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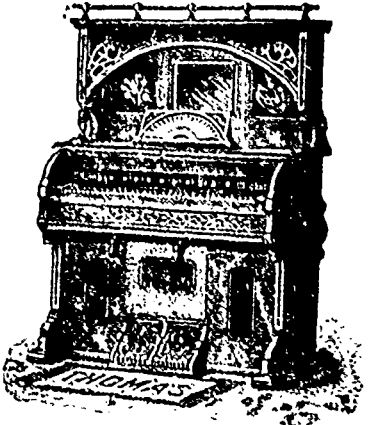
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Chicken Salad.—Boil one large chicken. When cold remove the skin and meat from the bones and cut into little square blocks or dice, but do not mince it. Cut, while tender, stalks of celery into three-quarter inch lengths, saving the outside green stalks for soups. Mix the chicken and celery together, and then stir well into this a mixture in the proportion of three tablespoonfuls of vinegar to one tablespoonful of oil, with pepper, salt and a little mustard to taste. Put this aside for an hour or two until just before serving, this will absorb the vinegar, etc. When about to serve, mix the celery and chicken with a mayonnaise sauce, leaving a portion of the sauce to mask the top. Reserve several fresh ends or leaves of celery with which to garnish the dish. Stick a little bouquet of these tops in the center of the salad, then arrange a row of them around the edge. From the centre of each of the four sides sprinkle rows of capers and, if liked, slices or little diamonds of hard-boiled eggs.

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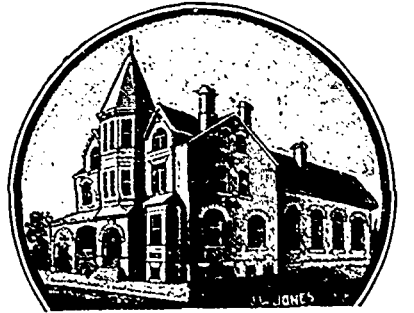
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THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

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Notes of the Week.

The new educational law of New York requires the compulsory education of all children between the ages of eight and sixteen years.

Dr. Parkhurst has the knack of putting things. As when he says that though "the wicked flee when no man pursueth," yet they make better time when they know they are being chased.

About the most conservative bodies in Britain are the old universities. They move slowly, but they do move. That very conservative institution, the Edinburgh University, has at last opened its doors to women and will grant them degrees in Medicine.

The *Catholic Register*, of the 7th inst., commenting on recent events, says: "What with the publication of the Pope's Encyclical to the United States, the judgment in the Manitoba case and the news of the election of Messrs. Harty and Conmee, Tuesday, January 29th, was a red letter day for Catholics."

The *Buddhist Magazine* of Japan says: "The greatest movement of the twentieth century will not be a commercial one, nor yet a military one; but the nations of the West will invade the East with great armies of Christian missionaries, backed up by the wealth of Christendom. We must arouse ourselves to meet them."

The American Humane Association at the closing session of its annual meeting, adopted a resolution condemning in strong terms, the practice in cases of sickness of Christian Scientists, and urging all societies to investigate any suspicious deaths, and prosecute, if they are found to result from the ministrations of this doctrine.

Henceforth the Turkish language must be taught in all schools in Turkey. An Iradeh of the government to that effect was communicated recently to the Greek and Armenian patriarchs and to the Jewish chief rabbi. The Jews are preparing to obey at once. In the Arabian provinces their instruction has in the past been largely in Arabic.

A very well known name in the Christian world some years ago, and one still and long to be fragrant, was that of Dr. Caesar Malan, of Geneva. All lovers of hymnology know his connection with the beautiful hymn "Just as I am," etc. The death is announced at Bournemouth, England, of his son, the Rev. Solomon Caesar Malan, one of the greatest linguists of the age. In the Bodleian Library at Oxford is a volume containing a Psalm written by him in more than eighty languages.

Great expectations were indulged in at the accession of the present emperor of Russia, Nicholas II, of a considerable extension of freedom in several directions. Among other things that were spoken of were the freedom of the press, and a measure of constitutional government. Of course such radical changes cannot take place, and should not be expected to take place, in a day. They require time; even an autocrat has often to wait. For the want of the former Russian newspapers can hardly exist, and foreign correspondents cannot make the truth respecting Russian affairs known to the outside world. That the Czar has made up his mind against the concession of the latter is proved by his declaration that he will maintain the autocracy. So far the persecution of the Jews and Stundists continues, and expectations of radical changes still remain expectations.

The name of M. de Giers is one which has been well known for many years as the Foreign Minister of Russia. He early began a diplomatic career, at eighteen, and after being for a considerable period assistant to Gortschakoff he became his successor. He was one of the three men who carried out the policy of Alexander III. The other two are Tolstoi and Pobydonostsev. He will hold high rank among Russian diplomats, and Europe owes much to him for the preservation of peace. He was born in 1820.

Speaking of the recent frightful explosion of giant powder in Butte City, Montana, the *Chicago Standard* says that after investigation the fatality was found to be directly due to violation of law on the part of certain responsible persons. "Sixty lives were lost and a good part of the city wrecked through one of those instances of outrageous lawlessness which are so frequent in this country and so seldom meet with the punishment due." If any act of lawlessness possible to man deserves condign punishment such a one as this surely must.

The question has for some time been under consideration, one of no little importance at the present time, especially to Manitoba, when the school question calls for such wise and deliberate handling, who will succeed the late Archbishop Tache? The Rev. Louis Philippe Adelard Langevin, for some time the Superior of the Roman Catholic missions of the North-west has been appointed. In its last issue the *Catholic Register* says: "Coming though he does in times of great trial and difficulty, those who know Father Langevin best do not hesitate to say that his zeal and strength of character are such as to ensure to the see of St. Boniface a worthy successor to its first great Archbishop."

Referring to the visit of General Booth to San Francisco the Rev. Dr. Gilles says: "Gen Booth's visit here a few weeks ago proved a great blessing to hundreds of souls. Many who were hardened in sin and vice came forward, and with clear evidence of sorrow for their past sins, expressed their desire to live in future for Christ. Besides his services resulting in so many conversions, other Christian workers, many of whom may not have been as diligent in their labors as they ought, received inspiration for better work than in the past." In Toronto there is room for equally good results and every earnest Christian in the city will rejoice should the visit which the General has just made us be followed by like blessing.

One of the most appalling and pitiful disasters at sea that has occurred since the memorable loss of H. M. ship, *Victoria*, in June, 1893, was the sinking of the North German Lloyd steamer *Elbe* on the 29th of January, from collision with the steamer *Crathie*. One shudders with horror as one pictures the terrible blow to the ill-fated vessel, the cold, the gale, the sudden sinking of the ship, the futile attempts to lower the boats, the drowning of three hundred and thirty human beings before almost they could realize what had happened, and the sufferings of the survivors. There were only six passengers rescued including one woman. This has occasioned very sharp criticism, but has been explained by the order of the Captain, who went down with the ship, for the women and children to be provided for in boats on the starboard side, which, however, were suddenly rendered useless. There were 44 cabin passengers for New York, 6 for Southampton, 139 steerage passengers for New York, and 10 for Southampton; the crew comprised 146 men. There were also four postal clerks, three stewardesses and two pilots. There seems to have been almost no wreckage, the ship went down so suddenly.

We regret to learn authoritatively through the columns of the *Canadian Baptist* that the rumor which has been in circulation of the death of Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Boston, are indeed too true. We entirely agree with the *Baptist* when it says: "The announcement will bring sorrow to the hearts of many in Canada, especially in this city, where he was becoming well known. He was one of the men whom to know was to love. Few men, we believe, even among the most eminent preachers in America, would be more widely missed and mourned. He loved the old Gospel, and preached it with great simplicity, fervor, and power. No doubt hundreds, probably thousands, who looked up to him as their spiritual father, will feel a deep sense of personal bereavement in his departure."

A more humiliating exhibition of falsehoods and perjury in order to obtain a place in parliament could scarcely be found, we imagine, than that made last week in the South Perth protest trial, held in the town of Mitchell. The P.P.A. is a miserable concern enough without us condemning the whole organization on account of the perfidy and double-dyed scoundrelism of one man; but the history of this case shows how bold, persistent lying may succeed in winning an election; how blind subserviency to an irresponsible mandate, and crushing the voice of conscience, may carry a constituency in which are many good men, dishonor its name, and drive from power and the public service of his country a man who deserves its gratitude and praise, to put in his place one who on the first opportunity would sell himself, his party and country, and then attempt to hide his guilt by persistent and unblushing falsehood.

The finances in the neighbouring country have got into a state of such muddle as apparently to baffle the wisdom and skill of their best men to devise a satisfactory remedy. The following from Abram S. Hewitt is a rather humbling confession: "Let the people turn their eyes toward Washington if they want to consider finances. Was there ever seen such a spectacle of ignorance, idiocy and positive lunacy as is now being displayed there? When before did a President of a great Republic have to appeal to the Senate of that nation and beg them to do something to save the country from bankruptcy in the midst of fabulous wealth?" We do not wish to be thought impertinent, but we would respectfully suggest their handing over the whole business into the hands of a man who would undoubtedly suggest a way out of their accumulating difficulties and whom they greatly admire, namely the G. O. M., William E. Gladstone.

The *Montreal Gazette*, of the 4th inst., gives a startling account of the facilities for procuring drink in some parts at least of that city. There are no less than 59 saloons and hotels located on Notre Dame street, and if they were equally distributed from Maisonneuve to St. Cunegonde there would be one every seventy-five yards of the four miles and a half of the street within the city limits. If the eight drinking places that exist on Chaboillez square (simply a widening out of Notre Dame street) are added to the 59, the distance between each place would be reduced to about sixty-five yards. On Craig street there are 32 licensed places and equally distributed they would be a trifle more than one hundred yards apart. In the mile and seven-eighths of St. Catherine street, running between Bleury street and the Street Railway company's car houses at Hochelaga, thirty-nine of the forty saloons can be found. Evenly distributed these saloons would be about eighty-five yards apart. These statements represent a vast amount of drinking being done, and temptations to do it of the most formidable and dangerous kind.

Our Contributors.

THE FOUNDATION MAN OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

BY KNONONIAN.

In the early days of the Free Church three ministers did much to lay the foundation of Presbyterianism in the Ottawa Valley. Each one had a specialty. Mr. Duncan, then of Perth, was considered by good judges the best preacher in that region. Some of his sermons are remembered to this day. Mr. J. K. Smith's specialty was revival services. Without any forcing or advertising a genuine revival broke out in his Ramsay congregation, and Mr. Smith's services in the same line have since that time been a blessing to many a congregation. The third foundation man was

MR. THOMAS WARDROPE.

His specialty was all-round excellence. Three of the features of that excellence were a love for missionary tours, for cottage prayer meetings and an infinite capacity for smoothing out wrinkles. Being one of the oldest Presbyters in the Ottawa region and occupying a central position he had ample opportunity to exercise all his powers; and he did exercise them to the great advantage of Presbyterians in the Ottawa Valley.

Dr. Wardrope, as we shall now call him, was ordained and inducted in Bytown—now Ottawa—in August, 1843. By way of parenthesis won't we have a fine semi-centennial in Guelph next August if all goes well? Bytown was then a town of a few thousand people. Somebody has said that Ottawa is noted for two things, lumber and politics, but in those early days it was not much noted for either. There were no square miles of lumber piles in the valley, and no high class politicians wrangling on the hill. Bytown was simply a respectable inland town with two Presbyterian congregations that no doubt contributed much to its respectability. Over one of these Dr. Wardrope was placed as pastor; and there he remained for nearly a quarter of a century, doing such work as only a man endowed like Dr. Thomas Wardrope can do.

The induction, however, was not the beginning of Dr. Wardrope's Ottawa life. He was graduated from Queen's in 1843, and soon after was appointed teacher of the Grammar School of Bytown. The manner in which he received his appointment shows how wonderfully things have changed in Canada during the last fifty years. One day the youthful graduate received a large official looking envelope, from which he drew a formidable document ornamented with the usual amount of tape—and they used much tape in those days. It was a mandate from the Governor General, commanding Thomas Wardrope to go at once to Bytown and take charge of the grammar school of the Dalhousie District. Counties and High School Boards were then unknown. Whether that mode of appointing teachers was, or was not theoretically the best, the appointment was a good one. The teacher did good work, and some of the first men of Dalhousie District got their start in life at his school. If we mistake not the present Chief Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court of Canada, was one of his pupils.

An incident took place at Dr. Wardrope's induction which is well worth recording. Dr. Burns, who had just come out from Scotland, acted as Moderator. The clerk was not well versed in Presbyterian procedure and seemed rather amused when the doctor told him to go to the door and make the usual proclamation. "What is the use," said he, "in going to the door; all the people are in the Church; there is no one outside." "That makes no difference," replied the Moderator, "the forms of the Church must be observed."

Nominally the induction made Dr. Wardrope pastor of his Ottawa charge; in reality he was Bishop of Ottawa Valley Presbyterianism for years. Congregations

in those days were less exacting than most of them are now. Probably ministers liked pioneer work then better than some of them like it now. Though many years younger than Dr. Wardrope we can easily remember the time when the old founders of Presbyterianism rather liked to see their pastor "give a day," or part of a day to some neighbor. All that seems to be changed now, and the change is distinctly in the down grade direction. If the Church ever becomes a bundle of sticks tied together by nothing more than a name its future will not be Presbyterian; perhaps it will not be anything in particular. The Augmentation Scheme will soon show just how much unity there is in the Church; and without unity it cannot be Presbyterian.

Soon after his induction a Methodist neighbor paid the new pastor the following compliment: "Mr. Wardrope may not have a circuit, but he is the most real itinerant preacher I know of; I meet him everywhere. It was necessary to go everywhere, and the new minister of Ottawa went wherever duty called; and duty called for long journeys over rough roads. Like many of the ministers of the early times Dr. Wardrope knew well how to sit in a saddle; and many a long ride did he take on horseback over that region that is now traversed in every direction by the iron horses of the C. P. R. A twenty or fifty mile ride on horseback and an evening week night service, was one of the things that the new pastor considered no hardship. In fact he enjoyed it, and because he enjoyed could do it well.

In one respect Dr. Wardrope's career has been unique. Though much of his early ministerial life was spent on the road he never lost his taste for study. There is not a more accomplished man in the Church to day than the pastor who used to ride from Ottawa to Pembroke, and Perth, and Ramsay, and Beckwith, and other places around the capital. Candidly now, is there as much in the excuse "We can't get time to study, we have to be so much on the road," as some worthy ministers seem to think there is.

The subject of this sketch, as well as the brethren whose names have been mentioned, were ministers of the Free Church. No doubt the Kirk and U. P. men were good too. If any one wishes to know the result turn up the Blue Book and look at the returns from the Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew.

REMARKS ON STUDENTS GRADUATING.

BY REV. J. ROBERTSON, D.D.

The employment of students in the mission field for a year after graduation will help other interests. At present these students are candidates in every desirable vacancy within reach of colleges; and, although not yet licensed, they are anxious about calls, settlements and the rest, when their whole time should be given to study. This is unseemly, interferes with the rights of probationers, postpones settlements and is a bar to the progress of the Church; stop it. The Assembly may disapprove of present practices, but, while professors and Presbyteries wink at it, and vacant charges are clamorous for students, the evil continues; and it is getting worse. If no student can be licensed till he has served a year in the mission field the evil will be at least abated.

The removal of this competitive element will improve the chances of the 60 or 80 ministers, without charge in Ontario, who are now seeking settlement. In many cases known to the writer, these gentlemen are good scholars, sound theologians, good preachers, faithful pastors, with 15 or 20 years of good work in them yet, and it is not creditable to the Church that they are without congregations. But when a minister begins to get a "bit auld," whatever his ability, he has no chance with the graduating student. What sense in urging pastors and

parents to keep college hoppers full when the product issuing from the rolls is going to waste? Young men attending our arts colleges note the treatment meted out to ministers in the prime of their powers and hesitate to study for the ministry of our Church. Remove the stumbling-block.

According to the reports presented at the last Assembly, at least 52 students were in the graduating class, 73 in the middle classes and 103 in the junior, while 11 ministers were received from other churches. The number of theological students is likely to increase in the future. With the number of congregations stationary, or nearly so, where are we to get places for our graduates unless the mission field is better cared for? And if students are graduated far in excess of the wants of the Church, and men must go into the States or remain idle, it will be difficult to maintain our colleges, not to speak of providing for more complete equipment. Why not send them to China or India? Who is to provide the funds?

Were the home field better cultivated more congregations would be organized, continuous service would keep our own people from scattering, attract many of the unattached to us, make it easier to maintain ordinances at home and give larger help to foreign work. The cure for many of the evils under which we are now suffering is the proper management of our new missions by more competent men.

Nor are the students as a body opposed. They recognize the losses of past years, the waste of good money, the slow progress and are willing to help improve the record. Why then not go into the mission field? For two reasons: first, they do not propose to sacrifice themselves that others may capture soft seats and fat salaries; and, second, they know that the fact of their being in the home mission field will militate against them if they wish a settlement. Deny it as we may, lament it as we please, there is a prejudice against home missionaries, and hence young men hesitate to cloud their future. Can we wonder at them? "Make a general law," they say, "put us all on a level, deliver us from the effects of this unreasonable prejudice on the part of congregations, and we are willing to serve you." A few who have made engagements, incurred pecuniary obligations, etc., may not subscribe to this view, but their views should scarcely shape the policy of the Church.

And the young men will be gainers. Men leave college now with crude theories, and they are burning to test them; send them where their mistakes will do them and the Church least harm. When one reads that from 50 to 80 settled ministers are applicants for a hearing in some vacant congregation, he is apt to ask how much of the restlessness indicated thereby is due to settlement fresh from college. In every other profession experience is a necessary qualification for occupying responsible positions. The Anglican, Methodist and other Churches act on this principle; is our Church an exception to all churches, societies, professions and callings?

But, if students go into the mission field for a year they are apt to be lost sight of by congregations, and their prospects of settlement will not be as good. If a year in the mission field will dim their lustre it lacks solid merit. Stop candidating the last session and congregations will know nothing of graduating students. Going into the mission field will not diminish the number of congregations or increase the number of candidates and hence the young men will be on an equal footing before congregations at the close of the mission year; and surely the college sheen will not all have faded then. Moreover it is not the business of the Church to see to it that every facility is offered to young men for getting desirable and speedy settlements, but to man her fields and congregations. Why should she care more for students than for probationers, and yet at present she seems to do so. Other men labored in the mission field, gathered and consolidated these desirable congregations, and surely our young men do not

think that the Church should provide special facilities for placing them in charge of them.

