

## (Gux haission fuion,

ISSUED OM. THE FIRST AND THIRD SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH.

- anboription natom, mor yoar, (poes inid).

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Original articles intesded for lasertion in the papex, should be addromed to the Editor at same plece.

## Old Pollis' Home.



HE Lord has greatly blessed the Home commenced in simple trust in the promise that He will provide. In answer to the prayer of faith, it has had ample means for all its requirements, and has been very useful to the dear Old Folk for whose benefit it was opened.

At the present time we understand there is something like forty more applicants than can be accommodated.

The two houses south of the present house can be purchased for $\$ 3,500$ oo, and would accommodate twenty of them. Will our readers pray that the Lord may direct some one of His people to supply the needed money for this purchase.

## OUB COLTME FOB FRHACEMES AND THACETRSS.

NUGGETS OF GOLD FROM THE S. S. LESSONS.
By Rev. John McEwen, Secretary S.S. Association of Canada.
[ $\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Dec } & 7 .\end{array}\right]$
Drunkenness, [Prov. xxiii; 29-35.]
"The Old Testament ofien seems as if it were written and inspired specially for young men."

The Warning Picture,
drawn with a failhful, firm, free but strong hand ; a characteraketch, written by one who knew what he was doing, and hung up by the hand of God, as a warning to every generation and condition of life.

## Look hers! and look thou

net there, upon the wine, v. 3I. Every S. S. scholar will be able to rec gnize the class in modern life whom the picture pres nts.
In no specific sin, growing out of the fall of man, has there been more fruit of bitterness and works of darkness io the race, than in drunkenness. By it in very deed has the gold become dim, and the most fine gold changed.
The convict $n$ grows with the fears, that it was one of the rampant sins of the anti-diluvian world, and inspired the hideous liroad that filled the earth with violence, and corrupted all flesh before Gord. Nor had judgment mure than completed its strange work, than the faithful hand of God registered the dark blot of Nual's olherwise fair character.

## Look Hzac!

Two priests are at the altar-sions of Aaron-dend menbiting carried out from the court in solemn and enjuined silence; fiot 2 woid is -ipoken; all tokens of emotion are forbiddenfalse fire hias beea offered, inspired by a reeling brain-a temperance saliute is enacted by the voice of God. Look not thou on the wine. Lev. $x, 1$ iti.

## Lpox 11 Here

are Seven Soriows of Drunkenbess. Read them as they develop in soul and boity. "No Drumkiard shall ingerit THE Mingdom or God."

1. Senseless quarrelc.
2. Babbling of speech.
3. Marks of folly and shame.
4. Burning diseace- 0.29 -" Redness of eyes.
5. Sensual passionse- - 33-"Strange women."
6. Delirious-v. 34 - As. Iying on the top of a mast."
7. Appetite-v. 35 ."، I will seek it yet again?" "The works of the flesh are-these.
[Dec. 14] Vanitz of Worldly Pleasure. [Eccl. ii. 1-13]
"Receive fastrinction; receive knowledge rather than choice gold," gold, unaji! yed, in the lump. "The words of the Lord are pure words." ". We bave in this lewing the contrist with the above.
The Book is called ${ }^{-6}$ Ecclesiastes : bre who gathers the people for instruction. (xii. 9, 10). Hence the Preacher.

Solomon's geview of his hife.
No indtyuals are introduced, as in the Song of Solomon; but the lower and bigher voices of the human soul are repre-sented-as aniwering each other,-hence the cry of
; Wraminks and despair-
"Vanity of panities, all is vanity, saith the Preacher." The true answer to this is-

The conclusion of the whole inatiter-
"Fear God, and keep His commandinents, Fof this is the whole duty of man." xii. $: \mathbf{1}$. 14. The warnings of this Book are of great value, because they are given by one who passed along the shallows of a perilous life. His father had cried, "Who will shew us any good," and- fouind his prayer and hope in the same source, "Lift upon "us; the light of Thy countenance."

