

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

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

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

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

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

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

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

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE  
**PRESBYTERIAN RECORD**  
 FOR THE  
 DOMINION OF CANADA.

Vol. X.

OCTOBER, 1885.

No. 10.

CONTENTS.

	Page	Page
Acts and Proceedings of General Assembly.....	253	Ecclesiastical News..... 266
Editorial Jottings—Berlin to Hamburg.....	255	Temperance Notes, by P. W..... 267
Missionary Cabinet—Gossner and his Mission.....	257	Our Foreign Missions..... 268
Erzroom Mission, by Rev. R. Chambers.....	258	Home Missions and Augmentation..... 270
International Sabbath-school Lessons.....	259	Report of Home Mission Committee—West..... 270
Portrait of Tan Hè, Formosa.....	261	Do. do. —East..... 274
Our Own Church.....	262	Moose Mountain Country..... 276
Manitoba Items.....	263	Literature..... 277
Meetings of Presbyteries.....	264	Page for the Young..... 278
Obituary Notices.....	265	Acknowledgments..... 279

**Acts and Proceedings of the General Assembly,**

AT MONTREAL JUNE 10TH—19TH 1885.

THE annual "Blue Book" for 1885 which has just come to hand is carefully edited, neatly printed, and in every respect worthy of the Church and a credit to the clerks under whose supervision it has been prepared. To the ministers, elders, and other office-bearers of the Church it will prove a reference volume of great value. It contains the Church's history, so far as that can be conveyed in reports and figures. The first 66 pages contain the Minutes of Assembly; and the 372 pages that follow are taken up with elaborate and comprehensive reports of committees. The number of commissioners present at the late Assembly was 291, of whom 171 were ministers and 120 ruling elders. Only one out of our thirty-eight Presbyteries sent all its commissioners, both ministers and elders; and this honour belonged to the Presbytery of Miramichi. The number of subjects dealt with was large and their character varied, such as Colleges, their support, equipment and unification; Missions at home and abroad; French Evangelization; Supplements; Augmentation; Funds for aged ministers and for widows and orphans;

Sabbath Schools; Temperance; Sabbath Observance; Hymns; Statistics; Book of Forms; Fraternal relations; North-West troubles.

The Reports should be read and studied with care: they are the result and the record of much earnest labour. How marvelously the Home Mission Report will carry you from Newfoundland to British Columbia. It will stir your soul to its inner depths thus to trace the agencies of the Church in the blessed work of preaching Christ. Not less impressive will prove a study of the Foreign Mission Reports which will lead you from the islands of the Pacific to Formosa, to India, to Trinidad, and to the wandering tribes of Indians on our vast western plains. Turn to the French Evangelization Reports if you desire to see evidences of the Gospel triumphing in the most hopeless and adverse circumstances. The report on the "State of Religion" will turn attention to your own heart, and to the interests of Christ's Kingdom in our families and congregations. So with other reports. Not one but has its messenger to the heart or to the intellect. It is full of promise for the future of our Church, to behold commissioners from Newfoundland in the east meeting with commissioners from the far-west at a common centre to devise and carry out plans for the promotion of the Redeemer's Kingdom. Ministers and

elders travelled hundreds, some of them thousands, of miles to this meeting, not only without fee or reward, but actually at their own expenses. This has been the case for ten successive years. It is not for earthly reward that men thus spend and are spent.

### OUR STATISTICS.

For the information of such of our readers as may not have the opportunity of perusing this interesting volume we have prepared the following summary of our statistics which afford a fair index of the life and work of the Church during the past year:—

Year by year our Church is growing in the grace of liberality. In the first year of our history as a united church our reported contributions amounted to \$982,672. In the succeeding year there was the meagre increase of over \$3000. In the fifth year our income summed up \$1,162,154,—an increase of about \$180,000 on the first year. Let us now look at the second five years. We start in 1880-81 with \$1,245,495. In 1884-85 we attained to \$1,558,218. The aggregate increase during the second five years was \$476,064. The difference between the income of 1875 and 1885 amounts to \$575,546—considerably over half a million dollars. This we think highly creditable and most encouraging. No doubt the ebb-and-flow of trade affects contributions to church objects; but it will be seen that in no year since the Union has there been an actual going back upon the record of the preceding year. Contributing of our substance with liberality and regularity is not religion indeed, but it is a very good index to the spiritual condition of the church. A dead, or dying, or careless church will do little to show her interest in the agencies of the Gospel at home or abroad. In 1875-76 the total stipend paid was \$442,320. The amount paid this year was \$643,888.—an increase in ten years of more than \$200,000. Ten years ago the amount expended on churches and manses was \$282,174. This year the total was \$398,439. There is still more notable progress with respect to the Home and Foreign Mission Funds. In 1875 these were, Home Missions, \$25,947; Foreign, \$17,832. This year for the two objects, Home Missions proper and Augmentation (which till recently were under the one name) we received over \$64,000; and for Foreign Missions about \$40,000. There has been a very substantial increase in the revenues of all the schemes of the church.