But congregations wish to call these young men. Vacant congregations do not seem to lack men from whom to call. If from the crowds treading on each others heels for a hearing they cannot select suitable pastors, and must choose men fresh from college, they and the church are to be pitied. Nor are vacant congregations, controlled in many cases by Christian Endeavor societies, the safest guides in shaping the policy of the Church in the matter of settlements. What do such congregations or societies know of the wants of the mission field?

It is asserted that such legislation would drive a number of our young men to the States. To say so looks like a libel on them. Policy would teach them better, for few, very few Canadian ministers increased their comfort or their usefulness by going to the States. But look at the situation seriously. Medical students pay \$400 or \$500 fees, and students in other professions are salted with fees in the same generous manner. Theological students pay no fees. Expensive buildings are erected, professors appointed, libraries bought, scholarships, bursaries and prizes provided (these in two colleges last year amounted to \$2,529), all free of cost to students. The Church sends them into the mission field during vacations, when other students are compelled to be idle, and while serving an apprenticeship, gaining experience and developing their powers, she pays them \$7.00 per week and board—a sum equal to the salary of the unmarried minister of the Methodist Church or deacon of the Anglican Church. At the close of the college course she asks them, in her sore need—in order that she may maintain her ground and extend her work—to go into the mission field for a year, and promises that she will provide them a salary varying from \$700 to \$1,000. And yet we are told that they will not listen to the proposal and that unless all her pulpits are thrown open to them at once, they will hie them off to the States. Surely the men who would do this are not bred in the colleges of the Presbyterian Church! But if a few go, let them, for their departure would be a questionable loss. Men of that spirit are not the men who made the Church, or the men who will maintain its prestige.

But these men have done a good deal of mission work during their college course. True, and they are the gainers. Let any one hear the storms that blow when students do not get appointments from the Home Mission Committee in Spring, and how these storms do not subside till after the Assembly, and he will understand that it is not pure love of mission work that sends the student to the mission field. They go in many cases to get funds to prosecute their course, and the favor conferred is by the Church and not by the student. Let us drop sentiment and talk facts.

It is said that all young men are not qualified for mission work owing to lack of physical health, etc. But, if these young men were able to do mission work during their college course, how is it they have become incapacitated by graduating? Moreover, the Home Mission Committee has a variety of fields, and the strength and adaptability of each student can be considered. The bulk of our young men should be fit for service anywhere, at graduation, and if not, there is something wrong.

But this looks like compulsion. There is no compulsion; there is discipline. A years service was required of ministers before this, and much of our strength to-day is due to their willingness to serve. Why should it be considered a hardship now? Should not the forces of the Church be at the disposal of the Church to do her work? In the Anglican and Methodist Churches it is so, but with us it looks as if every one did what seemed good in his own eyes.

Why not appeal for volunteers? For years this has been done, but in vain. Young men shun the mission fields and

augmented congregations as plague spots, and the Church has been pandering to them and vacant charges. Strong congregations have received more than their share of favours in the past. They are in no danger, they can command plenty of good men. It is different with weak congregations and missions. Let them not be left to catechists, to culls among the graduates, or to aged men, who have not the physical vigor for this heavy work, and our progress will likely be more satisfactory. A change is absolutely necessary if the Church is to hold her own. Let Presbyteries second the Home Mission Committee.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 24, 1895.

EXECUTIVE OF THE FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE.

BY REV. R. C. MACKAY, SECRETARY.

A letter was read from Mr. Wilkie stating that he found the work in good condition on his return, but that some of the anxious ones amongst the Mangs had grown cold.

Mr. Russell is away touring amongst the villages, towns and cities where there are no settled missionaries.

A letter from Mr. Gauld was read, showing the happy relations that exist between the mission and the civil authorities, all of which helps to secure justice to native Christians, who often need such sympathy and protection from their enemies.

A translation of a letter from A. Hoa to Dr. MacKay was read, describing the Christian treatment given by the native Christians in the Margaret Machar Chapel, to a ship wrecked crew on the east coast, where twenty-five years ago the crew would have been murdered and the ships plundered. The captain presented the chapel with a bell, lamp and mirror as an acknowledgment. It will be remembered that every chapel is a preacher's home, which will explain the value of those articles.

Letters from Honan report all quiet; indeed, the natives are more than usually cordial in order to avoid complications with other nations at this time.

Mr. McKenzie has joined Messrs. Grant and MacGillivray, leaving Mrs. McKenzie at Pang Chuang, 90 miles north of Chu-Wang, with the brethren of the American missions, who have always been kind and helpful to our missionaries. Our missionaries are in every letter deploring the irreparable loss of Miss Graham and Mrs. Malcolm, and wondering when others will take up woman's work. There is one village where there are a number of women interested and whom Miss Graham promised to visit and teach when she returned from the coast. Alas! what is to become of them now? How soon will a successor be sent? Even if she started to-day, some time must elapse before she can teach.

Mr. MacGillivray has purchased a valuable property in Chang-te-su, a city about 30 miles west of Chu-Wang. This city is the most important in its district; it is on the Great Road to Peking and only a mile from a river navigable to Tientsin. A projected railroad will touch it in the future. The property is leased for 50 years, with a clause requiring that if the landlord or heir ever resumes possession they should pay the mission both the purchase money and the value of any houses that may be erected in the interval. That is, of course, equal to a sale, but the Chinese like the word "lease" better than "sale," because it hides from them the fact that they are parting with their patrimony forever. The "lease" also has the advantage that it does not require the Mandarin's stamp to make it legal, which is both expensive and difficult to get.

The property was handed over in July, the Mandarin having in this case required the landlord to do so—one good effect of the war—the Mandarin's influence being usually exercised in the opposite direction.

Messrs Goforth, Slimmon and Malcolm

are contemplating sailing from Vancouver on the 4th of March. That is, of course, somewhat conditional on developments in the East. Mr. Bostwick, our agent at Tientsin, has arrangements by which a messenger will reach Honan in the shortest time possible, should the British Consul think it necessary for our missionaries to leave.

Dr. Webster is well and working away at Haifa. He has about thirty patients a day at the dispensary. He would have many more but that he refuses to give medicines without charge, which is done at three other free dispensaries in the town. He thinks much harm is done in Palestine by free dispensing. Of course there are deserving poor there as well as here, and exceptions are made.

Dr. Thomson is doing excellent work amongst the Chinese in Montreal. He has already thirteen schools organized where Chinese are taught. They have rallied about him in a most encouraging way. He goes to Ottawa, soon, to organize there. The Chinese are coming—sixty or seventy new ones came into Montreal within two or three weeks.

Mr. Newmark is feeling discouraged in the Jewish work in Montreal, and has offered his resignation. He feels a want of sympathy amongst Christians.

Dr. Smith is at Clifton Springs and his health is gradually improving.

Mr. Winchester reports good progress in Canton.

Mr. Coleman has been visiting the Chinese schools in New Westminster and Vancouver, where they have had a series of very encouraging meetings.

In Alberni the work goes on hopefully. The plans for the New Home have been approved by the Indian Department, and it will as soon as possible be built. Mr. Swartout has moved out to Ucluluth, an other Indian center. The Executive is negotiating with Mr. J. W. Russell as teacher at Ucluluth.

There were several applications before the Executive, of men ready to go. How shall they go, except they be sent? Some of them are ready to go single, on small salaries. They feel they must go. Would that the Church had the same feeling. The receipts from congregations are \$5,000 less than at this time last year.

THE NOON DAY PRAYER MEETING

BY R. BATES.

The noon-day prayer meeting, held in Richmond Hall, 25 Richmond St. west, has continued for three months with increasing interest, and has been found a thoroughly helpful means of grace. To all who have attended this meeting, it has been a feast of love and flow of soul, and all have begun this year by a humble, heartfelt consecration of themselves to Christ. Looking forward, it is not without profit to enquire concerning the time in which we live. Some tell us that the world is getting worse and worse. While we are willing to admit that, as the Bible says, evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, we are not willing to admit that with respect to the kingdom of God, which was to have no end of increase, while the bad element in society which rejects the light makes progress in evil. Society as a whole does not wax worse and worse, but only those who are the rejectors of truth. The indications of the present time point to a higher life, an increased Christ-life, and the closer the connection the greater the amount of power that flows in from Him. Life eternal is to know God, and to know God is to commune with God and to be united with Him to all eternity. He that hath the Son of God hath life and he that hath not the Son hath not Life. It ought to be placed in the forefront of all Christian teaching that Christ's mission on earth was to give men life. "I am come" He said, "that ye might have life, and that ye might have it more abundantly." Thou-

ands admire Christ who never become Christians. To all such we would say, "Come with us and we will do you good" Fresh springs of life He gives day by day; He is a well of life in all humble hearts; He is Himself the life, the truth, the way. The secret of the success of this daily meeting is the attitude of its members to the Holy Spirit in honoring Him as the guiding and controlling power of devotional, social, business life and of all the details of worship. A prominent place is given to the truth, that Spiritual life is the gift of the living Spirit. A large percentage of those who attend are men and women who are filled with the Holy Spirit. The harmony and order of the meetings are a proof of this fact. Our esteemed and beloved secretary is a man who in a great degree possesses sanctified common-sense and is filled with the Holy Spirit. His example and influence deserve the most hearty approval. His untiring efforts for the interest of the work in all lines, especially in providing pastors and laymen of all the various city churches, as well as from distant places, to give variety is very commendable. The programme of daily subjects covers the world. Requests for prayer are handed in at the meetings daily, as addressed to the secretary, Thomas Yellowlees, 23 Division St. Many have been sent from a distance. A record of requests for prayer and answers is kept for reference. In these words we only speak the things which we have seen and heard concerning this meeting, and our object is simple to commend it to all your readers.

Toronto, Feb. 6th, 1895.

MISS SMITH'S READINGS IN SACRED LITERATURE.

MR EDITOR,—As you have been kind enough to notice favorably the evenings of sacred recitations given by Miss Smith, would you allow me a little space to correct a misconception that has arisen as to the nature of these recitations, which are thought to consist solely of selections from the Bible.

The object of these evenings is to present truths of the highest importance in that most interesting form of literature—the story. He who was the great Teacher and Orator has given us this example, for His discourses teem with story, illustration and parable: "without a parable spake He not unto them."

Miss Smith's repertoire includes selections of a most interesting nature, such as "King Oswald and the Artist," a dramatic poem, which rivets the attention of the most indifferent and unfolds the thought that he only is successful who is true to the work our God has designed for him, and "A Week of Practice in Mr. Parke's Congregation," a prose selection, cut and adapted, which tells of a congregation that, instead of holding a week of prayer, tried a week of practice. The account is interesting, amusing and very practical.

As far as possible these recitations are taken from the works of our best authors. Also on each programme is one short selection from the Bible, and where can be found more thrilling or dramatic scenes than those depicted in the Old and New Testament?

In view of this it is not surprising that the evenings of sacred recitations have met with an enthusiastic reception from the pastors and congregations where Miss Smith has appeared.

EDITH MURRAY.

7 Catherine Street, Toronto.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

The announcements of the great seed house of Peter Henderson & Co., of New York, which are published each year in our paper attract always the widest attention. The offer contained in their advertisement in this week's issue is worthy of prompt acceptance. Besides sending the special packages of seeds—they offer to include—without extra charge—their wonderful catalogue, with its many colored plates and 500 engravings—a perfect encyclopedia and library to anyone who loves flowers.

Christian Endeavor.

TO WHAT HAS CHRIST OPENED YOUR EYES?

BY REV. W. S. McTAVISH, B.D., ST. GEORGE.

Feb 24 - Arts 3:11, 17:21

When Paul was on his way to Damascus he was thrown from his horse and stricken with blindness. For three days he was without sight, but on the arrival of Ananias, who was commissioned to visit him, there fell from his eyes as it had been scales, and he received sight forthwith. The restoration of his natural sight was but a type of the clearer spiritual vision he afterwards enjoyed. "The scales had fallen from his eyes but thicker scales had fallen from his blinded soul." In the great change which came over Paul; each Christian may see more or less clearly the image of himself. His eyes are opened to see things which Paul saw.

I. Paul saw that his past life was all wrong. True he had been sincere, zealous, moral and, in a certain sense, religious. But when his eyes were opened he saw that he had been sincerely wrong; that his zeal was inspired by hatred of Christ and His followers, that his morality was only legal and that his religion was based upon a misconception of God's truth. He saw that his former zeal for God had not been according to knowledge, that he had been going about to establish his own righteousness, the righteousness which is of the law, and that, though he once thought he was doing God's service, he had been doing only the devil's work.

II. His eyes were open to see Christ in His proper light as a great, loving, sympathetic Saviour. He realized that Christ was deeply, intensely interested in him, and that He was bent on saving his immortal soul. He saw that the one whom he had formerly looked upon as only a despised Galilean was really the Lord of glory, and he realized that though Christ might have made him a monument of vengeance on the Damascus highway, He was about to make him an instrument of mercy in bearing the glad tidings to others. When Paul heard the words, "Why persecutest thou Me?" he learned how deeply interested Christ was in His people, and how closely He identified Himself with them. Moreover he saw that Christ could take sinners stained with the deepest dye and make them clean. Henceforth the name Jesus was to him a strain of heavenly music.

III. Paul's eyes were opened to see the meaning of Christian brotherhood. Ananias came to him and addressed him thus, "Brother Saul." He could have uttered no more kindly greeting. It is likely that when Paul heard these words a tear trickled down his cheek. He must have thought it strange that one of a sect which had been persecuted by him should now have addressed him in such an affectionate manner. He could hardly have expected that the first one to greet him would be a follower of Christ, and much less could he have expected that that one would have saluted him as a brother.

IV. His eyes were opened to see the true significance of baptism. As a pharisee he had been a great stickler for established forms and usages, but now he was taught that neither the person who administered the ordinance, nor the element itself could be instrumental in procuring His salvation. He was baptized not by an apostle, nor even by one who had been ordained by the apostles for the work, but by an obscure and humble follower of Christ. He was baptized, too, not with water from the Jordan, or from Kidron or Siloam, but with Damascus water. The eyes of some are not fully opened yet to the significance of this ordinance, because water from the Jordan appears to be in demand in certain circles for baptismal purposes.

V. His eyes were opened to the fact that it was his duty to tell others of the great Saviour he had found. As soon as sight was restored to him he went into the synagogue of Damascus and preached that Jesus is the Son of God. Perhaps his knowledge was still very limited and imperfect, but he was willing to make use of what he had; and he doubtless believed that as more light was required more would be forthcoming. He knew that he could speak confidently regarding one thing, and that the most convincing of all, his own personal experience. He was prepared to say, "I will tell what great things Christ has done for my soul."

Pastor and People.

MY FEEBLE LIFE.

I have no wit, no words, no tears;
My heart within me like a stone
Is numbed too much for hopes or fears;
Look right, look left, I dwell alone;
I lift mine eyes, but dimmed with grief
No everlasting hills I see;
My life is in the falling leaf:
O Jesus, quicken me.

My life is like a faded leaf,
My harvest dwindled to a husk;
Truly, my life is void and brief,
And tedious in the barren dusk;
My life is like a frozen thing,
No bud nor greenness can I see;
Yet rise it shall—the sap of spring:
O Jesus, rise in me.

My life is like a broken bowl,
A broken bowl that cannot hold
One drop of water for my soul,
Or cordial in the searching cold
Cast in the fire the perished thing,
Melt and remould it, till it be
A royal cup for Him, my King;
O Jesus, drink of me
—Christina C. Rosetti

Written for THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN
THE UNREALIZED HOPES OF LIFE.

BY REV. JAMES MILLAR.

The best that there is in us is the result, not of success but of self-conquest, and of the effort to suit ourselves to the state of things that we did not desire, but which we could not escape. That might not be pain, nor poverty—nor even failure—if only it were what we did not desire, or the absence of the thing that we did desire. The efforts we make to bring ourselves into harmony with God's will, and to act along His lines as cheerfully and as vigorously as we would have done had He allowed us to travel along our own lines; these are the things that develop Christian character. A great deal that goes by the name of Christian submission is little better than un-Christian sulks, that says "If it is not to be as I have planned it, then God may do it as He best can without my co-operation." It takes a great deal more grace to say honestly, "Thy will be done," than it does to say, "Not my will." It is a later stage in Christian resignation, and in Christian character making, when the person who has buried his hopes and has seen his plans shattered, brings himself to do cheerfully what was not in his desires, or what is contrary to the spirit of these desires. But after all, the grandest thing about us is not what we have, but what we are. What we make or gather about us will perish, but what we are will endure while we endure. What helps to develop in us the good, the honest, the pure, to foster faith in God and the right, patience under trials, and cheerful co-operation with God in His work, in us as well as by us, is infinitely better for us—both for this world and for the other—than would be the realization of any hopes that could only be ours at the cost of faith or obedience, of purity or charity. The tomb in which we bury our hopes may be the gate-way to a resurrection unto a higher life than we ever dreamt of while our desires were the chief thoughts in our minds.

Written for THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.
FULL OF POWER.

BY C. H. WETHERBEE.

The prophet exclaims, "Truly I am full of power by the Spirit of the Lord." (Micah iii: 8). When a man asserts that he is full of power, it is well to ask him the nature of the power. It is not enough that one be full of power. The question is, What kind of power have you got? Men have been full of bad power, evil power, satanic power. Such men are always dangerous. Society is fearfully cursed by them; for when men are full of bad power they are sure to use it against law, against sobriety, against social order, against all human well-being. But far otherwise is it with him who

is full of the power of the "Spirit of the Lord." Such a one employs his power in the interests of good government, in maintaining an example worthy of imitation, in actively endeavoring to make others better than they are. He could not be persuaded to use his power for evil purposes. The moment that he should yield to the temptation to employ his power for any object, known to him to be wrong, that moment he would begin to rapidly lose his power, for the Spirit of the Lord will not allow his power to be used in the interests of wrong. To keep full of this power, one must use it in harmony with the holy mind of the Holy Spirit. The condition of both the reception and the continued possession of the fulness of such power is a righteous, unselfish, beneficent use of it. It is not given for the mere sake of making one feel happy, nor for the name of being unusually mighty. It is given to the humble-minded. It comes to him who has an ambition to serve God with it. For what purpose was Micah made "full of power by the Spirit of the Lord?" It was this: "To declare unto Jacob his transgression and to Israel his sin." It was fulness of power for fulness in the service of God. Are you anxious to serve God? Then pray for and expect the fulness of His power for that purpose.

