointing out to them their condition, and their need of a better religion. They answered me by saying. "Yes, Doctor Sahib that is all true, but what can we do?"
If you ask a native why he does so and so, his invariable answer is "What can I do ?"

Dear brother does your heart not go out to these poor ignorant people? You must not suppose it is altogether criminal on their part to allow a neighbor to starve, this is the manner in which they have lived for centuries, and nothing but the power of Christ can lift them up from the apathy in which they have fallen.

When we come into contact with those who have hepn under the influence of Christianity we see just the reverse from what I have described; lovable souls. full of charity, belonging to Him who died even for his enemies, for sinners.

## NOTES EROM DHAR.

From his new station at Dhar, Central India, opened not many months ago, Rev. Frank H. Russell, sends the following notes of prosress:-
Friday, Jan. 15th, a leper came to the bungalow, bringing with him his two children. a boy of about 10 years, and a girl of 5 or 6 years. His wife had died several months ago, and he wished us to take his children, as he could not provide for them. We agreed to make provision for him along with the other lepers in Uijain. and Miss O'Hara has adopted the little girl, while I have taken over the boy. The former I baptized
on Saturday evening, at our preparatory service, but as the boy is older, we shall wait
till he makes a personal profession of faith. These make four children so far thrown upon our care, and we hope to see them all some day serving the Lord in India.

Previous to our Communion Service on Sunday last, we had the joy of receiving three young girls between 15 and 17 as members of our church here. We had a very helpful service, at which 24 sat down to the Lord's table.

Our little hand is increasing, especially as regards the children. On Sunday four were baptized, which, with previous ones, adults included, make 11 so far this year. Of these 5 have come to us out of heathenism.

We had the pleasure of seeing the Prime Minister and Minister of Education for the State at our meeting on Sunday morning. which we held at the Bungalow. They told me afterward how glad they were to have witnessed our sacraments, as they had heard so much from the common talk that was anything but true in regard to then, and were anxious to see for themselves. They said that they were specially impressed with the sacredness of our service. Had we a building in which to hold our services, we should have more of the official class at them. They cannot very well, on account of their position, stand in the bazar to hear our preaching.

## A TRIP TO THE BEEESL COUNTRY.

By Rev. F. h. Rgsself.

Dhar, Central India, 12 Jan., 1897.
Dear Editor:-
My brother and I have just returned from a few days' trip into Alirajpur State, the heart of the Bheel country for this part of India.
The immediate reason of our going was that the Political Agent for Bhopowar, who is very much interested in the Bheels, had sent me word that he would be in that section for a few days and would like to see us there if possible, to look over the situation, and discuss the advisability of opening up the work in that district.

We left Dhar on the 6th January, and reached the Agent's camp at Amkoot on the evening of the 8th, after a drive of about 100 miles. over roads among the worst in India, which is saying much, though they I had been renaired a little for the Agent, who preceded us a few days.

Immediately before reaching Amkoot, we drove through ten miles of as dense jungle 1 as one sees in this part of India, without so much as the chirp of a bird to break the unvaried stillness. We were told afterward that the Bheels, who are great hunters in their way. had entirely rid tinis jungle of game, and so it would appear.

Amkoot itself had a good deal of interest for us, as being the possible centre of our work among the Bheels. It is not the name
so much of a place as of a district. The Bheels are as distinct from the Hindus in their manner of living as they are in origin and characteristics. Instead of villages, we find here single houses, called tapras, occupying as a rule the vantage-grounds atiorded by the various neighboring hilltops or clearings.
Amkoot is the name given to a number of such tupras, extending over an area of several square miles.
The Agent very kindly placed at our disposal an official of the State, who has spent a great number of years among the Bheels, and seems well acquainted with their customs and language. This man took us over most of the ground, and gave us valuaible information in regard to the varied situations, the water supply, roads, etc.

From the top of a high hill in the neighborhood, (one would almost call it a mulutain), we had a fine view of the country, which in this part is a mere succession of hills covered with thick bush, broken here and there by the clearings of the Bheels.

Though these tuprus seem scattered, they are in reality very numerous, as in Alirajpur State alone, we were told, there are 80,000 Bheels. And this is one only of the Bheel States, of special interest and value to us, as being the centre of the Bheel country, and so a valuable strategic position.

It has even more in its favor. A great part of the Bheel country has suffered by the advent of the Hindu, the bania, or money lender, especially, with his greed, his avarice, and utter ignorance of the first principles of honesty, having had a very bad influence on the simple minds of the aborigines, and making Mission work amons them less promising than it might otherwise have been.
Here, in Alirajpur, the bania is practically unknown, at leasi in the scattered settlements, and even the ordinary Hindu is seldom seen.
The Political Agent, whose deep interest in this work, by the way, is the more rismarkable as it is so uncommon in a man in his position, tells us that from an experience of these people extending over several years he has come to the conclusion that with earnest and effective work there is $n \boldsymbol{n}$ reason to doubt the possibility of having this whole State become Christian in a few years, a thought to quicken the pulse of every one that looks for the evangelisation of India, and to warrant the expenditure of any amount of time, and money, and men.

Think of the influence even a small State, if Christian, would wield in India. Only those who know the indignities and harsh treatment to which our converts are subjected in their various States can realize what a difference it would make.

I am glad to know that the F. M. Committee of our Church, have sanctioned Dr. Buchanan's appeal to the Church for this
work. I wish they could see their way to entire support of the work. But if the Church responds as it should, there will be little to fear. It is a prospect, if ever there was one, to enlist the Church's sympathy, and engage her support.

And we cannot aliord to delay in the matter. The Agent gives it as his opinion that the evil influences of Hinduism already threaten this State, and that in ten years, unless we take possession of the field, this place which is now so promising will be in much the same condition as other States here, so morally corrupted as to be in a large measure inaccessible to the Gospel.

If we wish to save the Bheels from this we must begin now. It is a matter for regret that it was not begun long ago. The time seems peculiarly favorable. We went over the ground and saw what would be an excellent site for a bungalow; plenty of water, high situation, good air, and, best of all, in the midst of the people themselves. We are promised the site, as soon as we make application.

