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.


Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur


Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagéeCovers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculéeCover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque


Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleurColoured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bieue ou noire)Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur


Bound with other material/
Relié asec 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 ètait possible. ces pages n'ont pas été 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 bibliographiqua, 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


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


Pages discoloured. stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piạuéesPages detached/
Pages détachées


Showthrough/
Transparence


Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression


Continuous pagination/
Pagination continueIncludes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
Titie on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-téte provient:


Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraisonCaption of issue/
Titie de départ de la livraisonMastheadi
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

| $10 x$ |
| :--- |

# Presbyterian Record. <br> Von. XXV. <br> APRIL, 1899. 

## CONTENTS.

The Scmitulr: Ghown roir the Shorten Catrchasm Visin or B.atism, by Mrs, Amma loss.........
Oun Hont: Misstoss-
Letter from Jukon, by Rev.J. Pringle ..... ..... 101
1etter from our Camadinn "Utah," hy Rev, (iarin lamilton$1 \mathrm{r}:$
Chutch Notes asd Notices. ..... 10.1

Our Fondens Missions.
Notes from the Bheel Country, by Ber. J. Buchamm, M.1). ... ..........................

back to shar, by Dr. Margaret O'Mama............ 10.
Letter from (', R. Woods, M.D., India................. 14

Incidents from the New Hebrites, by Rev. Dr. Ammand
 4 Thankful Mlssionary by Rey. F. II. Russell, 110 fetterfrem lees: W. R. Foote, Korea ............... 111
Rev. IIm. Foote's First liepot ftom Liorea.......... 112
Fint Rejort from Koreale Rev. K Grienson, M.D. 119
Rev. D. Stuerue's First keport from koren .......... $11 \overline{3}$
Couth's Departmint.
ller pint of ale:-1Fhat she was Reading........ 115
A Misionary Story of One IIundred Years Ago.... Il6
The Shepherd and the Shadow....................... 117
infe in an African Village .............................. 118
chureh Membership, bi Rev., p. Wright................. 119
Recsirts...................................................... . 122
the public work of our Church, has sent the preceding note. For its commendation, and for the many similar kindly words from different sources, we are deeply thankful. There has not been much public mention of them, but they have helped. Appreciation cheers and stimulates.
This letter is published more especially to cah attention to ways in which the Recond may be made more useful, and thus better fulfil its end. There is noway in which the work of our Church can be so effiectively 1 rought before our peop? a as through this medium which the Church has established for that special purpose, and the Recond should be used to that end more fully than it is, both in the supply of missionary matter by Home and Foreign missionaries and by Conveners and Secretaries, and in the more careful reading of that matter after it is printed.

There is sme thought by "Minister" which the Recond hesitates to endorse, viz: the improvement. May it not be that if previous issues had been as carefully read similar help would have been received. Every March issue for some years has contained the Trinidad Reports, and every issue has something from all, or nearly all, the fields; for while we would welcome more, the missionaries have not been unmindful of this best way of making the Church see, through their eyes, the heathen world.

We mention this not to controvert the welcome words of our correspondent but to suggest that if the Recond were always thas carefully read, and if all would thus carefully read it, knowledge of our mission work and its consequent support, would be largely increased.

We would like to send out sample parcels of the Recom and Childies's Record for free distribution where it is not now taken and would be thankful for names and addresses and the numbers that could be used. Please send them at once and in any number.

The Twenty-fifth General Assembly of the Presiogterian Church in Canada, is ind:cted to meet in the city of Hamilton, and within Cintral Church there, at eight o'clock in the evening, the second Wednestay in June next.

For the better ordering of the business of the General Assembly, will Clerks of Presbyteries kindly aid the Assemily Clerks by complying with the following requests?

1. Send list of Presbytery's Commissioners, as soon as they are appointel, to Rev. Robert Campbell, D.I)., 68 St. Famille Street, Montreal, and all other papers for the Assembly, to Rev. R. H. Warden, D D., Confederation Life Building, Toronto.
2. Furnish the P. O. addresses of all Elders to whom coramissions are given, as well as the charges to which ministerial commissioners leelong, as this will facilitate direct communication with the commissiouers, and greatly aid the work of preparation for the Assembly.
3. Have all returns to Remits, and other matters that may require separate consideration, on separate sheets.
4. See that documents for submission to the Assembly are written on foolscap paper, ouly on one side of the sheet, and with a wide margin on the left.
Instruct parties who have causes coming before the Assembly to have copies of all papers bearing on such canses printed for the use of members of the Assembly.
By complying with these saggestions, you will greatly oblige,

Yours faithfully, Robert Campibell. Robert H. Warden.

## BAPTISM,

## ITS MEANING AND PRIVILEGES.

THE IHROAD SCRIPTURAY FOUNDATION FOL THE SHORTER CATHCHISM VIEN OF HAPTISM.

Recent studies concerning God's covenant dealings with men have led to thrce conclusions, which, as far as the writer is concerned, have placed the Shorter Catechism view of baptism upon the broadest possible foundntion.
I. God has alvays lealt wilh man' ly means of crenant.

Biblestudents will promptly recall the covenant made with Adam, the covenant of sacrifice established immediately after the fall, and holding clear through to Christ's own day ; and the peculiar covenant with Abraham, adding, for the
peculiar people, ioth priviloges and rosponsibilities, to the simple covenant of sacrifice. Theso, along with the Now Covennnt secured by the blood of Calvary, have afforded covenant ounortunity to the human race from the beginning until now.

## II. Gorl's Corenant with man has in every instance been made available for the fumily.

Every sin and sorrow on this blighted earth is evidence that the covenant was "made with Adam, not only for himself but for his posterity."

That the covenant of atonement by means of eacrifice was available and adequate for parental hold, is proved by the cases of Noah and Job.

When Noah was about to take possession of the emptied earth, we see him gathering his family about him, and offering to God the most com plete sacrifice it was in his power to offer. Not one lamb, nor seven lambs, but one representative of each of the clean beasts. (That must have meant one of each of the animals allowed of God for sacrifice, for animais were not heretofore given to man for food.) This was evidently meant to be the most complete sacrifice possible.

What was the burden of the prayer that went up with the ascending smoke, that carried a "sweet savor" up to God? From the shape of the answer we can certaiuly discover the shape of the prayer. Noak knew his sons. He knew by this time some of the characteristics of Ham. He knew that $\sin$ was in the blood of these young men, and he feared that there might be in the case of his own descendants another wholesale declension from God, and then another Deluge. Is it any wonder that he "fled for refuge" to the completest sacrifice it was possible for him to offer, and sent up such a prayer of faith with the ascending smoke that God "smelled a sweet savor?" God honored that covenant prayer for a household, and gave an answer as complete as the sacrifice,-oven a fresh covenant of protection and blessing, sealed by the beautifnl token of perpetual faithfulness, the bow in the clouds.

Job took hold of the covenant of atonement through the bloody sacrifice in behalf of his children. He fearea sin among those happy young feasters, and so he "fled for refuge to lay hold of the hope set befcre him," the covenant of sacrince, where he saw adequate hold for parental faith." Job saiu, "It may be my sons have sinned, and cursed God in their hearts." Therefore, he "offered burnt offerings, accozaing to the number of them all." "Thus did Job continually." It is
plain that he rested in that covenant as adequate to the occasion, for, when all his chiddren wore suddenly swept into eternity there was no wailing and no fear. "The Lord gave, and tho Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

That the covenant made with Noah was available for the family requires no proof, beyond the unmistakable wording of its announcement, "I establish my covenant with you, and with your seed after you, and with every living creature that is with you."

That the covenant made with Abraham was available for the family, again requires no proof. Every Bible student could pile up proof on this point. This is indeed the very core of the covenant mede with Abraham. That which, as regarded the simpler sacrificial covenant of patriarchai days, may have been almost an undisenered truth, was taken up by God Himself and made the pre-eminent glory of the covenant with Abraham. Gen. 17.7.
Is the New Covenant, secured, not in answer to the smoke from any earthly altar, but "by the precious blood of Christ" shed on Calvary, and continually presented by the great High Priest, who has passed unto the heavens for usis this Covenant narrower than any that had gone before it? Such a thing is scarcely conceivable, but this is the point in the whole discussion, and no proof can be accepted but proof from the Word of God.

Notice first, that each of the three great Old Testament covenants is a God-arranged type of that Covenant which was yet to be the glory of the Church of Christ. Now, if when these earlier Covenants are all available for the family, the New Covenant is not so available, then these types, in this their common feature, do not represent the anti-type; they over-present it. They are strong where it is weak. They give covenant hold to parental faith, while it does not. This is not like God's artistic work, for the anti-type in any respect to fall short of the type.
2. But we have it distinctly stated, Heb. 8: 6, that Jesus Christ, at His Father's right hand, is Mediator of a " better covenant," which is estabfished upon " better promises." If the New Covenant is not available for the children, then there is one print, which may seem in a parent's eye the most important point of all, in which it is not "better" than the Old, but deplorably inferior,
3. If the New Covenant is available for the family, we would expect that a matter so emphatically made plain concerning the Abrahamic Covenant, would not be left out of the prophetical exhibitions of the Covenant of Grace.

So far as I am awaro, there is no place in the Old Testament where the terms of the Now Covemant and the conditions of lifo under its administration are more distinctly foretold than in the 30th and 31st chapters of Jeremiah. In chapter $30:$ 20th verse, in the midst of a strain that is full of Messinh and His reign, there are theso words: "Their children shall bo as aforetime." If this means what it seems to mean, that the children in these days of spiritual blessing, shall occupy their old place as follow members with their parents in the houschold of God, then the word is most aptly and beautifully placed. What else it can mean in that connection is not apparent.
Chap. 31: verse 1 runs thus: "At that samo time, saith the Lord, will I be the God of all the families of Israel, and they shall be my people." Here is the very crowning promise of the New Covenant broadly announced in favor of "all the families of Israel."
Then, in the 34 th verse, the promise at the very heart of the New Covenant contains these words: "For they shall all know me, from the least of them to the greatest of them." Is it hard for a parent to find all his children, great and small, placed wittingly by God Himself in this, the heart of our great spiritual Magna Charta. These words may include the rich and the poor, the exalted and the lowly; but first and most naturally, they signify the big and the little, me and all my children. From these prophetical statements it is easy to understand what Peter meant when he said: "For the promise is unto you and to your children."
4. Let us now look to see if this family principle, so prominent in Old Testament history and in prophitical forecasts of New Testament times, is also the actual working principle of the New Testament Church.

When Christ says, "Suffer the little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," does He not in general terms really announce as a fact, that little children have a recognized name and place in the kingdom of God upon earth? This may not be counted proof that the New Covenant is available for parental faith, but it is broadly in keeping with that view.

When Peter, on the day of Pentecost, was asked the question, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" his answer is remarkable in its explicitness," Repent and be baptized, every one of you, ......for the premise is unto you and to your children." He tells plainly who are to be baptized into the new kingilom; it is "every one of
you" who ropont, and, lest thint word should bo limited so ns to oxcludo tho littlo children of theso bolievors, ho makes plain its moaning by tho ndded word, "For tho promisa is unto you and to your childron."

From tho mouth of laul wo havo repentedly the announcoment of tho samo family prinoiple. Whon the Philippian jnilor neks, "Sirs what must I do to be saved." so full is the Apostlo of the housohold oharacter of the faith that ho cannot answer so simplo a question without introducing it. "Believe on tho Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved and thy houso. "The jnilor took him at his word, and he and all his wero baptized straightway. Lydia's household was also baptized. So was the household of Stephanus.

In benutiful keeping with tho foregoing is Paul's word of encourngement given in cases where there was one believing parent and ono unbelieving. Surely the children in such a household must be counted a mongrel flock and must be considered outsido the pale of the visible church. Not at all. The words are as clear as words can be. "The unbelieving husband is suntified by the wife and the unbelieving wifo is santified by the husband else wera your children unclean but now are they holy."

Is there not abundant Scriptural ground for conclusion No 2. That God's convenant with man has in every instance been made available for the family, the new Covenant not one whit less than the older ones, and so much "better," becauso estnblished upon "better promises," even charged with life everlasting.

But there is a third conclusion that needs to bo recognized as true before the Shorter Catechism view of baptism can be intelligently accepted.
III. If we have a covenant with God available for our children, then we have in that covenant ground of absolute confidence (not merely hope in the ordinary sense of thatterm, but confidence,) of securing for our children the blessings covenanted to them, to the extent to which we lavfully lay hold of that Covenant for them.

Surely this proposition needs only to be stated to be accepted. If God has covenanted to do certain things for our children, and wo have lawfally laid hold of that Covenant, what shall we next do but watch for the fulfilment "as those that watch for the morning," sure of its coming as of the rising of the sun.

To a parent who has so laid hold of God's three covenant promises for his little child, baptism for it is emphatically the right thing in the right place. To him it signifies and seals the engraft-
ing of that child into Christ, its partaking of tho bonelits of tho Covenant of Grace and ity ongagomont to be tho Loord's. Baptism for the child is then a visible tokon and seal of an actual transaction of faith between God and the paront. This transaction of faith may bo as roal a thing ns that which took placo in Jerusalem when David took back (iod's promiso to himself and sealed it with tho words, "Do as thou hast eaid", as real a transaction of fuith as that which took place in the hill comentry of Nazareth when Mary sealed tho marvollous message of the angel with the words "Behold the handmaid of tho Lord. Ho it unto me according to thy word."

Some maty objoct to such confidence as sure to lead to carolessness. in doing the parent's part. The same danger has been apprehended from the assurance of faith concerning our own salvation. But facts toll agninat the objection. It will be found that parents who rest upon God's Covenant for their children and who have learned to draw from its fulness will have grace to train thoir littlo ones as no others can.

Some will object that such a view means that all children of all bolievers shall be saved, and there are unmistakable facts that speak powerfully in a different direction. If firs', all Christian parents knew that they have a covenant; if, second, thoy also know that all the three glorious promises of that covenant are available for their children; if, third, they were all to take time to know the content of these promises ; if, fourth, thoy wero to master and continuously practice the art of drawing upon the wealth they contain for the spiritual poverty of themselves and their children-then, but not till then, shall all the children of all believers be saved.

The sorrowful thing is that, in the case of most Christians, this Covenant of Grace lies in their hands actually as a dead letter. It is like a cheque for untold wealth which an ignorant mon might carry about with him all his life without. knowing either its meaning or its use, and so losing altogether its value. But for the Shorter Catechism, many Christians would hardly know of the existence of the New Covenant They do not know its terms, or the fact that it is a veritable Charter of Rights, which they have in Christ -rights which, through the blood that has secured them, they may boldly and gladly cłaim for themselves and for their children. This "secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him, and He will show them His covenant. The zeal of the Lord of Hosts will perform this."

Ansa Ross.
Ewart Missionary Training Home, Toronto.

BY DOG: SLEIGII IN YUKON.


$$
\text { Glenora, B.C., Feb. 24, } 1899 .
$$

## Dear Dr. Warten:-

I have just returned from a short missionary trip, of which perhaps you will lot me tell you, not that there was anything startling or uncommon about it, more than any ordinary trip, but it lets you see my work in winter, and may be of interest to you and to the people of our ohurches.

This journey had its principal motive in the desire to verify reports which came to Glenora, of the prevalence of seurvy along the trail. Three men were down with it in the village and we know of another at Glacier Creek, six miles down the Stickine. I therefore decided to go out as far Tahletan and further, if necessary, to learn the trath about the physical cendition of the pilgrims of the Yukon.

My journey really had its begimning on Saturday evening, Fei). 11, with an extra large feed given to my dogs and a look over my harness and sleigh, to see that they were fit for the journey. For it is no joke to have your sleigh, or harness, give way on a wilderness trail with the mercury anywhere from zero to sixty below.

I had mild weather however, while I was travelling, and was comfortabiy in my cabin, when, a day or two after my return, the mercury hurriedly sought shelter in the bulb.

Sunday morning, the 19th, I bad service as usual in Glenora. I am my own sexton, and that means I was up betimes to put the liirk in order and to buidd and light the fire.
My congregation here is getting rapidly smaller, for one-half of those who met me the Sunday after the mail came in are now on the trail to Atlin.

After service I took my dimner, and then harnessed my dogs, Tahltan, leader; Telegraph, next; and 'reslin in the shafts.

Your folks in the East would be amused to see a full fledged minister, with a fair sprinkling of grey bairs on his head, sitting on a roll of blankets and shouting-" get there "-to a train of dogs. But it is the only way in which we can make time in this country. Horses are practically useless: for feed is scarce and very expensive, and besides, outside the two villages and a wood road or two the trail is a dog sleigh trail in which it is next to impossible for a norse to travel.

I am of then, 2 p.m., for Telegraph. Two or three hundred yards on the street, then over the
bank into the river. Hear the bells tinkling in the clear frosty air. I often sing, "The Gospel bells are ringing " as I drive along, with the bells of my dog train chiming an accompnament. It is a fasorite hymn out here. There is a lift in it for men who are down, and it reminds them of their Fathor's love and care.
Two hours, and my dogs have covered the distance, twelve miles, hetween Glenora and Telegraph, and I spend the two hours before tea in seeing the people lenst likely to come to the meeting.

When I stand again where I stood for the frst time on that Sunday which seems so far away, April 17, 1809, there are about forty people before me, fifteen of them Si wash, (Indimus).

I preached the same Gospel as has beon a siver of life to the world in all ages. How they listened ! Whata joy to preach the Gospel to men who are really hungry and thirsty. Some of them listen because it is the only thing here that is like home; but most of them because for one reason or another, they need strength and comrage and help and there is none to offer these to them but Christ. Almost every white man that was in that congregation is now on the trail, from fifteen to forty miles out, but they will not forget, or if they do for a time, will remember, when the soul shall smetime make its voice heard above the clamor of passion and the world.
On Monday, aking Dr. D. R. McLenvan, a Queen's man, with me, I start for the north. Before we are well out of the village we stop at a cabin where are some old Stickine Trail acquaintances.
There is a stranger amongst them who is not well. "What is the matter," asks the doctor. The sick man tells him about his side and his knees and his teeth. The doctor says-"scarvy," tells him what to do and we are off again.
We meet and pass scores of men in the nextten miles, some with horses, some with dogs. Still more are pulling their ontfits themselves. There has been much diift and the horses have punched the trail full of holes, and it is heart breaking work for men tugging at those sleighs with their 250 to 400 lbs . of load.
Poor fellows, we hope there is a claim for them somewhere, Atlin, Salmon, or Nescutlin. Somewhere surely in this great land there must be a reward for toil like this. Or is the toil its own reward? Or the experience?

At a little $6 \times 8$ tent we get the use of a stove for an hour, and melting some suow make a cup of tea, it and kard tack constituting dinner.

But the road is now good through the burnt
woods, and the dogs trot along and the bells jinglo merrily and the two Queen's men trot along behind the sleigh, one of them, despito the frost, with the perspiration dripping from his face, and he not the tender foot either.
Down Tahl-tan hill ! Ah! I'd like to have some or you prairie men; or you acoustomed to the 7th line of Equessing or of Chingaacousy, with me, you would feel dizzy as you looked.
The doctor took the tail rope and suubbed the sleigh to stump or tree and so sliding and jerking and getting all suarled up we at last got to the bottom of the first Tahl-tan.
Three miles from our resting place now, so dogs "get there." They " get "for they know the place well and at about seven oclock we halt amid the cabins of my old friends.
Thg dogs are out in a jiffey, get their evening meal of biscuits, and their master and his friend theirs presently of moose steak, evaporated potatoes, beans and bacon.
Hunger is the bestsauce, Oh somb of you dyspeptic ministers! I wish you were here for a month; we'd cure you. Yes, you'd perspire, and perhaps fret, but we'd oure you and make you think the Yukon country the best you ever saw.