ON GIVING.

Give as you would, if angels waited at your door;
Give as you would, if the morrow found you where giving all is o'er;
Give as you would to the Master, if you met his searching look;
Give as you would of your substance if His hand your offering took.
—Mid-Continent.

THE PASTOR'S BURDEN.

We hear a great deal at the present time about the duties of pastors to their people, and what is expected of preachers in order to draw congregations; but we hear very little of the other side of the question—viz., the duty of congregations towards their pastors. This subject was brought forcibly before my mind when I recently heard a minister, in offering a prayer for one who was entering on a new charge, ask that he might not be left to "bear his burden alone." One had not realized before now how great a burden and responsibility the care of souls may be. It is difficult for us to understand the many trials and difficulties which are associated with the pastor's life. How many people, of various tastes and opinions, from the office-bearers to the bluntest member of his congregation, he has to work with and try to please! One of the greatest difficulties in these critical times is for him to satisfy them as regards his preaching. Some of his audience want intellectual sermons, some gospel sermons, and some merely want to be interested and amused.

In "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" is an account of a meeting between the pastor of Drumtochty and a man who had severely criticised his sermons. They both acknowledge that they have been wrong and stubborn. The critic says, "It is this man that asks your forgiveness, for I was full of pride. . . . You will say every word God gives you, and I will take as much as God gives me, and there will be a covenant between us as long as I live." Would that, instead of criticising their pastor, they would say these words to him!

The greater the man the fiercer the light which beats upon him, and the severer the criticisms—sometimes personal, sometimes by anonymous letters. Canon Wilberforce, preaching the other day on forgiveness, said that among those that have to be forgiven are the "detractors, the anonymous post-card writers, those critics who wound our pride, those loathsome cowards who stab us in the dark." For those who wantonly cause pain to others no language of condemnation can be too strong.

In estimating the "burden" of a pastor's life, we must not forget the constant

demand on his sympathy. I once heard a well-known preacher say that no one can tell what a London minister's life is. Addressing his congregation he said, "If I could show you the contents of the letters I receive, you would shed tears of thankfulness every night of your lives to think of the suffering you have been spared." Most of us know what a drain it is even on our physical health to be always giving forth sympathy. And sometimes the pastor finds that after all he has been deceived, and this is apt to make him sceptical, and harden himself against appeals for help.

Then there is the great trial of interruptions. We all, who use our pens, know what it is, when we have got into a train of thought, to have to lay it down and apply our minds to another subject. All this is wear and tear of brain, in addition to the necessary amount of brain-work involved in the composition of two sermons a week, in these days when preachers are required to be well "up-to-date" by the cultured portion of their hearers. Dr. Monro Gibson says, "Sermons are not at a premium in England, at least; nor do they as a rule rank high in literature. Their innumerable multitude accounts for this to a large extent. If a painter had to produce at least two pictures a week, or a poet two considerable poems, neither the one nor the other would be likely to rank high as works of art. And if even our first-rank politicians had to address the same audience twice or three times a week for twenty years in succession, it is doubtful if all their speeches would be classics." When we take all these things into consideration, I think we shall see that a pastor's life is not a bed of roses. There is, perhaps, no man who requires more help, encouragement, sympathy, and even counsel.

One out of many ways in which people may help and encourage their pastor is to let him know when his ministry had been a blessing to them. It is said that to win a soul to Christ is, after his own conversion, the greatest joy a preacher has.

Dr. Stalker, in his admirable series of articles on the "Art of Hearing," which have recently appeared in the *Boston Congregationalist*, has pointed out how great a help to a preacher it is to have intelligent and attentive listeners. He says, "As in a game, if it is to be exhilarating, you require not only the strong, skillful delivery of the bowler, but also the vigorous return from the batsman, so in preaching the thought and earnestness of the preacher must be met by the earnest attention of the hearers; and it is only by the co-operation of both forms of activity that the object can be achieved."

The solemn silence which pervades a church when the attention of the congregation is riveted by the preacher, is sometimes more eloquent than speech.

Perhaps the greatest trial of all to a preacher who has respect for truth, is that to which Dr. Horton refers, when he says; "This is the preacher's humiliation. The greatest premium that the world can offer is placed on his stifling his own thought and suppressing the truth that he knows." Of all the cruelties this might surely be the greatest—the temptation offered a man to be false to his higher nature.

Let us try and remember to help our pastor in every way in our power, and to remember that the injunction, "Bear ye one another's burdens," is as applicable to a congregation towards their pastor as to a pastor towards his flock, and let us "Loose him and let him go," by freeing him from all unnecessary care and worry and unfriendly criticism, and giving him sympathy in his aspirations, encouragement in his work, and constant prayer that God's blessing may rest upon him.—London (England) *Presbyterian*.

There was formerly a rumour that Lord Rosebery would marry a daughter of the Prince of Wales. It is now rumoured that the Premier would marry the Duchess of Albany. The Queen's sanction would, however, be necessary, and she is known to be opposed to the remarriage of either widows or widowers.

THE STEPPING STONES OF DEATH.

John Bunyan has told us that there is no Bridge across the River of Death, so we must prepare to ford it as best we may. But though there is no Bridge, God has provided stepping-stones on which we may plant our feet; and as each one of us will be called to cross the dark river some time it might be well that we marked these stepping-stones now, and accustomed ourselves to them.

And one of the first stepping-stones is this: "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Now, there are three things to be noted about this stone. First, it tells us that salvation comes entirely from God, and not from ourselves. Then it tells us that salvation comes to us through His Son Jesus Christ. And, lastly, it tells us that it comes to us through believing in His Son. Let us fix our eyes, then, on this great fact, that the way of salvation is not through our works but through Jesus Christ, and that all that we are asked to do in order to obtain it is to believe in Him.

Second stepping-stone: "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." For sin is the great troubler of deathbeds. We are afraid of the consequences of our sin, and we have good reason for it. But here is the comfort: Christ bore our sins in His own body on the tree. Can you believe that with respect to yourself? For in it the only peace of a deathbed is to be found.

Third stepping-stone: "Him that cometh to Me I will in no wise cast out." Jesus Christ here invites all sinners without distinction; for God is too great to make distinctions. No penitent suppliant will be rejected even at a dying hour. This verse is memorable as having proved a stepping-stone to the great Bishop Butler when he was dying. He was in darkness, and asked his chaplain to give him a word from Scripture on which he might rest his soul. The chaplain quoted this verse, and the Bishop at once said: "True, and I am surprised I never felt the virtue of that saying till this moment. Now I die in peace."

Fourth stepping-stone: "To-day shalt thou be with Me in paradise." These words were spoken by our Saviour to a dying thief, and show that salvation is entirely of grace. For here, within an hour of his death, a bad man was pardoned, and an entrance into heaven assured. Such a way of acting might be accounted foolish by man, but God can afford to be magnanimous. And He is so.

These verses are specimens of the stones on which we may plant our feet in fording the river of Death. But the great thing to be remembered in them all is that we are justified through what Christ has done for us. A good life is not the foundation of our hope. It is Christ's work for us; and a good life is merely the sign or proof that we are justified. Dying sinner, fix your eyes on the cross of Calvary, and see there the true hope of a sinful soul. No one can be saved by his innocence, for he has none; but anyone, even the chief of sinners, may be saved through the holy life and atoning death of the Son of God. Can you believe this? And do you now cast yourself on Him for salvation, trusting in Him and in Him alone?—Rev. R. Lawson, in *Christian Leader*.

Lutheran Observer: When a minister marries, give him and his young wife no furniture, or carpets, or dishes, or even a washtub; but load them down with plated silver-ware of every sort—things that can never be of any possible service, except to burden and hinder them in their work among the humble people in the midst of whom they must likely labor for the first fifteen or twenty years of their ministerial life.

Missionary World.

REPORT OF REV. NORMAN H. RUSSELL FOR 1894.

Through the kindness of Rev. Dr. MacTavish, Central Presbyterian Church, of this city, we have been enabled to give the following interesting letter from India to our readers.—[Ed.]

The year of 1894 is drawing to a close and I am reminded that before the New Year is many weeks old the good people of Central will be looking for the annual report from their missionary in India.

I would that we could meet face to face and that with my lips I could speak to you. It would not be so much to tell you what we have done, as what remains to be done. I would like to tell you of the grand opportunities that lie before the Church in Central India, of the great multitudes who know not God, of many fields white even now to harvest but without laborers, to garner in the sheaves. In the past year's experience nothing impresses me so strongly, no, not even the baptisms, as the great crowds we have been permitted to preach to, crowds that did not seem to grow tired even after one and two hours preaching, but were ready for more. I cannot say that these people are crying out for the gospel but there are hundreds, thousands ready to listen and to learn. I look back on the past year with no feelings of elation. I am thankful to Him for what He has permitted us to do, but I am sad over the little that has been done, sad over many mistakes, and neglected opportunities.

Our schools have grown steadily, not so much in numbers as in ability and discipline. Our large school entered its fine new building at the beginning of this month and already a change for the better is to be noted in its discipline. The teaching staff has been increased and improved though I am sorry to say we still have to depend on non-Christians for some of our staff. None of our teachers, however, are out of sympathy with us, all professing more or less faith in Christ. The head master is an earnest man, lately elected an elder of the congregation and his influence for good is to be felt throughout not only the school but also the congregation and even the whole city. I can give no statistics of baptisms in the school, for the boys are under age and not able to receive baptism, but we have been cheered by many signs of interest. One boy, a Brahmin, earnestly desired baptism and showed many signs of being awakened. Nearly all of the boys come voluntarily to Sunday school on Sabbath morning. All are carefully instructed in the Bible and many have a very thorough knowledge especially of the gospels. The branch schools are entirely in the hands of Christians, and are well attended both Sunday and week days.

Our Sunday school work has kept full pace with our supply of teachers. Several of our Christians, not in the employ of the mission, voluntarily carry on Sunday school work. We have 8 schools, 20 teachers and about 550 scholars who are taught in 4 different languages—Hindi, Urdu, Marathi and English. I have a teachers' Bible class on Saturday morning. Our schools have been better organized this year. The large school is under the superintendency of Mr. Drew, with Mr. Auketell, the head master, for assistant.

Our congregation has had a year of blessing. Outwardly it has grown in numbers, there being now 53 on the roll. The organization of the congregation, the formation of a session and deacon's court, have given a great impetus to the life of the church. Services are all well attended, prayer-meeting as well as Sunday services. In all this work my brother and I work hand in hand with the session, the elders sharing the burden of the care of the people. We have had several additions on profession of faith to the roll of communicants, one being a young convert from Roman Catholicism. We have also had a number

of baptisms from non-Christians, of whom I will speak later. The congregation has met socially on several occasions, especially when we have been visited by our brethren from the out stations.

The work in the out station has gone on steadily. The villages about Manpur and Barwai have all been carefully taught the way, and among them not a few have shown much interest. The Christians in both places however, have been persecuted, and this has deterred some from coming forward. In spite of opposition, however, two more heads of families have been baptised in Barwai, and lately one of these had the pleasure of bringing his wife forward for baptism. They have all been of the same class, and now their influence is spreading for one of their people, away on the other side of Mhow, has come forward for baptism.

Among the other baptisms, none was more interesting than that of a Brahmin and his wife and child. He had to leave his home and people to come to us, but he worked as a coolie while he studied the Word. I have since employed him as a driver of my bullock cart in the District, one of the humblest of occupations. Meanwhile he learns the Word in my daily class, and, on the several occasions he has said a few words to the crowds, I have seen that he has a grasp of the truth. A Ghoud and a shepherd were two others of those who have joined us; the former we baptised in Manpur. There are several enquirers asking baptism.

Evangelistic work—that is to say, the preaching of the Word in the bazaars, mohallas and villages—has gone on steadily. In the evenings we use the magic lantern a great deal and many a congregation is gathered by means of its attractive pictures. January and part of February we spent in the District, and I was able to visit a large part of the great unoccupied field west of Mhow. We preached in many large towns and villages, spending a considerable time in Mhow. The latter place, a city of about 25,000, is a most needy field for mission, aryl labor, and the friendliness of the Maharaja seems to make the present a very seasonable time for beginning work there. Wherever we went, both above and below the Ghats, we found a ready hearing. In a place called Maheshwar we found several professing a desire to become Christians but the distance and smallness of our forces has forbidden our following up the work. I have also spent the month of December in the district. Our work has been specially marked by a providential opening among the Bheels or Hill tribes of whom many live in the Mhow district. They usually flee at the sight of Europeans, but we were introduced by one of their own people and were able to visit 9 or 10 villages, spending several days among them and doing grand work. We have also visited several large towns to the north-west of Mhow, in one of which especially we were made very welcome. We hope to spend the coming two months in the district.

Besides the monthly Bible class for workers, we were able to hold a Bible school in Rutlam for a month for the catechists of all the stations. The classes proved very helpful, and were very welcome to the men. I am glad to say that the Mhow men stood well to the front in the examinations, none coming below 50 per cent. in any examination. Some of the new converts we have had in Mhow for a while studying the Word. I also hold a daily class when in the district which all the Christians with us attend. We hope to be able to continue the Bible school next year for at least three or four months. I can see a steady increase in our Christians both in their knowledge of the Word, and in their spiritual life. And they display a deeper interest in one another and in the heathen round about.

But I must close. Let it be, however, with the earnest prayer that these words may find their way to some hearts who shall be stirred up to do something more to help increase the missionary force in Central India. "The harvest truly is plenteous but the laborers are few."

NORMAN H. RUSSELL.

PULPIT, PRESS AND PLATFORM.

Bible Reader: We never need anybody to comfort us concerning our own failings; we can do that ourselves.

Ram's Horn: By observing how he treats the poor, is probably the way angels find out what a rich man thinks of Christ.

Phillips Brooks: Life is too short to nurse one's misery. Hurry across the lowlands, that you may spend more time on the mountain tops.

Zion's Herald: It is easy to drift with the multitude. It is quieting to dwell among shadows. It costs effort to think, to act upon principle, and to diffuse light and knowledge.

United Presbyterian: There are opportunities that come but once, but our greatest sins are not the neglect of these. Opportunities that come every day, and still are neglected, will stand against us like a cloud of witnesses for our condemnation.

Cumberland Presbyterian: To weep and have your tears wiped away is more blessed than never to have known tears. There may be some shallow happiness in hearts that never felt sorrow, but blessedness comes to those only who mourn and are comforted.

Christian Observer: The right of a church session to invite any preachers to minister temporarily in its pulpit, is, of necessity, a limited one. The whole structure of our Book of Church order is permeated with the thought that the session may invite only those men—ministers or licentiates—whose "aptness to teach" has been commended by the church courts.

North-Western Christian Advocate: Fire will consume a church. A wounded saint will bleed to death, and diphtheria will slay the child of an apostle, unless water, bandages and medication are utilized in the respective emergencies. These agencies are as providential as the prayer that should reinforce them respectively. The seriously sick man who resorts to prayer to the exclusion of medicine is an astonishment to us, as is he who accepts medicine and rejects God. The divine gift of quinine or its substitute for malaria is as providential as he who invites to prayer in the moment when it is time to pray.

Ram's Horn: Let us not conclude that God has made an assignment because things are not going to suit us. What if the times are hard, and nothing seems to be going right, the Eyes that never sleep are still running to and fro for us. What if bad men do get into office, and ruin seems to be king in politics; trust God to manage things in a way that angels will applaud. "Rest in the Lord and wait patiently for him: fret not thyself because of him who prospereth in his way, because of the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass. The Lord shall laugh at him: for He seeth that his day is coming."

Dr. Herrick Johnson: The best example of self-denying liberality in the Bible is recorded of woman. The best example of loving service in the Bible is recorded of woman. The best example of conquering prayer in the Bible is recorded of woman. The gift was a widow's mite; the service was the anointing of Jesus with a box of ointment; the prayer was a mother's prayer for a daughter possessed with a devil. Jesus never let fall such words of royal commendation as concerning these three women. Of the poor widow he said, "She hast cast in more than they all." Of Mary he said, "She hath done what she could." And to the Canaanitish mother he said: "O woman, great is thy faith! Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

Teacher and Scholar.

Feb. 24, 1895. } CHRIST AND THE MAN BORN BLIND { JOHN IX. 1-11.
CATECHISM.—Q. 10.
GOLDEN TEXT.—John ix. 5.

Daily Readings.—M. Christ and the Man Born Blind—John ix. 1-11. Tu. Questions by Pharisees—John ix. 13-32. W. Cast Out—John ix. 24-34. T. Spiritual Light—John ix. 35-41. F. Bartimeus—Mark x. 46-52. S. Light in the Heart—II. Cor. iv. 1-6. Su. Light of the Word—John i. 1-3. Other cures of Blindness—Matthew viii. 22-26, xx. 29-34; Mark x. 46-52; Luke xviii. 35-43.

Time.—October 29th, at the feast of Dedication.

Place.—In Jerusalem.

Introduction.—Chronologically, this lesson comes between lessons iii. and iv. Jesus went from Capernaum to Jerusalem to the feast of tabernacles; while there He taught in the temple, and many of the people believed on Him. The Pharisees failed in an attempt to arrest Him, the officers sent to do it returning, saying, "Never man spake like this man." The daily readings contain the story of the whole transaction, and is found in John only.

I. A Great Calamity—Blind From Birth. V. 1.—Blindness is very common in the East. Restoring the sight is one of the great blessings imparted by medical missionaries. This man's was a very bad case. He had been born blind; he had never seen the face of father or mother, sister or brother; never seen green fields and the beauty of flowers, or the blue sky or sun, moon and stars. None of the provisions and means of help for the blind, now so common, were known then. As his parents were poor there was nothing for him but to beg—v. 8. This is a picture of man's state spiritually; born blind to the evil and pollution of sin, insensible to its guilt, blind to the beauty of holiness, the excellence of the Lord Jesus Christ as a Saviour from sin.