We have a further offer of all the wood needed in building, merely for the cutting. The officials of the State will see about collecting materials, the making of brick, tiles, etc. All we have to do is to say that we are ready, and the work will be begun.

If we could have assurance that the work will receive the immediate and full support of the Church, we should have nothing more to wait for. The building would be gone on with, and Dr. Buchanan, on his return next November, would find his field of work ready, and be able to begin at once, instead of having to occupy the best part of his first year among the Bheels with the petty details of building, etc.
I have had nothing impress me as this visit has done with the necessities of the Bheel work. I wish the Church could get a glimpse of it, and the support wonld, I feel sure, be a right royal one. I trust Dr. Buchanan's appeal to the Church will meet with the success it deserves, and that this work, so eminently pressing, may be immediately undertaken.
Another point in favor of immediate undertaking is this that the present Agent. who is so much interested in the Bheels, and will give the fullest support to our work, may at any time be succeeded by another official of an entirely different stamp. whose influence will be, if not altogether opposed, at all events not in our favor.
On account of work calling us back to our respective stations, my brother and I were able to accompany the Agent to only nne other camp, Chanpur. where we reluctantly parted company, after several days of very pleasant intercourse, and, we trist, of no small importance in regard to the Bheel work.

With the hope again expressed that the work mav recnivo the fullest support

Yours faithfully,
Frank 日. Russeit.

## 

## THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE'S " PLAN OF STUDY."

Conducted by rev. R. D. Frasehr, Cunvener.

The Monthly Topics for 1897 consist of a General Survey, and are adapted to all the various sorts of young people's societies. The second weekly meeting of the month is to be devoted to them; and atcention is drawn to the fact that a specially prepared Topic Card for Presbyterian Y.P.S.C.E's. is for sale by the Eindeucor Herald Co., Toronto, at 60c. per hundned. It is issued by arrangement with the Assembly's Committee, and embraces the Monthly Topics of the Plan of Study.

## Topic for week beginning May 9th.

## THE WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY.

Dent. 6: 1-9: Acts 15: 1-5.

## Literatires.

In addition to the notes given below, which, being brief, may be quoted in full, the following books, where obtainable, will be found very helpful ; Hetherington's book mentioned in the Plan of Study; the various Encyclopedias, such as the Brittanica, Schaff-Herzog, Chamber's, Eadies (Ecclesiastical), Baillie's "Letters," Mitchell's "Minutes of the Assembly," Mitchell's "History of the Westminster Assembly." Useful information will also be found in Neal's "History of the Puritans,", McCrie's "Annals of English Presbytery," Aiton's "Life and Times of Alex. Henderson," Hodge's "Class Book on the Confession of Faith," and Dean Stanley's "Memorials of Westminster Abbey." "The Presbyterian Standards" by Professor Francis R. Beattie, just issued, contains a short sketch of the Assembly and an admirable statement of the teaching of the Confession and the Catechisms. A beautifully illustrated article on Westminster appears in the monthly of that name, Sep. 1836.

See also article on first pages of this issue of the Record on "The Westminster Assembly."

## Ponts for the Prombare.

- What has our Church to do with the Westminster Assembly ?

Its date?
Wherefore called?
Of whom composed?
The Scottish Commissioners.
The matters discussed.
Its methods of procedure.
The Confession of Faith.
The Catechisms.
Its influence at the time, and since.

## Parazraphs.

1. Tue Assembly.

Looking at the Westminster Assembly as a whole, it is safe to say that there never was a body of Divines, who labored more cunscientiously, carelully and faithfully, and produced more important documents, or a richer theological literature, than that . emarkably learned, able and pious body, who sat for so many trying years in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey."

Professor Brigys, of New York.

## II. The Situation.

" The Westminster oDoctrinal Standards and Directory of Worship, arose out of the Puritan conflict in England. Episcopacy of various types was on the one side, and Presbyterianism with Independency was on the other. The conflict was partly civil and partly religious, and the real cause of the struggle lay in the fact that the Church of England, as established after the Reformation, was not thoroughly reformed. There were many earnest spirits who desired to see the Reformation completed. This was the early Puritan element. The struggle was long and violent.
" In July, 1643, Parliament issued instructions to have an Assembly called at Westminster Abbey, in London, on July the 1st of that year, to effect the complete reformation of the Church of England, in its liturgy, discipline and government, according to the Word of God, and in harmony with the Reformed Churches in Scotland and on the continent."

Beattic's Presbyterian Standaris, p. 25.

## III. The Sittings of the Assemble

They delayed at first, in great measure, from entering on business till the arrival of the Scottish Commissioners. But afterwards, they sat every day for a whole year. excepting Saturday and Sunday. Each member was allowed four shillings a day during his attendance at the Assembly, and for ten days before, as well as ten days after it was over. But this allowance came to be so ill paid, that many of the divines were forced to go home from inability to remain. The Scottish Commissioners, after the labors of the day in the Assembly. wrote letters and pamphlets in their lodgings till the midnight chimes at Westminster, rung them to bed. Beattie says:-" Many a perplexed night have we of it. If nur neirhhours at Fdinburgh casterl the sauce wherein we dip our renison, their teeth would not water so fast to be here as some of them do."

Aiton's Life and Times of Aler. Henderson, np. 522-9.

## IV. Tine Devotions.

Every diet began and ended with prayer ; but, on particular occasions, when their discussions had become too keen aud perhaps personal, when divine light was required to illuminate their path, or when the sins of the land cried for repentance, they humbled themselves before God by continued acts of devotion, occupying a sederunt of nine hours. At these appointed times, Twisse (the prolocutor or president), would open with a brief prayer; Marshall would pray over two hours, most divinely confessing the sins of the members of the Assembly in a wonderfully pathetic and prudent way ; Arrowsmith would preach an hour, and then a psalm was sung : afterwards, Vines would pray nearly two hours; after this, Henderson would being them to a sweet conference of the heat conferred in the Assembly and other such faults to be remedied, and point out the necessity of preaching down AnaBaptists and Antinomians; and Twisse would close the whole with another short prayer, and a blessing on particular occasions.
siton's Life and Times of Alex. Henderson, pp. 528-9.