What a free glad life it is. I wonder if any of my old Georgetown people think I'm going to be flowery. They know I can't be if I try and I am not going to try.
Too late for service Monday evening. I there. fore arrange for service the next evening after our return from the New York camp, seven miles west, at which I learn there are two sick men.
Go to sleep iu a cabin in which are a Klonds ker, the doctor, the minister, and six mules. We do not sleep very well for one of the mules has the tooth ache or some other ache, and gnaws the stable poles all night so that it is well nigh impossible to rest.
At 10.30 next morning we start on snowshoes for the N. Y. camp. We have to break trail about half the distance, but get there shorily after dinner, and before the coffee has got cold.

We hear of two sick men ten miles further west, one of whom, Chapman, is reported very ill; and of one three miles west on Solomon Creek, who is helpless.

The reports we have heard about the New Yorkers are true. Two men are sick, scurvy. gums swollen, teeth loose, legs useless from the knees down.

After we have thonght the matter over, we decide to go on next morning to II. B. Post, and to send word to Tahl-tion of the consequent postponement of our meeting. The dogs are let loose,
but as wo are sitting talking to the sick men and two or three wayfarers, another two or three mon come in from the West, with Chapman lying on a dog-sleigh and looking like a mummy.

The men who brought him are exhausted. So I harness my dogs again, hitoh them to the sick man's sleigh, put my sleigh on his friends' light one, and we start for the Tahl- tan again.

It is plain that scurvy is epidemic and that the Governmentagent will be compelled to make provision for the aflicted men.

Next morning Chapman's friends get him up the Tahl-tan hill, with the aid of some Indian dogs, and that night, Weduesday, they get into T'elegraph.

Our meeting on Taesday night was a gond one. Orly about ten people present, all who were in the valley save the siok man and his friends. But God was present, and our ongs were from the heart, and our prayers were the expression of our needs, and our thoughts centred on Christ. What more could there be to make a meeting a blessing?

But our tramp is not yet over. Two men are very sick 19 miles down (east) the Tahl-tan riverThe doctor and I tie on our snowshoes, and, the dogs following, away we go to find them, and take one of them to one of the villages.

Half way down we meet $a$ hunter who tells us that he was among the Tahl-tan ranchers three days before and that they are all well.

Of course we turn back; only to find on our return he : $2 e$ that tine first report was true; that there are two men on the ranges sick, one of them too ill to be removed.

On Tharsday evening we get back to Telegraph, where I remain till Sunday morning, have service, and then in the face of a blinding snowstorm, get to Glenora for service at 7.30.

They did not expect me, but it tones people up to have a disappointmeut like that occasionally.
I had done my work as it missionary, given my report to the Government agent, and was home after a journey of 102 mitis.

It is good to get homs, even to my shabby, charred, little cabin, after a tramp. My "charred" sabin, I said for during my absence at Wrangel it took fire, and everything I possessed bere, except my Home Mission Dibie and a pair of boots, was either wholly or partially destroyed.

Twenty years ago in Georgetown I had a like experience.
"Home again!" And yet I feel at home on the glistening trail and amid the solitudes. The mountains are my companions and speak to me. The winds and trees whisper dialogues for me.

The roar of the river is the voice of Goll's power. The ripple of the brook speaks of his love and his providence, for my refreshment. And now and ayain, as I have journeyed in the olear northern night, the swish of the Aurorn Borealis has drawn my eyes to the northern henvens, and there, yes surely, there, I saw the hand of God, in light, above this land.

For meditation, for prayer,for solving problems, for commanion with God, for realizing one's own insufliciencies, for driving a man to the Antipodes of A theism,-this is the land, and this-of mine, -the life. It is hard, on the physical side, but on every other side it is easier than Home Mission work anywhere else, except at outposts such as this.
About the sick. All but two of them are in the hospital, twenty Jards from me. I have family worship with them at night when I an bere, and a song in the afternoon. It does them good. They suffer little and the songs of Zion make tiem tivink of God, home, and the love of botì.
Mail will be in, in a few days. If it bring in structions such as $I$ expect, my next letter will be from Atlin, or possibly from some point along the trail. There will be at least 20,000 people there this summer. Nine-tenths of those in this district have gone, or are going.

Exouse this queer letter. I am sometimes in the mood, sometimes not. To-day not. Bat I felt that a word or two, however put together, would be welcome to our people, if it told of work done.
I shall do my best, wherever you send me, to think it no sacrifice, but an honor, to be chosen to go to the front in this great war between right and wrong, Christ and his foes.

## Jorn Pringle.

## MORMONS, ETC., IN THE NORTH-WEST.

f.etter from rev. gavin hamilton.

Cardston, 18th Feb., 1899.
This field is the most difficult of all settlements. During summer there is so constant a stream of apostles, elders, Sunday school organizers, etc., coming over from Utah, that Mormonism is kept at a continual fever heat. This section is continually over run by the Mormon priesthood, who are jealously guarding every point.
We will have to wait for the common school to do its work here.
Quarantine laws are vigorously enforced now.

Tho lown, too, has been proclaimed a villago (Dec., 'ys), and subject to sanitary regulations.

It wo ald not bo very difticult to incite a burst of roligious famaticism among the peoplo here They mostly belong to the "straitest sect" of Mormonism.

Polygamy, though (said-Ed.) not practized, is npproved by tho elders, and oven justilied in pub. lic as well as in private.

An emigration egent from Medicine Hat wns here last summer with a man to inquiro whether it would conduce to the public advantage to tuke a strip 16 miles long and 6 miles wide from the Southern boundary of the Blood reservation, and alienate it, giving the Mormons exceptional privileges with regard to settlement.

## mountan vien.

The Sabbath attendance there has increased, partly owing to renowed interest, and partly because the congregation has enlarged, owing to immigration from Útah. One hundred and sev-enty-one Mormons came into this field in 1898.

The people of Mountain View who avail themselves of the services of the Church are about 69 Protestants, including children, and 21 ex-Mormons; making a total of 90 persons.

## botidary creek.

Is about 14 miles from Cardstone. Regular fortnightly services were held until Febuary, when they were interrupted by severo snow storms, rendering travelling almost impossible. Our Church has now a grant of 40 acres of land there. There was a very strong interest shown in our services, and it is probable that a church building must be erected at an early date.
The people there are eager for the Gospci. Some drive 8 or 10 miles in sev are weather. They welcome me gladly, and listen most attentively. Many of them never heard the Gospel before, and seem to appreciate it. "Come to our place next time " "When will you preach again?" aro not feigned words or personal compliments, but a strongly developed interest in Gospel truth.

> ST. MARY'S.

There is a good attendance here and a deep in terest. Men will ride or drive 3 to 12 miles, coming in vehicles or on horseback to church.
This place is always asking for more preaching, although I conduct services regularly every fortnight. A good many would leave and go to Milk River Ridge, and found new homes, away from the Mormons, but they say, "We cannot leave the Church and school again."

Somo may go. The future of this fiold is uncertzin, owing to Mormon immigration hampering ranchers with their fonces. A Mormon, after he has matie an entry of his land, invariably proceeds to fonco it. The eroction of a house and barn are second thougits.

We had a Christmas tree here attended by a very large number of Mormons with their ehildren. The feeling botween Mormons and Protestants is quito friendly.

THF IHRIGATION CANAI.。
A large irrigation canal, over 20 miles in length, is to be dug from a point near Pratts, on the St. Mary's River, to Stirling. This canal is a river in itself. Along its banks it is proposed to settle 1,000 Mormon families.
They began operations in November last. Winter has stayed the work for a time, but the engineer in charge is only waiting favorable weather to set a large party to work. These points will need to be looked after.
It is likely, too, that there will be settlements along the Lethbridge trail. Villages will be located at Spring Coulcé and Dry Coulee. For further developments, ve must wait. The canal is to be completed by lst September next.

## CHURCH NOTES AND NOTICES.

Will Clerks kindly send prompt notice of the calling induction, resignation, or going home, of ministers, and of the date and place of mceting of Presbyteries.

CALIS.
From Zion Ch., Brantford, to Mr. W. A.J. Martin, of Guelph.
From North Bay, to Mr. G. L. Johnston, late of Marmora. Accepted.

From Mosa, London Pres., to Mr. Kenneth McLennan, of Tiverton.
From Franklin, Manitobn, to Mr. Knox, of Basswood. Accepted. Induction 28th March.
From Meadow Lea and Poplar Point, to Mr. James Carswell.
From Ross and Cobden, Lanark Pres., to Mr. G. E. Loughead, of Webbwood. Accepted. Introduction 30 March.
From First Ch., Port Hope, to Mr. James Wilson, of Niagara Falls, South.
From Hartney, Man., to Mr. S. Niven.
From Springfield and Alymer, to Mr. Bethane.
From Charleston and Alton, Orangeville Pres., to Mr. G. McKay, of Sunderland, Lindsay Pres. Accepted.

From East Ch., Toronto, to Mr. R. Atkinson, of Berlin. Aecopted. Induction 14 A pril.

From Franklin, Portago la Prairio l'res., to Mr. John Linox Clarik. Accepted. Induction 28 Murch.

## ninections.

Into Waterford, Mechanic's Settloment, N B., Mr. A. II. Campbell.
To be indueted at Magnetawn nnd Dunchurch, North Bay Pres., Mr. J. Becket, late of Thamesville.
To be inducted at Byng Inlet, North Bay Pres., Mr. Thos, Davidson.
At St. Andrew's Ch., Beaverton, Th March, Mr. D. W. Best, ordained and inducted.
Into Alymer and Springfield, London l'res., 2Sth March, Mr. M. N. Bethune.
Into Tempo and S. Delaware, London Pres., 30th Mareh, Mr. R. MeIntyre.

At Eramosa, Guelph Pres., 28th Feb, Mr, A. J. Mann.

At. Alma, by Guelph Pres., 2nd March, Mr. Mclennan.
At Spencervillo, Ont., 23 rd Feb., Mr. John McDougall, called from Holton, Que.

At Albert St., Sarnin, 2lst March, Mr. John 1R. Hall.

## hesignations.

Of Shubenacadie, N. S., Mr. John Murray.
Of Onslow, N.S., Mr. J. II. Chase, from illhealth after a pastorate of thirty years.

Of St. Lambert, Montreal, Nilr. J. Nairn.
Of Sprucedale and Todd's Corners, North Bay Pres., Mr. I) Johnson.

Of Macdonald, Manitoba, Mr. Joseph White.
Of Comber and W. Tilbury, Mr. Colter.
Of Seaforth Pres., Dr. McDonali, who is also applying for leave to retire from the active work of the ministry.

Of Dugaid, Man., Mr. Wm. Dewar.
Of St. Luke's, Brandon Pres., Mr. N. Stevenson.
Of Omemee, Mr. A. N. Tanner.
Of Brucefield, Mr. Walter Muir.
Of Indian Head, 1st March, Mr. J.C. Cameron.
Of MacGregor, Man., Mr. L. C. Enes.
Of Elkhorn, Man., Mir. James Hood.
Of Melita, to facilitate re-adjustment of congregations, Mr. W. McKiay Omand.

Of Moose Jaw, Mr. I. C. Cameron.
Of Comox, B.C., Mr. A. Tait.
Cf St. John's Ch., Port Perry, Mr. R. Whiteman.

Of Omemee, Peterboro Pres., Mr. A. M. Tan. ner.

Of Parkdale, by Mr. D. C. Hossack, has been changed, at earnest repuest of congregation, to six months lanye of absence for health.

## UHITUAIItHA,

Rov, John Mark King, D.D., Prinoipal of Manitola College, passed to his rest on tho bth of March, in the $70 t h$ year of his ago. He was boin in Roxboroshire, Scotiand, in 1820. Ho took his Arts courso in Didinboro Univorsity from which he graduated in 1854. He studied theology in the U. P'. College, Edinbsro, nud in Halle, (iormmng. Coming to Camada in his 28th year, 1857, ho was called and ordnined that samo year as minister of Columbus and Brooklin, Ont. Six years later, 1803, he necepted a call to Gould St. Church, Toronto, now St. Jumes Squaro Church, whero he was pnstor for twenty years. In 1883 ho was appointed by the (ioneral Assembly as Principal of Manitoba Collego, where, during sixteon years, he has done a great work for Church and Country. The growth of the College, the removal of ite burden of debt, the work done through it and along other lines for Home Missions in the North-West, will romain the monument of rare ability and industry.

Rov. Robert Wallaen was born at Castleblanoy, Ireland, in 1820. In 1899, 70 years ago, his family came to Canada. Witha view to the ministry, he was one of the first class of Queon's College students in 1842. Joinng the Free Church in 18.4, he becrme one of the first class of Knox College, Tormato. After pastorates of a total of wenty-one yeurs at Keene, Ingersoll, and Drummondville, he was called in 1867, to West l'resbyterian Church, Toronto, where he labored for 23 years, till his resignation and retirement from active work, at the age of seventy. For the past nine years he has lived in retirement, in Toronto, where, on the 24 th of March ult., ho passed to his rest in his 79 th year.

Rev. J. B. Muir, D. D., died at Huntingrdon, Que., 10th March, ult., aged 65 years. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1831, and educated in the University of Glasgow. On the completion of his courze he preached for a timo in Hexham in the North of England. Coming to Caliada, he was ordained as pastor of St. Andrew's Chureh, Lindsay, 3rd April, 1863. In 1867 ho was called to Galt, where he labored for ecven years, and in 1574 he accepted a call to St. Andrew's Church, Huntingdon, Que. After a pastorate there of twenty years, he resigned in 1804 and retired from active work of the ministry, living in Huntingdon until his death.

Rev. D. L. Dewar was born at Glensandfield, Ont., 1859 , and was educated at Q:reen's College, Kingston, and Presbyterian College, Montreal. His first charge was at Scotsburn, Que. A year and a half later he accepted a call to Ailsa Craig and Carlisle, where he labored until lung trouble compelled him to resign, last summer. After a few months stay in Denver there was no improvement, and he came back to his brother's home in Glensandfield, where, on tho 12th of February, he passed to his rest in the fortieth year of his age.


## Symad of the Maritime Prorinecs.

1. Sydnoy. Sydney, Fnl. 10 May, 11 n.m.
2. linerines, lort Hastings, 10 May, 11 n.m.
3. P. E. Ishancl.
4. Bicton, Now Glasgow, 2 May, $1.30 \mathrm{~g} . \mathrm{m}$.
5. Wallace, Oxfors, 1 May, 4.30 p.m.
b. Truro, Xruro, 16Mas.
6. Halifne. Mx. Chat.
7. Lumenburg.
8. St. Jolin, St. John, St. A., $1 \pm$ April.
9. Miramichi, June.

## Synod of Muntral and Oltara.

61. Quehee, Sherbrooke, 4 July, 2 pm.
62. Montreal, Farnham, 11 April, 10 am .
63. (ilengarry, Mexandria, 11 July.

1?. Ottawn, Ottn., Bmek St., 2 May 10 a.m.
14. Lamarkis Ren., Renfrew, St.A., 1 May, 8 m.
15. Brock ville.

## Synod of Toronto and Kingston.

17. Kingston, Belloville, 4 fuls, I p.m.
18. Pelerboro, Peterboro, St A., 4 July, 9 a.m.
19. Whitby, Whitiby, St. And., 15 April, $10 \mathrm{n} . \mathrm{m}$.
20. Lindsay, 27 June, 11 a.m
21. Toronto, Tor., Knox., I Tu. ev, mo.
22. Orungeville, Orangeville, 2 May, $10.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
23. Barric.
24. North Bay, Huntsville, 4 July, 10.30 a.m.
25. Algoma.
26. Owen Sound, O. Sid., 27 June, 10 a . m.
27. Saugeen, 11 July, $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
28. Guclph.

## Synod of Hamillon amd Lomidon

29. Mar:llon, Hamilton, Krs $x, 11$ April.
30. Paris, Junc.
31. London, Dutton, 9 May, 9 a.m.
\&. Chatham, Blenhein, 11 July.
3... Stratiforl, Stratford, 9 May, $1030 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
32. Huron, Clinton, 9 May.

3ij. Maithand, Wingham, 16 May, 11 a.m.
30. Bruce, lort Elgin, 11 July, 2 p.m.
37. Sarnin, Juno.

## Synol of Manitober and she North-Vest.

38. Superior, Keewatin, September.
39. Winnipeg, Man. Col., 2 Tu., May, bi-mo.
40. Rock Lake.
41. Glenboro.
42. Portage La Pra., Gladstone, 2 May.
43. Brandon, Carberry, 11 July, $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.
4.1. Minnedosa, Newdale, Kinos, 3July.

45, Melita.
46. Regina, Ft. Qu'Appelie, 12 July.

Symoll of British Columbia.
47. Calgary.
48. Edmonton.
49. Kamloons.
50. Vestminster.
51. Victoria, Victoria 1st, 5 Sept., 2 p.m.

## Out foreign תinisgions.

For fifty years our missionaries have labored in the New Hebrides, and the intst single lady missionary has just gone to that ficld. She will assist 1)r. and Mrs. Annand in their Training Institution on Tangoa. She is supported partly by the W. F. M. S. East, and partly by the women in Australia. Her bright cheery picture, with a bright cheery letter, giving her "first impressions" to a girl friend, is in a recent issue of the Australian Jresbyterian, and signed "Daisy Symonds," to which others add B.A. In stating the above we do not forget tho splendid service of the daughters in some of our own mission families, Geddies, Mackenzies, Robertsons.

The Foreign Funds, East and Tine Funds. West, are in a better condition than many, even bopeful ones, anticipated. In the East the burden of debt is about removed. The West has a balance on the right side. But amid the gratulations I hear some missionary from India ask, sotto voce, "but how has this balanco been obtained? By cutting down our grants; by closing some of our schools; by witholding needful extension of the work." When the doors, so many of them, that the Lord is opening for us, are entered in and the treasury still overflowing, then will there indeed be cause for gladness.

The F. M. Committee, East, is Raborer for answering the earnest appeal of Demarara. Mr. Cropper and sending another missionary to Demarara. There are 115,000 East Iudians immigrants there, and we have but one missionary among them. Here is a part of India brought near us. They are separated from the mass of India's superstition and from the bonds of caste. They are our British fellow subjects, brought from one British colony, India, to another British colony, Demarara : and no other church but ours is giving them the Gospel.
"Is the Church going to send ns any

## Menfor

India. new men this year?" writes Nev. Norman Russell, from India- 'Some must go home next year, after seven years here, to recruit for a little, and we are left short-handed. The field is enlarging, the needs increasing, and we have had no new men for three years and more, Never had we better hearing ; never more inguiry about Cbristianity, but we need men."

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FORM REV. J. bUCHANAN, M.D.

Amkhat, Ali Rajpur, 16 Jan., '99.

## Dear Sister:-

We bave been having quite a time of it. The children and I had a slight touch of fever, and Mary (Mrs. Buchanan) is down with, I fear, a serious illness, so I am both doctor and nurse. This is such an out of the way place that it is impossible to get any help here in time of sickness. It was bad enough when well, now it is much worse; but still, in sickness or in health, God is a present help, and so we need not despond.

17th. Mary is much better, so that it is likely that it is malaria she has had; still, it seems as if she cannot stay in here in the Bheel Jungle much of the time.

> Indore, 26th Jan., '99.

We have all had our turn of malaria. Mary had quite a sharp attack. As soon as the malarial fever subsided, I got her out of the jungle, as far as Dohad, the railway station, thence to Ratlam, then down here to Indore to consult the civil surgeon of the Govermment Hospital, Dr. Guimlette.