If we compare the returns of the Presbyteries in 1875 with those presented to the last Assembly, we are met with the same gratifying proofs of progress, extending to all the schemes. It would be interesting to indulge in details illustrative of this statement, but space does not permit.

There are now returns from 38 Presbyteries before us. The contributions per family and per communicant range all the way from the \$6.00 per communicant in Pictou Presbytery to Newfoundland with its \$27.21 per communicant. The answer to our roll call is as follows: Truro, \$7.15; Sydney, \$20; Victoria and Richmond, \$6.80; Halifax, \$15.19; Wallace, \$7.10; Pictou, \$6.00; P. E. Island, \$8.66; Lunenburg and Shelburne, \$12.18; St. John, \$19.22; Miramichi, \$9.13; Newfoundland, \$27.21; Quebec, \$12.40; Montreal, \$20.54; Glengarry, \$13.37; Ottawa, \$17.11; Lanark and Renfrew, \$9.80; Brockville, \$11.74; Kingston, £20.42; Peterborough, \$14.00; Whitby, \$10.50; Lindsay, \$11.14; Toronto, \$20.60; Barrie, \$8.50; Owen Sound, \$7.21; Saugeen, \$8.31; Guelph, \$8.90; Hamilton, \$13.04; Paris, \$9.55; London, \$11.00; Oshawa, \$11.37; Stratford, \$8.29; Huron, \$12.26; Maitland, \$9.44; Bruce, \$7.85; Sarnia, \$10.34; Winnipeg, \$20.44; Rock Lake, \$9.69; Brandon, \$10.96. Were we to give the rate per family the results as relates to Presbyteries would differ very considerably. The highest rate per family is from Montreal with \$43.84. Next comes Toronto \$43.70.

The average contribution for stipend, per family, over the whole church, is \$8.53—an increase of 33 cents on last year. The rate per communicant is \$4.96. There has been a decrease of 3 cents per communicant in the contributions for the schemes of the Church—the average being \$1.50. For all purposes the average rate per family was \$21.70; per communicant \$12.62. The Presbyterians represented in the General Assembly willingly tax themselves at the average rate of a dollar and five cents per month for religious objects,—for sustaining Gospel ordinances at home and sending the Gospel to the heathen. We do not wish for a moment to belittle the liberality of our people; but, after all, the average of one dollar and five cents per month is not what we should aim at. Many give to the limit of their ability, as the Lord has prospered them: the trouble is that very many are almost wholly forgetful of this duty. If all would give their share no one would be unduly burdened. There were added to the number of communicants during the year 14,033. But there were removals also, and these numbered over 8000: leaving a gain of 6000. Baptisms reported 9,478 infants, and 792 adults. These do not include the converts in heathen lands. Ruling elders and other officers in the Church number nearly 12,000. There are but 383 communicants reported in the Presbytery of Newfoundland. The next weakest is Sydney, with 673. The largest Presbytery is that of Toronto with over 10,000 members. Total reported membership of the Church 123,444. Ten years ago the figures stood 88,228. At that time our ministers numbered 579. They now number 714—exclusive of professors and retired ministers. Of vacant congregations there are 159 being 46 more than last year. These figures furnish material

to stimulate thought, encourage hope, and rebuke false pride. Shall not the returns of next year be still more encouraging, and furnish ampler proof that the Lord is indeed amongst us guiding us aright and blessing all our efforts.

### Editorial Gittings.

FROM BERLIN TO HAMBURG.