## V. Widely Held.

The Confession of Faith and the Catechisms, are not of authority in Scotland alone, but, with slight changes, throughout the great Presbyterian world. They were *also early adopted by the Congregationalists in New England "for substance of doctrine; " who have, however, during the past century considerably loosened in their adherence to them. The grea, body of regular Baptists, in America especially, hold and teach the Calvinistic system of doctrine so systematically and fully set forth in fne Standards above mentioned. It may be noticed, as well, that the XXXIX Articles, which contain the doctrinal basis of tne Church of England, are thoroughly Jalvinistic.

## VI. The Standards and the Scriptures.

The Standards, therefore, are not to be placed on a par with the Scriptures, much less are they to be put above the inspired word of God. They are not necessarily a finality, as the word of God is a finality. The Standards express for the time being the general outline of divine truth, which the Church, taught by the Holy Ghost, finds in the Scriptures. The Spirit may lead into new views of the truths of God's word and of their relations and connections, and Fie may enable the Church more fully to understand the mind of the Lord, as revealed in the Scriptures. When this result has been clearly reached, the time may come for the revision of the Standards, either ive omission addition, or change. But in the meantime, till that stage is actually reached, the Standards constitute for the Church the definite
doctrinal system under which it lives and does its work, as the interpretation of the teaching of Holy Scripture. But this does not hinder the Church from holding the door open, or at ieast unlocked, for new light to shine from the lamp of revelation, and if such light comes, the Standards may be modified in order more fully to express the contents of Scripture.
Beatlic, Presbyterian Standards, pp. 416-17.

## VII. Three Testimonies.

Rimard Baxter.-"I do heartily approve of the Shorter Catechism of the Assembly, and of all therein contained, and J. take it for the best catechism that $I$ ever saw, and the answers read continuously for a most excellent summary of the Christian faith and doctrine, and a fit test to try the orthodoxy of teachers themselves."

Phinip Schaff. -" The Shorter Catechism is one of the three typical catechisms of Protestantism, which are likely to last to the end of time. It is fully equal to Luther's and to the Heidelburg Catechism in ability and influence; it far surpasses them in brevity, terseness, and accuracy of definition and is better adapted to the Scottish and Anglo-American mind; but it lacks their genial warmth, freshness and childlike simplicity."

Thos. Carlyie, testifying against modern materialism.-"The older I grow-and I now stand upon the brink of eternity-the more comes back to me, the first sentence in the Catechism, which I learned when a child, and the fuller and deeper its meaning becomes :-what is the chief end of man?To glorify God, and enjoy Him for ever !"

## VIII. A Touching Incidest.

The Scottish peasant regards the Catechism as a book of meditation, quite as much as a Catechism to be repeated, and so it holds in nis thoughts a place absolutely unique. Years ago, the writer was visiting an aged church member, whose little home was far away on a lonely hill-side, in the midst of turf mosses and moors. Through infirmity, she was confined to bed, and in addition had lost her sight. As the little house was entered, the visitor was told to "come ben," and found his parishioner in bed, and alone in the house, the members of her family being engaged in their farm labor. "Are you not lonely here, Mrs. A. ?" ivas asked. "Oh no," was the reply; "I say my psalms to mysel', and I know a great many chapters of the Bible aff by heart, and I gae ower them, and then I tak' the Questions (Shorter Catechism) and gae ower them, asking m'sel' the questions, and when I come to the end, I just gang ower them backwards." " Go over them backwards"! the secret and the measure of the dying saint's familiarity with the little book she had learned in childhood.

Rev. Dr. Matthews in Quarterly Reguster.

## ginternationn ダS. Tessons.

PAUL BEGING HIS FIRST MYSSIONABE JOURNEY.

## and May.

Les. Acts. 13, 1-13. Gol. Text. Mark. 16: 15. Mem. vs. 2-4.

Catechism Q. 100.
Time.-About A.D. 48.
Places.-Antioch in Syria; SEleucia; Salamis and Paphos: Pamphylia, a province of Asia Minor ; Perga its capital.

If. Mark 16:9-20. The Gospel for the World. T. John 15:14-27. "Go Bring Forth Fruit. Tr. Acts 9: 10-22. The Missionary Chusen. Tll. Gal. 1: 1-24. Separated and Called.
F. Eph. 3:1-21. To Preach Among Gentiles. $S$. Acts 13: 1-13. Begins His First Journey. S. Ps.2:1-12. HeathenareChrist'sInheritance

1. Set Apart by the Spirit. vs. 1-3.
2. Sent Forth by the Spirit. vs. 4-8.
3. Filled with the Spirit. vs. 9-12.

One day not long after Barnabas and Saul had returned from Jerusalem to Antioch (Acts 11: 27-30; 12: 25) the disciples trere were met for worship. The Holy Spirit directed, that Barnabas and Saul be set apart for special work. After prayer and fasting and the laying on of hands, the two missionaries, went forth guided by the Holy Spirit. From Seleucia they sailed to Salamis on the island of Cyprus. After preaching to the Jews there, they went on to Paphos, the capital of Cyprus, where resided Sergius Paulus, the Roman proconsul. Among his train was a Jew named Barjesus, who pretended to have supernatural powers, and was therefore called Elymas- " wise." He opposed the apostles' preaching. As a punishment Saul (now for the first time called Paul) called down blindness upon him. The proconsul accepted the apostles' doctrine. Paul and his company after this sailed to Perga.

1. God reveals his will to those who worship him.
2. God appoints to each his special work.
3. It is high honor to be chosen to preach the gospel.
4. Gospel preachers are the agents of the Holy Spirit.
5. To pleach with power we must l:e filled with the Spirit.