After a year in the Bheel jungle, I now see that it would be very risky for Mary to be in there for more than one or two months of the year. From March to dugust there is no malaria, but the heat is exhansting, especially after the middle of March, so that there are only February and March that it is not positively dangerous for one in her condition; and to do mission work among the Bheels is going to call for sacrifice and separation from both of us.

$$
\text { Indore, 16th Feb., : } 99
$$

I am sorry to say that there appears to be no improvement in Mary's health. She herself bas become quite discouraged, and it is not mach wonder, after all she has come through. If it may be that sle is to be better again, and for this I hope, still it means that, for at least threefourths of the jear, we must live separately, as she could not live in the Bheel jungle. But if she only has her health, we shall sing with gladness. If she is to be poorly, the separation will be hard.

Bat I am looking beyond the present, and God would not have us borrow trouble.
There are a few more among the Bhecls expressing their desire to be Christians.

## Letter from rev. D. McGillivray.

Chang Tefu, Honan. Jan. 16th 1899.
Dear Mr. Scott.
Since my return to this field, $I$ do not seem to have done myduty by my correspondents at home in the face of more pressing duties here in the heart of so much destitution.
When in India on my way hither 1 received the news of the series of Reform Edicts issued by the Emperor of China, I could hardly believe my eyes. The young Emperor scemed to want to go too fast, so his female relative with her usual astuteness arranged a coup, and he now takes a back seat. Who says that the Chinese women have no ability after that.
The latest report is that the Queen. for whom various opprobrious epithets were freely used, has actually received the various ladies of the Embassies to an afternoon tea. Which, say her detractors, is another sign that she knows how to govern, for she has heard that the women rule in Western lands and therefore may be reasonably inferred to have some influence with their august lords, who represents the foreign powers in Pekin and so dispose them to acquiesce in the present regime.

It did look as if young China was waking up, for to the amazement of all who think that China never changes the scholars began cheerfully to prepare for the Deluge which was to sweep away the old fcssilized metbods of examination.

Theimmobile theory is scarcely as true as the same feature ascribed to the church of Rome. There is change of a certain kind always going on even in the stagnant East. The scholars swarmed around the doors of every missionary's study, clamoring to know the new way of (official) life.

Now while they thus willingly came within range of the Gospel they received more enlightenment on the real nature of the gospel than many of them had ever any opportunity to before. They got the books on Foreign Science, but they got something better. Thus the reform movement, though the agents among the Emperor's advisers were not Christians, was a grand thing for christianity. It was a repetition of Acts $9: 31$. "Then had the churches rest, and were edified." It seemed as if the old days of persecution and misrepresentation were over.

Suddenly the Emprass took the reins in hand, and the books which missicnaries had ordered for their Chinese friends arrived only to find that a sudden coldriess had sprung up, and the books still wait for the coming of those who ordered them.

Notwithstanding all this there are signs that the reaction will only be temporary. The feeling among the Chinese themselves is that reform will utimately sweep all opposition before it. Even despised Corea is rising up and crying for reform and the other day myriads of helpless people besieged the doors of the palace with no other weapon than the widow who by her importunity won her cause from the unjust judge.

## BACK AGAIN TO DIIAR.

LETTER FROM DR. MARGARET O'HARA.
Canadiau Mission, Dhar, Feb. 17, 1899.

## Dear Mr. Scott:-

When leaving Montreal I promised you a lettex for the Recond, but it has been a difficult task. I realize now, that all my letters were really written for my dear mother's appreciation and now that she has gone, it seems hard to write.
The first part of our voyage was rather rough. From Englaud to Eombay the weather was fair, but being second class and our cabins down in the hold, we found it anything but comfortable, I should not audice second-class travelling, especially for missionaries with little children. Mrs. Russell and the childien suffered very mach. The one redeening feature was the nice companions we had by the way.

We only rennined in Bombay a few hours leav. ing the same night for Central India.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Russell and their little daughter, Margaret Heath, were in Mhow to welcome us. It was good to see them, and to hear about the way they had been kept in health, during a very trying season. I returned with them to Dhar the next day when a very cordial welcome was given by the Christians, orphans and others.

The medical work commends itself to the needs of the people; but they are very slow to see the benefits to be obtained from girl's schools or the entrance of the Gospel into their home-only one school for girls has been opened, and the attendance as that is small so far.

This is the season for " making marriages," and many of the little girls are cither being married or attending the ceremonies of their more favored? friends.

In the Zenanas, the wromen seem less inclined to listen. The priests have taken advantage of our absence in warning the women against the Gospel message.

There have been a number of in-patients since my return. One a boy of nine years of age. The fatber came to call me to his village telling;
me of the illness of his son. From what he said I suspected tetenas, and enquired if the child had received any injury. The father assured me that he had not.

On reaching the village I found the child with large open sores on abdomen, chest, spine and shoulders. I said to the father "Are not these injuries? He replied "No that is our way of curing."

The child was brought to the hospital and after some weeks treatment the sores healed and the tetanic spasms ceased.

What is better, the father, mother, and uncle and aunt, have become quite interested in the Gospel. As this was the first visit made to the village, we are hoping that many may be brought out from among them.
The building of the new preaching hall and hospital is giving employment to many, and they are daily brought in contact with the Gospel.

LETTER FROM C. R. WOODS, M.D.
Ujjain, Feb. 2, 1599.
Dear Mr. Scott :-
After returning from a village this morning I said to Mrs. Woods : "My congregation was very interesting, they received the Lord's message gladly."

I partook of my tea and toast by lamp light this morning and was on my way to the village at the peep of day. I arrived as the sun was shedding its beams above the horizon.

The peoplc were warming themselves by their fires, and as I rode through their narrow lanes they did not seem inclined to gather together.
I then asked for the head man of the village who soon appeared, and after introducing myself to him he called them before me. Many would not come until assured of their safety. I took about ten minutes laying before them Chr:st and his plan of salvation. Then the questions began to come. They said "we cannot fully understand who this Christ is, and if Christ is the Saviour, he must be greater than God."

Yes, they exclaimed, that sounds all well enough, but we have a religion of our own, it was gocd enough for our forefathers, and we think it is good enough for us.

It is my custom, especially in the cities where the b:goted Hindoo lives, not to say anything against their religion, as it only annoys them and arouses animosity.

But at this village where the simple Hindoo lives, I must depart a little from this rule. I showed them what their religion had done for them
in the past, what it was doing for them to day, and what it was likely to do for them in the future.
I asked them how many men there were in the village. Forty, they replied.
I then asked how many men from among them lived upright lives. After a few seconds a number pointed to one man and exelaimed, "Just this one, Sahib."
If they had pointed out the head man of the village I would have thought they were simply fl ittering their chief, but they gave the honor to one of their number.

Then I endeavored to explain that this was the fault of their religion, and that as long as they continued to fall down to wood and stone, just so long would their characters continue to bear this stain.
I now asked them where they expected their souls would go after death. "Why, to heaven, of course," was the reply. I asked them if those who did not live upright lives could enter heaven. "No," they replied; but I said, according to your statement only one man from this village can enter heaven. They at once saw the point.

I was proceecing to offer them a religion that would lift them up irom where they had fallen, and a Christ that could save them from sin and death, when they interrupted me by asking: "If we should believe on this Christ of yours would we always live and never die."

After setting them at rest on that point, they wanted to know how tho followers of Christ differed from themselves. In answer I repeated the ten commandments, and after some explanations on the first and fifth they confessed it was a true religion and that they would like to know more about it.

I invited some of them to come to Ujjain and learn more of Christ, but Ujjain was too faraway. After ascertaining that two of their number could read I told them I had some books that explained about Christ, and they promised to come for them.

Thus ended a very happy time among a few of India's millions.

I am on tour doing medical work and am endeavoring to follow it up the best I can, but being alone at Ujjain so much is left undone that it makes one's heart sad.

I am anxiously waiting for the F. M. Committee to send out some one to take charge of the station that I may be free to continue my medical work. But our Committee cannot send out men without the means.

May God answer the prayers of his people in this matter, and provide the means that will enable the F. M. Committee to send more laborers into his vineyard.

INCIDENTS FROM THE NEW HEBRLDES

SETTER FROM REV, DK. ANNAN1).

Tangoa Santo, Dec. 21, 1898.
Dear Recond : -
Our work is in a very hopeful state. Students and teachers are enjoying good health. Duties are cheerfully performed, and a fine spirit now prevails.

Last month we had to expel two students, one for trying to unsettle tho minds of his fellows the other for persistent disobedience. The discipline has had a very beneficial influence upon the whole of the students. Doubtless the near approach of the Christmas holidays also helps to put some of our lads on their grood behavior; as they linow that favors will not come to those who do not conduct themselvesin a becoming manner.

The anticipation of two weeks' releuse from routino toil gladdens the hearts of all. The Christmas season has thus far been our only vacation in the year, hence it is very highly appreciated.

We believe, however, that a more powerful reason, than either, or both of those given above, is influencing our students. The Spirit of God is working among them.

On the llth instant we had our half-yearly communion service, which was to us all a soul refreshing season. We wore much pleased with the becoming conduct of our people. Nearly all of them seemed to realize the solemnity of the occasion. Nicodemus-like, many of them came by night to enquire more perfectly concerning the way. Several asked me to write appropriate prayers for them to use in preparation for the supper.

One lad came in one evening, after the curfew bell had rung, to confess that some time previously he had, when angry about something, killed one of our chickens, and thrown it away out of sight. Little things like that indicated the feeling prevailing among them.

The only two lads, who were not before church members, were at this time received into fellowship. About ninety of us sat down at the Iord's table.

A few bushmen, who had neverseen a baptism, or a communion service, were present as spectators. They were deeply interested in all that was done. The contrast between our feast and their heathen festivals must have left its impression upon their minds.

Early yesterday morning the "Victorin," a 1250 tons steamer, came in, bringing to us Miss Symonds B. A. She will be a most valuable
helper in the work of training our students. Wo are very glad and thankful that she has arrived, as assistance was much needed here.

Lately there has been some trouble ainong the people attending our vegetable market. There have been two murders, and last week a number of those usually at the market were away cooking a man. This last murder has prevented one section of the bushmen from coming to the market place, as their enemies also appear there.

The cause of this murder is the old story, stealing a woman. Some years ago this latest victim stole a women and cleared out to another village, where he was allowed to live for years in peace.

At a festival an opportunity for revenge came, and the usual bush custom was followed, and the man was not oniy lilled but devoured.

However this custom is gradually withdrawing from the districts where the gospel is proclaimed. The light is begimning to penetrate the gloom of Santo's hill country- Teachers are now asked for by a number of villages, and we trust that before long even these bushmen may be found clothed. and in their right minds, sitting at the feet of our blessed Redeemer.

## Letter from rev. Dr. morton.

Tunapana, Feb. 2s, 1899.
For the Recond.
This is the dry season, when mission buildings have to be erected or repaired, and new districts explored or revisited.

Sabbath, the 26 th inst., I spent at Las Lomas, in the woods, eleven miles away-seren miles by waggon and four on norseback.

This district is occupied, to a considerable extent, by East Indians. The chief cultivation is cocoa which is very suitable for small holders.

Readers of my Report for 1898 may remember that it was the people of this settlement, who (with bat little help from our fands), erected for themselves a small church.

At the time of my visit, and within a mile, a Hiadu sacrifice, was being offered on account of a recent death. Notwithstanding this, our church was well filled. The service consisted of first, a thanksgiving for freedom from famine, plague, war, hurricane, etc. ; second, a Baptismal Service when two ardults were baptized; third, Communion Service. There were nine commanicants four men and their wives, and one aged man whose wife is not a commanicant.

Thongh the whole service occupied two and a half hours, the attention never flagged.

After service $I$ had to examine the young peo-
ple. One girl of 10 years repented a chapter from the Hindi New Testament without a mistake. Seven others read freely at the opening of the book. The singing at the service showed that the hymn book was not neglected. And lastly, I was asked to hear how well they knew the Hindi multiplication table, which I did.

Our catechist at Las Lomas is Richard Mahenot, a cocoa cultivator, who is paid a small sum for part of his time. He conducts a Sabbath school, Sabbath services, and a weekly prajer meeting. His brother Simon voluntarily assists him in teaching the young people.

This Simon Mahepot was one time supported as a pupil teacher, by the ycung people of St. Andrew's Church, St. John, N.B. He is now a married man and a cocoa planter, and though not yeta commanicant, is conducting himself with propriety.

## a GLAD AND THANKFUL MISSIONARY.

Dhar. C. India. Jan. 4th, 1899.

## Dear Mr. Scott:-

I have been wanting for some time to send you a word about our preaching hall here. We cannot sufficiently express our gratitude to the kind friends in Galt who so generously promised all that was needed to complete our building. Our people here were greatly cheered. They have been so long expecting it, and have themselves done so much towards it.
The site on which it is now being built was purchased out of the contributions of our native Christian people here over two years ago, and in addition they have sufficient to meet the modest requirements of furnishing.
We call it a Preaching Hall rather than a Church, as its primary object is not that of a church building, thongh it will be used as one. Its chief purpose is as anevangelistic agent, to be a means of gathering together not the Christians only or chiefly, but the Hindus and Mahommedans of the city, in a place where they will be able to give a much more attentive ear to the preaching of the Gospel than amid the distractions of the bazar. That it will be well filled we have every hope.

Already the people ask if when the building is finished, they will be permitted to attend the lectures, as they call them, and we tell them that we shall gladly welcome all who come, as it is for them it is being erected. For this reason too we have chosen a site on the main street of the city, witi the bazar on the one side, and the
principal gateway of the city not far away on the other.

For several months we have had weekly outdoor meetings on the site, and the good attendance hitherto augurs well for the numbers who will we hope attend the meetings to be held within the hall when finished.

This building is a decided gain in every sense. Hitherto we have been limited to native houses at exorbitant rents, with hardly room enough to seat twenty persons (un) comfortably, the only available place for preaching being a narrow, low verandah, exposed to heat and rain, to say nothing of the noise and dust of the street, Now we have a commodious hall, well situated, easy of access, while away from all disturbing influences.
Moreover we have thus far held our houses on a very uncertain tenure. The first house we obtained in the city, which was also the best we ever had, we were compelled to leave on account of the pressure brought to bear on its owner by his fellow-caste-people, who were at the time much opposed to our presence in the city. Our new building is our own, a very significant fact and one which it needs our circumstances to enable any one to appreciate properly. And its very presence in the city is a constant witness to the truth.

We had a very interesting meeting on Friday afternoon, the 23d. Dec. It was on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of our new hall. Several hundreds were present. After singing and prayer, $I$ gave a few minutes address explaining our object in laying the stone, and the purpose of the building.

The stone itself was laid by the Rev. Mr. Evans, who is with us on a sort visit. Mr. Evans is a missionary whose work in India dates from the days before the Mutiny, and his knowledge of Hindi made the address which he gave on the occasion peculiarly acceptable to the people who had gathered. Much interest was evinced, and we had a very inspiring and encouraging meeting.
I wish, through the "cizecord," to thankwarmly the friends of Knox Church, Galt, for the practical interest they have taken in the work in Dhar. I wish they could realize one-half what this building means to us.

Later-I was interrupted while writing the above, and could not get it off by last mail. In the neantime our hall has progressed wonderfully, and we hope to see the roof on in a few days.

Yours faithfully.
F. H. Russell.

WONSAN, KOREA, ANI WORK THERE.
JEMTER FBOM HEV. WM. FOOTE.

## For the Recond :

On the east coast of Korea, about half-way between the Northern and Southern extremities, nestling by the sea-side at the foot of rugged mountains, is the city of Wonsan.
The mountains, which are partly wooded, surround the city on the north and west. A fertile valley stretches away to the south as far as the eye can reacli, and the blue waters of the sea of Japan, gently lap the shores in front.

The streams from the mountains unite in forming a river, which rushes by our door on its way to the occan, and from the opposite direction comes a larger river winding lazily over the plain.

Wonsan harbor, which is well protected from storms, with deep, good holding ground, safe entrance, and area sufficient to float the combined navies of the world, is one of the best harbors in the East, and is coveted by more than one nation.

The population of Wonsan is estimated at $51,-$ 625. Of these the Koreans number 50,000 ; Japanese, 1,500 ; Chinese, 100; Canadians, 6; Americans, 5 ; Germans, 4 ; Russians, 4 ; Danes, 3 ; English, 2, and Norwegians, 1.
The Koreans are farmers, merchants and mechanics, but the typical Corean is a farmer. The Japanese settlement has a local government under the jurisdicion of Japan, and the people are merch ints, mechanics and soldiers.

The Chinese are the great traders of the East, and although few in number here, play an important part in business circles.

In accordance with the treaty signed at the close of the late Chino-Japanese war, 300 Japanese soldiers are stationed here.

We are indebted to the Japanese government for banking facilities and for fortnightly communication by mail and passenger steamer with the outside world, and to England for our Customs' Commissioners and British pro-consul.
The first missionary to euter Wonsin was Mr. M. C. Fenwick, an independent missionary from Toronto, who arrived here in November, 1891, and in less than a year was joined by another independent missionary from Toronto, Rev. J. S. Gale. These two had only begun work when Dr. R. A. Hardie, a third independent missionary from Toronto, cast in his lot with his fellow-citizens, settling with his family in November, 2SVI:

In March, 1893, Dr. W. B. McGill, of Seoul, came here to organize and carry on medical and evangelistic church work for the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the meantime, Mr. Gale had joined the mission of the Presbyterian Church of U.S.A., and about the close of 1893 was joined by Rev. W. Swallow, of the same church.

Since then the number of missionaries has not increased, but the opposite, until now Mr. Gale slone is left, and he is about to depart for the Capital, where he will devote his time to literary work. Dr. Hardie has moved away, Dr. McGill is in America, Mr. Swallow is in Western Korea, and Mr. Fenwick is preaching south of Wonsan, although this is the centre from which he works.

By common consent the work has fallen to us and the good seed so often sown in tears by those who preceded us is already yielding an abundant harvest. The two North-Eastern provinces, Ham Cyong and Kang Won, of which we have taken charge on the unanimous advice of all the Presbyterian missionaries in Korea, are large and populous. In several cities and villages are bands of Christians who gather together every Sabbath day to worship the one living and true God. Each of these villages is a centre from which missionary operations may be carried on, reaching into the surrounding country. Wonsan and Ham Hung are the two largest cities, and in them missionaries should be permanently located.

The church in Wonsan consists of sixty-four members in full communion, and a large class of catechumens. The congregation recently sold the old church building, which was too small to accommodate the increasing number of inquirers, and when spring opens a new edifice will be built. Eight hundred dollars have already been raised for this purpose.

The congregation has a second church in another part of the city, where afternoon services on Sunday, and evening services on Wednesday are held. Part of this building is used for a Christian boy's school, which is supported by the church.
Sunday morning there is one meeting for the men, two for the boys, and one for the girls, conducted at the same hour, but in the afternoon men, women and children meet together for worship. There are seven different places throughout the city where services are held in the rfternoon, and each one is presided over by a Korean preacher.

Him Hung, a city of forty thousand inhabitants, one hundred miles north of Wonsan, is the centre of work in the North. The Christians are
anxiously awaiting the day when they can have a pastor of their own, and the same is true of several large villages near the city.

The prospects for Christianity are bright, and not only individuals but whole villages are giving up Confucianism and are worshipping the true God.

Only two weeks ago Mr. Gale and six Christian Coreans visited a large town, fifteen miles from Wonsan, where there were no believers. For two days they could get no hearers and so spent the time in Bible study. On the third day the people began to listen and before the week drew to a close every man, from the chief magistrate, who procured a copy of the New Testament to the lowest coolie, became interested in Christ and twenty-three accepted Him as their Lord and Saviour. This town hasalready arranged for regular Sunday service, and if it follows the example of other villages will soon have a school house and place for worship erected. The harvest truly is great, and what Corea now nesds is faithful laborers to gather the sheaves into the Master's garner.

14 Jan. 1899.
W. R. Foote.

BEGINNINGS IN KOREA, FIRST REPORTS.
THE FIMST HI REV. WM. FOOTE.
Wonsan, Korea, Jan. 10. 1899.
Rev. Dr. Morrison, Sec. F. M. Com., E.D.
Your missionaries to Corea arrived at Fusan, September 4, 1898, and from there proceedea to Scoul where we studied the language and mission methods until the 7th of November.