## The steps in the Lisson,

The aims of appetite in wine. v. 3.
The aims of work in enterprise. vs. 4-6.
The aims of wealth in possession. vs. 7-9.
The aims of wit in laughter. $v .2$.
All is empty for the hungry soul. Christ is looking over the same field, and dealing with the same problem 2nd gathers up His conclusions in the same direction, - "A man's life con-" sisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."
"Seek ye first the kingdom of God. and His righteonsness, and all other things shall'be added unto you."


# The Son of Gor, who loved me and gave. Himself for me, -Gal. ii. 20. 

## "I Give You That Watch."

"How is it that ye have no faith."-Maft. iv. 40.


1
SABBATH school teacher, when teaching his class on one occasion, left his seat and went around among his scholars with his watch in his hand. Holding it out to the first, he said :--i" give you that watch."

The boy stared at it and stood still. The teacher then went to the next and repeated :-" 1 give you that watch."

The boy blushed, but that was all. One by ons the teacher repeated the words and the action to each. Some stared, some blushed, some gave a smile of unbeliet, but none of these took the watch. But when he came nearly to the bottom of the ciass, a small bny put out his hand and took it. And And when the teacher had returned to his seat the little fellow said gently :
"Then, if you please, sir, the watch is mine?"
"Yes, it is yours."

The elder boys were completely astonished by an action they could not understand.
"Do you mean to say, sir, that he may keep the watch ?"
"Certainly; I gave it to any boy who would have it."
"Oh, if I had known that," exclaimed one of them, "I would have taken it."
"Did I not tell you I gave it to you ?"
"Oh yes; but l dił not believe you were in earnest."
"So much the worse for you. He believed me, and he has the watch:"

Saving faith is as simple as this. It just takes God at His word, and trusts Him.

Though it sounds too good to be true, Christ is the gift of God, freely and fully offered (John iii. x6): "His unspeakable gift," to you, to all.

## "It is Pinished."

 USE over each word, for they-were uttered by the blessed lipy and were poured out from the -sout of the "Purger of our sins." Wheysite worthy, surely, of thy most profound musings. "It"-what? That by which God saves trom wrath-the work for sin, for ruin, for guilt. That which has glorified God, an. nulled "the body of $\sin$," and Satan too. That which cleanses from sin-which makes nigh to God-which reconciles to God-which has given a divine and adequate answer to the righteous claims of the throne of God.
"Is"-not "will be"-not "may be"-not "may possibly take place "-not in the future-not in the present; it's a past work. It was done nearly two thousand years ago; doing then, now DONE. It "is" done once and for ever. The efficacy of that past work is eternal.
"Finished"-complete-accom-plished-perfected -done; nothing to add; nothing a sinner can do, think, or feel, can add virtue to that finished work. The precious blood has been shed.: Christ has died. Sins have been parged. The work is a finished one. God is pleased with it, for He has taken the Finisher of it, in glory and righteousness, to heaven. Now all is settled between God and man believing on Him. The Cross has met every claim. Sin the root, and sins the fruit, have been judged and condemned. Justice is satisfied; divine righteousness vindicated; glory established. "Finished,"-yes " finished "was, and is, to every poor sinner, the blessed word.

Reader, have yon some to Jesus? Do you not see this matchless work of grace and love accomplished for thee?
"It is Finishcd!"