## PAUL PREACHING TO TITE JENG. 9th May.

Les. Acts 13: 26-39. Gol. Text. Acts, 13: 38. Mem. vs. 38, 39.

Catechism Q. 101.
Time.-About A.D. 48.
Place-Antioch in Pisidia, a province of Asia Minor, north of Pamphylia.
M. Acts 13: 14-25. God Haised a Saviour.

I'. Acts 13: 26-43. Paul Preaching to Jews.
IV. Rom. 9: 1-33. His Sorrow for the Jews.

I'l'. Rom. 10: 1-21. Zeal for their Salvation.
1'. Heb. 3: 1-19. N the Son.
S. Heb. 9:1-28. Christ's Sacrifice Complete. S. Rom. 8: 1-18. Grace Does what Law Cannot.

1. Rejaction of the Messiah. vs. 26-29.
2. Exaltation of the Messiah. vs. $3^{r} 37$.
3. Salvation in the Messiah. vs. $38,39$.

Paul, passing through the provinces of Pamphylia and Pisidia came to Antioch, an important city in the extreme north of the latter province. Though he was the apostle of the Gentiles, he ever sought first to reach the Jews. He now went to the synagogus on the Sabbath-day, as was his rustom. After the Scriptures for the day had been read, the rulers of the synagogue invited Paul and his companions to speak. Panl then delivered the sermon in Monday's and Tuesday's readings. After briefly recounting Israel's history and God's promise to "raise unto Israel a Saviour," he explained the fulfillment of this promise in Jesus. He also showed how the Jewish rulcrs had fulfilled the prophecies, in demanding the death of Jesus, and how God had still further fulfilled them by 1 aising him from the dead. He then declared the glad tidings of forgiveness through Jesus, and justification by him whlche liey could not obtain by the law of Moses.

1. The message of salvation is to all who fear God.
2. All that happened to Jesus fulfilled prophecy.
3. God turned men's wickedness into blessing for the world.
4. Jesus conquered death and secured forgiveness for us.
5. God's law condemns ; God's Son justifies all who believe.

## PATE PIREACETHNG TOTHE GENTTEEES.

16th May.
Les. Acts. 14: 11-22. Gol. Text. Acts, 13: 47. Mem. vs. 21, $22 . \quad$ Catechism Q. 102.

Time.-About A.D. 48-49.
Plarfs.-Lvstra, Derbe, Lconium, and Antioch in Pisidia.
MI. Acts 13: 44-52. Gospel Rejected by Jews. T. John 1: 1-18. "His Own Received Not." W. Acts 14: 1-10. Fleeing to Lycaonia.

Th. Acts 14: 11-28. Preaching to Gentiles.
F. Matt. 10: 14-42. Prepared for Persecution.
S. 2 Tim. 3: 1-17. Disciples shall suffer. S. John 16: 1-33. "In the Wor?d TribuIation."

1. Worshipped bv the People. vs. 11-13.
2. Praching to the People. vs. 14-18.
3. Persecuted by tho People. vs. 19-22.

When the Jews at Antioch saw the gospel offered also to the Gentiles they scoffed, and denied Paul's teachings. The apostles' plain statement that the Jews having refused the gospel it would be taken to the Gentiles, and their continued work among the latter, caused them to be expelled from the city. They then went to Icoñium. Here their preaching and moracles caused a division among the people. Learning that they were to be attacked by a mob, the apostles fled to Lystra. There they pneached, and Paul healed a man born lame. At first the heathen populace called them gods, and the apostles hardly prevented them from offering sacrifices to them. Un-believing Jews from Antioch and Iconium, however, turned the people against the apostl.s. Paul was stoned and dragged out of the city for dead. He miraculously revived, and went with Barnabas to Derbe. Later they returner through Lystra and Iconium to Antioch in Pisidia.

1. Christians should not seek the world's praise.
2. If men honor them they should give God the glory.
3. Nature testifies of God's goodness to all men.
4. The world's opinion is fickle; we dare not trust it.
5. Christians should expect tribulation in this life.

## THEC CONFERENCE R'T DERUSALTAN. 23rd 服.

Les: Acts 15:1-6,22-29. Gol.Text.Acts 15: 11. Mem. vs. 3, 4.

Catechism Q. 103.
Time.-About A.D. 50.
Places.-Antioch, in Syria; Phoenicia; Samaria; Jerusalem.

Mf. Acts 15: 1-21. Conference at Jerusalem.
T. Acts 15: 22-35. Decision of Confertuce.
W. Gal. 2: 1-10. Paul about Conference.

Th. Gal. 5: 1-26. Neither Cir., nor Uncir. ; but Faith.
IF. Gal. 6: 1-18. New Birth Alone Avails.
s. Col. 2:1-23. "Circum. With_- Hands."
s. 1 Cor. S: 1-13. "Offered unto Idols."

1. Missionary Delegates. vs. 1-6.
2. Grectings to Gentiles. vs. 22, 23.
3. Messages of Good Will. vs. 24-29.

From Antioch in Pisidia Paul and Barnabas returned to Perga. After prearhing here they went to Attalia, from which they sailed to Antioch in Syria. Thus was completed Paul's first missionary journey. Certain Jewish disciples from Judea now came to Antioch. and without authority taught that the Gentile convrrts must be circumcised. Paul and Barnabas earnestly opposed this teaching and a great discussinn resulted. kinally Paul and Barn ${ }^{\text {bas }}$ and certain others were sent by the church at Antioch to confer upon the $q$ estion with the apostles and elders at Jerusalem.

1. The gospel is for the people of all nations.
2. We should welcome as brethren all who belleve in Christ.
3. Souls are saved by faith, not by $r$ : and ceremonies.
4. We suould seek for unity with all Christians.
5. We should exercise cnarity toward all who differ with us.

## CHERESTAN FAIURIMEADS TO GOOD WORKS. <br> 30th iliay.

Les. James 2: 11-23. Gol. Text. James 2: 18. Mem. vs. 14-17. Catechism Q. 104.

Time.-The epistle of James is supposed by some to have been written between A.D. $44-51$; by others, shortly before its author's death, about A.D. 62-63.