The "Council of Missions in Corea solding the Presbyterian form of Government" held several sessions in Scoul between Oct. 18th and Nov. 1st. We accepted the invitation given by the Council and became members. This Council now consists of all the male missionaries of the different Presbyterian churches represented here.

When we presented our position to this Council and asked advice as to where we should establish a mission, the members of the Council unanimonsly decided that we would do well to work in the two North Eastern Provinces of Corea. We accepted this advice, and Mrs. Foote and I arrived here November lith, and have already begun work.

Churches are planted in several cities and villages in these provinces, and work is being
carried forward almost entirely by the Coreans at their own expense.
Ham Hung, a city of about forty thousand inhabitants, should be tho contre of Northern work, and Wonsan, acity of fifty thousand, a centre of Southern work.
I have seen none of the work outside of Wonsam. Here there is a church of sixty-four members and a much larger number of catechumens. The church formerly worshipped in was too small and it has been sold. The Koreans have eight hundred dollars silver, now collected and are waiting our decision as to site.
This church supports a school which is attended by the boys of Christian pareats and others who desire to become Christians. The teacher is one of the best educated men in Korea and with eleven others preaches in Wonsan and neighboring villages every Sunday.

The prayer meeting on Wednesday is held in the school building which is owned by the church. This meeting is largely attended and the time is mostly occupied with prayer.

MY REV. hobert grierson, m.d.
The first days of July found me concluding the tour of Prince Edward Island which the Board had assigned me, and holding a few additional meetings in Pictou and Tatamagouche.

The next fortnight was spent in hurried preparation for departure, during which time I purchased and packed my medical and surgical outfit.

After a farewell meeting in Halifax 15th July my wife and I went to Amherst where I addressed the St. Stephen's Presbyterian church on the subject "Korea." July 18th and 19th were spent in Truro and St. John in formal farewell, and then we crossed the continent to catch the Empress of India on August lst.

A peaceful passage to Yokohama landed us in Japan, and for te: days we waited in that busy commercial port until the Korean boat should leave. During these days I successfully vaccinated our whole party, getting a typical pustule in each case, and a good deal of fever and prostration in the case of myself and wife.

Reaching Nagasaki on August 29th we had again to change steamers, and finally on Sept. 3rd we embarked for Chemulpo, Korea, which was reached on Sept. 7th, after a call at Fusan.

We at once went up to Scoul and were most kindly given entertainment by Dr. Underwood, missionary of the Presbyterian Church U. S, A,
until we could make other arrangements. Then we hat the use of Dr. Avison's summer residence from Sept. 14th to Nov. 11th. At the very firstI engaged a teacher of the langunge for my wife and myself.
On Sept. 23rd I started on a ten days itinerating trip with Dr. Underwood, in which I had the benefit of his most valuable instruction in mission methods and saw large ingatherings of souls into some of the churches under his care.

From Oct. 19th to Nov. 4th I attended daily the meetings of the annual session of the American Presbyterian church (North) and the three sessions of the Presbyterian Mission Council of Korea. Also met several times with Messrs. Foote and McRac to organize our mission, discuss futura movements, mission policy, etc., and together we agreed in deciding upon Ham Kyong Do as the scene of our future labours.
On November 11 th it was again my privilege to takea trip with the oldest and perhaps the most successful of all themissionaries in this land, Dr. Underwood. This time Sorai was included in the places visited, and my wife and Mr. Macrae formed part of the missionary band.

We were away from Seoul for five weeks. We spent about five days in Sorai, our eyes gladdened by a sight of the luxuriant soul harvest which has followed McKeuzie's labours, and it was my privilege to administer the rite of baptism to ten new communicants.

About sixte3n days were spent at Hai Ju training a theological class of 20 leaders in Christian work, who came from country villages and towns, including seven men from Sorai, and daily evangelistic meetings were held $\because:$ public parts of the city. I was enabled to assist in the musical training of the class, and in the public and open. air services by leading the singing with my cornet.

We reached Seoul again on Dec. 17th and spent the remainder of the year in preparing to go to Wonsan, and language study.

On both of the trips above mentioned, as well as during my first residence in Seoul, I was able to do some small amount of medical and surgical work, treating in all about fifty:

My main labor in Korea has been language study, and medical work has only been done when it could not be refused. The trips into the country have not interfered with acquisition of the tongue, but have rather contributed to more rapid advancement, especially as they gave me the benefit of Dr. Underwood's help and advice.

I feel also that, as it was necessary to show ourselves to the Sorai church, and necessary to
learn the ways of itinerating which in Korea is considered the mast useful mission method, our long tour will commend itself to the approval of the Board.

THE FIRST IBY REV. 1, MACRAE.
I am glad to say that my health has been real good since coming here. I have ejpent seven weeks out of three months itinerating. I had the pleasure of accompanying Dr. Underwood on one of his missionary tours for five weeks, and I trust, profitably.

I have seen a good deal of the Province of Whang-Hai, up as f.ur as Sorai, to me it represents a province that will in a few years be wholly self supporting and under settled pastors.

It is an ideal country, with the richest soil I ever saw. You might turn your garden shovel in most anywhere, and without labor sow your garden seed ; strong, rich, mellow soil.

So rapidly is the Christian work spreading of itself that the present force of missionaries is unable to overtake it. The natives carry on the work, build churches, and go out preaching and evangelizing without one cent of remuneration.

The scene of McKenzie's labors is, I venture to say, one of the brightest spots in the heathen world, and stands to day as the banner province in Korea, and is the shining star in the darkness of this land.

As you $k$ now, after prayerful consideration, and after receiving the opinion of the Advisory Council, wo decided to take up work on the virgin eoil of Ham Kyong Do, to the North. Mr. and Mrs. Foote are there at present, and Dr. and Mrs. Grierson and myself expect soon to join them.

We have had delightful weather all along. Since December has come in we have had a little snow, just enough to throw a mantle of white over the mountains. The ground is frozen, but not deep.

We had two heavy earthquakes this week. Dr. Allan told me that one was the heaviest he has felt since coming here fifteen years ago. -

Affairs are still unsettled round the palace; gatling guns are mounted by the walls, soldiers are drawn up in line, guarding every lane and street leading to the palace, and the police under arms are ready at a moment's notice.
The Pedlars' Club and the Independence people are out of breath just now, but no doubt the rioting will break out again.


## Wonths' $\ddagger$ ©partment.

The paper in this Recond, for Young People's Societies, is on Church Membership. This is an important subject for young people, for if they are going to be useful and helpful members of the Church when they grow up, they must begin to learn now in youth.

Did you ever think that the Home and Foreign Missionaries are doing your work? "Go, preach the Gospel to every creatare," is a command to all who have heard that Gospel. But all camot go for themselves, and so some go for others. Some go and others send, so all bave a share. Thus it is that as you read of a missionary you should think of him as "doing my work."
And if the missionary does your work is there angthing for you to do ? Yes, two things. First, to give what you can to send those who go for you, and to help provide for them while they are doing your work; second, to pray for them while they are doing your work, that God may help and keep them and prosper what they do.

If you wish to learn of our newrest mission field, Korea, read pages 111-113 of this Record. You will find a message from each of our three missionaries there, telling how the two Northern Provinces of Korea are our field and the city of Wonsan the centre of their work and the centre from which they will work.

Spring is the sowing time and decides what the harvest will be; so youth is life's sowing time and decides what middle age and old age will be. Whatsoever one soweth, of practice or habit, in youth, that shall oue also reap in after years.

Using dogs in hunting men reminds one of the stories of former days, when cruel slave owners used blood-hounds to track the helpless slave who might try to escape. Read the letter on page 101 of this Recorn, and see how dogs are used by men-hunters in our own country in Yukon to-day. It is a better hunt and a better use of dogs than the old.

On pages 107-110 of this Record will be found letters from our missionaries in the New Hebrides, Trinidad, Iudia, and China. It is well that you get acquainted with these men and women who are doing your work, and alsogetacquainted with the work." Reading their letters is one of the hest vays of doing this.
"Thousands of girls are killing themselves in shops and factories, who might be healthy, happy and long-lived in homes that need them. But they have never been tanght to do housework, and do not like to be looked down upon as servants; and so they fly to the oity or the village, and work in close rooms, and sioken and die, and are forgotten."

## WHY I' FELL.

A majestic tree foll in its prime,-fell on a calm evening, when there was scarcely a breath of air stirring. It had withstood a century of storms, and now was broken off by a zephyr.

The secret was disclosed in its falling. A boys hatchet had been struck into it when it was a tender sapling. The wound had been grown over and hidden away but it had never healed. There at the heart of the tree it stayed, a spot of decay, ever eating a little farther and deeper into the trunk, until at last the tree was rotted through, and fell of its own weight, when it seemed to be at its best.

So do many lives fall when they seem to be at their strongest; because some sin or fault of youth has left its wounding and its consequent weakness at the heart. For many years it is hidden, and life goes on in strength. At lnst, however, its sad work is done, aud at his prime the man falls. -J. R. Miller, D.D.

## HOW TO WALK.

Young people do not always appreciate, says an authority on the subject, that it is while they are growing that they are forming their figures for after-life.

Drooping the shoulders a little every day, drooping the head as one walks, standing uneven1 y , so that one hip sinks more than the other-all these defects, easily corrected now, will be five times as hard to remedy in five years, and twen-ty-live times as hard in ten years. 1 graceful, easy carriage, and an erect, straight figure, are a pleasure to beholder and possessor, and are worth striving for.

An easy way to practice walking well is to start out right. Just before you leave the house walk up to the wall and see that jour toes, chest and nose touch it at once ; then in that attitude walk away. Keep your head up and your chest out, and your shoulders and back will take care of themselves.

A Southern school-teacher used to instruct her pupils to walk always as if trying to look over the top of an imagivary carriage just in front of them. It was good advice, for it leept the head raised. Don't think these things are of no value, for they add to your health and your atteractive-ness.-St l.

## HER PINT OF ALE.

(a)OBRIETY means saving. A Manchester (England) calico printer was, on his wedding day, asked by his wife to allow her two half-pints of ale a day as her share uf extra co .iorts. He made the bargain, hut not cheerfully; for though a drinker himself (fancying, no doubt, that he could not well do without), he would have preferred a perfectly sober wife. But be could not break away from his old association at the ale-house; and, when not in the factory or at meals, he was with his boon companions. His wife made the small allowance meet her household expenses, keeping her cottage neat and tilly; and he could not complain that she insisted upon her daily pint of ale, while he, very likely, diank two or three quarts.
They had been married a year, amd on the morning of their wedding amiversary John looked with real pride upon the neat and comely person of his wife; and with a touch of remorse in his look and tone, he said:
"Mary, we have had no holiday since we were wed, and only that I haven't a penny in the world, we'd take a jaunt to the village and see the mother."
"Would thee like to go, Jom? "' she asked.
There was a tear with her smile, for it touched her heart to bear him speak tenderly, as in old times.
"Go?" asked her hasband, " $O$ ' course I would, lass. But a poor man like me can't save a penny from his wages. It takes rich folks to go on holiday jaunts, wife. Yet I'd like fine to see mother again."
Mary smiled afresh; and this time there was an air of mystery and of pride in her smile, as well as affection. Theushe said, slowly:
"If thee'd like to go, John, I'll stand treat."
"Thou stand treat, Mary. Hast got a fortin left thee?"
"Nay; but I've got the pint of ale," said she.
"Got what, wife?"
"The pint of ale," she repeated.
John looked at her in amazement.
"Whatever d'ye mean, lass?" he said.
"I mean this," said his wife.
She went to the hearth, and from beneath one of the stone lagg drew forth a stocking, from which she poured upon the table the sum of three hundred aud sixty-ive threepences ( $\$ 22.81$ ), exclaiming:
"See, John, thee can have a holiday."
"What is this "he asked in amazement.
"It is my daily pint of ale, John."
He vas conscience-stricken as well as amazed and charmed.
" Mary, hasn't thee had thy share? Then I'll have no more from this day."
And he was as good as his word. They bad their holiday with the old mother, and Mary's
little capital, saved from the "pint of ale," w the seed from which, as the years rolled on, gre shop, factory, warehouse, country seat, m carriage, with health, happiness, peace, and hous —The Morning Star.

## what she was reading.

HyHat are you reading, Nellie?" "'The Midnight Marriage; or Love for a Day is Love Forever.'"
"And what are those other books?"
"Oh, I'm going to read them when I finisl this. One is the 'Adventures of Coral, thi Little Cigarette Maker,' and the other is 'Thr Duke's Secret.' I guess I can finish two of then to day."
It was vacation, and the girl had sat the live. long day bent over that corrupting book. She did not sleep well of night, her appetite was poor, her complexion sallow, and she was fretful and irritable.
Her mother could not think what ailed poor Nellie; she seemed so run down thissummer. I could have told her that if she would have got poor Nellie up at six in the morning instead of eight; if she had insisted on a brisk morning walk and afterward asked for some help at the housework; if she had made the girl eat wholesome food instead of cake, hot biscuits, and pickles ; and, above all, if she had thrown those books in the fire, Nellie would have been a different girl in a week's time.
But there was something more serious even than her poor health. Nellie's attendance at church and Sunday school was very irregular. She stayed at home if there was any possible excuss. The church people didn't appreciate her, she said.

She took to frequenting the parks, and picking up acqusintances with strange young men. She grew more and more impatient of the restraints of home life. Her mother became seriously alarmed ; she wept and prayed over her, but still did not see the source of the trouble. Oh, the probabilities of harm that are bound up in one of these silly books that our boys and girls are reading!

The wrong passions and perverted feelings become a part of the young person's character. Yet the large majority of parents pay no attention to a child's reading. They think if he has a book he is quiet and out of mischief. The truth is, that he may be at a mischief that will ruin his whole life.

I feel angry when I see mere children surrounded by books that will do more harm than so many poisonous vipers. Parents, if you value your child's life, look after his reading.-"The Grumbler," in Christian Standard.

A MISSIONARY STORY OF ONE HUN. DRED YEARS AGO.

WHEN the London Missionary Society was founded. a contury ago, Britain was in the thick of the great war with France. Both England and Iroland were threatened with invasion, the wealth of the country was drained to support great armies and flects, and trade was hindered and paralyzed.

Communication with countries over sea was particularly dangerous, for the ficets of France and Spain had not yet been annihilated by Nelson's great victories, and the seas swarmed with privateers, who seized the opportunity of preying upon the unprotected merchant ships of England.

But the brave founders of the Society did not shrink before these dangers when they undertook to send the word of life to the heathen in the South Seas. So great were the difficulties of communicating with the islands of the Pacific, that they were obliged to purchase and fit out a special ship-the Duff - and in it the first missionaries sailed in 1796.

The royage was a most successful one, and in July, 1799, the vessel was back in London.

A second expedition was at once prepared, and in the following November the Duff started again for the South Seas, with twenty-eight missionaries on board. Ten of these were accompanied by their wives, and there was a sprinkling of children.
Contrary winds and storms hindered their departure, and the ship did not get away until the 23 rd of December. A ship of war was appointed to see the Duff and other merchant vessels safely into the Atlantic Ocean, and accompanied them for more than a week.

The course which the Duff proposed to take seems roundabout to us who are accustomed to steam vessels. The first place made for was Rio Janeiro, in Brazil; then the course was right across the Atlantic again to the Cape of Good Hope, and so by the south of Australia into the Pacific.

The wind was favorable, but the fear of capture hung perpetually over the missionary ship. On the very day after leaving the convoy a strange vessel bore down upon them. Happily, she proved to be an American, and for some days there was no further alarm.

The next vessel sighted proved to be as much afraid of the Duff as the Duff was of her; but a few days later they wre actually pursued for several hours by a man-of-war, which finally gave up the chase.

At last, on the 18th of February, the coast of South America came in sight, and all preparations were made for landing in a friendly port.

A vessel close to the shore seemed making for the same place. lerhaps, the missionaries thought, it was an English ship ; perhaps one belonging to our allies, the Portugese. No danger was suspected.

About midnight those on board were alarmed by the sound of a gun, and directly afterwards a shot whizzed past, them. The strange vessel had crept up abreast of the Duff, and now hailed her in English, "What ship? Whence come? Whither bound?" The captain was ordered to zend a boat with the ship's papers. There was a short suspense, and then a boat came off from the stranger full of armed men, who seized the Duff, and made prisoners all on board.

The captor was the French privateer, Le Grand Buonaparte, armed with twenty-two guns, and manned by upwards of 200 sailors, under the ormmand of Captain Carbonelle. The crew of the Duff and all the male missionaries, except the doctor, were transferred to the privateer, while tho Duff, with the wives and children still on board: was navigated by a French crew to the harbor of Monte Video, than a Spanish possession.

The condition of the missionaries was at first wretched in the extreme. They had been able to carry none of their possessions with them; sume were only half-clothed, and they were cooped up in a contracted part oi: the privateer.
But soon an improvement took place. When the French captain found out what kind of men these were, and what their mission had been, he expressed sorrow for having interferred with them ; but said that the laws of his country and his own crew, who looked to share in the spoil, would not allow him to give up the Duff, having once captured her.

However, personally, he treated the missionaries with kindness, though, of course, they were kept as prisoners, while the privateer cruised about capturing other vessels. Anxiety for the fate of the women and children and for the future of the mission pressed heavily upon them.

After some weeks, having had good success, Le Grand Buonaparte sailed for Monte Video, where the missionaries once more saw the Dufi. They found also that their wives and children had been treated with the greatest kindness and consideration by their captors.

At Monte Video, too, God raised them up unexpected friends, who did much to alleviate their distress. The party, now reunited, debated long what they ought to do. Naturally, some were disheartened by their sufferings; but it is to their credit that the greater part of them determined to go on to Tahiti, if they could get a ship and the necessaries of life.
For two months the missionaries were kept prisoners at Monte Video, and then a Spaniard,
who had purchased one of the privateers' prizes, undertook to convey them to Rio Janeiro, where they would be moro likely to find what they wanted.
But they were destined not to reach this friendly port. A second time they were almost within sight of it, when they fell in with a fleet of Portuguese ships bound for Europe. Their vessel was treated as a prize; and, although the English and Portuguese were then allies, the missiouaries found themselves again practically prisoners. In fact, some of them suffered more at the hands of the Portuguese than they had when in the power of the pirates.
It took them three months to get back to Eutiope, and they were landed at Lisbon destituto of money or possessions. But again they found kind friends, who paid their passage home ; and all arrived safely in London, except one lady, who, broken down by what she had suffered, died at Lisbon. Her husband, who sailed for Eng. land later than the others, had further adventures, for he was captured on the voyage by another French privateer, and ten days later recap. tured by a boat from Guernsey.
The failure of this most unfortunate expedition did not discourage the Missionary Society from sending reinforcements to the South Sea Mission; but they did not venture to fit out another ship of their own until, in more peaceful days, John Williams persuaded them to buy the Camden, the forerunner of the beautiful vessels that have since borne his name, and which have not had to undergo the perils from pirates which proved fatal to the first missionary ship.-Neos From Afar.

## THE SHEPHERD AND THE SHADOW.

MANY of God's children shrink from the thought of death, even though their faith assures them that it is but the gateway into cternal life and eternal happiness. To such this story shows, in a simple, plain, direct way, how, as the old shepherd said, " Death is only a shadow with Christ behind it."

A godly shepherd was dying, and, when his minister came, said to his wife, "Jean, gie the minister a stool and leave us for a bit, for I wad see the minister alone."