II. False Ideas Corrected. V. 2-5.—It was a common opinion and popular doctrine that every misfortune and calamity, such as this, was a mark of God's displeasure, and a punishment for some special sin; in this case of the man himself before his birth, or of his parents. Compare Job iv. 7-9; Luke xiii. 1-4; Acts xxviii. 3-6. The disciples believed in the popular doctrine and asked—v. 2—"Master, who did sin," etc. It is true that men suffer because of sin; it is also true that children suffer on account of the sins of their parents. But Jesus, in His answer, corrects the common notion: "Neither hath this man sinned nor his parents"; not, of course, that either of them was sinless, but that this blindness was not on account of the special sin of any of them. The purpose of it, Christ says, was "that the works of God might be manifest in Him." This, it will at last be seen, results from all sin, the glorious work of God in human redemption is seen in it. In this case it was seen in the power and goodness of Jesus in healing him first, then, after, in his believing in Jesus as the son of God. Compare the case of Job, the resurrection of Lazarus. When God does not heal, His work is manifested in supporting His children under trials, changing them into blessings, and in calling out toward the afflicted sympathy, kindness and help. V. 4, 5—Here, as elsewhere, the outward blessing is used to represent the spiritual benefits which are the chief results of our Lord's work. "I must work . . . day . . . night," etc, referring probably here to His approaching death in a few months. But, generally, God gives to every man in this world his work, and this life is the only time in which he can do this work, "the night cometh," etc. Jesus is the light of the world; He dispels the darkness of the soul as he did that of this man's eyes.

III. The Blind Man Healed. V. 6, 7.—There was no virtue in the clay, the spittle or the anointing, but our Lord sometimes used outward means in working a miracle, when He saw fit, with a view, we may suppose, of helping the weak faith of the sufferer. The man at once went his way, washed and came seeing. We have here another instance of prompt and implicit obedience and how such faith is rewarded. Siloam means "sent," and suggests to John a reference to Christ as the "sent" of God to give light to eyes spiritually blind. Picture the man as he went, blind, groping his way, and as he came back seeing, filled with wonder and delight. So, also, of one restored to spiritual sight.

IV. The Wondering Neighbors. V. 8-11.—"Is not this he that sat and begged?" Some, this is he; others, he is like him; himself, I am he. "How were thine eyes opened?" etc. How natural is the whole scene! How lively and graphic is the story! He ascribes his cure entirely to Jesus. So, also, to Him alone is due, as sent by His Father, by His gracious power, exercised through the Holy Spirit, all the praise, honor and glory of our receiving spiritual sight although born blind.

Lessons.—I. Man's state by nature, spiritually, is a very sad and helpless one—blind.

2. God the Father has provided in His Son, and by the work of the Holy Spirit, sight for the spiritually blind. To get sight we require to use the means and have faith in them. Jesus Christ takes away sin, darkness and sorrow, and gives light, peace and joy.

3. Those who receive spiritual eye sight should be ready to testify to the power and goodness of Jesus.

4. Having received sight we should do life's work with all diligence after Christ's example.

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The Canada Presbyterian

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, MANAGER.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1895

WE would ask the special attention of all the auxiliaries of the W.F.M.S., to the important statement from the Board of the General Society, with respect to the division of their funds which it appears some auxiliaries are proposing to make, and the statement made by the Board as to what the constitution of the society requires, and of the state of its funds.

IT was very fine to see the hearty earnestness of Lieutenant Governor Kirkpatrick in welcoming General Booth to the Province of Ontario and to Toronto, its chief city, and men of all creeds and parties paying homage to one who by his organizing ability and simple goodness and piety has rendered the most signal service to his fellowmen. Rev. Dr. Potts made a happy hit and said a true thing when he said that, "there was only one interest in society which the Salvation Army had not helped, and from which it could expect no thanks, that was the liquor interest."

THE welcome given to General Booth in Massey Hall last Thursday evening was something unique in the way of welcomes, and exhibited in a very striking manner and one altogether delightful the broader charity that now prevails in society, and the homage paid to unselfish goodness and service. This is all the claim the General makes that he has devoted his life unselfishly and unweariedly, in the face of opposition, misunderstanding and misrepresentation, to the cause of humanity as seen in its worst specimens. Political enthusiasm is a fine thing, but moral and spiritual enthusiasm are finer; they carry one up at once to a higher plane. The two were brought into contrast last week at the meeting on Tuesday night to welcome Mr. Laurier, and that on Thursday evening to welcome General Booth.

A LETTER just received from Rev. Donald Macgillivray, of our Honan Mission, conveys the cheering news of the baptism of six Chinese converts, and that five more are on probation, all anxious to make profession of their faith in Christ as their Saviour by receiving baptism. Mr. Macgillivray speaks gratefully of his continued good health, and the personal safety of all the staff notwithstanding the war. Though unavoidable, and coming in the providence of God, he laments the absence from the field for so long of the whole of the medical staff, a want which we may hope will soon be met by the early return of some, at least, of the medical missionaries. Mr. Macgillivray is looking forward to his period of furlough, not however, as a time of rest, but as presenting an opportunity for which he longs, and which he feels it his duty to use to the utmost, for

qualifying himself to render still further and better service on behalf of the Chinese, and the cause of Christ to which he has given himself with such entireness of consecration.

A MEETING was held in Montreal last week of the Governors of Morrin College, together with the advisory committee appointed by the General Assembly, represented by Principal Grant and Dr Warden. The College has recently received \$120,000 from the Ross Estate, Quebec. It is soon to come into possession of several large legacies, including one of \$10,000 for student's bursaries. It also expects liberal help from some wealthy friends. These monies are to be used in thoroughly equipping the institution with a scholarly staff of the best available Professors. The Governors and the Assembly's Committee are to meet in Quebec in about a fortnight to appoint a Principal and perfect a plan for future operations, so that the calendar may be issued and arrangements completed for next session. We understand that the question of a summer session in Theology is under consideration. It is felt that this would be helpful in providing regular supply in the winter months to the mission fields in the Maritime Provinces, the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, and thus strengthen the hold of the College upon the whole Church. Its friends are very sanguine of the future of the institution.

IT is with a feeling of most deep and sincere regret we announce that, owing to the state of his health, our valued contributor whose pen name "Knoxonian" has become a household word to all our readers, and whose happy and racy articles and paragraphs have been so often quoted at home and abroad, and have made THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN well known and welcomed to so many in our own Dominion, and far beyond it, will have for awhile to intermit in whole or in part his looked for weekly contributions to our columns. We hope not wholly, though they will not in all likelihood come with quite such regularity as they have done for years past. He leaves on an early day for Bermuda, whose more genial climate, coupled with needed rest, it is hoped, may, by the blessing of God, have the effect of restoring him to perfect health so that for many years to come he may continue to minister to a large and attached flock, make our pages brighter and yet more useful, and serve the whole Church and the cause of Christ. The good wishes of the entire staff of THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN go with you, good brother and fellow-worker. We shall miss, but we hope not long, your bright, cheery and facile pen, and when you return, may you do so stronger, brighter and better than ever to get the welcome we shall all unite in giving you. Meanwhile from our heart we all join in wishing you *bon voyage*.

WE are well aware that anything from the pen of Rev. Dr. Robertson, the superintendent of our North-West Missions is sure to be read without any editorial commendation. His work always speaks for itself, and speaks so as to be seen and heard. But his communication in this issue on the "Remit on Students Graduating" deals so wisely and effectively with a number of matters of great importance to the Church, that we venture to commend it very warmly to the attention and earnest consideration of all our readers, and especially to our students. What good objection there can be, if all students are put precisely on the same footing, to their spending a year after graduation in the mission field we cannot see. Many have done it from choice, and we have never heard one that did so regret it. If entered upon in a right spirit, it might prove the most valuable preparation in some respects in their whole course for the after duties of their ministerial life. Those who have taken this course are better able to advise students and more competent judges as to what is best for their future work than they are themselves. The assurance of Dr. Robertson that the students are not opposed to this course if all are put on the same footing, points to their accepting kindly the proposal made in this remit.

WE thoroughly agree with what Dr. Robertson says anent stopping candidating entirely in the last year or any year of a student's theological course. We have known of cases of students in their last year, if not actually making promises to vacant congregations which offered to wait for

them, at least holding out expectations which led to bitter disappointment to both students and congregations. When the calls for a ministry thoroughly equipped in all departments for service are so loud and widespread, the amount of preaching during the college session allowed to any student should be strictly limited to a very small amount indeed. It is not possible for the average student to do much preaching during the college session, and give such attention to those questions which in his actual life-work he will have to deal with, as will enable him to grapple with them successfully in the pulpit, on the platform and in daily life.

IF it should be found that all the students now volunteering for foreign service cannot be sent—that only a few can—what better preparation could they have for foreign work than by doing some service meanwhile in the home field, where, apart from having to acquire a foreign language, they can find as much, and, in many respects, as trying work to do as in the field abroad. Some of those wishing to go might indeed serve the foreign work as well, if not better, by staying at home. The increase of the foreign missionary spirit of our Church at large, the inculcation upon individual private members and office-bearers of their duty and responsibility as respects the Saviour's last command, to preach the gospel to every creature, calls for much and earnest work on the part of ministers. Who could be more likely to do such work than those who have so felt the force of that command as to offer themselves for foreign service, and who hold themselves in readiness to go at any time that the Church calls for them. And if they should never be called for, our foreign missionaries, like the advance guard of a great army, can only make solid and lasting advance when they feel that they have behind them a sure and abundant base of supplies in the number, strength and consecrated spirit of the home Churches.

WHOM SHALL WE SEND?

IN our issue of the 30th ult., a letter appeared from Rev. R. P. Mackay, our honored and indefatigable foreign mission secretary, which appears to us to deserve the most earnest and prayerful attention of the whole Church, both because of the present state of things there mentioned as regards applications to our Foreign Missionary Committee for immediate service, and of the policy it suggests for the future as regards sending forth men to the foreign field. It is well known to some, (it ought to be well known over the whole Church), that there are at this moment from eight to ten applicants (and there may yet be more) for service in the foreign missionary work of the Church, and the question is pressing upon the committee with a solemn urgency and force, What shall we do? What will the Church justify and sustain us in doing? If there were plenty of funds there would be no difficulty. Every applicant that, after due examination made was judged suitable, would be sent. The question then as suggested by Mr. Mackay's letter is, shall we, as has been the policy of the Church in the past, acting through its committee, say, "No," to these men, "we cannot send you; you cannot go until the Church puts the means into our hands," or shall we adopt a new policy and say to every approved applicant, "Go," and we shall trust the Church to rise up to the occasion and support the committee in this new policy? If adopted it will be an entirely new departure, and it is well and right that it should be seriously, prayerfully considered, and if entered upon that it should be with a full understanding of what it involves.

There is much to be said for it. In the first place, Mr. Mackay mentions cases in which it has been adopted, especially in the American Presbyterian Church, North, a Church situated much as ours is. In these cases there appears as yet no reason to abandon this policy. True, their experience is not a long one, and they have a deficit. But they have had deficits before adopting this policy and so have we with our present course. Other missionary organizations exist, which act substantially on this policy, and they have been greatly blessed and honored of God. We may trust to be so too. We need say nothing of wide open doors, of white fields, of our missionaries, of the heathen dying, and, while dying, calling, "Come and help us." But the Church needs to set again before her, and to keep ever before her, the last imperative command of Christ laid upon her

Books and Magazines.

BRIGHTENING THE WORLD by Hiram C. Haydn. Anson D. F. Randolph & Company, 182 Fifth Ave, New York.

This book is dedicated to Christian Endeavour Societies, the Epworth and Westminster Leagues, the Student Volunteers and all such organizations. It is one of a class of books of a short, popular kind called forth by the recognition of the close relation of the church to all ways for human betterment. Besides other things it discusses "Home, Tenement and Saloon," "The Ethics of City Building and Administration," "Church and National Life," "The Supreme Motive," "The Blessed Church of God," "Where to Begin and How to Go On," "The Home," "Feed its Fires and Fight its Foes."

BEST HYMNS. The Evangelical Publishing Co., 63 Lakeside Building, Chicago.

Best Hymns is a carefully prepared book containing over 150 of the most popular hymns with a goodly number of new ones that need only to be tried to be made the best, and with these a large number of the standard hymns, without which no book would be complete.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The Ideal Church of the Reformers. A Historical sketch by H. W. B. James M. Armstrong, Philadelphia.

In three chapters, under the heads The Great Reform, The Ideal and The Realization, contains much useful and interesting information.

An unusual diversity is shown in the contents of *The Century* for February. Prof. Sloane's "Napoleon," continues to be the leading feature of the magazine. The illustrations include reproductions of rare portraits and of notable paintings by contemporary and modern artists, and special drawings made by Castaigne and Pape. The first detailed account that has yet been given of the murder of Emin Pasha is contributed by Mr. R. Dorsey Mohun, United States Agent in the Congo Free State. Through the information of his sergeant, who was a member of the Emin relief expedition under Stanley, Mr. Mohun was enabled to arrest two of Emin's assassins, and he skilfully extracted a confession from them before they were executed. The story of the tragedy is told in their own graphic language. Mr. Victor Louis Mason, confidential attache of the Board of Ordinance and Fortification, writes an authoritative account of "The Weapons of the United States Army," with many illustrations. Mrs. Annie Fields gives a dignified and loving revelation of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' private life. The paper includes about a dozen original letters of Dr. Holmes, and sets forth his relations to many of the literary men of his time. Marion Crawford's novel, "Casa Braccio," reaches a strong climax in the elopement of a nun from an Italian convent with the hero of the story, a Scotch physician. Mrs. Burton Harrison's novelette, "An Errand Wooing," is continued, as also Noah Brooks' anecdotal recollections of Lincoln. Sir Edwin Arnold is represented by a dramatic poem, "The Passing of Muhammad." A variety of other articles complete an interesting number. The Century Co., New York, U.S.

Harper's Magazine for February. This excellent periodical has for its special features, this month, the following illustrated articles: "New York Colonial Privateers," by Thomas a Jamier; "French Fighters in Africa," by Poulney Bigelow; "Down the West Coast," by Charles E. Lumis; "Music in America"; "Oudeypore, the City of the Sunrise," by Edwin Lord Weeks; "What is Gambling," by John Bigelow. Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell contributes to the same number a paper on "Art in Glasgow," with seven reproductions of characteristic paintings. Besides chapters of "Heart's Insurgent," and of "The Princess Aline," the number contains four short stories; "John Sanders, Laborer," by F. Hopkinson Smith; "The Merry Maid of Arcady," by Mrs. Burton Harrison; "A Domestic Interior," by Grace King; and "Love in the Big Barracks," a tale in the series of "People We Pass," by Julian Ralph. Charles Dudley Warner, in the "Editor's Study"; and the Editor's Drawer is introduced with a short story by Brander Matthews, called "Sixteen Years without a Birthday." Harper Brothers, New York.

The Treasury of Religious Thought for February has for its frontispiece an admirable likeness of Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn followed by a characteristic and eloquent sermon on "The Kingdom of Heaven like unto Leaven." Dr. David Gregg continues the illustrated series of sermons on "Temple Beauty." "Sermonic Outlines and Leading Sermonic Thoughts" are of unusual fullness and freshness. Rev. A. D. Vail, D.D., of New Haven, in "Two Decades of Methodism," gives the first of a series of representative papers on "Two Decades of Church Progress." Other contributors are Dr. Sutherland, on "Highland Ministers"; "Sketches of Scottish Religion," S. R. Crockett and Ian Maclaren, Bishop of Ripon, "The Structure of the Sermon," Dr. A. N. Hitchcock's "World-wide Survey of Missions," Rev. G. B. F. Hallock, "Prayer Meeting Topics," Secretary Geo. A. Warburton, of New York, on "Bible Study and Training." The editorial and minor departments of the magazine show the usual care. E. B. Treat, 5 Cooper Union, New York.

"Fallacies of Higher Critics," is the subject of an interesting paper with which Prof. William Henry Green, of Princeton, opens the Review Section of *The Homiletic Review* for February. Benjamin Kidd's popular work on "Social Evolution," is criticised in a masterly way by Dr. William W. McLane, of New Haven. Rev. Horace E. Warner. Prof. Gross Alexander, D.D., of Vanderbilt University and Dr. William Hayes also contribute to this department. The Sermonic Section contains some striking sermons by Pasteur Picard, of Paris; John Currie, D.D., of Halifax, N.S.; Albert J. Lyman, D.D., of Brooklyn, and others. R. Balmgarnie, D.D., Bishop of Auckland, of Eng.,

has a valuable Expository paper on "The Shadow Reversed on the Sun-dial of Ahaz." Dr. Stuckenberg discusses "The Social Problem" and is making of his department a most important feature of the *Review*. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

Knox College Monthly, for January, is an exceptionally good number. It begins with a thoughtful and suggestive article by Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Sarnia, on "The Evolution of Scripture," followed by the concluding part of "An Elizabethan Parson's Account of Shakespeare's England." "Our Society—Retrospect and Prospect," is the inaugural address of the President of the Literary and Theological Society for 1894. "Fact in Preaching," is an address by Rev. G. M. Milligan, D.D.; "Our Mission in Honan From the Inside," is by Rev. D. Macgillivray; and R. A. Mitchell, a student, contributes "Six Months on a Railway Mission Field," the railway being the C.P.R. An account is also given of the public Intercollegiate debate on December 7th, between two students of our college in Montreal, and two from Knox College. Knox College Monthly, Campbell & Pantou, Milton, Ont.

The Presbyterian College Journal, Montreal, is an excellent periodical of its kind, full of readable and useful matter. The professors of the college lend a strong hand in giving it character and ability. The Principal, and Professors Scrimger and Campbell furnish good and useful articles in the January number. In "The Graduate's Pulpit" is a sermon on "God's Care for His Own," by Rev. G. C. Pidgeon, B.A. Other leading articles are: "The Joy Element in the Man of Sorrows"; "The Development of Social Morality." Several papers appear on Missions. There are also interesting articles in the French section, the most so, being one on "The Necessity of a French Protestant College in Montreal." Presbyterian College Journal, 67 McTavish Street, Montreal, Quebec.