I'lace.-It probably was written at Jerusalem.
M. James 1: 1-15. " Perfect and Entire."
T. James 1: 16-27. "Doers of the Word." W. James 2: 1-13. Love the Royal Law.

Th. James 2: 14-26. Faith Leads to Works. F. 1 John 3: 1-24. "He that doeth, is Righteous."
S. Col. 1: 1-29. "Fruitful in Good Work." S. Luke 6: 37-49. Known by its Fruits.

1. Faith without Woriss. vs. 14-17.
2. Faith and its Works. vs. 18-21.
3. Faith and Righteousness. vs. 22, 23.

The writer of the epistle from which our lesson is taken describes himself simply as "James, a servant of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ." His identity is uncertain. Probably he was "James the Lord's brother" (Gal. 1: 18, 19), a "pillar" of the church at Jerusalem (Gal. 2: 9, Comp. Acts 12: 17), and the one who presided over the first Christian council held there about A.D. 50. Acts 15: 13-21 and Lesson VIII. The risen Lord appeared separately to him. 1 Cor. 15: 7. According to tradition he was martyred at Jerusalem.

His epistle was addressed to the Jewish Christians throughout the world. Its purpose was to emphasize the great importance of practical Christian living, and to warn against all conduct inconsistent with a genuine Christian faith.

As we have two consecutive lessons from this epistle, it has been deemed best to so arrange our Home Readings for this week and next, that the whole epistle may be read.

1. Good works are the fruit of faith.
2. Faith which bears no fruit is doad.
3. Kindly feeling is vain unless it produces kind action.
4. Christ's righteousness is mputed to those who are united to him by a fruitful faith.-Westminster Qnestion Book.

#  

 of February, bo Rev. Robt, Fi. Warden, D.D., Agent of tho Chureh. at Toronto. AdiressPresbvterian Ofilces,
Toronto.
Knox College
FuvD.
Roported. \$2,960 97
Kondal.
Arthur.




IIcGillivray 1 s: Rockwood. ... 20 0) Mubar. 100 Pleas Valiey 201 Chelsca, Cantly 688












 600 Morwich ..1703 Niont, h 10000
 Manchester. . a 00 Gionallan. ...1360Smith FlsStPl. 100 0) Rockwood .




Millbrouk.
Bothsvell.
Florence...... is 0

| Napier |
| :--- |
| Tor Erskinessic. | Percy

Normanby $5{ }^{-4} 10$
Normanby Kn 30.1
Cranurouk .. 700 10 artnur ... . 500 Perth, St And 10 (t) Chesloy ....... Thornhill. .... Almmeck Ahmmeck.

Total . . . S475̈ 93
Vakefld, Msh 200 Normond ....
Dundee.. .... 600 Arclatgan Grimsby ... $40 n$ id Morton... IVEEN'S College FuND. Glencoe $\qquad$ $401)$ Gore 1 on For.Cowan Av. 0 (10) IRusseltown. 1 On Kirimll 1000 Focbuck 100 Sutnerl'ndCov

Syncilorh.

 Alexqulria ...5 00 VankleekHill 100 . Tiverton .... 500 Blark' Blark's Corr.. 500 Alexander. Londun Ist Ti (u) Sinith IIll

Port Credit.. 100 Chathan 1st 1000
200 IIam, Wentwn 50 Sarnia.StAnd, $17 \begin{array}{cc}5 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ Listowell StCiun Knox $000^{\prime \prime}$
 000 Thornhill Latoan Stratiane
Kibride

Brantfil Zion.ion min Smit. Flosti .40 Lobo .... 8 Ui Blakeny $\qquad$ 500

Total. $\qquad$


## Masitonid Cols

 legle FiNin.Total $.52, \overline{0} 8343$
Home Mission

## Foxid.


Davisvalle.... 4 601Portbrouk..... 1300 MadocStPetce 2000
endal. 00 Cornvi StJ 000 Braderson $2 c$ t5 05 Blytheswood.. 400 Sherl, ooke. 3000 St Vincent.... 700 Strangfield.... 200 Inverness ... 4000 'Janctville..... 400
Arthur . . . . . .285 Bothwell. . . . 700 13allyduif 800 " ce. $500 /$ Pontin nool f.) 00 Elorence .... 600 Brucetleld Un. 6100 Meaford $\quad .9$ (0n Brantfd. Zion 750 "Co ke's 2;0n St Cath 1st Woodsti Cäi. 1500 SmithFalsStP 1000 KLam, Firskme. 1000 ClintnolWiltis 2500 ITeaford.
ss 450 \& 0 ce. . 300 N . Kinloss
 atratfa, Kıox. 10 no Strat fd, Knox. 10 on Tor, Cowan Avio 0 Tor, ist Pah's.3j00'Peterboro', St St Andrews... 30 00 BlenheimGuidd 0 ' ${ }^{\prime}$ Kinloss..... 100 IFanotick\&S.G 50 (Cambray ..... 500 I'aul..... . 40000 Dover.... .... 2200


 St Yincent. ... 250 Elora, Knox . $50 \|$ Zorra Burns . 200 St Samhert'mb $500 \mid$ Mampden ..... 1200 Hydo Park 1800

 Pt Albert. ... 200 He peler. . . . . 1500 Bothwell...... 100 Claremont . . . 600 Tor, Erskine ss20 00 Tor, Knox 364 36
 OwenSd Div St40 0n Uaim, Central. 2000 S. Westminster 400 Tor, Knox. ... $19 \pm 35$ Beechwood... 3 no Normanoy, Kx 500




 Iatona.. ..... 23 00 Sylvitr Leeds, $800 \leq$ Ilympton 1022 Mrs Haldano 1000 Glencoe..... 10 00 Wakefld, Mash 100 Strabanece. © 96 Lachine ..... 500 Martintown, Brintford ... Gore. 6 00'Chesley ..... 10500 Winterbournels 00 Tor, Erskine. 10 ( 00 S Mountait










Thamesford. 936 Chicontimi.. 600 Stewarton .9500 Glenallan. . 28 2i Kirkhill...... 500 Riversuale..... 100





monStGiles ceter 00 Broekvil,st el 21 00
Friend. 100 oue, St Aud cels 00








Mont Kusiss. 4000 Pine liver. . 400 Wroxeter... 24003 friends.... 900 Manchester. 500 Meitourne.... 7 is














Victoria ..... 6 30 Melluourue. 3s 6
Dundas........ 130 (ineljh.St $A$ ss $10(M)$
Iondosboro 17 SG IBoissevain ...2000 Isdias Famine
Baldrsa Di mmen oo Nelson.. ....
StVacent .. 700 Pilot Monam? 90.