original. 1

## "Look at that Spol!"

HILE visiting an art exhibition I stood before an exquisitely executed marble statue. I admired its beautitul proportions. I thought of the months, perhaps years, of patient toil required to extract that "thing of beauty" from 2 rough, shapeless mass of marble, and in my thoughts I was paying tribute to the genius which had produced it, when my reverie was broken in upon by these words, "It certainly is very fine; but what a pity! Look at that spot on the hairl" I turned round, and saw a person pointing towards the statue. I again turned to look at the statue ; and, true enough, there was a spot, but really such a small one that it might easily have been overlooked, and in such an unimporiant part of the statue that it could hardly be deemed a serious defect. But somehow, whenever I looked at that statue, my eye rested on that littie spot, and unconsciously I found myself seeking for others, and although I failed in my search, I could not help echoing the words, "What a pity that spot is there."
Dear reader, have you never passed through an experience analogous to this? You have been admiring the earnest zeal, faithfulness, and eloquence of your minister, when some person has broken in with the words, Yes-he is earnest-faithful -eloquent, but-(ah! that mises. . ${ }^{2}$ e BUT; it is usually the prelude to fault-finding)-" he dresses so peculiarly; he reads so carelessly; he-;" well we shall not enumerate the many channels into which the remark diverges at that forked BUT. And after all, the whole matter generally resolves itself into a "spot on the hair" not worth speaking abcut, and which would have remained unnoticed by others, if the carper had held his peace.
Sometimes, while passing along the street, we hear a little boy say, in a half.crying tone, "Well, just you let him do it to you, and see how you like itl" Now, we say the same to rhese faultfinders. Put yourself in the Minister's place, and see how you would like it. Why, you teel annoyed when, like a faithful watchman, he preaches against tobacco, moderate drinking, dancing, opera going, card playing, extravagance in dress, and you say, "What business had he to point to that little spot on my otherwise pure character. He might have passed that over." Dear Brother, you don't like it, and yet he is performing a duty in so doing.

God's command is "Thou shalt not steal." Don't be a thief. Don't rob your minister of his influence or his reputation. Don't rob your neighbour of the pleasure he now takes in listening to
his ministration. Don't point to unimportant or imaginary spots. If you do, you need not wonder that success does not attend his work; that he is not so beloved by your children or by others. How can they enjoy his ministrations? Why you have set them to work "looking for spots." Don't help the World, or the Devil. They can do enough mischief without your help.

## "Fig-leaves,"

" 7. gow long have you known the Lord?" "About three weeks, sir ; but I have been for forty -yars seving fif-lcaves together." There is a good deal ex. pressed in these few words. Thousands are employed in the same profitless work as our poor friend. Yes ; thousands are occupied in the useless business of sewing fig-leaves together. The man who is seeking to save his soul by means of rites and ceremonies, ordinances and sacraments, church-going and morality, is just sewirg fig. leaves together.

All these things may be, and many of them really are, very good in their right place. But as a ground for the soul to rest npon for pardon and peace-as a title wherewith to draw nigh to a holy and righteous God-as a foundation on which to build for Eternity, they are in very truth, but sewing fig-leaves together ; and all who trust to them will find them to be so, when, alas ! it will be too late.


## "Not of Works."

MAN is rowing a boat on a river just above a dreadful cataract ; the current begins to bear him downward; the spectators give him up for lost. "He is gone!" they exclaim ; but in another moment a rope is thrown toward the wretched man; it strikes the water near the boat. Now how does the case stand? Do all the spectators call upon him to row? to try harder to reach the shore, when with every stroke of his arm the boat is evidently nearing the falls? O no! Give up your desperate attempt! take hold of the rope ! But he chooses to row, and in a few moments he he disappears and perishes. All his hope lay, not in rowing, but in laying hold of the rope; for while he was rowing he could not grasp the rope. So the sinner's hope lies, not in struggling to save himself, but in ceasing to struggle; for while he expects to accomplish the work of salvation himself, he will not look to Christ who did it for him.

## The Word was made fleeh, anu dwelt (tabernacled) among us.-Jn i, 14.

## The Tubernacle.

By Geo. SOltau.