The February *Arena* comes richly freighted as usual with valuable and timely articles on a great variety of subjects by able contributors. Among its illustrations are to be found as frontispiece the Countess of Aberdeen. She also contributes an article on "The Coming Triennial Meeting of the Council of Women of the United States at Washington." We can only mention the following leading articles, all of which will be found worth reading and study:—"Penology in Europe and America," "The President's Currency Plan," "An Open Letter to Senator John Sherman," "Woman Suffrage in the South," "The Union Symposium on Gambling, and the Discussion of Social Questions," continued, by J. Bellanger and the Editor. The Arena Publishing Co., Boston, Mass., U. S.

Our Day: The Altruistic Review is an illustrated monthly record of reform. In Joseph Cook as editor it has a strong man, and its corresponding editors, ten in number, all bear names that carry weight with them in their special fields of labor. It contains in the *Outlook* brief notes of passing present day events, "A Character Study," this month being Walter Besant; "Winnings from Leading Periodicals," "Vital Points of Expert Opinion," and other departments such a collection of matter as makes up an interesting and valuable periodical for busy people. Its prospectus, given in the February number, if well adhered to, as it claims it has been since 1888, should make it a strong helper in every good cause. Our Day Publishing Co., Chicago.

The *Cosmopolitan* for February is as superbly beautiful in its illustrations as usual and contains even for it an unusual number of most readable articles. "Great Passions of History," "A Three Stranded Yarn," "A Parting and a Meeting," "The Story of a Thousand" are continued. Besides these some of the more important articles are "What China should Do," by Viscount Wolsely K. P., "The Fall of Louis Philippe," by Emille Olivier, "From Baku to Samarkand," by Frank Vincent; "Finny Protages of Uncle Sam," "The Reflections of a Consul," "Salvation via the Rack" and the interesting notes in the world of Arts and Letters and the Progress of Science. The *Cosmopolitan* Irvington, New York.

The Methodist Magazine for February is especially interesting. Its chief contents are "Our Own Country," "Adventures in Greece," by Zella Cameron; "Every-day Life in Bible Lands," by the Editor, both profusely illustrated. "Electrical Transmission of Energy," by C. A. Chunt, B. A., "The Indian Missions of the Methodist Church," "The Rough Home and Its Inmates," by Miss M. T. Daniels, M. A., with several poems, original and selected. Wm. Briggs Toronto.

Queen's University Journal, for January, 1895, is, with our other University and College magazines, a welcome visitor to our desk, keeping us somewhat *en rapport* with college and university life. The chief articles of the journal are: "The Prometheus Myth in Aeschylus"; a translation in verse of a portion of "Ovid's Fasti"; "Sketches from the Foot-Hills," and "The Condition of Women in the United States." Queen's University Journal, Kingston.

Besides the short notes in the *Manitoba College Journal*, the longer articles are: "Modern British Fiction," by Ethel H. Hart; "A Short Sketch of American Fiction," by Jean H. Russell; "College Life in California"; and a paper on the rather startling question, "Can a Christian be a Good Citizen?" A short article on "Friendship," may also be mentioned. Manitoba College Journal, Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man.

The *Book News* for February contains, beside notes, sketches of popular writers, and reviews of books, a descriptive list of works on history, religion, poetry, biography, travel, education and many other subjects, all of interest to the lover of books, the book-buyer or one in the trade. John Wannamaker, Philadelphia, U. S.

through His apostles, "Go ye into all the world and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father, and the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you," and this accompanying promise, "And lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Add to this what Mark tells us, "And they went forth, and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them and confirming the word by the signs that followed." It needs to be wrought into the Church that this is the object dearest to the Redeemer's heart, that more than anything else it will rebound to the glory and honor of God, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, and is the very end for which the Church exists, the salvation of sinners through carrying and preaching the gospel to them. It is plainly the Church's duty, her highest honor, to bend all her energies, to use every agency, all her means and every instrumentality God has given her for the accomplishment of this one end.

An instructive commentary on how the early Church understood and acted upon this command of Christ, and what results followed its action is supplied in the case of the Church at Antioch; "As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, 'Separate me Barnabas and Paul for the work whereunto I have called them,' and when they had fasted and prayed, and laid their hands on them they sent them away." It is incredible that the Church at Antioch sent these brethren away empty handed, but when the Holy Ghost said "separate me Barnabas and Paul for the work whereunto I have called them," they were ready to go, and the Church did not wait to find out if the money would be forthcoming, but sent them. The amazing progress of the gospel and its conquest of the Roman world in the first three centuries can only be accounted for by the Church acting upon the policy proposed. The Moravian Church is another illustration of how God honors the faith and blesses the labors of those who in our own time are acting upon it. And if we do so will He not bless and honor us equally with them. According to the teaching of the Holy Spirit by the Apostle Paul (Ro. x: 11-18) it is clearly the duty and the privilege of every disciple of Christ to take part in this divine work by either going with or sending the gospel to those who have it not. Christian people have been praising and rejoicing in the Student's Volunteer Missionary Movement, and calling it one of the "Miracles of modern missions," and now when eight or ten of the students of our own Church, after much prayer, anxious weighing the question, and self-examination, are moved, as we may believe they are, by the Holy Spirit, in answer to their prayers and the Church's prayers, to say, "Separate us unto the work, whereunto we feel that we are called of God," is our Church, into whose lap God has poured wealth, to which He has given such abundant and effective instrumentalities to carry out the Saviour's last command, to be recreant to her duty, to push away from her the proffered blessing and honor of taking part still more largely in this divine work and say to these men, "Wait; no, we cannot send you." We cannot say that God has withheld from us the means, and that therefore we shall incur no blame or guilt if we refuse to send them. How shall we escape, if we withhold from our Lord that which is His due?

There is much to be said on behalf of the new departure suggested by our foreign secretary. It is a policy of faith, of honouring God. According to our faith shall it be done unto us. Let us have faith in God. If we lack means, which we cannot say we do, if we lack a spirit of entire consecration, if we lack a will obedient to the leading and teaching of the Holy Spirit in this matter, if we lack a spirit of compassion for perishing souls, if we lack concern and supreme regard for the honor of the Saviour, let the church fast and pray and ask what she will and it shall be done unto her. It required tenfold more faith and courage in the days of Carey to send him forth, it required tenfold more faith and courage in the time of Geddie, fifty years ago, for the Nova Scotian Church to send forth one missionary, than it does in the Church now, with all her enlightenment on the claims of the heathen, with all her encouragements from the past history of the Church, from our own past history, to send forth all who are now applying or any number likely to apply for years to come. Let the Church speak its mind for or against a new policy on this most important question: Whom shall we send?

The Family Circle.

HOPE, FAITH, LOVE.

Have Hope, have Faith, have Love, young heart,
How'er rough or dark the road;
Hope that though clouds now darken the sky,
And tears of sorrow bedim the eye,
And the frame is bent 'neath a tiresome load,
Clouds and sorrow will pass by.

Have Hope, have Faith, have Love young heart,
As you journey day by day;
Faith that whate'er betide you here—
Doubts or trials—still bravely steer—
Your bark through the storm and the blinding
spray,
Look up, your Father is near.

Have Hope, have Faith, have Love, young heart
Till the close of Life's brief day;
Love for your brother, whate'er his creed,
A helping hand to a brother in need,
And a kind word and smile always
Thus living, you live indeed.

—Christian Leader.

(All Rights Reserved.)

MARJORIE'S CANADIAN WINTER.

BY AGNES MAULE MACHAR.

CHAPTER XIX.—CONTINUED.

As she looked in silent wonder and delight, a liquid, melodious trill met her ear, like the pure note of returning life, and wherever her eye turned it was gladdened by bursting buds and opening flowers, nearly all of the same dazzling snowy purity, though here and there their fair whiteness was just tinted by some exquisitely delicate coloring; and occasionally a blood-red blossom seemed to be a memorial of the beautiful, but mournful glory which had preceded the season of sorrow and despair.

But now the air was full of fresh hope; the sun shone warmly with a soft, sympathetic power that made its gentle kiss a very touch of life. The music of a thousand streamlets filled the air, and the song birds that had fled before the Destroyer's approach, were caroling joyously from every bough. And the Spirit of the Woods, as she drew in a long breath of the sweet reviving air exclaimed, "Now I know that the power of love and life is forever stronger than the fatal force of death and destruction."

"Well, do you like the Spirit of the Woods as well as the Light spirit?" asked the professor.

"No," said Marjorie promptly. "She was very useless, for she could only moan and lament."

"Oh, well! she's only intended to symbolize Nature "travelling in pain," as she is now; and she does well enough for that. But on a day like this one can take in the lesson, and it's the very one I've been preaching to you in my stories—that Love is the only power that will ever appeal to the human heart."

"Yes, indeed," said Miss Mostyn; "I know that by experience, if I'm not a professor. Love is the only thing that will work any real reformation, even with the most hardened."

"And therefore," said the professor, "I, for one, need no other evidence that the Gospel of Love came from Him who made the heart and knows how to touch it."

But Norman and Effie were rather impatient of the quiet talk; and very soon they all went on an expedition to look at the military building on the eastern end of the island, where a regular garrison used to be posted, but where now almost absolute solitude reigned.

"So may it be with all our fortifications every-where," said the professor. "There ought to be no more need for them."

Then they began to talk of Helene de Champlain, and to wonder how the island looked when she first fancied it.

"I'm sure I think she might have been very contented in Canada," said Millie, "with such a pretty island all for her own."

"I think so too," said Professor Duncan.

When Dr. Ramsay arrived they boiled the kettle with a spirit lamp, and had afternoon tea by the shore. There were several

other picnic parties on the island, but it is so large that they did not disturb each other. The children had lovely bunches of wild flowers to carry back, as they stepped aboard the ferry boat to return in the glowing sunset, the city before them lighted up with the golden flood of radiance, and the distant hills transfigured, too, with its transient glory.

The little ones, with their flowers, were driven back by the doctor, who had left his horse at the nearest convenient place, and the others walked leisurely home in the pleasant spring twilight. To Marjorie, notwithstanding her father's absence, her fourteenth birthday seemed the pleasantest she had ever known.

CHAPTER XIX.

EASTWARD, HO!

Mr. Fleming's tour among the West India Islands had been rather more protracted than he had at first intended; and he wished to visit several interesting points in the South before returning northward. It would be, he wrote to Marjorie, July, at any rate, before he could join her in Montreal. Her cousins were delighted at this, for they had been afraid lest he might come for Marjorie before they went to Murray Bay, where they always spent the summer holidays, in one of the country cottages near that pleasant spot. They had told Marjorie a great deal about its manifold beauties and delights, so that the pleasure of looking forward to these counteracted the disappointment of her father's protracted absence; and they were all eagerly anticipating the first week in July.

Ada was getting on very well, but the doctor recommended a change to country air as soon as possible. She had been hearing so much about Murray Bay from the Ramsays and Marjorie, that she fixed her affections on that place at once, and the doctor said that nothing could be better than the bracing air there, though the water, unfortunately, would be too cold to admit of her bathing. Mrs. West had been there occasionally when her children were younger, and as a general thing she preferred to go to the livelier American watering places; but as Ada had taken a fancy to go to Murray Bay, and as she certainly was hardly fit for a long and fatiguing railway journey, the convenience of a place accessible by steamer decided the matter. And Ada had soon the satisfaction of informing Marjorie that her father had secured a furnished house for a few weeks, where she hoped Marjorie would spend part of her time with her, when they were all down there together.

Another little project the two girls discussed with great interest. Louis Girard had some relatives not far from Murray Bay and if they could take him and his mother down there to their friends in the country, it would be the very thing to recruit them both. It would be, too, Ada said, the nicest sort of reward to give the little fellow for finding Robin, though perhaps it would be more correct to say that Robin found him.

Dr. Ramsay had often told Marjorie of the 'Fresh Air Fund' in Montreal, for taking poor children out to the country; so she suggested that they should start a little 'Fresh Air Fund' for little Louis. The 'Fund' became very popular. Gerald and Ada put in to it almost all their pocket money, the latter limiting her expenditure in candy to a wonderful degree. Marjorie put in all that she could save from what her father sent her for necessary expenses. Mrs. West dropped in a five dollar bill, and the young Ramsays each contributed their mite; and very soon they had collected quite enough for the purpose. And as Dr. Ramsay wanted to get Louis to the salt water as soon as possible, he and his mother were sent off with the first detachment that went down under the care of the 'Fresh Air Society.' Both were delighted; the mother crying with pleasure at the prospect of seeing her old home and her relatives again.

Alan had got his surveying appointment, and had started with his party; but Gerald

was too much needed at home to allow of his being spared. As Dick could not be much depended on, and was, more over, needed by his father in the office, Gerald must take care of his mother and sister when they went to Murray Bay, where they were to have with them an aunt and two cousins of Ada's. And as they had several other friends who took summer cottages at Murray Bay, there would be no lack of pleasant society. The Ramsay's usual resort was two or three miles from the hotels and little settlement of summer cottages, on the opposite shore of the bay. But the Wests were to take down a phaeton to drive and with Gerald's and Ada's ponies, there would be no difficulty in having frequent meetings, even if the charming walk were too much for the invalid.

June passed rapidly and pleasantly by. Marjorie went to school as usual, and had now set diligently to work at her crayon head, though the weather was not very favorable for indoor application. Ada was taken out for a drive every day, and Marjorie was her frequent companion. Their drive was usually the delightful one round the Mountain Park, with its lovely views of city, river and country, on both sides of the noble hill. Sometimes they drove through the beautiful cemetery, where the quiet sleepers rest under such a bowery shade of stately trees; and occasionally Gerald and Marjorie had a ride, sometimes up the 'mountain,' sometimes along the smooth surface of the Lachine Road, with its green fields and tall elms and glimpses of Dutch canal scenery, and the tall, gray French spire of Lachine rising above the trees.

Everywhere there was the fresh beauty of June; even in the city itself, where the gardens were aglow with flowers and blossoming shrubs, and many of the streets, especially those leading up to the 'mountain,' were like bosky avenues; and the 'mountain' itself had shaken out its luxuriant mantle of green, and rose behind the city, twice as stately in its summer robes as in its cold wintry garb. In fact it seemed scarcely possible to realize that the Montreal of June and the Montreal of the Carnival were one and the same place.

Professor Duncan went away in June to Quebec, where he usually spent most of the summer, and where he promised to take care of Marjorie, and show her much of the historic city, if she would come on a day or two in advance of the family party, who could not conveniently linger on the way. Before he left, however, an early morning expedition was arranged to go down the Lachine Rapids, as Gerald had suggested. He and the professor acted as escorts, and Marion, Marjorie and Millie started about six o'clock on a lovely June morning, after a hasty breakfast, to meet their escorts at the Bonaventure Station.

The train had soon whisked them out to Lachine, where they stepped out on the pier where the steamboat lay on which they were to descend the rapids. Above stretched the wide Lake of St. Louis—the expansion of the river above the rapids, which formerly bore the same name. As they steamed away from the village, with its large stone church and *Presbytere* and line of houses stretching along the lake shore, Professor Duncan pointed out the Indian village of Caughnawaga, on the opposite bank of the river, just below the lake, and told Marjorie something of the romantic and tragic career of Robert de la Salle, the first feudal lord of Lachine. The very name of the place was, he said, a memorial of this adventurer's ambitious dream of finding a short way by water across the continent to India and China. It was in a spirit of derision that his jealous enemies gave this name to the seigniory here, given to him by the ecclesiastical body which then owned Montreal, on condition that he should build and maintain a fort there, which might help to keep off the raids of the murderous Iroquois. And he told her that there were still relics there of La Salle's old house and fortification. But La Salle was a born explorer, he

said, and soon sold his seigniory here that he might go farther West, and devote his life to his cherished project of finding a water way to the Pacific.

The professor also told briefly how, after a long succession of arduous labors, toilsome journeys and heart-breaking disappointments, he at last realized his dream of finding the Mississippi River, following it to the Gulf of Mexico, and taking possession of this great rich Western and Southern country in the name of his king, the great Louis the Fourteenth. But even in the realization of his dream he was doomed to disappointment. The jealousy of his foes and the forces of nature seemed to be banded against him, and after twenty years of labour and bravely-borne disappointments, he fell in the wilds of Texas by the bullet of a traitorous follower while trying to secure succor for an ill-fated colony he had led to that southern shore.

Marjorie listened to the professor's brief outline with the greater interest, because it seemed to interweave with the history of the place that of her own native land, and established an unexpected link of association between this Canadian village and that tropical Louisiana of which she had been reading so much in her father's letters, and both of which draw their French character and coloring from the same old brave explorers.

But they were nearing the rapids now, and the present excitement crowded out every other thought. These rapids do not look so grand and formidable as some of the other rapids of the St. Lawrence, and just at first Marjorie felt greatly disappointed. But when they got fairly into the strong grasp and swirl of the water that looks so decently quiet, and were carried on at headlong speed past the bare black rocks that almost graze the steamer's side, and saw the strong white breakers that here leap up as it to catch it and drag it to destruction, it was exciting enough; and she almost held her breath till they had stemmed the raging surges below the rocks, and had emerged into the calm, though still swift current near the tranquil beauty of Nuo's Island—quite an appropriate name, Marjorie thought, for an island that seemed such an embodiment of repose, contrasted with the angry and troubled waters just above.

The view of the city, with its mountain background, was lovely in the fresh, bright morning light, as they steamed under the huge Victoria Bridge, and swept round to the quay. And then this little expedition, so unique to Marjorie, was over already. She stepped off the steamboat reluctantly, glad that she could look forward to having soon more enjoyable travel on the same noble river.

The weather was growing very warm in Montreal, even before the end of June. Marjorie felt it difficult to fix her thoughts on her studies, and her energy was growing rather languid. Ada was suffering from prostration caused by the heat, and grew more fretful than she had been since the first days of convalescence. Preparations were hurried on, and one fine evening in the end of June, Marjorie found herself on board the large Quebec steamboat, with her aunt, Jack and Gerald, who were going down in advance of their respective parties, to have all things in readiness. Marjorie was to be left at Quebec with Professor Duncan till the others came on, two days later, when she was to join them on the Saguenay steamer.