THE new Central Hotel in Berlin, situated on the corner of Friederich and Georgenstrasse, is one of the largest on the continent and its appointments are in every respect first-class. It has five hundred rooms and makes up six hundred beds. It is lighted by electricity and has two elevators. The public rooms are spacious, elegantly frescoed and furnished. It has its summer-garden and winter-garden. The former is a hollow square in the centre of the building, surrounded by verandahs. In the centre of it a beautiful fountain sends forth cooling jets of water that fall gracefully on the shoulders of a crouching Venus. Every available part of the enclosure is filled with plants. The myrtle, palm, rhododendron, laurestina, the fig tree, the calla, and the sweet-smelling oleandar fill the air with delicious perfume. The winter-garden is still larger. It is also roofed with glass and adorned with tropical plants. When not required for balls, concerts or festivals, it furnishes a charming promenade. This Hotel is only a short distance from the from the famous esplanade called the "Unter der Linden"—a magnificent street, 161 feet broad and upwards of a mile in length. Here are the Royal palaces, the national museums and picture galleries, the university and public library, the opera-house and theatres, and the cafés. In it are also some splendid monuments. The equestrian bronze statue of Frederick the Great, in front of the Imperial Palace, is accounted one of the most magnificent monuments in Europe. The marble statues of Alexander and William Humboldt, in front of the University, are also very fine. The former was a famous traveller and author of the *Cosmos*, the latter was scarcely less distinguished as a statesman and philologist. This grand street terminates at the Brandenburg Gate, which forms the entrance into *The Thiergarten*—the princi-

pal park of Berlin. This classic portal consists of five arches separated by massive doric columns and is surmounted with a chariot of victory and horses in bronze. The park is very large and elaborately laid out. At some points it looks like tracts of the backwoods of Canada transplanted into the heart of Berlin. In other parts it presents all the charms that landscape gardening can bestow. The level nature of the ground, however, is a defect which all the embellishments of art cannot compensate. The most remarkable monuments in the park are the lofty gilded pillar and image of victory, and the marble statues of Goethe and of good Queen Luisa, the King's mother, whose effigy seems almost to be idolized by the people.

In the midst of all this splendour, one cannot help noticing that the *Beer-gardens* of Berlin occupy a position of extraordinary prominence. They are conspicuous alike by their number, their capacity, and their *habitués*. Some of them are entered from the main streets. To reach others, you must pass through long allies, like the Edinburgh "closes"—only that they are brilliantly lighted by gas or electricity. These open into vast halls adorned with trees and plants; music too, lends its charms, and nothing, indeed, seems to be left undone to draw the crowd. Thousands upon thousands, all the day long and far into the night, throng these places and cheat themselves out of a large proportion of their lifetime in that idle conviviality which is sapping the foundations of society throughout the whole empire. This beer-garden business seems to be worse in some respects even than the London bar-room. In view of the continuous and wide-spread system of drinking—even if it were only lager beer and light wines that is consumed—but stronger stuff is coming into vogue—it is not surprising to be told that the social statistics of Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden and other large cities in Germany are deplorable in the extreme and yearly becoming more alarming. The statistics of London and of Paris are said to be stationary in comparison. In Berlin there are 11,169 saloons—twice the number there were in 1870. In 1882, 3,600,000 barrels of malt were brewed in the city and its immediate vicinity—not to speak of the large quantity that is imported. And it is stated, on official medical authority,

that no less than 10,000 people die of *dilirium tremens* every year in Germany.

Berlin derives its chief importance from being the capital of United Germany. Federation is usually the result of long reasoning. It was so in Canada. It was so also in Germany. In 1848 Germany awoke out of a long sleep and began to entertain the idea of Federation. A scheme was concocted and seemed to be on the eve of accomplishment when suddenly, "the bubble burst," and the German states remained in *statu quo*—a conglomeration of rival petty principalities—until 1871, when the Empire became confederate under the presidency of the King of Prussia. Berlin thenceforth became the centre alike of German legislation, fashion, and culture. It has grown very rapidly. In 1852 the population was under half a million: in December, 1884, it was 1,263,196—including 25,000 soldiers. The population of the twenty-six German States in 1880 was 45,250,000. The rate of increase for some years past has been at the rate of 525,000 per annum. The large numbers who have emigrated to America during the last half century have not perceptibly reduced the redundant population, hence the policy that has recently been forced upon the government—to provide German colonies to which the people may remove without severing their connection with Fatherland. Berlin is surpassingly brilliant at night, when its gay shops and arcades are aglow with electric lights. Good King William is chiefly to be credited for the taste and splendour of his capital, although it was his illustrious ancestor, Frederick the Great who laid the foundation. We have already said that the venerable Kaiser is regarded with unbounded admiration by his people. His popularity is undoubtedly due to his personal worth, his decision of character, his punctillious accuracy in the management of every day affairs, and to the knowledge that he subjects himself to discipline as strict as that imposed upon the lowest subaltern in his army. He is now 87 years of age. The Empress Augusta is 74. It is said of her Majesty that, ordinarily, she is one of the plainest dressed women in Germany. The heir-apparent, Frederick William, was born in 1831, was educated at Bonn University, and married Victoria the Princess Royal of