St juavid ....is 0iv inntnor ...... 2 ( 1.
do ss ... it 00 lioebuek ..... 400 Lon. St i 1.4(1003 03

Lagherre.. ... $\ddagger 00$ Aylmer. .... 4 (k) it Ferguson.

Beverly. ..... 20 Ünderwood 21 Enlinrs.john Fer-

Brakeniliasi 700 Wr Paslinch. 6 So Mrs a in Mc-
Hover ... 100 oil Simenes








Friend of AIis.. $\overline{5} 0{ }^{1}$ I'rescoll $6 s . .$.
60. 01 Creorly.

Anon, Quo ... 2 on Oncida ... ... 7 (n) Prof 13illatyin

Tor. linox . 636 6n do $s s .1709$ (i $D$ (inclini. 1 on
di) Es.. 100 \% Millbeund brl. 100 Pipelooro, St I
io lnel. 1000 Cashelaidel hans 130 ss .... .....an 00


Wick doluss c .
I) Sterrt, Inamio simersoll.

Dunden 00 Goulburn..... 1000 Mont Tislor. 500


Bravicton .. 20 misud Stl.Sté. 150.111
Alliston ..... 300 Win, w'min- iv $G$ Tor
Ninirn ...... 10 0n. ster co ..... 4000 Tor, Sjnul av si 700
Esinbrook . . . . 1500 Nolesworalı . 3035 mFriend of tho



Winmws © (1R-

Minisfors' lintes.
$\$ 3,50$ cibiznsemont .... 300

## Widoms' \& Or

117ANS' Fi*n.
1utins FiNn.
Collerfion, Etc
lirenfell .... i 00 Reimited . $\leqslant .90041$
jl'Stanley i 00ill Ifume. ..... s 0. Vicl)onald Cor 200 in surclair ... $\leqslant 00$
 Osumbruck. ... 5 gon Funilay ... 800

00
600
350
380
80
400
00 0 0 0 010
$\begin{array}{ll}500 \text { chesley: } & : 000 n \\ 500 \text { tiverton } & 10 \text { an }\end{array}$ 01
0 00
60
 Tewburs.. .. 10 4? Cranbrook.... 5 001Wanella



\% 40; Wiolleslev
4 0) Wimlsur, st
${ }^{5}$ 00, Hhesjey, : 0
 0
$\qquad$
 Blenhrim. 500 N̈zunanco. \% OOGL_harcl

1i Leask leslio ... 8 uu|Sarnia, St And. 3000 St C EF Seylaz ... 880016 St Cath $\ldots . . .50$ so 001 Molesworth D Macarthur 120.3 Westm't, Mel. 15 03 Norwood G CH:ine .... 8 0J Ham, Knox. 40 (no Milverton
 W M Martin $800 \mid$ Blakeny ..... 2 ol Windsor, St A. 8 rGThomson. son Eranville, etc. J Carswell... 811 Glenarm ..... 700 Tiverton ...... U
 A H Scott.... 8 on Napanco....... 16 oo Clayton. J Crawford. . 70 1.j Briatid, Zion.59 00 Kenyon. ... 10 John Hogg 1200 IIont, Knox 25 on app, Graviiil 3 S A Carrier. 1001 Smith's F,StP. 20 00, Stewarton J It Turnbuil. $20 \cdot 1$ Lobo G Munro. . s ol Tor, Ferna..... JuS Buriett 8 op Meiford W Hodnott. . 8 (\%) Pakenham
\$3,250 S
aged and Infirm
IINiSters Fund.
inistems Fun

## Collections, ctc.




6 no Suthrluds Cor ${ }^{1} 00$ Georgetown 401 shartind Cor 100 Gamebridge.. 40 Shanks....... 230 Prin Albert. $0 \cdot$ Elen Mill 3 50 Smith's Hill. Ch of Cov 800 DixieathrellMeDon'dsCor. 2 on |r:an, Fent.. 500 Hampuen.....

Whter, St A la 3
00 Oro, Willis.
00 Phe liver
01 Mrant, Knox 22 Fankleck Millef 00 Prince Albert. 200 00 I) whar
$\qquad$ C. 2 4 min Cobour $\qquad$
 Smith's iliil Port Credit 00
0 200 Manotick, etc. 20.3 Norval. $03)$ Russeltu'n ... 1000 Florencs.. ... 500 Wharton, 00 F Ashifield ... 200 Russeltu'n ..10 00 Florenca.. ... 400 00 N Caraduc … 200 Stra, fl, St A.. 4 00S Ply ipton .. 1000
 50) Zorra