They had a beautiful calm evening, with a growing moon, as they sailed down the wide stream of the St. Lawrence, watching the 'mountain' till it rose dimly blue in the distant. To Marjorie it was associated with so much enjoyment, that to lose sight of it at last seemed like bidding good-by to an old friend. Her aunt insisted on her going off early to her stateroom, notwithstanding the beauty of the summer night; for there would be far more to see in the morning, and she would have to be up about five, not to miss the fine scenery just above Quebec.

(To be continued.)

Our Young Folks.

A LITTLE SONG FOR BED-TIME.

A little song for bed time
When robed in gowns of white,
All sleepy little children
Set sail across the night
For that pleasant, pleasant country
Where the pretty dream-flowers blow,
'Twixt the sunset and the sunrise,
For the Slumber Islands, oh!

When the little ones get drowsy
And the heavy lids droop down
To hide blue eyes and black eyes,
Grey eyes and eyes of brown,
A thousand boats for dreamland
Are waiting in a row,
And the ferrymen are calling
For the Slumber Islands, oh!

Then the sleepy little children
Fill the boats along the shore,
And go sailing off to Dreamland,
And the dipping of the oar
In the sea of sleep makes music
That the children only know,
When they answer to the boatman's
For the Slumber Islands, oh!

Oh, take a kiss, my darlings,
Ere you sail away from me,
In the boat of dreams that's waiting,
To bear you o'er the sea;
Take a kiss and give one,
And then away you go,
A-sailing into Dreamland
For the Slumber Islands, oh!

MAKE ROOM.

A sweet, fair face, with glad soft eyes, crowned with a radiance of golden hair, belonged to Minnie Mowbray. Everyone loved her, for who was so gentle in manner, so kind in trouble, so sympathetic in sorrow, so happy in everyone's joy, as Minnie? As her school-fellows were starting for a picnic to the New Forest, there was a cry of welcome as Minnie appeared, and an instant closing-in of the girls in the brake.

"Plenty of room, plenty of room!" they all cried, and crushing one another in their eager attempts to give her space, they managed to squeeze their friend in amongst the party.

"I am sure I am one too many," said Minnie's gentle voice, but cries of "No! no!" silenced her, and one girl, speaking for the rest, said affectionately:

"We could not be happy without you; everybody likes to make room for you." And in spite of the squeezing that resulted, all declared that they had enjoyed the day twice as much as if Minnie had been left behind for want of room.

"That's right, girls; spread out your dresses. Marion, cover that chair with our cloaks and hats. Don't leave any room for her, nasty, spiteful creature!"

So spoke a party of girls as they caught sight of another coming up the lecture-room, looking from side to side for a vacant seat. As Ellen paused for a brief moment before their row, some averted their faces, while Marion West, catching her school-fellow's eye, said coolly, "There is no room in this row; you had better try further on."

The girls laughed together, as Ellen took the hint, and angrily tossing her head, walked on. They cared little for her displeasure, and only congratulated themselves on having got rid of an unwelcome companion.

Only two everyday scenes in a school-girl's life; yet they rise up before me as illustrations of two grand truths, and you who have looked with me at the word-pictures above, read with me the parables they teach.

"Make room," first, for the Saviour, your best, truest, most sympathising Friend. His companionship will sweeten life's pleasures and halve life's care.

Make room, at any cost, for every good thought and feeling that seeks admission into your heart and life. Welcome with a glad smile each holy impression, bright opportunity, or sweet, pure desire.

But "give no place to the devil." When he comes, seeking a resting-place by your side for himself, his vile promptings, and his evil imaginations, cry out, "No room! no room!" Tell him to leave you. "Resist the devil and he will flee from you."

Have "no room" for evil companions in your daily life; "no room" for bad books in your daily reading; "no room" for unkind words in your daily conversation. "no room" in heart, life, or love for anything that is not sweet, pure, and Christ-like.

"Yet there is room!" Where? In the Saviour's heart of love, in the good Shepherd's safe, safe fold. For whom? For the wandering sheep of earth, or the lost lambs of the wilderness. Plenty of room? Why not enter in? See, the Saviour's arms are open wide, and his tender voice welcomes you, poor, tired child. You may come to-day and find room and rest, and pardon for all sin in His blessed enfolding.

The door of the fold is not yet closed; thousands have passed through, and yet there is room.

Weary limb! leave the wilderness and the long wandering, and find shelter in the fold.

O the joy of knowing that we are safe, safe forever; for "My sheep shall never perish," says the Good Shepherd, "neither shall anyone pluck them out of my hand." Will you take heart to-day, and seek to enter in while yet there is room?—*The Christian (London).*

A STORY ABOUT VENICE.

Let me tell you a story about the pigeons of Venice. If you were there you could see, at two o'clock every afternoon, flocks and flocks of pigeons lighting on the pavement near the great church of St. Mark's. No one ever thinks of disturbing them; no boy or girl in Venice would dare to throw a stone at them. But the people, young and old, like to go at that hour to see the tame, beautiful birds.

What do they come for? To be fed. A great many years ago, in the early days of Venice, the people used to keep what they called movable stores in the great square. They were something like the fruit-stands at our corners, only they were dotted about in the square, and a large umbrella was spread over each. One man had four of these and was quite rich. He was a good, kind-hearted man, and liked to have the pigeons come down from their cots away up in the high buildings and pick up the crumbs around his stores. The magistrates, seeing him so interested in the birds, allowed him a sum of money to buy food for them, and he was to feed them every day at a certain hour.

Why this was done we do not know, unless it was for the pleasure of having the birds around. For Venice is a strange city, built on a great many little islands; the streets are all water, and the people go about in boats. They never ride, and there are many persons there, who never saw a horse or even a cow. They have a few dogs, and the government are so kind that they have water carried every morning to fill the vessels all over the city where the dogs may drink. Perhaps it was this same kindness that led them to provide for the pigeons.

After awhile there was a change in the government and the birds were neglected. But they still had a friend. A kind woman, who lived near the great church, began to miss the birds. He name was Signora Polcastro. She made up her mind that if there was no one else to feed them she would. She did this as long as she lived, and when she died it was found that she had left money enough in her will to feed the pigeons always.

So now, strangers who go to Venice can go out in the square any day at two o'clock and see the pigeons fed. They come by hundreds, and seem to enjoy their food and company very much.

All my little readers, I am sure, would like to go to see them; and would want to help feed them, too.—*M. S. in The Angelus.*

A Year of Great and Unprecedented Success.

The annual meeting of the North American Life was held at its Head Office, Toronto, on Tuesday, January 29th. The President, John L. Blaikie, Esq., was in the chair, and surrounded by a goodly number of prominent policy holders and guarantors. The Managing Director, Mr. Wm. McCabe, acted as secretary.

The Annual Report submitted, after advertising to the intensity of the financial stringency which had characterized the year 1894, presented the following successful results: Applications were received for new insurances and restorations for over \$3,000,000, the amount exceeding that of any former year.

Entire satisfaction had been expressed by the holders of investment policies which had matured in 1894, and the report of the consulting actuary allocating the profits of those maturing in 1895 had been approved by the Directors.

SUMMARY OF THE FULL FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE-SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1894.

Cash income	\$ 558,394 93
Expenditure (including death claims, endowments, profits, and all payments to policy-holders)	286,193 40
Assets	1,987,446 30
Reserve Fund	1,564,020 00
Net surplus for policy-holders	338,216 75

WILLIAM McCABE,
Managing Director.

Audited and found correct.

JAMES CARLYLE, M.D.,
Auditor.

Auditing Committee of the Board,

EDWARD GALLEY,
JAMES SCOTT.

The report of Mr. W. T. Standen, of New York, the Company's consulting actuary, was very full.

Referring to the very careful investigation which he had made of the Company's methods and systems of business, he declared that that investigation has conclusively proven to him the very great degree of executive and administrative capacity brought to bear by the Officers of the Company. The secret of the Company's prosperity must be found by looking back to 1881, the success achieved since, being the logical result of the strong and enduring foundation then laid. He further said:

"In view of the serious depression in business circles during the past two years; your increase in premium income is very noteworthy, and will be found to be very unusual. The increase of \$63,859.65 in premium income for 1894 evidences the adaptability of your agency staff, and proves that it consists of men of vigor and intelligence, who know how to apply their energies with the best effect.

"Your gain in interest receipts speaks well for the judiciousness of your investments. The comparatively high rates of interest obtainable is something for which the holders of your deferred dividend policies may be profoundly grateful.

"The valuation of your assets and the determination of your liabilities have been conducted conservatively, and they show a clear surplus of \$338,216.75. This surplus fund shows beyond any question the absolute security you are enabled to offer to policy holders during even the severest of monetary depression. The profits you are in a position to earn are very largely in excess of what can be earned by companies debarred from privileges of being able to invest their assets in Canadian securities.

"Policy holders are often carried away by the size or age of a life company. The crucial test is the ratio of assets to total liabilities. Next in order of importance, probably, stands the surplus and surplus-earning power of a company.

"With assets held down to a rigid gold basis, you nevertheless cover every liability and have a large margin of safety over and above every requirement.

"Undoubtedly the North American Life Assurance Company has attained that degree of solidity which can best be understood by comparison with any of the large companies. In all essentials—especially those of acquired surplus and surplus-earning power—it is not excelled to-day by any other company.

"Insurers are too apt to overlook these requisites and give undue importance to mere age and size, which, unsupported by other valuable considerations, really count for nothing. Illustrations of this can be seen to-day in the United States, where many of the smaller companies, although forced into competition with their larger rivals, are giving much better and more satisfactory returns to their policy-holders than many of the largest companies.

"Stipendous assets are offset by correspondingly large liabilities. In the balance sheet they do not add strength, the test of which, in well-established companies, is the true

ratio of resources of assets to liabilities, which is absolutely independent of the question of size."

The adoption of the Report and Balance Sheet was moved by Mr. John L. Blaikie, President, who had no doubt that they would be heartily approved, as, in all the vital particulars which indicate solid success, they marked gratifying progress, as shown by the following figures:

Total cash income for 1894	\$558,394 93
" " " " " 1893	482,514 08

Increase (16 per cent.)	\$75,880 85
Total assets, December 31, 1894	1,987,446 30
" " " " " 1893	1,703,453 39

Increase (17 per cent.)	\$283,992 91
Total reserve and surplus funds, December 31, 1894	1,902,236 75

Total reserve and surplus funds, December 31, 1893	1,616,572 26
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Increase (18 per cent.)	\$285,664 49
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These large increases are all the more gratifying when we consider the dull times experienced by so many, and the keenness of competition for business. They cannot fail to convince any thoughtful and intelligent student that not only is ample provision being made by the Company for every contract, but that a large surplus is being built up of, out of which alone profits for policy-holders can come.

A comparison of the business of the Company at the close of 1894 with what it was five years ago showed an increase in payments to policy holders of 123 per cent.; in insurance in force, of 60 per cent.; in cash income, of 91 per cent.; in assets, of 143 per cent.; and in surplus of 374 per cent. Thus, while the assets have increased about one and a-half fold, the surplus has increased fourfold.

The more closely any person scrutinizes the figures of all the life insurance companies doing business in the Dominion of Canada, with a view to ascertain which can do the best for insurers, the more he will be convinced that the North American Life stands in the very front rank.

During the vast fourteen years the Company has disbursed for death losses endowments, profits on investment policies, etc., over three-quarters of a million of dollars, and at the present time holds as security for its policy-holders' assets, as per balance sheet, \$1,907,446.30, and in addition uncalled guarantee fund of \$240,000, or in all the large sum of \$2,227,446.30, thus giving a relative security doubtless unsurpassed by any other company.

The Vice-President, Hon. G. W. Allan, seconding the resolution, said that he fully endorsed every remark of the Chairman as to the progress of the Company and the solid position it had attained, and as a Canadian institution we could all look forward with perfect confidence to its increased growth and future prosperity. The motion was unanimously carried.

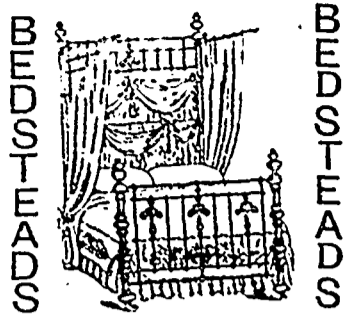
Owing to the absence, through illness, of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, his able and comprehensive report on the satisfactory position of the investments of the Company was read by the Hon. G. W. Allan, who further said:—"I should like to be permitted to add to what has been said with regard to our mortgage investments. Perhaps I may claim to speak with the advantage of experience, having been connected as a director and President with loan companies for over thirty years. I have taken a good deal of interest in the subject as a member of the Board of Directors of this Company; and I can say without hesitation to our policy-holders and others that I doubt very much if there is any other company in the country whose securities are of so high a character as those held by the North America Life. They have been selected with great judgment, and we have the advantage of a man of very large experience in Mr. Galley, who exercises great care in reporting on all properties offered to us for loans.

James Thorburn, M.D., presented his full and interesting annual report on the mortality experience of the company, after which Mr. J. K. Kerr, Q.C., moved a vote of thanks to the medical director for the able manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the medical department. This was seconded by Sir Frank Smith, who expressed confidence in the future of the Company and his satisfaction at the excellent financial result of the past year's work.

Hearty votes of thanks were tendered the Board, Officers and Agents of the Company, and at a subsequent meeting of the newly elected Board, Mr. John L. Blaikie was unanimously re-elected President, and Hon. G. W. Allan, J. K. Kerr, Q.C., Vice-President.

A remarkable controversy has been in progress in India between a Mohammedan, Mirza Ghulam Ahmed, and a Christian, Abdullah Alhine. The Mohammedan champion, finding himself worsted in the argument, declared that he had received a revelation, and prophesied that his Christian opponent would die from a snake-bite within fifteen months. This would be direct evidence from God that Islam was the Truth. The Christians fear that the Mohammedans may make the prophecy come to pass without waiting for any supernatural agency, for already a cobra in an earthen pot has been found at the door of the Christian's dwelling.

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Ministers and Churches.

Rev. H. Scott, of Hull, is the new Moderator of the Presbytery of Ottawa.

The Rev. A. A. Scott, of Carleton place, has been preaching in St. Andrew's Church, Lanark village.

The Presbyterians of Botany, Kent Bridge and McKay's Corners have extended a call to the Rev. J. A. Mustard.

The Presbyterian congregation, of Wallace-town, have purchased an organ which was used on Sunday last for the first time.

Rev. Robert Johnson, B.D., of Lindsay, has been unanimously called to the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church, London. The salary is fixed at \$2,300.

Ottawa Presbytery adopted a recommendation calling upon Christian and temperance workers to organize and support pledged temperance men for parliament.

Brockville Recorder: "Knoxonian," who writes in the CANADA PRESBYTERIAN, is responsible for some of the brightest utterances which appear in the press of the day.

Rev. J. Stuart, of Toronto, has been unanimously chosen by the congregation of Knox Presbyterian Church, South London, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. Jas. Ballantyne.

The Rev. R. E. Knowles, of Ottawa, has been lecturing on Beecher. Sir James Grant presided; and in putting a vote of thanks to the audience, spoke of the merits of the lecturer in the highest terms.

The following gentlemen were recently inducted as elders of Knox Church, Woodstock: Messrs. John Sutherland, Alex. Smith, John McLeod, Wm. J. McKay, Wm. McCorquodale and A. L. Murray.

The congregation of St. James' Presbyterian Church, London, of which Rev. M. P. Talling, B.A., is pastor, unanimously desire him to withdraw his resignation. Mr. Talling allowed it to be tabled until the next meeting of Presbytery.

Cornwall Freeholder: Rev. Dr. MacNish began his second course of lectures on the Gaelic language and literature in the Presbyterian College, Montreal, on Monday. This is the only institution in Canada where such lectures are delivered.

Mr. W. W. Miller and Mr. A. D. McLeod, are entering the fifteenth year of their service as officers of the Presbyterian Sabbath-school at Portage la Prairie. The flourishing condition of Knox Church Sabbath-school is largely due to their efforts.

The Sheffield correspondent of the Galt Reformer pronounces a discourse recently addressed to the Oddfellows of that place, by Rev. Dr. Dickson, as "the best society sermon ever preached there, and should Dr. Dickson ever favor Sheffield again he may be sure of a warm reception."

At the annual meeting last week of the First Presbyterian Church, London, the salary of the organist, Mr. W. C. Barron, was increased from \$450 to \$500, and Miss M. Lilywhite was voted a salary of \$125 a year as soloist, this being the first time the church has decided to pay a salary to a singer.

The new church for the Presbyterian congregation, Acton, is rapidly nearing completion. The date for the opening services has been fixed for Sunday, 24th. Sermons will be preached morning and evening by Rev. Donald C. Hossack, M.A., LL.B., of Toronto. On Monday evening Mr. Hossack will deliver his lecture "Saul of Tarsus."

The handsome and commodious manse just completed for the Rev. R.W. Ross, of Glencoe, was recently the scene of a largely attended reception. Lunch was served by the ladies; and thereafter a programme of music, addresses, etc., was presented under the chairmanship of Mr. James A. Young. An autograph quilt, from which the ladies realized about \$200 for the building fund, was presented to Mrs. Ross, who had been one of the most energetic among those engaged in making it a success. And the young men of the congregation presented the pastor with a fine robe for his cutter. The opportunity was taken by those attending the reception to contribute to the building fund of the manse, and, in all, about \$250 was given.

CONGREGATIONAL MEETINGS.

WINNIPEG: At the eighth annual meeting of Augustine Church the total membership was reported as 115, a net gain of 19 during the year. Chief Justice Taylor read the report: \$2,094.50 had been raised for ordinary purposes. Last year the total indebtedness of the congregation was stated to be \$1,122.95; and in response to an appeal for money to wipe this out \$1,127 had been paid, thus freeing the congregation from debt. The contributions to the various schemes of the Church had been liberal, making with the two sums already mentioned a total of \$4,300 contributed for congregational, religious, educational and charitable purposes.

LINDSAY: The Post speaks of the annual meeting of St. Andrew's Church, held on the 16th

inst. as the most largely attended and the most successful gathering of the kind held in the history of the congregation. The W.F.M.S. reported a membership of 112 and the contribution amounted to \$307.69. The total revenue of the congregation aggregated \$5,719.29; and of this sum \$1,148.50 was raised for missionary purposes. The membership is now 515. Mr. J. R. McNellie, who for nineteen years had most efficiently and faithfully filled the position of secretary-treasurer, tendered his resignation, which was regretfully accepted, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. D. J. McIntyre, D. Ray, J. C. Harstone, D. R. Anderson and Sheriff McLennan, was appointed to prepare a suitable testimonial for presentation to Mr. McNellie.