触N Exodus xxv. 22, we read that God said (speaking of the Ark and Mercy Seat), "There I will meet with thee, and I will commune with thee." The Tabernacle was the tent or covering tor the Ark, which was to be situate in the midst of the camp of Israel. Why should God institute this Tabernacle? He loved the people whom He had redeemed from the bondage of Egypt. He loved the covenant He had made with their fathers, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; and though they proved 2 disobedient and rebellious people, full of murmuring and unbelief, yet for His name and mercy's sake He would dwell among them, that He might guide them to the Land ot Promise. Be cause He loved the world, He sent His Son to live and die therein, that by this

the atonement of Christ, who was Son of Man as well as Son of God. Over the framework were thrown, ist, ten curtains made of fine linen, embroidered in blue, purple and scarlet, the pattern of the embroidery being that of the Cherubim; 2nd, eleven curtains of yoat's hair; 3rd, the covering of ram's skins, dyed arred color; 4th, a covering of badger's skins. Jesus, when here upon earth, was the humble and obedient One, the suffiering One on the Cross for sin, and is now risen in glory to the right hand of God the Father, clothed in glory and beauty.

The structure, thus reared, was divided into two rooms, the longer one called the Holy Place, the shorter one the Holy of Holies. A curtain made ot fine linen richly em. broidered in blue, purple and scarlet, and hung on four pillars, divided the two rooms. This curtain was called the Vail. In the Holy Place stood three pieces of furniture: the Incense Altar, the Candlestick, and the Shew Bread Table. These are to remind us that Jesus is in heaven interceding for us, and sending up to God continually the sweet incense of His prayers for us; that Jesus is the Light of Heaven as well as of our souls; and that He is now in the presence of God tor us, to represent all our claims and needs.

In the Holy of Holies, hidden behind the Venl, stood the Ark of the Covenant, with its golden lid, called the Mercy Seat, and containing the Two Tables of Stone, written by the finger of God. Had this law of condemnation and death not been kept covered over, no mercy could ever have been shown to the people. But every year the Mercy Seat was sprinkled with the blood of the sin offering, that the people might remember how they deserved death for having broken God's law, but that God could pardon and bless them,

Why Should. I Believe?

instead. So Jesus came that he might give His own life's blood for our sin; and by burying the law in His heart, provide the meeting place between us and God, and shew us that "His mercy endureth for ever."
The Tabernacle stood in a large enclosure, surrounded by a white linen hanging suspended from posts, with a large door curtain at the eastern end. This sugnified that God was a holy God, and none could approach Him but such as came bringing a sarrifice. At a short distance from the door stood the large Brazen Altar, on which the animals were offered in sacrifice to God, and by which the sins of the people were confessed to God. Jesus Christ is the Door. He is also the Sacrifice for our sin, and at the same time He is our Great High Priest, who ever liveth to bless and welcome us.
How many are trying to approach God without entering in by the Door. For such there is no mercy. Others, again, come with an offering of sell-righteousness, or of good works, or of prayers, hoping that by these means they may obtain the mercy of God and the forgiveness of sins. God would have us know that we must come to Him only by Jesus, and bring to Him nothing but the mentron of the name of Jesus, as the One who was sacrificed tor us. Then we shall know how fully He has undertaken to supply all our needs, and how He is the Light of our hearts, speaking peace to us as we gaze by faith on His blood sprinkled for us.
None but those born of the tribe of Levi were allowed to minister in holy things in the Tabernacle. However honest, and earnest and prayerful a man of another tribe might be, he could not enter the Holy Place. So we need to be "born again" before we can minister in holy things; and though earnest and devout in mind, we have no right to touch the holy things of God, until made priests by the precious blood of Jesus, and the anointing of the Holy Spirit.
" Unto Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood, and made us kings and priests unto God and His Father, to Him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen. Rev. i. 5, 6.

## He Not Afraid.

After the death of Moses, . . . the Lord spake unto $\mathcal{F}$ oshun. The death of a good man never cripples the Lord's work. Whatever else may be a cause of trouble or doubt to us, when a great leader in the church is taken away, we need have no fear about the consequences to the church. After the death of any Mosos, the Lord is sure to call out Joshua ; and not to make a mistake in so doing.