As soon as the door was closed, he turned the most pathetic pair of gray eyes upon meI ever looked into and said in a voice shaken with emotion, "Minister, I'm dying, and-and-I'm afraid!"
I began at, once to repeat the strongest promises which God's Word furnishes us but in the midst of them he stopped me.
"I ken them $n$ '," he said, mournfully; "I ken them $n$, but somehow they dinna gio me comfort."
"Do you believo them?"
" 'Vi' a' my heart," he replied, earnestly.
" Where, then, is there any room for fear with such a saving faith?"
"For a' that, minister, I'm afraid, I'm afraid."
I took up the well-wom Bible which lay on his bed, and turned to the Twenty-third $P$ salm. "You remember the Twenty-third Psalm?" I began.
"Remember it!" he said vehemently; "i kemed it long afore ye were born, ye need na read it ; I've conned it a thousand times on the hillside."
"But there is one verso which you have not taken in."
He turned upon mea half reproachful and even stern look.
I slowly repeated the verse, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me."
" You have been a shepherd all your life, and you have watched the heary shadows pass over the valleys and over the hills, hiding for a little while the light of the sun. Did these shadows frighten you?"
"Frighten me?" he said, quickly. "Na, na! Davie Donaldson has Covenanter's bluid in his veins; neither shadow nor substance could weel frighten him."
" But did those shadows ever make you believe that you would not see the sun again-that it was gone forever?"
" Na, na; I could na be sic a simpleton as that."
"Nevertheless, that is just what you are doing now."

He looked at me with incredulous eyes.
"Yes," I continued, " the shadow of death is over you, and it hides for awhile the Sun of Righteousness, who shines all the same behind it; but it's only a shadow. Remember that is what the Psalmist calls it-a shadow that will pass; and when it has passed, you will see the everlasting hills in their unclouded glory."

The old shepherd envered his face with his trembling hands, and, for a few minutes, maintained an unbroken silence; then, letting them fall straight on the coverlet, he said, as if musing to himself, "Aweel, aweel! I ha' conned that verse a thousand times on the heather, and I never understood it so afore-afraid of a shadow, afraid of a shador !"
Then turning upon me a face now bright with an almost superhuman radiance, he exclaimed, lifting his hands reverently to heaven, "Ay, ay! I see it a' now. Death is only a shadow with Christ behind it-a shadow that will pass. Na na! l'm afraid nae mair."-Union Gospel News.

## LIFE IN AN AFRICAN VILLAGE.

There are genernlly three times more women than men in an average Centrul African village. The men of the tribe, being engaged in so many fights, are rapidly killed off, while the women are protected, not by their sex or their helplessness, but by their marketable value, which causes them to be spared from massacre. They do nearly all the work of the villagen, and are considered infinitely inferior to the men, so their lives are not happy ones.

An African village is usually nothing but a group of low conical-shaped grass huts, with narrow paths between. It is built in a rude clearing in the heart of the forest, as remote as possible from any ueighbor, lest the tribes be surprised by enemies. But it is generally near some stream or river, on which canoes can be launched, and trading done, if necessary.

The women, as has been said, do nearly all the work, planting and reaping the crops, and carrying the burdens. The men hunt occasionally, fight when the tribe is on the defensive or offen-sive-which is its normal condition, what with intertribal quarrels aud the slave trade-and indulge in endless "palavers" or village meetings, when there is nothing else to do.

These "palavers" are held in the open space in front of the chief's hut. Every man in the tribe attends, and these public discussions of the affairs of the day bring forth a surprising amount of good oratory. The natives possess a certain gift of fluent and imaginative expression, and often rise to a rude but real eloquence, which is made easier by the softness and euphony of their language. They employ many metaphors and reason well, considering their decidedly limited education.

Sometimes these "palavers" concern the accusations of witcheraft which is always thoroughly belie ved in by the Central African, and to prevent or punish which many innocent persons are murdered every year. Jn this case, the "Nganga Nkissi" or Fetic.: Man appears upon the scene, springing into the circle of the villagers in a grotesque costume of wild-beast skins, feathers, and barbaric ornaments of metal and bone. He bounds and springs hither and thither, working himself into a frenzy, while the company, squatting about him, chant aloud, and clap their hands in unison. Finally the Fetish manhalts, and announces, in a high, falsetto voice, that he came to seek an evil spirit, which has entered the body of some one in the village.

He stoops to the ground, lays his ear against it, and whispers, pretending to carry on a conversation with a spirit within. Then-and this is always a moment of intenss excitement for the whole tribe-he rises to his full height, and points his finger at some one-generally an old woman -in the crowd. Whoever it is, the ignorant
people hear no defense, but instantly execute the victim, believing firmly that thus a great ovil is averted from the tribe.

After the " palaver" is finally over, the women bring food and drink to their lords, and then the whole village takes its afternoon nap for a couple of hours or so. Then begins a very important matter. These savages, so careless as to clothes, are passionately fond of decorating their heads and anointing their bodies. This, agnin, is the woman's work. They deftly comb the crisp, woolly hair of the men with the aid of a long iron skewer, and then plait the tresses into braids and points, rubbing in red palm oil, and also oiling and powdering the body. Sometimes, on specia! occasions, gay pigments are used to paint decorative patterns on the face and limbs.

After sunset, when the evening meal of roasted plantains, boiled cassava root, half-cured fish, and perhaps some such specialdainty as roasted white ants or locusts, has been eaten-the women always taking their repast apart from their masters-a great wooden drum or gong summons the tribe together. Then they dance in wild and barbaric fashion, in two long rows, swaying, advancing, retreating, chanting, and clapping their hands until they are utterly exhausted, and ready to sleep soundly in their grass huts, rising in the morning to begin again the same aimless sa vage degraded existence.

Yet these people are capable of much devotion, and of deen feeling. Livingstone's faithful attendants prove this. And the women are patient, hard-working, kindly, and passionately attached to their children. A traveller tells of one woman, who, when her child died, tore herself so terribly with her nails that the bones of her face were exposed. She refused food, and appeared to be dying. Poor creature ! with only a burdened and despised lot to bear, and with no knowledge of the hope and immortality which are brought to light in the Gospel of Christ, she might well despair when all that sweetened her hard life was taken away. It is impossible to estimate the blessing of missionary effort to such a tribe as has been described; and yet, all over the Dark Continent, such villages are awaiting, in their darkness and degradation, the light which it is our power to send-and which we do not send. It is the great opportunity of the Christian Church to stretch out her hands to Africa, and each one who reads this ought to feel his responsibility concerning these poor Africans, who in spite of the distance between our civilization and their savagery are yet, just the same, our " brethren, for whom Christ died."-Sel.

Make the Bible your companion, your counsellor ; keep it always in easy and convenient reach; and learn to be satisfied in its fulness, to find in it a safe guide, a friend in need, and an able phy. sician.

YOUNG PEOPLES SOCIETIES.

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

Comuluetoll by Rev. R. D. Fraser, Coneoner.

The monthlv Topics are so arranged as to be adapted to the various sorts of Young People's Societies. They are set down for the second weekly meeting of each month and the Topic is treated in the "Record" the month preceding, in order that Societies may have the materials for the meetings in hand well in advance.

The special "Topic Card" for the Presbyterian Y. P. S. C. E. Societies has been issued as before. It embraces the "Uniform" Topics, the Monthly Topics of the Plan of Study, and the Questions on the Shorter Catechism for each meeting throughout the year. Price $\$ 1.00$ per 100 . "Bnoklet" contaiaing the same matter, and also Daily Readings for the whole year, prico $\$ 1.50$ per 100.

For Balance of Year.-Topic Cards, 7 Joc. per hundred ; Booklets, $\$ 1.15$ ner hundred.
Orders and remittances to be sent to

Rev. R. D. Fraser, 592 Markham St., Toronto.

## For 1899

The Monthly Topicz of the Plan of Study for 1899 follow naturally upon those of the two years preceding. They take up fresh periods in Presbyterian Church History, as well as some of our own mission fields not previously discussed in detail. The Book of Praise gets two meetings. One meeting is devoted to the important question oi Church Membership, another to "Our Own Society," and still another to the General Progress of the Work of Our Church and its Outlook for the Future.

THE REMAINING TOYICS ARE AS FOLLOWS.
Miay-Church Membership, definition, privileges, duties.

June-Thomas Chalmers and his Times.
Juiy-The work of our Woman's Missionary Societies.

August-A great Scottish Hymn Writer, Horatius Bonar, and his Hymns in the Book of Praise.
September-Our own Society; the deepening of its life, the strengthening of its work,

Oetole - What our Coilege situdents do for Home Missions.
November-Dr. Duff, and Missions in India.
December-Our own Church; the Oll Century and the New.

## Topic for the week beginniog, May 14.

Cumben Membersmi: definition, privileges, duties. Rom. 14. 1-8.

## Literature.

The little books suggested on the Topuc Card are excellent and cheap. Nurphy's "Duties of the Church Member to the Church," 2 cts; "Why are you not a Member of the Church ?" 3 ets.; " Qualifications for Church Membership in the Presbyterian Church," 2 cts. They are published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

There are several useful Manuals on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. That prepared by Rev. Professor Gordon, of Halifax, price 3 cts., and "The Master's Memorial," by the late Rev. Professor McAdam, price 10 cts ., may be mentioned as unusually excellent.
Rev. Professor Dyson Hague, of Wyeliffe Col. lege, Toronto, has an extremely practical l.tisle book on "Ways to Win," being thoughts and suggestions in regard to personal work for Christ. It is well worth having by everyone who has the holy ambition to be a soul winner. It is purlished by the Fleming Revell Company, Toronto price 50 cts .

The Confession of Faith, 25-99, treating of "The Church," "The Communion of Saints," and the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, is strong and massive and withal exceedingly interesting. This old book, the Confession of Faith, will bear much more study than it gets, for, strangely enough, although embodying the system of doctrine to which our Church adheres, very many of our Church members, young and old, are entirely unacquainted with it in detail.

Here are two samples from the chapters mentioned, showing the style and spirit of the treatment of the points in question :

1. A stout assertion of the place the Church occupies.
"The visible church, which is also catholic, or universal, under the Gospel, (not confined to one nation, as beforere under the $l_{1} w_{2}$ ) consists of all
those throughout the world that profess the true religion, together with their children; and is the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ, the house and family of God."
2. Which gives explicit expression to the spirit of world-wide charity which actuated those who drow up the Confession of Faith, and which is a marked characteristic the world over of Presbyterians and Presbyteriani-m;
"Saints, by profession, are bound to maintain a holy fellowship and communion in the worship of God, and in performing such other spiritual services as tend to their mutual edification; as also in relieving each other in outward things, according to their several abilities or necessities. Which communion, as God offercth opportunity, is to be extended unto all those who in every place call upon the name of the Lord Jesus."

## Programme.

A simple and effective methoi of dealing with this great topic would be to have two or three members prepare a very brief paper upon each of the following points:

1. What is the Church?
2. Who are entitled to membership in the Church?
3. Show the significance and appropriateness of each of the two sacraments which Christ has appointed.
4. Enumerate some of the duties of the charch member.
5. In what way can we help in our own congregation?
6. In what way can we assist in the general work of the Church?

## A MELIPELI LIST.

It is sometimes helpful to have matter in a talwated form, so as to catch the eye readily. The list here given fiom "The Master's Memorial," might well be cat out and pasted into one's men:orandum book, or piuned up in a conspicuous place in one's room, as a reminder of responsibility to Christ aud the Charch.

## DUTIMS OF MEMIBEISS.

1. Form a high standard of Christian life and duty.
2. Watch over your private religion.
3. Be always in your place.
(a) In chnrch.
(b) In your own church. Roving Christians are generally lean kine.
(c) At the prayer-meeting.
(d) At the business meetings of the congregation.
4. Do some work for Christ in Mis Church.

万. Support your Church in its Schemes.
$f$. Seek the peace of your Church.
7. Do not talle down your Church.
8. Encourage your minister.
9. Be as faithful in Christ's business as in your own.

## CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

definition, priviflege, mutiles.
135 REV. PETER WHIGHT D.D. JORTAGE JA JRAIRIE, MAN.

To define Church Membership we should know what is meant by the Church.

A glimpse at the manner in which the Christian Church was started and organized, as portrayed in the New Testament, will make the matier quite as clear ascan any defnition formulated by Council or Assembly. Jesus came to earth, preached the Gospel of the Kingrlom, revealed in his person and character the life of God, gathered a number of loyal souls around him; and, in due time was lifted up, in all the glory of self sacrifice, on the cross.

The tidings of life through Him, now risen and enthroned yet spiritually present with his people, fall like heavenly music on some weary hearts. Soul after soul is drawn out of the darkness. Their affections steal out and twine around Him, until a multitude of men and women embrace the new faith.

Then the inevitable happens, when a number of people believe the same traths and are animated by the same hopes, these believers, mited in a common loyalty aud love, proclaim themselves followers of Christ as their spiritual King, and sladly yield to Him the homage of their hearts.

His gracious forethought had planned two symbols, which become the badge of mutual brotherhool, the chamel of spiritual blessing and the pledge that each heart is knit to him in trusting love.

This is the Christian Church; A company of believers, trusting in Jesus as their Saviour, gladly obeying him as Lord . . . d bauded together in His service.

Passing jears bring further organization, the ministry, various officers, with rules for guidance derived from Scripture and Christian experience, until it becomes a great spiritual army whose watchword is "The World for Christ."

To become a member of the Church is to enlist in this army, giving the heart's love to its unseen Leader, taking the oath of allegiance in the sacraments, and consecrating the life to the great end for which He gave His own.

The privileges of church membership are manifold and blessed. Every true church member has fellowship with Christ the Divine Head. The figure of the vine and the branches, speaks of spiritual life ever flowing from Him into the believing heart, while that of the shepherd and and his flock tolls of the tender care He bestows upon His followers.

Pardon of sin, peace in believing, growing purity, increasing love, richer life and wider usefulness, are among the blessings he bestows. It is the Christian's privilege to be folded to the very bosom of Infinite Love, and to hear the sweet voice above the cry of all life's storms. "It is I be not afraid."

It is also the privilege of a church member to enjoy the fellowship and sympathy of his brethren in the church. To bear one another's burdens is the law of Christ, the law of His church, the law He exemplifled in His life and cross and passion, the law of Ilis eternal kingdom.

And this entities every member to the helpful sympaihy of every other, comfort in sorrow, advice in perplexity, and succour in the hour of need. This implies the corresponding privilege of ministering similar help to fellow members and thus experiencing that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

The only enduring sympathy is in the fellowship of aspiring souls, a fellowship that, amid iufnite diversities, binds them closely together by devotion to the highest ideals, and by an overmastering love to a common Lord.

Then, increased facilities for Christian workand effective witness-bearing will be prized as a privilege by every true heart. The soul of one who knows he is redeemed and saved, leaps np in love, and wants io serve its Saviour. The cords of selfindulgence snap. and he longs to help the cause that enobles man and glorifies Christ.

To use one's life forces in such blessed service, to be fearless aid firm in the fight with cruel lust and godless umbelief, is a privilege that even angels might covet; yet is onen to every member of Christ's church.

We cannot be great, but we can be good. If we camnot argue we can live and only life can beget life.

Scholars at school, mates in the shop or factory, clerks in the store, men and women in the great world everywhere, may be pure and noble. And
be assured, the heaveuly Redeemer who is ever seek!ng men's souls, may find His way to some of them through you. .

Then as to duties. It is the duty of a church member to find out his own aptitudes, and thus bring the intelligent use of his best powers to bear on promoting the honor of Christ, the good of his fellow-members and the salvation of souls.

This may be done by ennobling example, earnest work, or generous gifts or by all three. Men are most irresistible when working along the line of their strongest faculties and noblest opportunities. Our duty is to ase our best in the serrace of the church.

A church member sho il be lojal to the rules of his church and to all uggressive work planned and projected by her collective wisdom.

The world is to be converted through the church. l'atient, prayerful toil, and much selfsacrifice are the conditions ; and no member can innocentiy shirk his share.

Those who earn money are sacredly bound to use a part of it in directly furthering Christian work; and all are under obligation to contribute of their time and talents, faithfully to embrace every opportunity of service, and to show in a life of cxulting self-sacrifice that Christ's Commandments are not grievous, but joyous.

## A WELL-SPENT DAY.

> If we sit down at set of sun
> And count the things that we have done, And, counting, find One self-denying act, one word That eased the heart of him who heard, One glance most hind, That fell like sunshine where it went, Then we may count the day well spent.
> But, if through all the livelong day
> We've eased no heart by yea or nay ; If through it all
> We've done no thing that we can trace,
> That brought the sunshine to : face;
> No act, most small,
> That helped some soul and nothing cost,
> Then count that day as worse than lost.

Most young people like to read. Many of them spend all their spare time poring over a book. What book? Is it merely a fascinating story, without any instruction or helpfulness to it? Such reading is worse than a waste of time. We believe in stories, but they should be stories, worth while. We have only alimited amount of time to spend with books; let us spend it with the best books, which will be friends to us all through life.

The Church year closes on Friday, 31 March. All contributions for the Schemes should reach Dr. Warden or Dr Morrison on or before that time, as the books close promptly on the afternoon of that day.