ELORA: Chalmers Church has just completed a most prosperous year. The annual meeting was held Monday evening, January 14th, after a very enjoyable tea given by the ladies of the congregation. The business was thoroughly gone into, and, as the different reports were read, everybody was pleased to note that, without exception, every society had advanced during the year. The general and missionary revenue is about \$340 in advance of last year. The sessions report showed that 35 names had been added to the communion roll during the year. Every department of the work is well in hand and is being thoroughly pushed forward; and there is a spirit of earnestness, and devotion to the Master's work present which augurs well for the future. Two of the oldest managers, Messrs. George Watson and James Gladstone, who have given many years of faithful service to the congregation, wished to retire this year, and their places on the Board were taken by Messrs. Peter Hume and Wm. Burnett. The three managers retiring in regular order, Messrs. Thos. Marshall, Frank Clark and Alex. Davidson, were re-elected.

LANARK: The annual meeting of St. Andrew's Church was held recently. The pastor, Rev. D. M. Buchanan, was in the chair. All the reports showed that the congregation under Mr. Buchanan's pastorate is in a most thriving condition. The Session reported 55 families and 151 communicants. There were 28 new members added to the roll during the year, whilst seven were removed. The treasurer read the financial report which showed that the congregation was never in such a flourishing condition financially. The total receipts from all sources were \$2,990, which exceeded the expenditure and leaves a balance of \$94 in hand. During the past year and a half since the induction of Mr. Buchanan a manse costing about \$1,900 and sheds costing over \$350 have been erected. The Sabbath School has increased in attendance during the past year about one third and a new library costing nearly \$100 has been added to the school. The W. F. M. S. raised \$65 and the contributions of the congregation to missions were \$178.43 making a total of \$244.29 for missions, being an increase of more than \$100 over last year.

HAMILTON: The fifty-first annual business meeting of Knox Church, held on a recent evening, was in many respects an ideal one, free from any discordance, ably conducted by the chairman, and well carried on by the people. The meeting opened with devotional exercises. The treasurer's statement showed that the ordinary revenue for 1894 was \$5,939.40, as against \$6,376.53 for 1893, or a decrease of \$437.43. The number of subscribers for 1894 was 475 against 460 the previous year. The average per Sunday for 1894 was \$98.44, as against \$103.20 for 1893. The treasurer's report was then received as follows: Receipts, \$6,322.92; Disbursements, \$5,530.60; Assets, \$34,542.32; Liabilities, \$19,000. Reports from the various auxiliary societies were then presented, summarized as follows: Junior Endeavor, raised \$72.32; Senior Y.P.S.C.E., raised \$133.16. The society has 32 members and a feature of its work is the providing of cabs for infirm members of the Church to use in attending communion service. Foreign Mission Committee raised \$2,205.14. There are 128 persons only giving monthly. Mission Sunday School, raised \$309.46 and \$13.34 balance on hand. There are 249 scholars, teachers and officers on the roll. Mission Band, raised \$72; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, raised \$139.14; Sunday school—Receipts, \$1,141.67; Disbursements, \$2,124.46; Balance on hand \$17.21. There are 629 names on the Sunday school roll, and during the year there have been five deaths. The Building Committee finding the school could not be constructed for the authorized amount, exceeded that amount upon its own responsibility and each member became personally responsible for the overdraft, which is held by the Bank of Hamilton. The financial statement shows total cost of building and furnishing to be \$8,923.42, with net receipts, \$2,851.73, and an overdraft of \$6,071.69. James Ogilvie, secretary of the session, reported a present membership of 1,011. During the year there were 10 deaths, 63 baptisms, 73 joined by profession and 52 by certificate. Forty-seven left by certificate and 24 were dropped.

GUELPH: The annual meeting of Chalmers church was held in the lecture room, on Tuesday evening 22nd ult. The attendance was the largest in the history of the church. Mr. Stinton, chairman of the Board of Managers, was called on to preside. The chairman then called for the annual reports, which were given as follows:—From the Session, the Managers, the Treasurer, the Missionary Association, the Wardrobe Auxiliary of the W. F. M. S., the Mission Band, the Sabbath School and Bible Class, the Y. P. S. C. E., and the Elder's Fund. All these reports referred to the highly satisfactory work done during the past year in all the departments. The membership had steadily increased, at the present time the roll showing a

AN OFFER OF \$5,000.00.

Every testimonial published by us is bona fide, and so far as we know is absolutely true. To any one who will prove the contrary to an impartial referee, we will give \$5,000.00.

H. H. Warner & Co.

Toronto, Ont.

Read what some noted people say about Warner's SAFE Cure, acknowledged to be the best remedy in the world for all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver or Urinary organs.

DR. WILLIAM EDWARD ROBESON, of the Royal Navy of England, wrote to a London newspaper called the Family Doctor as follows: "Having had more than seventeen years experience in my profession, I can conscientiously and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's SAFE Cure than by all other medicines ascertainable to the profession."

R. A. GUNN, M.D., Dean of the U.S. Medical College, New York: "Belonging as I do, to a branch of the profession who believe that no one school of medicine knows all the truth regarding Disease, and being independent enough to use any remedy that will relieve my patients without reference to the source from which it comes, I am willing to acknowledge and commend frankly the value of Warner's SAFE Cure."

DR. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.C., editor of Health, in replying through his paper to a correspondent who had written to him regarding Warner's SAFE Cure, said: "Warner's SAFE Cure is perfectly safe and perfectly reliable."

MRS. ANNIE JENNESS MILLER, the famous leader of dress reform: "It gives me pleasure to express my faith in the virtues of SAFE Cure, which is the only medicine I ever take or recommend."

REV. J. E. RANKIN, D.D., LL.D., Pres. Howard University, Washington, D.C.: "I have known of several persons who regard themselves as greatly benefited, and some of them as permanently cured of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs by the use of Warner's SAFE CURE."

resident membership of 561, being an increase of 70 during the past year. The financial statements were equally gratifying, there being an increase on ordinary revenue of \$688.15; in the Sustentation Fund \$456.51; in ordinary collections \$146.59; in special collections \$78.01. The contributions collected by the Missionary Association amount to \$640.63, being an increase of \$70.58 over those of last year. The amount collected by the W. F. M. Society was \$433.98, being \$102.08 more than last year. The amount con-

Dyspepsia

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

"A wonderful remedy which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive pamphlet free on application to Eumford Chemical Works, Providence, R.I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

tributed by the congregation for all purposes during the past year was \$5,594.49, being \$915.90 more than that of 1893, and the largest amount contributed in the history of the congregation in any year. It will thus be seen that there was every ground for the statement in the Session's report that "our congregation stands in the foremost rank of those whose funds for all purposes are raised by purely voluntary offerings." The following is the closing paragraph of the manager's report: "They cheerfully recognize that it is due very largely to Mr. Glassford's zealous and faithful labors that they are in a position to present such a gratifying report to the congregation for the past year, and that the out-look for the future is so bright and encouraging for Chalmers Church. As a slight recognition of his unwearied efforts and grateful acknowledgment of his devotion to the interests of the congregation, the Board of Managers unanimously recommend that the sum of \$100, half the surplus which remains after paying all the large expenditures of the year, be presented to Mr. Glassford."

THE W. F. M. S. FUNDS.

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The deficit existing at the present time in the treasuries of the various schemes of the Church, and notably in the Foreign Mission Funds, may probably account for the fact that public attention is being attracted in an unusual degree towards the financial condition of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Remarks to the effect that "the W. F. M. S. has more money than it needs," and "more than it knows how to use," are being thoughtlessly circulated. Such statements have not been without their effect upon Auxiliaries and Mission Bands, and in more than one instance the question of dividing their funds has been raised.

Where this has occurred the fact that the W. F. M. S. is auxiliary to the Foreign Mission Committee is of course either overlooked or ignored, for it must be apparent to every one who has read the constitution that the society is not a rival of the Foreign Mission Committee, but is on the contrary a feeder to it. In other words, it provides the means for carrying on one part of the committee's work, namely, the work among heathen women and children.

The money therefore paid into the Society in any branch is given for this purpose, and for this only, and cannot honestly be diverted from this channel. Once placed in the treasury of an auxiliary or band it no longer belongs to the members, but must be devoted to the special part of the Lord's work for which it was given.

This point has been repeatedly emphasized in the Letter Leaflet, in the Annual Report, and by every conceivable means, by the Board and other officers of the Society, so that it would seem to be almost incredible that anyone should be ignorant of it at this late day in the Society's history.

But there is more than a constitutional point involved in the question of dividing funds. It is obvious that such a course would very quickly and certainly affect the financial standing of the W. F. M. S., and there could be no assurance under such conditions that its obligations would be fulfilled. The statement, already quoted, as to the Society having more money than it knows what to do with, conveys an impression which is, to say the least, inaccurate.

Last April a sum of \$10,000 was handed to Rev. Dr. Reid to enable him to pay the salaries and other necessary expenses of our missionary women for the current year, as far as it would go. This transaction was in no sense a loan to the Foreign Mission Committee. It was merely a discharge of indebtedness at the beginning of the year instead of at the close. This sum will help to meet the estimates for the present year. There

is also in Dr. Reid's hands \$4,662.08 unexpended from last year on account of unavoidable delays in the erection of buildings in India, the money having been set apart for that purpose in last year's estimates. And there is 2,092.94 received this year, now in the bank. It will thus be easily seen that unless auxiliaries and bands remain faithful and loyal to the terms of the constitution, the Society will not be able to meet the liabilities incurred in its behalf by the Foreign Mission Committee and the work of the Lord will suffer accordingly.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

The North American Life Assurance Company's annual report to be found on another page, is well deserving the most careful perusal of every person interested in public corporations, and especially those who think seriously of the subject of life insurance. Not only did the company hold its own during 1894, but made very considerable advances in those most important departments which concern the policy-holder. The new business received was over three millions of dollars, being the largest in the history of the company. Notwithstanding the procurement of this large volume of new business, and the payment to policy-holders of death claims, matured endowment, profits, etc., of the large sum of \$133,426, it increased its reserve and surplus funds for policy-holders by about \$284,000. As might have been expected from the character of the men who compose the Board of Directors of the North American Life, the policy of the company, as disclosed by the report, seems to have been, not to dazzle the eyes of the public by mere volume of business, secured at the expense of policy holders already in the company, but to so conduct the business in hand that the results of policies already matured, and the ample provision made for those yet to mature, would give undeniable evidence of their capacity to provide safe and profitable insurance for their patrons. Such a substantial showing is very gratifying and must be attributed, largely, to the President, Mr. J. L. Blaikie, the Managing Director, Mr. Wm. McCabe and the Secretary, Mr. L. Goldman.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Central Canada Loan and Savings Company's Report.

SATISFACTORY YEAR'S WORK.

Promptness Shown in Meeting Obligations.

Full Details of the Annual Meeting—An Excellent Showing—Figures of the Year's Business.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Canada Loan & Savings Company, of Ontario, was held in the company's offices, No. 347 George street, Peterboro', on Wednesday, the 23rd day of January, 1895, at 1.30 o'clock p.m.

The President, Mr. Geo. A. Cox, having taken the chair, the Manager, Mr. F. G. Cox, acting as Secretary, the following report and financial statement were read:—

The directors have pleasure in laying before the shareholders a statement of the affairs of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

The earnings for the year amount to \$271,975.28. Deducting cost of management, interest on debentures and deposits and all other charges, there remains a net profit of \$99,777.92, which has been disposed of by the payment of four quarterly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, amounting to \$72,000, the transfer of \$15,000 to the reserve fund (making that fund now \$315,000), and the balance, \$12,777.92, to the contingent fund, which now stands at \$30,134.71.

The result of the year's business has been satisfactory. The rigid economy being practised by nearly all classes, and especially by the farming community, is enabling borrowers to pay their interest and maturing instalments of principal with more than usual promptitude. This effort upon the part of a large proportion of the community to discharge their existing liabilities, rather than incur new obligations, while contributing to the prevailing depression in many kinds of business, is resulting beneficially to loan companies.

The decreased rate of interest obtainable on desirable loans has been met by the lower rates payable on debentures and deposits. Our earning power for the past year has thus been fully maintained, being the best in the history of the company.

The directors are pleased to be able to report a steady growth in the business of the company, as evidenced by a substantial increase during the year in invested funds, sterling debentures, currency debentures and deposits.

The somewhat excessive losses of \$6,650.78 charged against the contingent fund during the year have been very fully provided for by an addition of \$12,777.92 to that fund from the profits of the year, after making the addition of \$15,000 to the reserve fund. The latter fund is now equal to 261.4 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

The Inspection Committee have made a careful examination of the securities, checked the same with the mortgage register, and report everything satisfactory.

The report of the Auditors is appended to the financial statement annexed.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the directors.

GEO. A. COX, President.

ASSETS.

Not value of mortgages and other securities	\$5,120,207 40
Cash on hand	10,823 08
Cash in banks	60,222 80
Sundry accounts due to company	471 81
	\$5,200,830 09

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

NOT EXCEEDING FOUR LINES 25 CENTS.

BIRTHS.

At 34 Sussex Ave., Toronto, on Wednesday, January 30th, the wife of A. T. Cringan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride's mother, 224 Jarvis Street, on Wednesday, February 6th, by the Rev. Dr. Milligan, Helen W., eldest daughter of the late Thomas Shortreed, to the Rev. H. R. Hoine, B.A., LL.B., of Chalmers' Church, Elora.

LIABILITIES.

To the public:		
Deposits with accrued interest	\$ 600,338 91	
Current Debentures with accrued interest	921,991 81	
Sterling Debentures with accrued interest	2,006,361 81	
		\$3,528,692 53
Amounts retained to pay annuities and for loans in progress	47,211 40	
Sundry accounts due by company	758 42	18,067 82
To the shareholders:		
Capital stock subscribed	\$2,500,000 00	\$1,200,000 00
Upon which has been paid		
Reserve fund, 31st Decem-ber, 1893	300,000 00	
Add from profits of year	15,000 00	
		315,000 00
Contingent fund 31st Decem-ber, 1893	21,007 57	
Add from profits of year	12,777 92	
	\$36,785 49	
Loss losses written off	6,650 78	30,134 71
Dividend No 23, due 2nd January, 1895		18,000 00
		\$5,200,830 09

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Interest on deposits, currency and sterling debentures and bank balances	\$144,061 92
Expenses in connection with, and commission paid on, sale and renewal of debentures	5,308 84
General expenses, including cost of management, directors' and auditors' fees, officers' salaries, inspection agents' commissions, tax on dividend, rent, postage, advertising, etc.	22,783 60
Balance carried down, being net profit	99,777 92
	\$271,975 28

GR.

Interest on investment, rentals, etc.	\$271,975 28
By balance brought down, being net profit for year	\$99,777 92
	71,000 00
Transferred to reserve fund	15,000 00
Transferred to contingent fund	12,777 92
	\$99,777 92

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATES.

We hereby certify that we have carefully audited the books and accounts of the Central Canada Loan & Savings Company of Ontario, Limited, at Toronto and Peterboro' respectively, for the year ending 31st December, 1894. The postings and balances of the company's ledgers have been examined, and we find the whole correct, and in accordance with the above statements. HENRY M. PELLAT, WILLIAM MANSON, Auditors.

INSPECTION COMMITTEE CERTIFICATE.

We hereby certify that we have made a careful examination of the securities of the Central Canada Loan & Savings Company of Ontario, Limited, that we have checked the same with the mortgage register, and find them correct, and in accordance therewith. E. S. VINDIN, F. C. TAYLOR, Inspection Committee.

Peterboro', 23rd January, 1895.

In moving the resolution for the adoption of the report the Chairman said:

"I have pleasure in briefly directing your attention to the operations of the Company for the past year. We have, after deducting all expenses of management, providing for interest on deposits and debentures and the payment of four quarterly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, made the substantial addition of \$15,000 to the reserve fund, and \$12,777.92 to the contingent fund. This, I think, you will regard as satisfactory. It is also gratifying to note that the prevailing depression of the past two years has not retarded the steady progress of the company. During that time our assets have increased from \$1,186,673.66 on the 31st December, 1892, to \$5,200,830.09 on the 31st December, 1894. The earning power of the company has also been fully maintained, the lower rates paid on our deposits and debentures covering the reductions made in our loaning rate.

"The agricultural community have no doubt suffered from the sharp decline in the price of wheat, and have been more or less inconvenienced by the expenditure necessary to stock their farms, adapt themselves to the changed conditions and enter upon more diversified farming, such as dairy products, stock raising, fruit growing, etc. Where this policy has been intelligently pursued, and where that industry and economy prevails that characterizes such a large proportion of our Ontario farmers, we find they are able promptly to meet their obligations, and our experience in that respect during the past year has been quite satisfactory.

"The steady accumulation of funds seeking investment in the hands of our insurance companies, trust companies and private capitalists makes it more difficult, and requires increased activity upon the part of our officers, to keep our funds profitably employed. The advantage that well organized loan companies have in securing applications, making valuations by their own salaried officers, the periodical inspection of the mortgaged properties, and the prompt collection of interest is grad-



FRANK LEAKE
Oshawa, Ont.

Pains in the Joints
Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

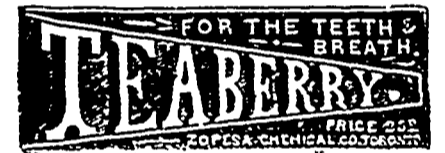
"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." Mrs. G. A. LAKE, Oshawa, Ontario.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.



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All enquiries answered.

The Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co.
(Mention this paper) TORONTO, Ont.

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Get them sure or send direct to us.

usually leading our own people and our own financial corporations, whose chief business is other than that of loaning money, to invest in the debentures of loan companies. If this policy were more generally pursued, as it no doubt will be, it will lessen competition, lead to the more profitable employment of Canadian money, and decrease the amount now being borrowed in Great Britain on the debentures of Canadian loan companies. In the case of this company, of the \$3,200,000 we have invested, over \$3,000,000 is represented by Canadian capital, the interest paid on that amount remaining in the country to help increase its wealth.