Nelson........
Pilut Jound
Spencervillo.
Yenthor .....
Roebucli
Alice.
Morrishirg...
Tor, St Enoch 300200 S W'minster. $1: 03$00 Tor, St Enoch 6 00 Otta. St Piall's 500
no Bromley ..... 2 n Chater, ctc.... 10000 ventry..65001 Dapperton . . . .
$\qquad$
$\qquad$200 rampden .... ${ }^{50} 0$101 Mornimgtonit 0000 Hmonte,Sti. 10 00 Thornhili … 500
2 (1) Catheart .... 10$)^{1}$ Lia'gonio ... . 100
$10 \mid$ Bufato Lake. 1 ol N IElbourne. 500200 Indian Head 100 Alnwick ... . 400
501 Matoc.Str Stis on $S$ Kinloss $\therefore$ 1t 00
309 Hea, Bank st. 2300 nlexandria 400
\$1,2J3 5 Oak Iliver,Ottast P:aul'sReported.. 2,31328 OsnabruckKendal...... 10$)$ BaltimoreVilliamsfield. 1 of Amherst Is.arthur. . 12 , IIt ForestSt Cath. 1st...2t 03 Msdoc St Pet. ses $_{5}$ STor, St Paul's.10) 00 Dialderson, cte. $1,0.1$
Cambray ...... 2 no Dal Mills ete. 7 onGencoe … 2,50 ) NKinloss
03) Reported. 51,55100 Rinme ... 5 5imbick
500121 Fraser 4 aid Alexandria Claremont a 3 oliDoverTor, Erskinc. ${ }^{5}$ mol Leith
$\qquad$
Tor, Erakers. So mo Mecki........
Ham Erskinc. 20 nals S Monntain.
Seymour iri 3 ol pleasint vil.
fancurr isepi 3 nop port Albert.
Kiag. St Ami 20 noply yole lark
Tor Cowanavif mo (o) ven sumest


s. 3.50 mims'y
Kirkhill ..... 5 mindiliston

$\qquad$Manotick, $\dddot{S} \cdot 5$ oisalthe $\cdot t$
I 53,1 ) Satherland. 3 sn|London, 1st $t$

3 Fin MeRelar.: 4 oct istowel.......
0 ap Mcheir.: of 0.3 Westmmant, is
ond Finlo

Crambrrok....

$\ldots .501$
$\leqslant$
-
Crimbrtok.
Richmonal.30.10
3 on Thamestord 5 , 11 on St Cath Linox. 5900
Bro kalate ... 8 on IIan knox. .. 0000Appe.Graviil. 200 Glenarm...... 700Suthinds Cor. i 1 on Iatona....${ }^{6} 60$ )
verarder 120 tillbride.... 1050
Fingal .... .....10 0 Napanco ..... 210
Cha ham, 1st. S (n) Prantri Zion. 2500
FranklinTor, Blonr st . 37 (12) Smith'sFaiSiP50 00Tam Cov. 0 0n , .... 700
$\$ 2,3734$. Woods'lichal ..... 1503

1003inrvis
Frexch Erange
1.1\%.ation Fend. ..... Blenimion cte 750
Willio Kellic. 500

Godericl2,Kx.2) (on) tiverstale
Waterloo. Ohi 3 0jperth.St.
Dunwich.Chal 4 07lkockiburn
N Caraloo … 60 , Niow Edin'rg.y .o. c. Suck:rs.f.i. C. Smith.ror Macathur.4 not EF Seviaz. ...5 00, I) Mracarthū..
00 G C It ine
a \%nT G Thomson.
Norrich .... 3 oi fielroe
Sapperton . 2 0n D.antr.onn,
5 n ) . J i isc.. ....
Newbury … 301 Nat Fail-StCurners.

* Georicurang on Wumban ... 6 fit. Mackenzic..
N Gower. Wal \& is Broc-vil,St J.Mransfich<0) iine River...31 pivallary Martin.
100 D ( Cameron.
10
Smith's Irill it OiCobours ..... 50,A W Iewis..port Cratit 203 iort5n-I ITnat. ....Sherbrooke... 5 no, Ruassel onrn.Bothwell....... ${ }^{3}$ on Sirat, Si AudSplanrion 3 an in : 1 urnc.S W'minstar. of ol treherne
1: 0i, K K S larneta007S W'minstar. 10 ol rreherneTor St Aud $3 \mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{n}$ Nilsol.
3
3
$n$
$n$

Aprer ..... ile
on 15 EMuly Fend
St, -i: 1 Leith
02, Reported. 51.519
02, Reported. 51.51901 headial$\cdots 1$2 0)

Otha,StPaul's. 150 ) A!

$100_{3}$ ror. St lauls +03 Rivershalc
12 on, NEM, Stinhoro..3 nidubleton.
ro... 5
feton ….... 10 03, Tor StEnoch'sThwkezbary .13 0n, isronitey ....
$5 \mathrm{6}, \mathrm{Tor}$ Kirskinc.. 10 m , Melrnse.

on... ..... 5 on. Tancurr Mitili 2 O, imuntron. 5 on Glasgow shs 4 01, Binlironkmi:
jgedrea. ... 50 , Amonte. St A 500 , Tor, St Wark's 500 Stirling
rinms..... barss Meloan 4 S Inithan Iesd...01prer Kny I). panning



Rockburn .... $800 /$ E Riv Pictou.. $1000^{\prime}$ RivJohnSalini $000^{\prime}$ Coldstream $4000^{\prime}$ Yonghall..... 500 Hopewell eto 2470
 N Edinboro . . 1409 I 13 R MI .... 500 Appleton. .... 10 (11) Caledonia..... 400 Duntroon ... 250 Lower Musq. . 300 Apmin .. ... 1 00 Ix St Matt.. 45 an
 Wingham.....20 (1) NeweastleSt-j. 500
 Toledo co ... 450 Castlere: mb.. 5 ou (1) co ...4 50 Castlere: mb.. 5 0ulOspringe co 'tm't Mel $6 s$ line liver.
\$14,125 15
Alameda...... 20011 imman ........ insur Cobourág 500 Norval

## Ponvence

## Rat Portage 500

Le:mington 50.0 Reported. $5420 ;$ at
Ruselt'n .1000 Thorahsino3. 200
Ham Ersk ...15 00 AnndBrdgt.n. 1

Kusselthe tithes. 100 Valleyfield ss..2500,
STV'minster sic op Montrose ing

Bell's Corn. © 00 liuctph ssioo 5300 Preath Kx ss. 60
Stratf St ind. 500 Sircetsille ....35 00 F W'm'ter ss. 2200 Moose Jaw. . . 100 Sandgriam ss. 400 Nelson .... . 200 Beverly Pilot Md. ... 5 0 0 G:it Kx whinsit 19 Spencervil.... 2000 Norval ss . 4000 Venturar.. .... 3 00) St Cath list ss. 1500