| Kecelpts. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Campbellville.... } 30 \\ & \text { Newzenville..... } 20 \\ & \text { Qravenhurst .... } 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Galt Central...... } 10 \\ & \text { Tompo........... } \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}\right.$ | Mainsville $\ldots . . . . ~$ $H 00$ Ham, St Johns, 1000 <br> Whitby ......... 3 ow | Mont West, ce... Wdstock, Knoxce $7^{60}$ ce, $M \ldots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For the month of Feb. |  |  | Whitby_.......... 300 Bcarbor 600 |  |
| Rov. Robl. H . W | West Puslinch.... 2 | $\text { Oro Central....... } 5$ | London, Kuox... 6 uv | Otta, Erskine. . 27 |
|  | Peterboro, st A 10 | Elora | Streetsville...... 8 uv |  |
|  | Smiths Falls, St P 25 | Ham Wentmorth. 5 | Roscisle......... 5 | $N$ Brant, ss |
| ian Uffice, 'Uuronto | Beechwuod........ 885 |  | Latuna .......... 3w | Alexandria |
| . | Dunn's ch. | \$1,248 51 | Desboro.......... 1 Uu | $\because \quad$ $88 \ldots .$. |
| Reported . . $\$ 35400$ | E6sa, $18 \mathrm{t} . . . . . . .$. Essa, Burns...... 1 |  | Ham, Contral... 0000 | co..... 15 |
| Reported ..... $\$ 3,54700$ <br> Dundas. ...... .... 25 | Botany........... 475 |  |  | Otta, St Paul's 110. |
|  | Listowell ........ 5 | Montreal College | Uwen Sd. Div... 11 Uu | St Cath, 18t..... 7028 |
| Ottawa, Erskine.. 5 | Scott \& Uxbridge 2 |  | Lanark ........ 300 |  |
| W Brant ......... 2 | Tor, Bloor...... 235 |  | Manotıck.S Glos 6 ¢0 | Goderich Knox 12294 |
| Alexandria....... 12 |  | Reported......\$1,(9150 |  |  |
| Eden Mills....... 4 |  | Dundas........... 10 |  |  |
| St Cath, 1st ..... 20 | Prescott, ss ...... 2 |  | Norwood .......... 750 | Wellington, ss... $\frac{2}{K}$ |
| Goderich, Knox.. 15 | Duntroon......... | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Strabane.......... } \\ \text { Orta Erskine.... } \end{array}$ | Eldon............ 500 | E |
| Tor, St Paul's.... 15 | W Nottamasaga.. 3 | Alexandria....... 4 | Miami, Nelson.. 3000 | M |
| St Helens....... 30 |  | Goderich Knox.. 15 |  |  |
| E Ashfield. ...... 4 | St Cath, Haynes. 5 | S Mountain...... 1 | Ottave, Kinox. 17 uc | Friend, Tor...... 1 |
| Ior, Cooke's..... 70 | Oshawa.......... 12 | Heckston........ 1 |  | Sunnidale........ 10 |
| Kingsbury....... ${ }^{3}$ | Guelph, Kıox. . 80 | Pleasant Valley. $\frac{1}{5}$ | Saltfleet $\qquad$ | Tor, St Paul's... 49 |
| Roseneath ....... 5 | Hespeler ce | Thorold. ......... 5 | binbrook......... 250 | Friend, Lachine, M 5 |
| Grimsby, | N Kinloss ....... ${ }^{2}$ | Scarb | N W'minsterStA 800 | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Aral }} ^{\text {Gral }}$ |
| Brooksdale...... ${ }^{4} 4$ | Elora, chal..... 13 | Ln | Abernethy ...... 500 | $\stackrel{\text { er }}{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{W}$ |
| Dunwich, Chal.. 12 | Hor W minster ss 10 |  | Kenlis........... ${ }^{\text {o }}$ Ou | Oak Lako, StDav 85 |
| Melbourie, Guth 1 | Ham, Wentworth 5 |  | Siratford, Knoz. 1000 | Mrs Auld, Guelph25 |
| Ham, St John's . 25 | Ior, St. John's... 20 | Manotick, S Glos. 12 |  |  |
| Whitby........ 10 | 8 | Vanklcek Hill... 20 | Campbeilford.... 1300 |  |
| Soarboro, Mel.... 12 |  | Glencoe......... 4 | Sapperton...... 400 | St Helens. ....... 48 |
| טunbarton....... 5 |  | Manchester...... 2 |  |  |
| Londun, knox... 18 | 8N's |  | Dunnvi |  |
| Wiarton,.......... 4 | Fond | Otta Knox........ 17 | Ham, Knox ..... 2500 |  |
| Latona........... 3 |  |  | Qravenhurst .... 200 |  |
| Desboro.......... ${ }^{2}$ |  | Binbrook........ 250 | West Preston ch. 200 | pg,StStephe |
| Ham, Central. . 100 | Reported....... 882267 | Avonton.......... 250 | Peterboro. St A.. 1000 |  |
| Drummond Hill. 15 | Dundas.......... 20 |  | Killarneg........ 1500 | girls mb 195 |
| North Jerby.... 2 | Alexandris...... 5 | Montreal Knox.. . 80 | Dunn's.......... 100 | mouth |
| Uwen Sd, Div.... 40 | Parry Sound .... 559 | Ham Knox ...... 15 | Essa, 1st......... 3 |  |
| Alliston,........ 530 | Goderich Knox . 15 | Dundeo.... ...... 5 | Essa, Jurns .... 100 | Kingsbury, M... 5 |
| Kemble........... 7 |  |  | Listowel |  |
| Friend, G’bank.. ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | Pleasant Valley.. 1 |  |  | Museneath ....., ${ }^{\text {Martintown, }} 13$ |
| Glencos ......... 10 | Jydenham knox. 2 | Scott Uxbridgo. 1 | lows, Winnipeg 1000 |  |
| Manchester ..... 2 | Cardinal......... 6 | Beaverton Knox 4 | Vancouvcr, St A. 3500 | Vernonville ...... 2320 |
| Port Albert...... 1 | Mainsville....... ${ }^{\text {y }}$ | Balderson Dram 8 | Tor, Bloor St.... 5200 | Grimsby |
| Glenarm......... 5 | Whitby..... .... 10 | Athelstane ...... 6 | Aschroft........ 400 | Avonniore, co.... 10 |
| Boeton, ....... - 325 | Scarboro Mel .... 12 |  | Enniskillen .... 200 | S Mountain...... 23 |
| Tor, W'minster ss 10 | Uunbarton...... 5 | Galt Centr-1..... 10 | Ham, McNab.... 2000 |  |
| Norwood......... 8 | London Knox. . 18 | Springfield....... 1 | Moseland ....... 600 | Pleasant |
| Aronbank........ 550 | Strcetsville...... 3 | Wrkefield Masham 3 | Baldorson, Drum. 1000 | Kingston, Chal. 11450 |
| Motherrell...... 650 | Wiarton ......... 4 | St Cath Hayres . 5 | Lucan. ........ 300 | Liddsay, 85, 1513 |
| ramak........ 2 | Lanark.... ...... 3 | N Georgetown.. 14 | Lndian Lands.... 400 | London, 1st...... 400 |
| Lakse Charles..... 1 | Ganknoque....... 25 | N Kinloss ........ 2 | Aalt, Central.... 1000 | Winslow......... 8 |
| Rev M P Flogd. . 10 |  | Elora Chal ... . . 3 | N Georgetomn - 800 | Brooksdale...... 15 |
| Windsor,........ 20 | Napanee..... .... 35 | Ham Wentworth. 5 | Guelph: Knox 700 | Dunwich, Cbal - 30 |
| Chatham, Ist ..... 10 | $\frac{\mathrm{Da}}{\mathrm{Ki}}$ |  |  |  |
| Meaford.......... 14 | Uttama Kıox.... 12 |  | kinloss...... 200 | U P. £2 $58 . \ldots .1086$ |
| Cainan, Argylo . 13 | Saltfleet ......... 3 |  | Elors, Chal ..... 400 | Leit |
| Otama, Knox... 22 | Binbrook......... 250 |  | Crystal City ... 2500 | Melbonroe Guth. 10 |
| Tor, jut J Sqr..... 400 | Stirling ........ 5 | Manitoba Collegr. | Ham. Wentworth 500 | Cardinal ... .... 14 |
| Longside ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 2 | Stratford Knox . 30 |  | Nerw'minstorW 40 | Mainsville .... 5 |
| Sydenham, St P . 8 | Campbellford ... 20 | Repportcd...... $\$ 154067$ |  | Peterboro. St P 400 |
|  | Pickering......... 5 | Dundas.......... 1000 | \$2324 11 | Ram, St John's. 100 |
| Winbrook........ 250 | Brougham......... 2 | Brampton ...... 10 no |  | Thorold......... 30 |
| Wick ss .......... ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ | Utica............ $\frac{1}{8}$ | Sarnia, ${ }^{4}$ lbert... 750 | - | Whitby......... 44 |
| Stratford, Knox. ${ }^{\text {Sarawak }}$ | Sonya ............ 8 | Alexandria..... 400 |  |  |
| Thames Road.... 20 | Eundee... | St Cath, Ist..... 1000 | Home Missio |  |
| Orangeville..... 10 | Smith'sFalls StP. 25 | Wellington...... 2 |  | Dan |
| Pickering........ 4 | Dunn's ........... 1 | E Zorra ......... 200 | Roportod. ..... 83426169 | London, Knox-..lig 0 |
| Utica........... 1 | Essa 1st........... 1 | Tor, St peuls ... 5 fio | Dundas......... 88 | Streetsvilic...... 70 |
| Victoria, 1st..... 10 | Essa Bur | Tor, Cooke's .... 1500 | Brampton . . . . . 2226 | Roseisle.......... 10 |
| Sonya........... ${ }^{3}$ | Listorfel … ${ }^{\text {co. }} 575$ | Whitemoath .... 128 | WestuinsterCo 1250 | Arrow River..... 15 |
| encastle........ 5 | Scott Uxbridge. . 2 | Grimbsy ....... 300 | A J Ross Naira. 5 | Wiarton......... 15 |
| unnvillo........ 4 | Vancouver St A.. 15 | S Mountain ..... 2 mp\| | Bolsover......... 220 | Friond, MagatnM 50 |
|  |  | Heckston........ 200 | Villiers, ss ...... | Priend ofMissions 5 |
|  | Westport Nembro 3 |  | . co...... ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| Dover............ 5 | Apple,Gravelhill 5 | Cardinal.......... 8 | arnien Albert... 20 |  |


| $\text { Hmiltn. Contral. } 200$ | Campbellford.... 110 Sarawak........ | Dyce........ 120 |  | King St A........ 30 <br> Kingsbury......... 1065 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " " " 88 M. 1545 | Chames Road.... 15 | 113 $\qquad$ | Guelph Knox.. 121 | Pleasant Vailey,. 112 |
| Culloden ........ 15 | colf 15 | Ounn's'ch | .M 15 |  |
| Brooklin, ce. M.. ${ }^{2}$ | Mont. Knox Es. 40 | Essa ${ }_{\text {sta }}$.......... 9 | be 14 | Castletord ........ 805 |
| Drummond Hill 14 | Spencerville .... 30 | Csea B | 5 | Cariaton Place... 274 |
| Tor, Westmins er ${ }^{\text {Onglow. Eardleg. }} 56$ | Frin ce ${ }_{\text {Orangevill }}$ |  | $\because \quad \therefore \mathrm{mb}^{15}$ | Pakenham....... 135 |
| anks | Avonton | Scotia ........... 1985 | Andrews ....... 21 | Lanark.......... ${ }^{4} 45$ |
| N Dama, es ..... 5 | Eapperton....... 16 | Friend, Spadina ${ }^{2}$ | Saltcoat8 $\ldots . . .{ }^{5}$ | Melborrne Guth. 3 |
| Scotstown $\ldots \ldots .450$ | Pickering........ 10 | Williambburg co | Hespeler $\quad . . .55$ | Cardinal.......... 14 |
| PerWminsterCoM13 | Brougham ..... . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Hampstead... M 2 | M |
| N Derby | Vintoria, 18t...... $2^{2}$ | Wrsw Nicolauelph 39 | UE |  |
|  | Eonva........... 25 | Listowel.... ..... 4725 |  |  |
| Mardoc, St P.... 63 |  |  |  |  |
| Alliston.......... ${ }_{\text {K }} 825$ | PrV'minstr CoM 1215 | Scott, Uxbridge. 33 |  | Scarboro, Mel... 32 |
| Lınark .......... 2479 |  | Markham. Micl... 1546 | Fort Qu'Appelle. 25 | Dunbarton...... 10 |
| Camp McKinney. 20 | E Wawanosh.... 12 |  | Hespeler ce....... 25 | Streetsville...... 16 |
| Schroiber. $\because . . .051$ | Newcrstle....... 10 | S Edmonnton...... 22 | Mr , Mrs. J. Ed- | Roseisle ......... ${ }^{75}$ |
| Manotick, S Glos 30 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dunnvilla } \\ & \text { Amherst Isl.iad } \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | Wipe St Giles.... 20 | N Kinloss . .... 12 | Wiarton........... 5 |
|  | Renfrew...... $\mathrm{M}_{5} 50$ | Friends, Wng... 15 | it Vincent Knor 7 |  |
| Vankleek Hill 165 | Mont Knox ..... 109 | Vancouver Sta 170 |  |  |
| Manchester ....... 25 | Craickshank .... ${ }^{5}$ | Crinan yphms. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Ripleg Huron . 20.20 |  |
| Glencee........... 100 |  | ca.......is 2417 | W Bran |  |
| coo 88......... 5 |  | Stowarton....... 1150 | Chesterfiela...... 40 | 6 |
| Port Albert...... ${ }^{2}$ | Dover............ in | 8 Martin . . . . . . . 1 | Rockrood........ 10 |  |
| Komoka ss...... 15 |  | rayton . . . . . 5 | Tor, W'minsterss 1081 | $\text { n veroy...... } 60$ |
| Sandwich........ 40 | Camphellville 45 | Westport. Nembro 12 | Pattleford ….. 13 | doc StP...... 48 |
| Greenhank ss.... ${ }^{7}$ |  | Ashrroites ...... 10 | M Mckee. Slocan 10 | Alliston......... 6 |
| Tarbolton ...... 10 | Travenhurst.... ${ }^{26}$ | Pembroke........ 85 | Maryfield........ 225 |  |
| Beeton $\cdot \ldots . .1$. |  |  | Annan......... 4009 | Lanark........... 3525 |
|  |  | Enniskillen...... $3_{5}^{3}$ | Ham, Wentworth 55 | Schreiber........ 8 |
|  | TarW'midster bel ${ }_{19}^{5}$ | Atwond |  | Manotick, S Glos 25 |
| MissJMacMartin 1 | Douglas 40 | Ridgetown ss.... 710 | Win, Augustine. 180 | end. G'nba |
|  | Hampden ...... 18 | Westminister. M ${ }^{16}$ |  |  |
| Norrood ... .... 15 | Peterbero, St A $7 n{ }_{20}$ | Hanover whms .. 19 | Tor, St John's . 126 |  |
| Beden ........... 5 | \|Richmand ....... 13 |  | . 52286 |  |
| achu | Aladintann....... 75 | McGregor......... 15 |  | Port Alhert....... 3 , |
| Beachbarr ce... 31 i6 | + |  |  | Sandwich ....... 10 , |
| Valcartier, etc. 5 | "water........189 |  |  | Tarbolton........ 5 |
| Sarawak ........ ${ }^{2}$ | Mlentandield ... 12 | Apple,Gravel Hill 12 |  |  |
| Darling.......... ${ }^{3}$ | Mrnnar | Atbe'sfane. ....... 40 | 6 | Norwond......... 1150 |
| Eldon .......... 24 | 6 |  | Dundas .......... 6447 | ${ }^{\text {No }}$ |
| Norwood.......... 15 | Smith'sFnllsStP.150 | Blaeraleca.... $\ddot{\mathrm{K}}_{5} 5$ | Brampton......... 62 |  |
| Miami\& Nelson 60 Colarsine Trelnd, |  | Roseland. $\qquad$ 29 | Sa) | $3$ |
| Terrace Row. 8084 | Richmond........ 25 | Ba'derson, Drum. 40 |  | 88..... 1324 |
| Derry mam St Jns 4838 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c} \text { qrenfell........ } \\ \text { Rat unswood } \end{array} . . . .\right.$ | Ottawn, Erbkine. 27 | Saramak......... 2 |
| Belfast.Ft WmPz ${ }^{\text {nt }}$ |  |  | E Gloucester..... 1935 | Lake Cbarle |
| Kinkston, Zion 10 |  |  | W Brant ......... ${ }^{6}$ | Darling |
| Vizasor ......... 90 |  | Marbham Mel mb 350 |  |  |
| Kamloops ........ 10 | nboro, S | Lucan............ 15 | Alexandia...... 22 | Miami \& Nelson.. 8 |
| Ricbmond ....... 8 |  | Yndian Lands.... 43 |  | ngston, Zion. 13 |
| Erin. Sec No 1 se. 2 |  | Markham StJ co. ${ }_{5}$ | Goderich, Knox. 70 |  |
| Meaford......... 75 |  | Duntronn........... 22 | Bartie . . . ......... 44 |  |
|  | Wrs Hunter 100 | Wuntron....... ${ }^{\text {W }}$ Nottrwasaga 16 | Vernon........... 3 n | Chatham, 1st..... 30 |
| Ottama. Knox. 220 | PortErrolsino |  | E Zarra ......... 5 | Richrnon |
|  | Synoi of Arcela | WNottawasaga ce 275 | 丹arafraxa......... 10 | Meafnrd........... 30 |
|  |  |  | Sunnidale........ 7 | Crinpm. Arpsle 11 ? |
| Svdenham. St P. 14 |  | Alandale $\because 10$ | Tor, St Paul's.... 30 | Ottama Knox... 130 |
| Wpre St Giles ce. 15 | Alaszow f550 |  | Oak Lnkest Day 43 | Tor. ${ }^{\text {de }}$ |
| Tor, StJes Sqss. 58 ng | Edinboro St Rera |  | St IIClen.......... 15 | Shallow La |
| Qucinsvilln .... 390 | £2312? |  |  | Saltheet.......... हt $^{\prime}$ |
|  | $\text { nim } 2^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |
| Saltfiect......... 35 | Erinhoro Wr St |  | Win. St Stenhen. 150 | minster StA 30 |
| Rinhrouk........ 19 | (xilps El 186 | Stroug. | Whitemouth.... I | Carnduff........ 10 |
| N W'mineterStA 90 | Werningeido | Dunn's........." 113 | Roseneath...... in | Aberne |
| Willmazhby .... 15 | kirlshn St147 | DuntroonRally " 1425 | Centrevilla ce.... 5 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Abernet }} \mathrm{hy}$...... 1 | Aherdean No | To MeGeachy .... 5 | Vernonville..... 1155 | Wrodville....... 22 |
|  | WorkDartr $£ 010 n$ | Qalt Central ....115 | Grimsby ... ..... 5 | Filbride ......... ${ }^{11}$ |
| Mistarasis ...... ${ }^{6}$ | Aberd'n Grnvfriars | ss ... 40 | S Mountain...... 9 | Ctirlina |
| Nananpemmmb. 2 | L5. | Spriagfield. ...... 2 | Heckston........ 1118 | Stratford, Knox. 61 |
| Pearl. Stratford.. 4 | Olharn | Wserale..... .... 10 | Plonsant Vnlles.. 3 | Kirkton |
| Lrn ss.......... 100 | - ET00 | Tempo........... 3 | Kinzston. Chal. 54 | Campbell |
| Wrilncetn mphms |  |  | Loadion, 1st..... 11850 | Sarawak |
| Stratford St A .. 783 | nmber. K $£ 1000$ | Wakefield. Mash. 17 | Winslow ........ . 23 | Thames Rosd.... $\mathrm{Sor}^{\text {r }}$ |
| Filmide......... ${ }^{3}$ | ascow. Hiph |  | Brookedalo. .... 6 |  |
| Stirling ... ${ }^{\text {and }} 8$ | momeuiln £ 400 | Anon, Granton. 15 | Dunwich, Chal. . 10 | Spencat |
| Stratford, Knox. 274 | Restalric ss 150 | St Cath Hasnes.. 15 | Bradnlbane .... 1 | Orangeville...... $15^{\text {' }}$ |
| Kirkton-........ 15 | Old Machar $\pm 300$ |  | Omemegetc...... 10 | roaton......... 55 |