"Before closing my remarks I desire to refer to the valuable services of Messrs. Finlayson & Auld, writers, Glasgow, the company's representatives in Great Britain. They have during the past year, as in former years, given their very best attention and care to the company's interests, and the steady growth of our sterling debenture business from the inception of the company to the present time is the best evidence of the confidence placed in them and the company they represent by the investing public of the old land. Mr. Finlayson and Mr. McKechnie are both able from personal visits to this country and personal inspection of the company's securities to intelligently discuss its affairs with intending investors.

"I will now move, seconded by Vice-President Mr. Richard Hall, that the report be adopted and distributed among the shareholders, depositors and debenture holders of the company." The motion was seconded by the Vice-President and unanimously adopted.

The usual resolutions were carried, and the scrutineers reported the following gentlemen elected directors for the year 1895:—Messrs. Geo. A. Cox, J. R. Dundas and Robert Jaffray, Toronto; Richard Hall, D. W. Dumble, Wm. Clouston and James Stevenson, M. P., Peterboro'; Mr. Edmund S. Vindin, Port Hope; Mr. F. C. Taylor, Lindsay; and Mr. Henry J. Lefevre, Lakefield. The meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of directors Mr. Geo. A. Cox was elected President and Messrs. J. R. Dundas and Richard Hall, Vice-Presidents.

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That have been continuous with the thought that they may pass away in time, but take the first opportunity of interviewing our expert optician. He will carefully and scientifically test your sight and furnish you with correctly adjusted glasses.

ACCURATE SERVICE AT MODERATE COST.

John Wanless & Co.,
Established 1840.
168 Yonge Street, Toronto.

LARD isn't in it.

It is just because there is no lard in it, that COTTOLENE the new shortening is so wonderfully popular with housekeepers. COTTOLENE is PURE, DELICATE, HEALTHFUL, SATISFYING - none of the unpleasant odor necessarily connected with lard.

Sold in 3 and 6 pound pails by all grocers.



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SABBATH SCHOOL REQUISITES

Improved Class Roll

For the use of S. S. Teachers.

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For the use of Superintendents and Secretaries.

Both the above have been carefully prepared, in response to frequent demands for something more complete than could heretofore be obtained, by the Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, M.A., Convener of the General Assembly's Sabbath School Committee.

These books will be found to make easy the work of reporting all necessary statistics of our Sabbath Schools, as well as preparing the returns asked for by the General Assembly.

No School should be without these Class Rolls and Registers. They are neatly printed on good paper, strongly bound, and the price is placed at a figure which will enable every School to order. Price of Class Rolls 60 cents per dozen. Price of School Registers 30 cents each. Address

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A Hand-Book

- ON -

Sabbath School Work

By Mr. David Fotheringham.

This valuable hand-book is designed to aid teachers in their important duties; and its careful perusal will satisfy the reader that the author has performed his labour of love in a most satisfactory manner.

There is also appended a form of constitution and regulations for a Presbyterian Sabbath School, as well as a partial list of books helpful for reference or study to Sabbath School teachers.

This hand-book of Sabbath School work is neatly printed and strongly bound in cloth, cut flush. Price 15 cents. Address all orders to

Presbyterian P'tg. & Pub. Company, 5 Jordan Street, Toronto

Mailed, postage prepaid, to any address on receipt of 15 cents; in quantities of not less than 12 to a School at the rate of \$1.25 per dozen.

British and Foreign.

There is reason to believe that gold in paying quantities has been discovered in the Isle of Man.

The Duke of Argyll is recovering from his sudden illness. Though better, he is still very weak

The Queensland Government has just doubled its annual grant to the Salvation Army Social Work in that colony.

Mr. Gladstone continues to derive great benefit from his stay at Cannes. He regularly walks to the English Church.

An electric light for cycling purposes has been invented, in which the necessary power is supplied by the revolutions of the driving-wheel.

The Kaiser, who has been in turn soldier, poet and journalist, has now turned artist, and has presented some of his drawings to the Reichstag.

The names of Revs. Dr. Williamson and Dr. Binck are mentioned in connection with the Moderatorship of the Irish General Assembly for next year.

The income of the Presbyterian Sustentation Fund in Ireland shows a substantial increase as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.

The Princess of Wales, who is staying with her parents in Copenhagen, is said to feel a growing disinclination to go into society. The young princesses are said to be very dull at Sandringham without their mother.

Princess Louise has forwarded to the builders of the granite pulpit for Crathie Church a choice collection of Scottish pebbles and marbles for its ornamentation. The pebbles were collected by the Princess on the island of Iona.

Rev. Alexander Ramsay, of Highgate, received a call to Lansdowne United Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, as colleague and successor to Rev. Thomas Dobbie, D.D., Mr. Ramsay has, however, decided to remain at Highgate.

The Pope has his eye on Wales. Cardinal Vaughan, now in Rome, has obtained again his Holiness's consent to the creation of an Apostolic Prefecture in Wales. It is hard to imagine the Hugheses and Lloyds and Joneses and Evanses running to mass and confession.

Instrumental music has been adopted by the Ecclefechan congregation, with which the family of Thomas Carlyle were connected for many years. The congregational death-roll for the past year includes the name of the village tailor who used to make Carlyle's clothes.

Four lecturers have been appointed by the committee of the new Theological College: "Biblical and Systematic Theology," Rev. Alexander Wylie, M.A., Edinburgh; "Biblical Criticism and Exegesis," Rev. Jervis Coats, M.A., Govan, Glasgow; "Church History and Apologetics," Rev. John M'Lellan, Glasgow; "Homiletics and General Pastoral Work," including the "Historical Position and Principles of the Baptists," Rev. T. H. Martin, Glasgow.

BEST QUALITY Coal & Wood FOR CASH AND PRESENT DELIVERY.

Table with 3 columns: STOVE, PEA, EGG. Prices listed for various grades of coal and wood.

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SUNSHINE HAS RETURNED.

THE SHADOWS OVERHANGING A NIAGARA FALLS HOME HAVE VANISHED.

Little Mabel Dorety Cured of St. Vitus' Dance After Four Physicians Had Ineffectually Treated the Case.

From the Niagara Falls Review.

In speaking to a friend recently we were asked if we had heard that little Mabel Dorety, the eight year old daughter of Mrs. Dorety, Ontario Avenue, had been miraculously cured of St. Vitus' dance. We replied in the negative but stated that we would investigate the case and ascertain the facts. Accordingly we visited the home of Mrs. Dorety, when she related the facts as follows: "My little girl has had a miraculous experience. It is about two years and a half since Mabel was stricken with St. Vitus' dance caused by the weakening effects of la grippe and rheumatism. Three local physicians were called in as also was one doctor of considerable reputation from Niagara Falls, N.Y., but in the face of the prescriptions of these physicians and the best of care, Mabel grew rapidly worse. She could not be left alone an instant and was as helpless as an infant as she had no control of her limbs at all. She could neither walk without assistance nor take food or drink. At this stage one of the attending physicians said, 'Mr. Dorety, there is no use in my coming here any more. There is nothing that I know of can be done for your little girl.' Well matters went on that way for a short time with no better results till one day I was sure the poor child was dying. I remember having seen accounts of St. Vitus' dance cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I determined to try them. I was skeptical as to the effect and only tried them as a last resort, but was soon agreeably surprised at the result. It was not long before they had a good effect and I then felt certain I had found a remedy that could cure my little girl if anything could. In less than three months she was so much better

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A big fire, heavy lifting, hard work is the usual way of doing the wash



There is an easier and cleaner way.

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will give all the hot water required when

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is used according to the

directions on the wrapper. It does away with boiling or scalding the clothes and all that mess and confusion. The clothes are sweeter, whiter and cleaner, washed in this way.

Thousands use Surprise Soap on wash day, why don't you?

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THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, sore throat and diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25 and 50 cents.

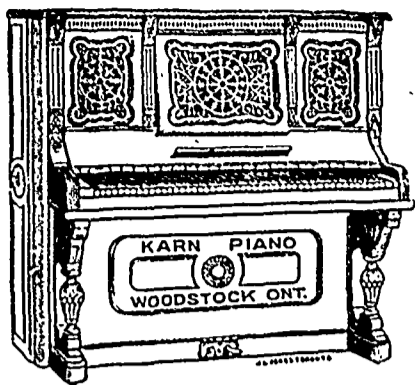
Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset have jointly issued a "call" for the triennial convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, which is to be held in Queen's Hall, London, on June 19th and following days.

CHOCOLATES

THE FINEST IN THE LAND.

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CANADA'S FAVORITE PIANO
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Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sores, and all Eruptions.

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Cures Liver, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, and Cleanses the Blood of all Impurities.

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Cures Old Chronic Cases where all other remedies fail. Be sure and ask your Druggist for

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Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on deposits.
Debentures issued at four and one-half per cent Money to lend.
A. E. AMES, Manager.

\$3 A DAY SURE Send us your address how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day a week absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 45 Windsor, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Misfortune is friendship's touch-stone. Nobody loses anything when a bad man dies.

Much doing is not so important as well doing.

The world needs men who will do right, no matter what is to come of it.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Neglected colds cause coughs, throat troubles, bronchitis and consumption. These troubles can only be cured by the prompt use of Norway Pine Syrup, the best throat and lung remedy in the world.

No tree can become so great that it can get along without the help of its smallest roots.

The man who thinks the world owes him a living finds it hard now-a-days to collect the debt.

If we spent the time improving the present we do in regretting the past, the future would not steal upon us unaware.

Our love for humanity in general is truly remarkable, inasmuch as our neighbors' faults trouble us far more than our own.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.

How much God is like a mother. He not only watches the footsteps of his children, but he listens to hear their cry.

B. B. B.

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, thus curing dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, biliousness, rheumatism, dropsy and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

If we would all throw more of our personal weight against the whisky business, our prayers in church would weigh more.

An English Chemist writes: "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are most useful, and I never knew an article so universally well spoken of and gain such rapid notoriety before." Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try them. Price 25 cts. a box.

If we were as disagreeable to our friends as we consider ourselves privileged to be to our family, how few we should have.

THE PROPER TIME

When the most benefit is to be derived from a good medicine is early in the year. This is the season when the tired body, weakened organs and nervous system yearn for a building-up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many wait for the open spring weather and, in fact, delay giving attention to their physical condition so long that a long siege of sickness is inevitable. To rid the system of the impurities accumulated during the winter season, to purify the blood and to invigorate the whole system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good. Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from reliable, grateful people. They tell the story.

The Church Missionary Society of the Church of England has the largest income of any missionary organization in the world, amounting to more than \$1,250,000 annually. For the last year it reports 423 stations, 339 ordained missionaries, and over 500 unordained workers, and nearly 600 native preachers, teachers and helpers. There were nearly four thousand conversions for the year.



Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

A Perfect Cure for
COUGHS AND COLDS
Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obstinate coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant piny syrup. Beware of Substitutes.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 & 50c.

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If you want a really good Boot or Shoe, call and examine our stock.
Stylish and Durable Goods at Reasonable Prices.
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RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable,
Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

Sick Headache,
Female Complaints,
Biliousness,
Indigestion,
Dyspepsia,
Constipation

—AND— All Disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fulness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fulness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.
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Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 4 St. James St., Montreal, for Book of Advice.

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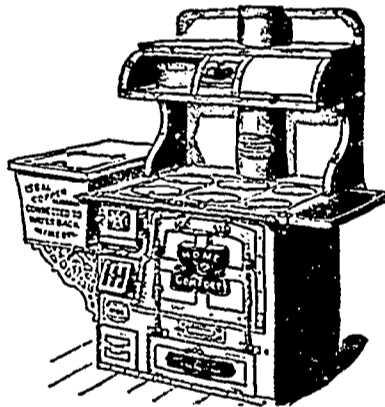
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- HIGHEST AWARDS 25th ANNUAL FAIR ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, 1889.
- SIX HIGHEST AWARDS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO, 1893.
- HIGHEST AWARDS WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION, LONDON, CAN. 1893.
- SIX GOLD MEDALS MID-WINTER FAIR, San Francisco, Cal., 1894.



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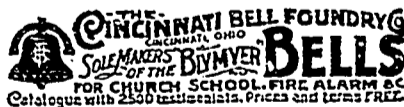
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DUNN'S BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.



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ESTABLISHED 1872.

Toronto Steam Laundry

Family Washing 40c. per dozen.

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MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.

ALGOMA.—At Bruce Mines, on March 13th, 1895. BRANTON.—At Branton, on March 12th. BRUCE.—At Paisley, on March 12th, at 1.30 p.m. BROCKVILLE.—At Brockville, in St. John's Church, on February 25th, at 5 p.m. CALGARY.—In Knox Church, Calgary, on first Tuesday March, at 8 p.m. CHATHAM.—At Ridgetown, in Zion Church, on March 11th, at 7.30 p.m. GUELPH.—At Acton, on March 12th, at 10 a.m.; for Conference on State of Religion, etc., on March 18th, in the evening. GLENORA.—At Cornwall, in Knox Church, on March 14th, at 11.30 a.m. HURON.—In Clinton, on March 10th, at 10.30 a.m. KAMLOOPS.—At Kamloops, on March 6th. KINGSTON.—In Cooke's Church, Kingston, on the 3rd Tuesday in March (10th), at 1 p.m. LINCOLN.—At Sunderland, on February 10th, at 10.30 a.m.; Presbyterian W. F. M. S., meets at same time and place. LONDON.—An adjourned meeting will be held in First Presbyterian Church, London, on Tuesday, 19th February, at 11 a.m. LANSARK AND RENFREW.—At Renfrew, on February 25th, at 4 p.m. The Presbyterian W. F. M. S., to meet at the same place. MAITLAND.—At Wingham, on March 19th, at 11.30 a.m. MONTREAL.—At Montreal, in Knox Church, on March 10th, at 10 a.m. ORANGEVILLE.—At Orangeville, on March 12th, at 10.30 a.m. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—At Neepawa, on March 4th, at 4 p.m. PARIS.—At Brantford, in Zion Church, on March 19th, at 9 a.m. PETERBOROUGH.—At Port Hope, in Mill street Church, on March 19th, at 9 a.m. QUEBEC.—At Quebec, in Morrin College, on February 26th, at 4 p.m. ROCK LAKE.—At Morden, on first Tuesday of March, 1895. REGINA.—At Wolseley, on second Wednesday of March, 1895. SAGINAW.—At Harrison, in Guthrie Church, on March 12th, at 10 a.m. SARINIA.—At Sarin, in St. Andrew's Church, on March 18th, at 7.30 p.m. TORONTO.—In St. Andrew's on first Tuesday of every month. VICTORIA.—At Nanaimo, in St. Andrew's Church, on March 5th. WINNIPEG.—In Winnipeg, at the usual date in March. WESTMINSTER.—At Vancouver, in First Church, on March 6th, at 2 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL MEETINGS.

PARIS: The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Church here revealed a healthy state of affairs in the congregation. The total cost of the new building was in the neighbourhood of \$40,000 and the net debt about \$19,000. Messrs. John Allan, Horace Sharpe, Adam Bone and Thomas Geddie were re-elected managers.

AKNFRIOR: The total receipts for the year in St. Andrew's Church were \$2,198.76; the disbursements \$2,167.01, leaving a balance on hand of \$31.15. The present membership is 291. The W.F.M.S., with a membership of 42, raised \$126, and the wife of Rev. D. J. McLennan was presented with a certificate of life membership.

WINGHAM: At the annual meeting there was a large attendance, the pastor, Rev. D. Perrin, presiding. Eighty-four new members were received during the year, being a total membership of 330. The total receipts amounted to \$2,762.95, but owing to extraordinary outlay during the year, along with a large deficit for 1893, there still remains a balance of \$600 unprovided for.

HALIFAX: The Fort Massey congregation, under the pastorate of Rev. Alfred Gandier, is making satisfactory progress. The average collections amounted to \$88.41 per Sabbath. The total contributions of the congregation for all purposes amounted to \$9,276.71, exclusive of contributions given by individual members to various religious, charitable and philanthropic purposes.

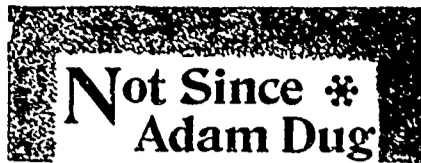
HAMILTON: Mr. W. H. Wardrope presided at the annual meeting of St. John's Presbyterian Church. The report showed the receipts to be \$4,177.33, and the disbursements \$4,037.20, and the balance on hand \$140.13. The number of communicants on the roll is 442, an increase of 24 during the year. The receipts of the W.F.M.S., amounted to \$69.15; and for missionary purposes there was collected \$343.90.

GALT: The pastor, Rev. Dr. Dickson, presided at the annual meeting of Central Church. The attendance was large and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The total number of members was reported as 672, an increase of 72 during the year. The ordinary revenue amounted to \$4,309.99; and the expenditure was \$4,395.17, leaving a balance on hand of \$4.72. The Missionary Association reported an increase of \$1,309.00.

LONDON: St. Andrew's Church as usual makes a good financial showing. The chairman, Mr. R. A. Little, made feeling reference to the loss sustained by the congregation by the death of their late pastor. The receipts amounted to \$5,841.29 and the expenditure \$5,966.66, leaving a deficit of \$119.37. The sum of \$1,000 was unanimously voted Mrs. Murray, widow of the late Rev. J. Allister Murray, being \$200 per year for five years; and also to pay Mrs. Murray till 1st January next the difference between Mr. Murray's salary and the sum paid for pulpit supply.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases to any address by the REV. E. KONIG, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Miscellaneous.



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To every one who will state where this advertisement was seen, and who encloses us 20 cents (in stamps), we will mail the Catalogue, and also send, free of charge, our famous 50-cent Newport Collection of Seeds, containing one packet each of New White Sweet Pea "Emily Henderson," New Butterfly Pansy, New Crested Zinnia, Succession Cabbage, New York Lettuce, and Ponderosa Tomato, in a red envelope, which, when emptied and returned, will be accepted as a 25-cent cash payment on any order of goods selected from Catalogue to the amount of \$1.00 and upward.



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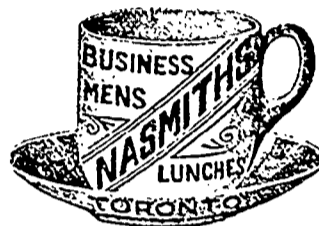
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