Great Britain in 1858. The Royal family have always been exceedingly simple in their mode of living. They dine at four o'clock. The Crown Prince is an accomplished carpenter and book-binder. He and the Princess have personally superintended the education of their family. They have had eight children, of whom six survive. The eldest, William, is married and has a son, William, so there are now four Williams in the direct line of succession. The second son is a midshipman and said to be one of the pluckiest sailors afloat.

The German Army, on the peace footing consists of about 450,000 men—that is one for every one hundred of the population. The Imperial Navy in 1883 consisted of 89 steamships, carrying 532 guns—including 24 ironclads. The total length of the railways in the Empire in that year was 21,679 miles, of which nearly three-fourths are under government control. They seem to be well managed. The second class cars are very comfortable. It has passed into a common saying that nobody travels in the first class except kings and fools. They do not attain the high speed of some of the English railways, and they have not the "style" of the *Canadian Pacific*, but the directors have a wholesome regard for life and limb. Civility is everywhere and always the order of the day. The distance from Berlin to Hamburg is 178 miles: time five hours. The intervening country is a vast sandy plain and the journey, in ordinary circumstances, rather a dreary one, but we were fortunate in our travelling companions—a Spanish gentleman, and a Bavarian Burgomaster and his wife with their charming daughter who acted as interpreter. We reached Hamburg at 9 p.m. The city was in a blaze of light. An agreeable surprise awaited us at the station.

P. S. A few days previous to our arrival at Berlin the tenth International Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the city. It lasted four days and was an occasion of great interest. Between three and four hundred delegates from all quarters of the globe were present. Count Bernstoff, chamberlain of the Emperor, and many other notable men took part in the proceedings. At the Count's request, Rev. Dr. Burn's of Halifax, who represented the committee of the Maritime

Provinces of Canada, preached an eloquent sermon to the English speaking delegates in the American Chapel. He also spoke in the convention and gave the address at the farewell meeting. The Y. M. C. A. of Berlin has about a dozen mission stations in the city and is doing a noble work.

### Missionary Cabinet.

#### PASTOR GOSSNER AND HIS MISSION.

THE history of the Gossner Missionary Society is unique. Its founder, Pre-diger John Gossner, sometimes styled *Papa Gossner*, was born in Bavaria in 1773; and was ordained priest in the Church of Rome in 1796. It was through his instrumentality that the first Christian missionaries were sent out from Berlin, and though never in the mission field himself, the results of his energetic labours on behalf of missions fully justify the frequent allusions that have been made to them as illustrating the amount of good that may be effected by the persistent efforts of one man. He was an eccentric man, and one of his eccentricities was that he could not work satisfactorily for any great length of time with other people. He had been a member of the committee of the Berlin Missionary Society which was founded in 1824 "for the promotion of Evangelical Missions among the Heathen." This society, it may be mentioned, sent out its first missionaries to South Africa in 1834 and, with a few exceptions, its operations have since been entirely restricted to that field where it has now 60 missionaries, upwards of 500 communicants, and about 12,000 adherents. The society is connected with the Lutheran Church, and its missionaries are required to subscribe to the Augsburg Confession. It has its headquarters in Berlin, where there is a missionary college, of which Dr. Wangemann, the secretary of the society, is the director. It was a difference of opinion in regard to the training of missionaries that caused the separation of Gossner from his associates in 1836.