Jewish Missios. Pugwagh wuss $\pm$ in Dahmousio ce.. 14 oo GeorLetown 800 Vo fville .... 940 HX St And .160 no hallousterd 100 Southampton 300 Marereeharce 150 Hx St and 15000 IxC4 ss 3 70'Springhill ce.. 17 . of Canpbell.. 1000 Ix Chal ce - 6300 NRic'm'd wmse7 00 St Stephen.. 1025 Dartmouth 20.500 ce. 200 Dartmouth

NS.. 76 on Parsburo.
1000
1200 Hocbuck. .... 201 Durlam ss.... 400 Alice.... .. 200 Glencoess.... 600


 Bromley ....In $\%$ W'm'ter $S s^{2} . .1000$ Underwoni 12 on Ayr Stanley ssion on W Puslinch. . 3 non Giod Knx ss leain 00 Simcoe ss ... 500000 Mont Wiss ss. $\overline{5}$ on St Cath Kux as 2001 Mansfleld. 9400 almontent a.00 nothat NGrense o 0 BuIfalo Lake. 1 on Tor Erskines-j0 00 Frescott ss . . 501 A !an be ... 0000 liylstoness. 4 molliss rurtis .1500 Locky Siag'n. 2 ou MissEJ Curtisl; 00
S. Sommittee.



 merst ant is on T:abusintae etc:- 41 Westrhester 000 Donkt logan $\underset{\sim}{2}$ 10 1 ittlo lake 1510 incadia. . ..... 5000


Melbourne. $\$ 100$

## L(MHEREMAN

Goulburn 10 on llec Acl.e:m - 5 m
Fincardine - 5 . 00 Himdsor ce. .
nn Parsburo. os 00 andines $\mathrm{St}^{\circ} 00$ Hantsport ec. 200 Lingston and

MISSI•N.
Westm Mel . $\$ 1000$
Lukes

Mew Mrinmoes, ETC.

Tor St Andss.ST $\mathrm{OH}_{1}$ | 6 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 9 | 00 | 10 1) $56=0$

${ }^{4}$ Erskinesseo
" "* 100
Iont Ersjums:0
36
6 0 @ Clifton PEI S2 6 30 00(iranville PEIt 5 Go opliers Sterliners 5
A Younger Ötso 0
OwenSd Div st 09 9.
-
For the month of Femmary,
by Rev. P. AI.
Morrison, () 12.,
churcis.
at IIalifax,
Onice 39 Dukest
Fonfigis
Missions.

1) rumbomiss. to (0) 11 im ( cut iss. 30 m IlidStewiackelis mple obmurgss in on Iathurst vil 30 n Isirthiliy box 3 tu Hx St Matt.. .30 me Weston ce . 100 St Steph N13.. 9 to Morrishurgss. 10 0n leported. $\$ 10,565$ \# Acadi.t ...... 10 (xylirkurall ss ue S 0:

 1:arsboro .15 ov Elora Link be. is it A111. nolisctc. $\because 00 \quad \cdots \quad$ *s 11 - 0 Woolville ... 5 , 00 Norton Cr'kss 5 tol Youghanll ce 500

Murray liar 300 DinmtErs lisncez 00 Maple Griucs 20
 Sussex ...... 10 oj Clarton 6 on Cun Cliarlo ss.. 6 5n
 Stmmerficld. S 2 ilfarringdonss.so 001nal Vil ce our
 sliould be Sr.011.0





lichibucto. 2; 00 Tinnish, etc. 3500 Woodri.le 3000 Tat:amigouch 5900 Bathurt … 1405
Sydney Faist 3500
Iurray Har Nis 00
Long luver and
Kensington. 5500
Sussex …. 4000
Pictou PSt 10800
nmmerfield . 11 s0
inden ...... 185
incardino ...s5 00
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Bridgeport } & .3500 \\ \text { IIx }{ }^{\text {Park St }} & 13000\end{array}$
Great Village 4300
Five Islands. . 000
FiceEllershes 2000
UpStewiack . 1600
lon' 'erry 1500
Clifton P.E.I.. 200
Wust 13ay $\quad 3800$
Broukfield NS 3300
E. Ni: lictou.4700 ryon Bonslaw3500
 Siltsurings Eti20 00 anchlurg . 14000 iiver I Silem27 50 Cw Castle 4500 Iighland V.ce 317 Portaup:q ce. 200 ixiss Rifer co 353

Total.....E431S IS

College Fund.
Reported. 57,04449
Div Merch 13ks7 50 Mid Sturiack 2000 ilx $\operatorname{St}$-ind. . 11000 Div BK of Nisiz2 00 St Stephen . 1050 Achilia........2500 Volrillo .... 14 0 artmouth.... 10000 arslioro arshoro.
unapolis; ote 800


## COVETOUSNESS

I once read of a young man who picked up a sovereign lying on the read. Ever afterward, as he walked along, he kept his eye steadfastly on the ground in hope of finding another. In the course of his long life he picked up a goodly amuunt of gold and silver, but all these years he saw not that heaven was bright above him, and nature was bright around him, but kept his eye upon the mud and filth in which he sought the treasure ; and when he died, a rich old man, he knew this fair earth of ours only as a dirty road in which to pick up money as he walked along.-li.r.

Published by authority of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church
in Canads

## 

50 c . yearly. In parcels of 5 , or more, 25 c . The Childrenta fiecord.
25 c . searly. In parcels of 5 , or more, 12 c .

## Subscriptions, at a proportionate rate, may <br> begin at any time, but must not run <br> beyond December.

Please order dircct from this offlce, and romit payment by P.O. order or registered letter.

## SAMPLE PARCELS FREE.

EDITOR: REV. E. SCOTT.
Room 6, Y. M. C. A. Building, Montroat.


[^0]:    " Yea, none that wait on thee Shall be ashamed at all;
    But those that without cause : ranegress, On them the shame shall fall.'