| S |  | Lamon ce. ....... 372 | V W'minster StA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Piokering ...... 6 | er | Lindsny 8s....... 2557 | Willoughby.... | Crowstand ....... 20 |
| Brougham ...... 2 | N Kinlors ...... | London 1st...... 200 | Abernethy....... 250 | Billings Breg ss. . 5 |
| Victoria, 1st..... ${ }_{12}$ |  |  | Menlis... ${ }_{\text {Mistawasis........ }}{ }_{6}^{250}$ | Athelstnno...... 37 |
| Qreanbank ....... 970 | Basswood ....... $9^{9}$ | Dunvich, Chal. 20 | Napanee wwmb., 2 | Perbody $\qquad$ |
| Gonra | Elora, Chal..... 26 | King, St And.... 80 | Pearl, Stratford. 3 | 5 |
| TorDo | W Brant.... ...., 50 | Melbrne. Guthrio 3570 |  | Roseland. ........ 10 |
| Panaimo......... ${ }^{\text {Pra }} 60$ |  |  |  | Balderfon Drum 25 |
| Kingrton. St ${ }^{\text {a }} 90$ | Rassmand ...... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Peterbro. st $\dddot{p} .400$ | Campbeiford.... 55 | M |
| Newcastle....... 5 | Crystal City.... 20 | Gam, St John's 48 | Sarawak......... 1 | Ar |
| Dunvillo....... . 2 | Ham Wratworth 20 | Thorold.......... 30 | Thames Road.... 15 | Markham, Melmb 350 |
| Montreal, Knox. 75 | Carberry.. ${ }^{\text {an }}$ | Whitby.......... 20 | $85 \quad 20$ | Lucan.... ...... 12 |
| Gruick hank.... 10 | NowWmineter, W 9 |  | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ ¢s.. 15 |  |
| Ham. Knox..... 80 | Tor, St John's. . 3070 | Scarhoro, Me] . 7237 | Montren, Knox . 40 |  |
| Farewell Bethel. 12 | Win, Augustine.. 81 |  | Spencerville...... 16 | Huntsville ..... 8 |
| Caver ${ }^{\text {Cambellile. ... } 20}$ | $\|$Rirprside $\ldots . . . .$. <br> Prescott $\ldots .$. <br> 740 <br> 6. |  |  | Notiawa .... ... ${ }^{4}$ |
| Nemtonvi'le...... ${ }^{3}$ |  | Knox Alumni.... 300 | Eapperton........ 8 | $\sqrt{x n}$ |
| Aravenhurst .... 10 |  | Blenheima ce...... 2 | Mont Chal chin es 1552 | Galt Central .... 9230 |
| Dundee.......... 10 |  | Roreisla . . . . . . . 525 | Pickering. ...... . 10 | 70 |
| Ridgetown..... 20 |  | Wiarton ......... 15 | $1 \mathrm{Br}$ | Smingfield.. .... 22 |
| Cambray ……. 416 | Forigen Mibbion | $\qquad$ 10 | Victoria list ce ${ }^{25}$ |  |
| W Puslinch ...... 4 | Fund. | Dr TD Meikie. s0 |  |  |
| Win. Pt Douglas 39 |  | Montral West. 15 | Sonya... ........ 15 | Wakefield Mash 11 |
| Hawnden........ 18 | Reparted..... \$505838 | m, Contral... 210 | or Dovercourt 851115 | Granton .......... 10 |
| Killarney........ 10 | Mandar ........ ${ }^{7 n}$ | $\text { Es. } 57$ | Woman's F MS 2500 | St Cath Harnes - 10 |
| Glasstone....... ${ }^{49}$ | Brampton ........1ः8 <br> A $J$ Rose Nairn. 5 | Drummond Hill 4030 | $\text { Kingston, St A. . } 8753$ | $N$ Georcetnwn 58.50 |
| nunbar | Dr A J Murray, |  | E Wawrnosh..... 10 | Mre late Mrschas |
| Smith's Fall, StPl12 | Takeside..... 50 | iss ............. 4 | Newcastle........ 10 | Mchonaldorm'n5n0 |
| Rinhmond....... 2 n | Villiers $88 . . . . .{ }^{\circ} 5$ | Virden ss......... 13 | Dunnvillo .. .... 5 | Osh? wa ..... .... 53 |
| Munu's ch ....... ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | Sarnia. Alhert .. 1643 |  | Mont Knex...... 100 <br> rruirkshank..... 4 | Guelph Knox.... 65 |
| Essa. Burna...... 2 | Wrodstrknox ce 10 |  | Hillsdale......... 20 |  |
| Rosebank........ 5 | Ottapr Erskine. 14 | North Derby .... 1425 | Ham. Knox ${ }^{\text {a }} 22136$ | " mb. 15 |
| Hamiota.... .... ${ }^{\text {In }}$ | W Brant . ....... 18 | Owen Sd Div .... 58 | Faremell, Bethel ${ }^{7}$ | D M-Lean....... 5 |
| Edpn ……... ${ }^{3}$ | Alexandria ..... 44 | Honewell, St Col, |  |  |
| Scotia........... ${ }^{19} 50$ |  |  | Campbrlivilie.... 35 |  |
| Rotans.......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | pauls. 111 | Alliston., ........ 580 | Gravenhurst..... 20 |  |
| Troguois........... it $^{\text {Lis }}$ | St Cath, 18t...... 80 | ark |  | MrMrs.] Fdwards 150 |
| Iroquois Uxbriage. 8 | $\text { ss.... } 40$ | Lanark ........ 2883 | Gamebridge... ... 2408 | N Kinjoss........ 9 |
| Summerstown... 5 | Gorierich. $\mathrm{Fnox} 12 ?$ |  | Hiagetown....... 33 | Oro Central .... 5 |
| Markham..... .. 763 | Flizatar, Ing'sol 25 | Ganauoque ..... 5 |  | St Vinernt Knox. 7 |
| Tor. Erskine.... 50.5 | 25 | Manotick, S Glos 32 | West Puslinch . 16 | Elora Chal ...... 55 |
| S Edmontin .... ${ }^{6}$ |  | Friend, GTtenbly 5 | Win. Douglas... 10 | Mont Knoxchin el 8809 |
| Win. St Aile's - 30 | C Nissnuri ce.... 15 | Vankleek Ifill. 12 n | Hampden........ 10 | tieford.,...... ${ }^{3}$ |
| Vancouver.StA. 6000 |  | Hyndman........ 750 | Richmond ........ 10 |  |
| Tor. Bloor....... 470 |  | 50 | Ondstone......... 25 | Ham Wentworth 50 |
| Sterarton....... 20 |  | Manchester...... is | Teswater ss...... 10 | Carberry . ' $\cdots$ in |
| St. Lambert...... 2135 | F Yorra $\ldots$..... 25.50 | Simcoess........ 5 | Alensandendd.... $2_{3}$ | Nerw minsterW. 8 |
| Findden ......... $4^{4}$ | Monre, Nurns ss. 9665 | Port Albert....... 1 | Dunhar. | Win Augustin . 89 |
| S Martin ........ 50. | ${\text { Aaraframa...... }{ }^{10}}_{\text {cumbidala }}$ | Sandwick....... 15 | Blackheathss ${ }^{\text {mith's Falls. }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Dovercourt cc..... 59 |
| Drarton........ 5 |  | Glenarm ${ }_{\text {Tarholton }}$ | Eng Riv. Howick 4 in |  |
| WestnortNewbro 27 | T.oct Ripar....... 25 S | Reeton............. 25 | Brechwond....... 2120 | \$63865 22 |
| Gaulbourne...... ${ }^{6}$ | rabkeriew ..... 150 | Mont W'min`orss ${ }^{2}$ | Munn's ch. .... 2 |  |
| Pemirnke..... . 50 | Hx Fort Massey. | Tor W'minster $\mathrm{sc}^{5} 45$ | Essa, 1st ch...... 9 |  |
| Finniskille | Chin riass ... 15.55 |  | Frga. Burns ch... 2 |  |
| Mrition-.......... ${ }^{8}$ |  | Rnuntbraite.... 10 | Friend Spadina... ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |  |
| Grnwetand....... 5 |  | Norwood $\qquad$ 15 | Scotia........... . 10 |  |
|  | Mrs J FAula. ... 2 \% | Nortb Gower..... 5 | Botanv....... 325 | ollactions. |
| Annle.fravelinill 24 <br> Athelstane. |  |  | Mrs Nicol,Guelph 30 |  |
| Peabotv......... 3 |  |  |  | Eenorted...... $\$ 330 \mathrm{4} 42$ |
| Sintsluta. ....... ${ }^{3}$ | Tor, Cooke's .... 247 | Garawak Menrys 60.150 | Scott. Uxbridge. 16 |  |
| Rneeland ........ ${ }^{4}$ | - 40 l | Lake Charles.... ${ }_{9}{ }^{2}$ | Summerstown... 910 | - |
| Ralierson. Drum 35 |  | Darlinc.......... 4 | t bernsthy........ 5 | Otta Ers |
| Pilnt Mou |  | Edden ……. 29 | C Edmonton ..... I | W Brant. |
| Turan $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$, ${ }^{3}$ | Win.StiSterhen's 75 | Norweod....... 15 | Win, St Giles ... ${ }^{20}$ | A lexand |
| Thdian Tands.... Jf |  | Minmi, Nelson... 30 | Oro, Esson...... . 10 | Tas Friser S Iine 275 |
| Munitana ....... $8_{5}$ | Rertha Arant.... 7 | Kingston, Zion S 50 | Friends, Win'pc.. 15 | St Cath ist ...... ${ }^{\text {in }}$ |
| W Nottstrassar 5 | ${ }^{\text {rxithitemonth .... }} 5$ | Miss Beauregard. 5 |  | Goderich, Knox.. 20 |
| Grit. Sentral . . 50 | Fincrhure ${ }^{5}$ | Windsor... ${ }^{\text {a }}$.... 40 | Tor. Blonr....... 487 | Rarric...... ..... 5 |
|  | Westmnt. Mel.ss 25 | Chatham, 1st.... 20 | Pakenham.... . 29 | Wrllington ss.... 2 |
|  | पnseresth ...... 31 | Richmond. O.... $22^{2}$ | warton ........ 31 | F\% |
| $\leq$ Delnwara $\ldots$ \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Mrs A Tre | Frin Sect No. 1 s9 150 | 0 | Sunnidate ..... 2 |
| Wainefild, Mashaml3 Vore | Vernonville - 1375 | Meaford.......... 55 |  | Tor. St Paul $\cdots \cdots . .30$ |
| Granton........ $4^{4}$ |  |  | Drayton.......... 5 | Oak Take St Dav 5 |
| ${ }^{\text {Et Cath. Harnes. }} 5$ | in MrTimian In | Crinan, Argele... 28 | Westnart Newbro 10 | St Helens ........ 8 |
| N Enargetown... 28 | Alx. \#uch Munto 140 D | D MrMillan ..... 4 | Asheroft las...... 5 | Tor Conkes....... 37 |
| Ochowa | Grimsby ........ ${ }^{\text {an }}$ | Ottawa Fnox. ... 170 | Goubbnurn....... ${ }_{6}$ | Win $\mathrm{Ft}_{\text {W Ste....... } 25}$ |
| cinh. Knnx... 75 |  | Tor St J Sq....... 19316 | Pembroke..... . . 65 | Whitemnuth..... 100 |
|  | \% |  |  | Kingshury....... 3 |
| St A-diems ..... ${ }^{7}$ | Trenkctnn ....... 12 | Syndenham, St P 8 |  |  |
| Heaneler....... J7 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Pleasant Vsilep. 4 | 1 fficet...... ... 25 | Atwond ….... 250 | Yernonvillo.... . 140 |
|  | Kingston, Chal.. 76 | Binbrook......... 17 | Ham McNab..... 135 | Grimsby ........ 1624 |
| 92 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| eckston $\because . . . . .3$ | Yroquois.......... 950 | Vernon .......... 5 | Ham, Knox...... 35 | D Forrest.... |
| Pleasant Valloy.. 52 | Scott Uxbridge - 2 | Wellington ..... 2 |  | D M Jnmi |
| London Ist ...... . 25 <br> Winslow. | $\stackrel{\text { Edmonton. }}{ }{ }^{\text {Vand }} 1$ | E Zorra ${ }_{\text {Eunnidale }} \ldots \ldots .$. | Campbellville . 18 <br> Newtonville.... 178 | oms |
| Dunwich Cbai... 4 | Beaverton Knox. 7 | Tor, StPaul's .... it | Nr |  |
| MrsARCireelman. 1 | Tor Bloor ....... 100 | Oak Lake, \&StO ${ }^{\text {d }} 5$ | Dundeo.......... 10 | \$1505 58 |
| Cardinal ........ 12 | Pakenham....... 5 | Mra JF Auld.... 5 |  |  |
|  | Stewarton......... 15 | St Helens........ 14 | West Puzlinch ... 3 |  |
| Ham St John's... ${ }^{6}$ | WestportNewboro 3 | Tor, Cookes...... 50 | Win. Pt Douglas 5 |  |
| Thoroli........... 13 | Pembroke ........ 15 <br> Chiselhurst | Win, St Stephens 25 Whitomouth ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | Hampden......... Killarnes 3 | Asbekbly fond. |
| Scarboro Mol ... 12 | Enniskillon ...... 1 |  | Gladstone .......... 5 | Reported . . . . . $\$ 295431$ |
| Dunbarton ...... 5: | Ham McNab ...... 30 | Vernonville...... 215 | Dunhar... ${ }^{\text {a }}$.... 3 | Bramnton.......... 12 |
| London, Knox... 12 | Walton ... ...... 430 | Grimsby ........ 14 | E K Tornto $\cdots{ }^{5}$ | Otta, Erskino.... 7 |
| Streetsville ...... 5 | Crowstand | $\mathrm{S}_{\text {Mountain . . . . }} 3$ | Smith'sFalls, StP 38 | Alexan |
| iarton........... 5, | Athelstane ...... 10 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Otta, St, Pauls }}$ Goderich, Knox. 15 |
| atona ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ iii ${ }^{3}$ | $\nabla_{\text {airbairn........ } 2}$ | Kingston rhal. 44 | Scotia.... ........ 5 | Barrie ............ 5 |
| ummnnd Hill. 5 | Rosoland......... 1 | London. Ist ..... 5 n | Botany $\ldots$........ 220 | Veraon |
| orth Derby.... ${ }^{2}$ | Balderson. nrum. 4 | Winslow........ 1 | Mrs W Nicol .... 15 | F, Zorra .......... |
| Owen S Div....... 25 <br> Alliston. | Pilot Mound .... 5 | Dunwirh, Chal 6 | Listowel ......... ${ }^{5} 75$ | Garafra |
|  |  | Mrsa RCreelman |  |  |
| arark............. 12 | Dundilk. ....... 240 | Cardinal........ 12 | S Edmonton ${ }^{\text {co.. }}$ I | NwGlasgoUnited 10 |
| aver Lake.... 1 | Galt, Central.... 20 | uainsville ...... 4 | Win. St (illes ... 10 | River Dennis.... ${ }^{2}$ |
| Manotick, S Cllos. ${ }^{4}$ | Springfield ........ 1 | Ham, St John's ${ }^{9}$ | Vancouver, StA. 28 | Watervil, Lakevil |
| Friend Greenbak 290 | Tempo .......... 1 | Thornld ......... 13 | Beaverton, Knox 12 | Mt Stewart St P . |
| Vankleek hill.... 29 Alencoe........ 10 | S nelamare. ..... 2 | Whitby........ 10 | Tor, Bloor ..... 160 | ${ }_{\text {St }}$ |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | N Georgetown.... 15 | London. Knox. 21 | Chiselhurst | New flago, Jas. |
| lenarm......... 2 | Oshawa ......... 8 | Streetville ...... 5 | Enniskillen | New Mills. etc. |
| epton ......... 5 | Quelph Knnx $\ldots 20$ | Arrow River..... 1 | Waiton …… 430 | Clyde River ..... |
| Rounthraite .... 2 |  | Wiarton......... ${ }^{4} 73$ | Millhrook.... $\mathrm{ini}^{3}$ |  |
| arth Gower..... 5 | Bructiville 1st ss. 20 | Latona ........... ${ }^{3}$ | Anple Gravel IIl 3 | Strath |
| Baden ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ...' 1160 | Hespeler........ $8^{8}$ | Ham. Central ... 3643 | Athelstane .... 5 | Vallevfield ...... |
| Lachute, Henrs's 1160 | N Rinloss . ...... 2 |  |  | rardigan ......... |
| Beachburg........ ${ }^{7}$ |  | Owen S Div $\ldots \ldots{ }^{25}$ | Peabody ......... 1 | Traro. 1st......... 5 |
| Sarawak | Wrant.......... $1^{50}$ Battleford | Alliston Kemble............. $5_{9}$ 45 |  | Orwell .......... ${ }^{\text {O}}$ |
|  | Ham Wentworth. 5 |  | Roseland......... 1 | Hx. St Johns... |
| Fiden...... ...... 8 | Carberry - ...... 5 | Beavar Lake ..... | Balderson. Dram 10 | ${ }^{\text {Acadia }}$. ${ }^{\text {c... } 2}$ |
| orwood..... .... 5 | New W minister W 2 | Yanotick, S Glas 6 | Pilot Mound .... 5 | Wx. St And ..... 27 |
| Miami, Nelson... 5 | Tor Augustine . 2993 | Friend, Greenbk. 250 | Luran | Wallace |
|  |  | Glencne......... 29 | Maxwell.Mcri |  |
| Meaford ......... 10 | 2374 |  | Dundalk ......... 18 |  |
| Crinan, Argyle... 10 |  |  | Duntroon ..... 3 |  |
| Ottama. Knox .. ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | W Nattamasara. 3 | W Riv. St Marys. |
| Tor St Jas Sq ch.. 5334 |  | Rounthmaite ... 1 | Galt, Central.... 30 | Onk T,ake,St Dav 2 |
| angside ......... 3 | Minister's Ratea. | Norwond........ 750 |  |  |
| 80 | Reported ... \$3:83 02 | Rarth Gower ..... ${ }^{\text {Nata }}$ |  |  |
| Binbrook.... ${ }^{\circ}$ | D G Cameron .... 8 | Beachbnrg $\qquad$ | Maple Valles.... 4 |  |
| NewWminstr StA 18 | Dr McTavish..... 8 | Sarawak | Singhampton.... 3 | CMountain ..... 1 |
| Abernethy ...... 1 | $\mathrm{S}^{\text {M Whaley }}$. . . . 8 | 1 ake Charles..... 270 | Granton ........ 250 | Meckston ........ 1 |
| Kenlis .... ..... $\frac{1}{5}$ | W Hodnett....... ${ }^{8}$ | Darling.......... 1 | St Cath Hasnes - 5 | Kineston. Chal . 5 |
|  | W P Adams ..... 8 |  | N Georketown... 15 | Tondon, lst ..... 20 |
| Stratford Knox - 30 |  | Norwood... .5 | Oshawa. ${ }^{\text {ango..... } 10} 10$ | Winslow |
| Kirkton |  | Miami, Nel=on . 5 | Huelph. Knox 45 | E Ashfie |
|  | W S Moore....... ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{\text {Boissevain }}$ Windsor..... ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| Orangeville...... 5 | T Fenwick...... ${ }^{2}$ | Chatham, ist.... 15 | Oro. Central $\cdot . . .{ }_{2}$ | Thnrold .......... 3 |
| Sanperton........ 2 | ${ }^{5}$ A Sinclair..... 8 | Richmond | Elora. Chal .... 17 | Whitbo.......... 3 |
| Piekering........ 2 |  |  | Battleford | Scaibina Mel.... ${ }^{6}$ |
| Utica ${ }^{\text {Victoriaiol. }} 1$ |  |  |  | Dunhartan ...... 2 |
| Victoria 1st...... 10 | J A Mustard .... 3620 | Ottawa Knox... 12 |  | Tonndon. Fnox .. 7 |
| Nanaimo......... 1 |  | Tor,St Jas Sq....10¢ | Tor, St John's... 1549 | Rnseisin ......... 75 |
| Kingston StA.... 3750 | A B Baird........ 1713 |  |  | Arrow River..... 1 |
| ewcratle....... 3 |  | inbronk ......... 5 | \$5900 1 |  |
| Dunnville........ $1^{173}$ |  |  |  | North Marbs.... |
| Buckingham..... 4165 |  |  |  | Owen Sd Div.... 2 n |
| Newtonville. ... 2 |  |  | 8. |  |
| Gravenhurst..... ${ }^{7}$ |  | Ktirling........... ${ }_{4}^{1}$ |  | Tanark ............. ${ }^{4}$ |
| Ringetown. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Resi Puslinch } . . \\ & 7\end{aligned}$ |  | Stirling......... 480 R | Rnnorted . . . . \$1390 58 | Ganannaué...... 5 |