I AM A SINNER.-"Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners . . . the chief,"
I AM LOST:-Jesus Christ "came to seek and to save that which was loat."
I AM DEAD.-Jesus said, "I am come that ye might have life."
I AM IN DANGER.-God says, "Deliver him from going down to the pit, I have found a ransom."
I AM GUILTY.-"The Lord hath laid on Him, (Jesus) the iniquity of us all."
I AM CONDEMNED.-" He bore our sins in His own body on the tree."
I AM PERISEING.-" He is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance."
Ere thou sleepest, give thyself to this Mighty One. Go not another step-wait not anothe: moment-but just now as you are, trust yourself to Jesus, cast yourself upon His blood, and salvation is yours.

## Be Not Deceived.



T is a hard truth, but none the less a truth for being hard, that the fruit of forgiven sin does not die with the death of the tree that bore it. It one has destroyed the life or happiness of another by his misconduct, his penitence and his assured pardon will not restore the life or the hope he has ruined. Nor can any merited punishment of the wrong-doer remit to the inuocent sufferers the consequences of his wrong-doing.
This thought ought to be an added inducement to us all to shrink from transgression, in the least as in the greatest. Even though we may find pardon tor our errors, others must suffer for them. and we ourselves must also be sufferers notwithstanding our pardon. As Faber says of evil habits, so it might be said of single evil deeds : "Habits of $\sin$, even when put to death as habits, leave many evil legacies behind them." No truth is surer than that "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. The real measure of a planted seed is its prospective crop. Beware of any sowing except for a harvest you would rejoice in.

## A Problem to be Solved.

YOUNG man, who had graduated at one of the first colleges in America, and was celebrated for his literary attainments, particularly his knowledge of mathematics, settled in a village where a faithful minister of the Gospel was stationed. It was not long before the clergyman met with him in one of his evening walks, and atter some conversation; as they were about to part, addressed him as follows :-"I have heard that you are celebrated for your mathematical skill; I have a problem which I wish you to solve." "What is it ?" eagerly inquired the young man. The clergyman answered, with a solemn tone of voice, "What shallit profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" The youth returned home, and endeavoured to shake off the impression fastened on him by the problem proposed to him, but in vain. In the giddy round of pleasure, in his business, and in $h$ is studies, the question still forcibly returned to him, "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul ?" It finally resulted in his conversion, and he became an able advocate and preacher of that Gospel which he once rejected.

## Our Everlasting Lover.

5
OD loves man and desires man's love. God has from eternity loved us. In ages past He made advances to man, and He has never ceased to make advances to us. "He first loved us."

God wants to be very near, wants us to enjoy intimacy with Him. He desires fellowship with us. In the garden of Eden He walked in the

cool of the day, seeeking the company of Adam.
The Lord God weis intimate with the patriarchs, and on varlous oncasions appeared personally to them. He walked amongst them and held converse with'fhem. He ate the cake that Sarah made, and the kid that Abraham prepared, and communed with hirn as a friend.

To Moses He appeared in the burning bush; to the Israelites in the Shekinah, or glory in the cloud; to Joshua, by Jericho, as an armed man, the Captain or Prince of the host of Jehovah: all showing His desire to draw near, as indeed He expressly stated, "I will set My tabernacle among you, and I will walk among you, and Mine eyes and My heart shall be there perpetually."

Witness the tabernacle at rest in the centre of the encampment surrounded by the hosts of Israel, with God in their midst.

Surely this determination to dwell with man, to have man near to Himself, is unmistakably shown by the coming of Jesus as the God-ManGod manifest in the flesh. Jesus came amongst us as one of us.

Yes, He desired to have us in fellowship with Himselt. He deter. mined, no matter what it should cost, to purchase us. He shed His blood for us. Fe loved the Church, and gave Himself for it. And having so bought us, He rose a real man. He prayed the Father that we should be with Him where He is. He ate and drank with His "brethren."