| Win Pt Douglas 5 | colle | $\mathrm{StI}_{\text {Stir }}$ Hord, Fnox. 30 | TH B Bord ....... 750 | Manntick. S Glos 4 |
| Hampden ....... ${ }_{5}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Dr Parsons }}$ | Flenere |
| Killarney ....... 5 |  | Sars ak........ 1 | W Mckinley . . . ${ }^{\text {a }} 5$ | $D_{\text {nrt }}$ Alhert.....${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Gladstonn ${ }^{\text {Glensandficl..... } 5} 5$ | Brami ton....... 35 | pen rville..... 10 | SMWhaley..... 5 | Ojonntm |
| Dunbrar $\cdots \cdots \cdot{ }^{2}$ | tta, Erikine..... 518 | appe on …... 2 | W Hodnett..... 4 | Tarbiton |
| ${ }_{\text {cmith'gFalls Sta }} 38$ | Wt Brant......... 3 | cker g........ 3 |  | Rounthrai |
| Fissa 1st ......... 2 | 11 | Victori 1 ist..... ${ }^{15}$ | TV |  |
| Essa Burns | Tas Frasers Sinio 275 |  |  | hefrhPreshyt'v $3{ }^{5}$ |
| Scotia ........... 5 | St Cath.1st ..... 25 |  | D Tait ............ ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ |  |
| 年 $\ldots$...... 25 | Goderici, Knox. 25 | ton. St A.. 1335 | R. Pettigrew....... 4 | Sar |
|  | Eliza Hay ....... 25 |  | Ma | Lake Charles'... 1 |
| Darling.......... 1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Elden ............ 2 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ami, |  |  | Teeswater ss...... 10 | Prairio |
| - |  |  |  | Tor, Cooko's .... 50 |
| atham, 18t.... 8 |  | Desboro......... ${ }^{3}$ ! | D | Wtinount, Mel, 8s 50 |
| Kamloops …… 170 |  | Fram.Central.... 90 | Bla | Qrimsby .... . . ${ }^{4} 32$ |
| Riohmond | Freneh Efargeliza- |  |  | Lindsay, 88 Wmstn. Hep |
| aford | tion Fund. | Drummond Hill. 20 Onslow \& Eardly 8 | Eng RiverHowick ${ }^{\text {Ess }}$ Ist 30 | Wmstn. Heph,88. 10 Miss L Johnston, |
| Knox ..... 14 |  | Banks............ 4 | Essa Burns ....... 1 | mstown |
| Langeide......... 2 |  | Jas Berg ........ 2 | Hamiota......... 1 | E E Johnston, |
| Svdpnham, StP.. ${ }^{2}$ | Brampton ........330 | M |  | Wmstown ..... 20 |
| Saltfieet | A J Ross, Nairn . 5 | $30$ | Mrs. W Nicol.... 10 |  |
| Guelph, Presbot's 6216 | 5 | Alliston.... ..... 75 | Listowel.......... 12 | MissC Mcle |
| N |  | Kemble ..... . . . 17 | Iroquois......... 10 | W |
| Abernet |  | Lanark .......... 24 | Scott Uxbridge. 8 | D F McLennanl. . |
| Konlis |  | Beaver Lake..... 1 | Summerstown.... 830 | Wmstown |
| istawasis ...... $\frac{1}{3}$ | Aleasandria....... 28 | Ganonoque $\because . . .10$ | Abernethy ...... 5 | Geo E |
|  |  | Manotick, S Glos. 13 | Sriends Win...... 10 | Seaforth, 1st, 8s... 50 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kirkton } \\ & \text { Campbeliforg....... } \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | Vriendeek Hill...113 | Friends win.... 15 | Scarboro, Mel .. 7 |
| Thames Hoad.... 5 |  | Hyndman. ....... 7 | Beaverton, Knox 18 | Otta, Stewarton. 8821 |
| Spencerville ..... 2 | ss. ...... 16 | Glencoe . . . . . 27 | King ${ }^{\text {Ct And.... } 11}$ | Ham, Central, 88.50 |
| Orangeville...... 5 | Goderich ........ 35 | Manch | Tor Bloor........126 | Unionville, ss..... 250 |
| Aaprerton | Wellington ss ... 1 |  |  |  |
| Anmaston |  | Qlenarm.... ... . 7 |  |  |
| Brou | St Pauls....... 15 | Greenbank ss.... 7 | Westnort.Newbro 6 | M |
| Viotori | St Pauls..... 15 |  | Goulb | To |
| Sonya. ......... 2 | H | Rount | Pembroke........ 17 | Norwod |
| Nerrastle ....... 1 | . 2334 | Normood......... 750 | Ridaptown $88 . .355$ | Miami, Nelson . ${ }^{1}$ |
| Hillsdale........ ${ }^{4}$ | New Mills, etc... 28 | North | Scotl'd. ${ }^{\text {at Ratblesc22550 }}$ | Windsor, ss .... 50 |
|  | River |  |  |  |
| Gravenhurst .... |  |  | Crowstand. ....... 2 |  |
| Dandee.......... 5 | Valleyfid. ...... 15 | Lake Charles..... 2 | A thelstane....... 40 |  |
| Ridgetown ...... 5 | Valleyfield. ...... 1. | Darling .......... 3 | Tamwort | Kirkton, 88...... 24 |
| mpden $\ldots . .2$ |  | Eldon .......... 5 | Roseland......... ${ }^{3}$ | Mont. Knox.ss 50 |
| terboro StA .. 10 |  | Norwood........, 5 | Balderson Drum 10 | n |
| Killarney........ 4 | Sydney FalSt.... 21 | Miami, Nelson... 4 | Pilot Monnd..... 5 | Amherst Isl, la.. ${ }^{6}$ |
| adstone......... 4 | Halifax St Johns. 15 |  | rucan. $\qquad$ 19 | Weston, ce. |
| pid Citr. $\cdot . .1$ | Acadia .... ..... 10 |  | Indian Lands.... 19 | Ham. Knox. . . ${ }^{\text {Hir }} 50$ |
| ensand | Halifax St A..... 15 | Erin Sect No 185150 |  |  |
| ith's Falls StP 10 | hn, Salem - 1725 | Meaford..... .... 25 | Duntroon |  |
| Essa 18 i -...... 2 |  | Crinan, Argyle... 15 | W Nottawa |  |
| Essa Burns. ..... 1 | W River.StMarys 12 | D M Millan...... 1 | Galt Central.... . 45 | Mont, Frskine,las 25 |
| Hamiota......... 1 |  | Ottawa, Knox.... 25 | Springfield ...... ${ }^{1}$ | Patrmam 5 |
| 18 |  | Tor. St J Sq . . . . 40 | Temno. | S Martin. |
| Listowel......... . 5 | Sprinkside. ........ 5 | Caltfleet........... 10 | S Delamare ...... 2 | Weetport, |
| oquois ${ }^{\text {a }}$.... 3 | Middle River .... 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Rangetown ss.... 3 |
| amonton $\cdot \cdots .2$ | Charlot'tn St Jas. 5 | Willoughbr...... 1 | Guelph Knox.... 38 | Billines Bride.ss 10 |
| Win St Giles .... 5 | Core. Eennetcaok 324 | Abernethy....... 1 |  | Athelstane ..... 12 |
| Vancouver Sta 10 |  |  | 1 | N Genrgetown, 8850 |
| Beaverton Knox. 450 |  | Pearl, Stratford., 3 | St Andrew...... 11 | Ferzus. St A.ss.. 25 |
| Tor Bloor St...... 30 | HxFort Masser 75 |  | Hespeler |  |
| Pakenham....... ${ }_{3}$ | RichmdBartont 111 | Campbellford .... 10 | St Vincent Knox 367 |  |
| Stewarton $\because . . .{ }_{3}$ |  | Thames Road.... 37 | Rinley Huron... 10 | Guelnh. Knox, ss 25 |
| Ashcroft .. .. ... 1 |  |  | Elora Chal ...... ${ }^{18}{ }_{50}$ | CrustalCits...... 5 |
| Pembroke ....... 5 | Hx St And ss $\ldots . .50$ | $\mathrm{S}_{1}$ |  | Ca |
| Chiselhurst ..... $\frac{1}{5}$ | Oak Lake. St Dav 15 |  |  |  |
| McGreg | Mrs J F Anld.... ${ }^{4}$ | $\text { Pickerine.......... } 6^{120}$ | Crrstal City...... 500 |  |
|  | St Holens....... 23 | Brougham ........ 3 | Ánnan .... ...... 1522 |  |
| Apple,Gravelilili 265 |  |  | Garberrv | Contributions Unap- |
| Athelstane ...... 8 i | 'Whitemouth..... 1 |  |  | PORTIONED |
| Fairbairn ....... 2 | \|Kincshary.. ...... 2 | ev. W M Roger3n! 85 |  |  |
| Roseland........ 1 | Roseneath ...... 3 | Sonya ........ 10 |  |  |
| Hziderson, Drum. 4 | Vernonv |  |  |  |
| Pilot Mound $\cdots 3$ |  |  |  | Tor Old StAnd. 777 |
| Indian Lands .. 3 | S Mounta:n ..... 19 | ville |  | Hor ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| ottama | Heckston .... 10 | Burfor |  |  |
| Duntroon........ ${ }_{2}^{3}$ | Pleasant |  | Pointr AuxTrembles | Brantford Zion 72632 |
| W Vottnwasnea.. ${ }_{\text {W }}$ | Kingstop, Mhal... 1645 | Weston ces - .... 5 Mont, Knox |  | $.200$ |
| akefield Mash.. <br> Georget own | Landon, 1st...... 33 Winslow ........ 6 | Mont, Knox ..... 0 oi <br> Hillsdale......... 10 | Ranarted ..... 8456 <br> Rylstone, ss .... 5 | Meaford.. ...... 126 |
| Sbawa ......... 5 | Rrook* ${ }^{\text {ala }}$, 10 | Ham, Knox ..... 60 | Brampton, ss .... 50 | $1879$ |
| Dioo | nunwich Chal 12 | Dover .......... 6 | Strabane. as ... 14 |  |
| Delaware ..... 125 , | Rreadalhane.....' 2 | Campbellvil.... 10 | St Tath. 7 St ah, 8815 |  |
| Oro Central | Gardinal.... ..... 11 | Aravenhurst..... 10 | fonerich, Knox 5 n | Pakenham. |
| Riplay, Hur |  | Dundee......... ${ }^{23}$ |  | Elora Chal ...... 7750 |
| or St. Jas Sa ... 23 | Deterbnro, St P . 12709 | W 3 Dawson, 0t. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Sora........ 2 | Tham. St John's .. 50 | Ridgetown ..... 16 |  |  |
| 5 | Whitbs .......... 10 n |  |  | Bhkri, |
| Carba | Scarboro. Mel ... 17 | Win. Pt Douglas 10 | Elmsdale, ce | Gait Central |
| NewWministerW 2 | Dunbarton....... 5 | Hampden....... |  | 25 |
| Gnox Collegr Stodent's Misbionary Socirty. | Thes Weir........ 11 PHaggat...... 10 Smith's Falls...... 834 First Eksa...... MrsJLaing........ 4 | Elmsdale. Moncton, $\mathfrak{S t} \mathfrak{J} \ldots 50$ Clyde, Barngin .. 52 St Stophens...... 13 HxParkStChinese 1440 | Miss T. <br> Chatham StA ss.. 1440 Students Asso.... 50 JosMcKay, Evan. 15 Luncnburg ywbe.. 33 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BrantfordZionDr |  | Port Hastingse... 8500 M | Mid Stewiacke. . 1209 . | Dartmouth, St J. 10 |
| Nichol cl ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 50 | J G Little........ 2 | R Inhabitants . ${ }_{\text {Slact }} 1250$ |  | Monct on. St J ce. 15 Dalhousie..... 13 |
| Mrs JF Auld.... 4 | D |  |  |  |
| Sor Cooker....... ${ }^{5}$ | Aames Couloy.... 2 | MissABFairbanks25 |  | Total . . . . . . 10,24000 |
| olton............ | Findiay Bros..... 3 | Coburg Rd, s8 . 9 | Baddeck ce $\quad .9$ |  |
| Stroud ce......... 5 | Francis Dobbio... 3 | $\text { Linacy Glen, ce } 325$ | Ir Suathampton ce 10 | Avgmentation Fund. |
| Druminond ${ }^{\text {sibili. }} 10$ | Dundee Centre... 1730 | Chipman ....... 15 | Prince Wm ve.... 5 |  |
| Torst J^ $\mathrm{sq}^{88}$... 25 | RJ Potter |  |  | Reported..... \$2636 73 |
| MarkhamStJohnss 77 | N Georgetown.... ${ }^{53} 195$ | Friend, salins . ${ }^{\text {Trenton, ce.... }} 50$ | \$4849 22 | Great Village... ${ }^{45}$ |
| Ham Knox ${ }_{\text {Scarborast }}$ And ${ }^{27} 23$ | Mames nair...... 29 | Sunny Brae $\dddot{\mathcal{S}} \mathbf{S t} 9$ |  | hubenacauic... 2835 Tatamagouche. 64 |
| Oro Egsex ss...... 4 | John Burnie...... 2 | WRiv. Greenllill 1785 |  | - ${ }^{\text {ce }}{ }^{6}$ |
| Tor Bloorce...... 20 |  | Woch Rr, G Hill, ss 30 |  | Saltsprings, Eben 22 |
| Orillia hms...... 15 |  | Miss T. 1 | Reported..... \$8253 73 | Kentvilie....... 20 <br> Elwadalo $\square$ |
| Guelph Knox bc.. 10 <br> Tor St Johns. ... 21 | Prasbatrrian Col- |  | Div Bk of NS.... 76 | E]wedalo |
|  |  | Chatham, St A. 65 <br> Quoddy, ss........ 145 | " $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{Bk}$ Co Hz .. 21 | St John. St S.... 25 Newcastle, St J.. 13 |
|  | Exegetical | Dartmouth, St J10836 | Uampbelltownce. 10 |  |
| no- |  | Mahone Bay ... 25 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ownce. } 10 \\ & \text { ss...... } 10 \end{aligned}$ | A D Chishilm .. <br> Pictou, Prince .. |
|  | Jom Hodgson. ... 100 | Souris, Bay Fort. 28 | Friend, Truro 1st. 10 | Trenton ...... 39 |
| Ham Central ss. 60 | J C Holden..... . 25 | Middle R........ 4905 | Maitland.StJ ss 1385 | River, G Hill. 61 is |
|  | John McLe |  | Hx St Matt .... 2iju |  |
|  |  | Bluevt, Gardenss 9 | Tutamagouche... 6050 | StGeo. Pernfd, etc 38 |
| Jewish Mission. | Scholarship, etc. | Dartmonth....... 13 |  | Dartmouth, st J 7139 |
|  | Perth.Knox..... 50 | Cardigan, 88.... 4 | Noelss .... .... 5 53 | Bay F.... 20 |
|  |  | rgon.....150 |  | Port Elyin ...... 27 |
| Pembroke......... 250 | Ham, McNab.... 40 | arg...... 40 |  | Tabusintac. etc.. 16 |
|  |  | ymbil ${ }^{7}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | onia........ 9 |  |
|  |  | $5$ | the River....... 14 | Merigomish..... 38 |
| 10\%. |  | iacke. 2589 | inghill St A ss 40 | Caledonia ..... 32 |
|  |  |  | Bass Hiver....... 770 | Lunenburg......140 |
| -....... ${ }^{5} 85$ | by Rev. Dr. Morrison, | H04 88..... 559 | Moncton St J... 60 | St Pelers Ha .... 18 |
|  | Agent during Feb., | 日x, Ft Marsey, 85 ce 65 | Waterford, etc.... 18 St Stephen........ 13 | Kensington...... 64 |
|  | 1859 Office 39 Duke 8t. | A BRMI......... Bathurst, etc... 862 | W Riv. $G$ Hill . ${ }^{\frac{1}{1}}$ | Total....... \$3,811 90 |
|  |  | Dalhousie, 88.... 21 | Porı Hastings.... 1350 |  |
|  |  | $\underline{\underline{U}}$ | Ry Intabitants |  |
|  | g | Pt La Nine, 88. - 4 | Cliftou........... 15 |  |
| TorBloor |  |  | Milford ce... .... 8 | Reported .... 9778648 |
| Macao Misbion | be $\$ 55$ instead of $\$ 80$, | E River,ss....... ${ }^{7}$ | Fairville boys $\mathrm{mb}{ }^{4}$ | Bk of NS... 520 |
|  |  | Coupons Moncin. 90 | St Jobn, St S ${ }^{\text {co.. } 210}$ |  |
| nt Stanley | Reported.... \$21,820 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Mrs Wm Speedie. 10 | Clifiton ce........ 5 | HxSt Matt...... 20 |
| foung lady..... 50 | Div B of NS...... 16 | Mrs E Steele... 50 | Right to B shares 20 | Tatamagouche.. 32 |
| Cht Knox 8809 | $\mathrm{HxBCO} . . .1960$ | N Glasgow. Unit 305 | Chipman .... . . . 10 | Black River. .... 1050 |
|  | " MB of $\mathrm{HX} . .7$ | St Peter's Road. 10 | Andover.......... ${ }_{15}^{150}$ | Kentville ... . . . ${ }^{5}$ |
|  | Campblton, ce... ${ }_{\text {cis }}{ }^{230}$ | Kensington.......119 ${ }^{50}$ |  | Coldstresm ....... 12 |
|  |  |  | Cbatham St A.... 62 | Little Riv |
| Aged and Infibm |  | \$25,21036 | S G Burgess...... 250 | N Shore N Miver. ${ }^{12}$ |
| Endorment Fund. |  |  | Vartmouth | aed Bank W hite. 3 |
|  |  |  |  | Moncton St J.... 30 |
| F A E Mitchell 10 | Maitland, 5 t D. 251385 |  | SourisBayF | Gore Kennetcook 15. |
| R J Hutcheon 10 |  |  | Nfl Sta me es. 15 | Margaree <br> Port Hast |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Tatamagouche. } 0.505 \\ \text { caws. } \\ 5 \end{array}\right.$ | Reported..... \$ \$4190 02 | Int Westville ch. 1350 | R Inhabitants... 435 |
| Scarboro.St A . 20 |  | FrienaTruro 1st . 10 | Mid River ce..... 266 | Black ville........ 5 |
| Albr Montgomery ${ }^{2}$ | Lower Selmah | MaitlandStD ce. 1.5 | Blue Mty Garden.. 8 | St Joun St S. . . . . 65 |
| idgetown | Lower Selmah. co 3 | Merigomish ss cl. 120 |  | D Campbell … 148 |
| Est FS Rathbun, 100 |  | A B Cutili.......... ${ }^{5} 85$ | Salina Friend.... 161 | Prem B Shares 148 Trenton.... .... 21 |
| Peterboro, St P.. 19 |  | BrookfieldEx Ju bs 5 | Lunenburg ..... 18375 | W River G Hill . 915 |
| $1 \mathrm{~L}^{\text {P Willson..... } 3}$ | Kentrille........ 10 |  | 1769 | Sussex... $\ldots$.... 20 |
|  | 2316 | Kempt ce........ 230 | Mid Steriar ke 19 | Chatham St A . 33 |
| Frost, Semi. . 33 | BeqRovGMCla | Red Bank, etc.... 2 | BathurstYghl,etc ${ }_{3} 71$ | alcom.... 200 |
| ${ }^{-33}$ | \$500 Jess succes ${ }^{-150}$ | H Fraser........ 5 | E Riter ss...... $3_{3}^{3}$ | CounonsBridgeton 50 |
| Miss A E Elliott. 5 | sion dues $\ldots$.... 450 | Rev JD Murray. | Milford ce...... 390 | Mahone Bay.... 15 |
| T A Lazier ..... 10 | Brookfield, Knox, |  |  |  |
| Wm Laxson..... 4 | $\left[\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{lm} \& \text { bs........ } \\ \text { Brookfild, ms. } \\ 535 \end{array}\right]$ | St Stephen | Knnsington...... 100 | touris Bay For... 5 <br> Blue Mt Gardenss 5 |
| James Gillespio.. | Coldstream ..... $40{ }^{4}$ | Cart Farquhar... 25 |  | Fishers Grant.... ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |
| W H Mason...... 2 | Caledonia........ 11 | Students miss soc 155 |  | Brook field ..... 10 |
| Mrs J Hyslop..... 1 | Littleliver..... 18 | Cobourg Rd ss... ${ }^{1}$ | North West. | Lunenburg ...... 30 |
| Welland.......... 13 | N Shole. N River 20 | New Mills... |  | Dalhousie..... 20 |
| Dunbar..... .... 3 | Bass River | Friend. Salin | Grcat ©ill ...... 10 | Coupons An'polis 50 |
| Spencerville..... 16 | Red Bk, Whit, 885 | SunnyBrae, StP.. 750 | 88 | Moncton 15 |

$\$ 924873$