Yes, He ascended to heaven as a man, and there He is now, our High Priest, touched with the feeling of our infirmities, our Forerunner, eve: making intercession for us, and preparing a place for us, that His great love may be satisfied by having His own with Himself for ever and ever.
-Cheyne Brudy.


The object of this Union is to extend the knowsedse of the Gonpel of our Lord Jeaus Christ amont the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity. and especially the poor and neglected clases. without any reference to denominational distinctions, or the peculiarities of chnrch goverument.
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Services each evening (except Sunday) at 8.00. Sunday service at 730 .
The hour has been changed from 8.30 at the sugestion of ministers attending a recent business meeting.
SUNDAY evenings, at 7.10, Childrea's Service.

## ADOITIONAL MEEIINGS HELD IN THE BUILDING.

SUNDAY -9.30 am , Sunday School.
3.00 p.m, Our Kission Union Bible

MONDAY-Young Menis Society. Sewing Sociely.
TUESDAY-Bible and Flower Misaion.
THURSDAY 5.15 p.m, Prayer Meeting.
DAll.Y (Sundiny excepted) at 9 a.m.:-Day Schow for children, who (from many causes) are ineligible for public schools.
The Union Committee meets first Monday of each month, at 8 p.m.

## MI88ION MEETINCS

IN AFFILIATION WIIH THE UNION.
A COTTAGE MEETING is held every Tuesday Evening, at 8 o'clock, in McHride's Hall, north-eist ccrner of Elizabeth and Edward Sts. Good singing.
COTMAliE MEETING at No. 20 St. Patrick's Square, every Monday evening, at $80^{\prime}$ clock.

## DEMOMIMATIOMAL EISSIOMS.

ST: MARK'S (Pres.) CH. MISSION.-Tecumseth and Adelaide Sts. Sunday, 7 p.m., and Thursday, 8 p.m. S. School and E. Class, 3 p.m J. SuMERVILLE, Missionary

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CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (Episcopal) Cutpage Miakting, Cor. York and Richmond Sts., Friday evenings. Song service at 7.30 , Regular s=rvice at 8.
Donations to Meimbon Onion Fund Received up to Nov. 26.
Previnusly acknowledged, \$1,589.81. Our bible Class, $\$ 10,43$; llax in Hall, $\$ 471$; E. R , \$5. Total, \$1,609.95.

# "S He was Woanded for our Transgressions." 

Isaiah liii. v.

.
HE tollowing lines were suggested by the story of a young person, religiously educated, to whom the text, "He was wounded for our transgressions," etc., after having been put aside when in health, came back with power on her death bed. A friend said to her, "You suffer much, I tear." "Yes," she said ; "but," pointing to her hand, she said, "there is no nail there: He had the nails, I have the peace." Laying her hand on her brow, she said, "There are no thorns there: He had the thorns, I have the peace." Touching her side, she said, "There is no spear there: He had the spear, I have the peace!"
Through my hand no nail is driven,
On ny brow no thorms are worn, In my side there is no spear noundJesus all my sin hath borne.
His the nails relentless driven, Mine the peace by Him procured ; For this soul with sin so burdened, Freed in mercy-luve allured.
His the crown of thorns sharp-piercing, Nine ibe peace for aye to last; Mine the crown of fadeless glory At His blessen feet to cast.
His the spear, His dear side wounding, Mine the peace with God thus made; Sinless He -and yet sin-bearing; All our sins on Him were laid.
'Neath Thy cross I stand and worship, Suffering man, yet conquering God: Resting on Thy deai h-atonement, Weary I lay down my load.
of N every affair of life, begin with God. Consult Him in everything that concerns you. View Him as the author of all your blessings and all your hopes, as your best friend, and your eternall portion.

Meditate on Him in this view, with a continual renewal of your trust in Him, and a daily surrender of yourself to Him, till you feel that you love Him most entirely, that you serve Him with sincere delight, and that you cannot live a day without God in this world.


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