Gossner had worked hard and zealously in the Roman Church. A man of eminently Catholic views, he always observed a friendly attitude towards the Protestant ministers with whom he came in contact. On this account, as well as for the evangelical tone

of his preaching, he soon fell under the suspicion of his ecclesiastical superiors and was subjected to trial and imprisonment. He was subsequently reinstated, however, and appointed to a charge in Munich. Here he translated the New Testament into German so satisfactorily that his edition was adopted by the British and Foreign Bible Society. After moving from Munich to Dusseldorf and Petersburg (whence he was banished), he went to Leipsig, where he spent three years. He was at length excommunicated, when he resolved to seek admission into the Lutheran, the State Church of Prussia. He removed to Berlin and was appointed pastor of Bethlehem Church there. He soon attracted a large congregation by the earnestness and eloquence of his preaching; at the same time he was regarded with small favour by the Berlin clergy who spoke disparagingly of "the apostate Romish priest." About this time he took charge of a number of young men with a view to educating them as lay missionaries. They were mostly mechanics who were anxious to engage in mission work upon purely apostolic principles. They were to be chargeable to no man or society, but to earn their livelihood by manual labour. Such instruction as they needed was to cost them nothing. They were to accept no salaries, and the missions which they should plant must be self-supporting from the very outset. The first company of these missionaries—twelve in number—were sent to Australia in 1837, upon the invitation of Dr. Lang of the Scotch Church, near Moreton Bay. What measure of success attended their labours among the natives does not appear. In 1843 an attempt was made to establish a similar mission in New Caledonia in the South Seas. But neither does this seem to have been successful. But Gossner's faith was not to be weakened by difficulties and failures. His heart was set on the missionary enterprise. It is said that he even learned English when seventy years old, in order to read more about missionary work. Eventually, his attention was providentially turned to India:—The widow of a physician, Helfer, a man of considerable scientific attainments, who had settled and died in Mergui, offered her estate on favourable terms as a good station for a mission. Gossner closed with the offer, and sent out,

in July 1844, four of his missionaries. On arriving in Calcutta they received unfavourable accounts of Mergui and selected the district of Chôta Nagpore north of Calcutta, as their field. They reached its capital, Ranchi, and commenced a mission to the Kols—a miserable race of superstitious heathens whose sensuality had brought them to the very verge of ruin. It was just such a field as the enthusiasm of Gossner himself would have selected to test the efficacy of Christianity. For five years these four missionaries laboured heroically without making a single convert or getting a single sign of success. In their despondency they wrote to Gossner:—"We have laboriously ploughed and sowed the seed, but no fruit will appear." His answer was:—"Whether you convert the Kols or not, your duty is just the same—go on praying and working. We here will pray and work for you." In 1850 four natives were baptized. In 1857, when the mutiny broke out, there was a Christian congregation in Chôta Nagpore of 700 baptized Kols. During the mutiny the converts were persecuted and driven from their homes. Their chapels were destroyed and their property confiscated. They fled to the jungles and mountains. Not one apostatized! When peace was restored, they emerged from their hiding places, rebuilt their huts and chapels, and resumed their work. In 1863 the converts numbered more than 3000. In 1868 they had increased to 11,000. About that time, owing to the arbitrary interference of the European directors of the mission, some 4000 of the converts, with their missionaries and pastors, ceased their connection with the Gossner mission and became connected with the S. P. G. Society of England. Since then both branches have continued to increase so rapidly that in 1880 those adhering to the Gossner Society had 21 European missionaries, 7 ordained native ministers, 1109 native communicants, and 29,285 baptized natives. Those adhering to the Church of England increased in about the same proportion. At the present time there is a Christian community of probably over 50,000 souls rescued from the lowest depths, as the outcome of one man's faith in missions, and he an old man who had nearly reached "the allotted span" before he saw the desire of his heart practically entered upon.

## Erzroom.

THE following extracts from a letter received some months ago from Rev. Robert Chambers, one of our own ministers who has for a number of years past been laboring with much faithfulness and success at Erzroom, Eastern Turkey, in connection with the mission of the American Board, will be read with interest: *Inter alia*, he says,—"I receive the "Record" regularly and am very thankful for it. I am glad to note the progress of our Canadian Church. I have been specially interested in the notices of our brave Eromangan missionary, Mr. Robertson. God bless and strengthen and prosper him! The other day I spoke of his work and the trials which preceded its present prosperity to an English lady whose husband is in official position here and she exclaimed, "Now that is what I call missionary work!" The brief but pithy and soul-stirring sentences and sentiments from my friend and classmate and fellow townsman, Dr. McKay, inspire me more and more with admiration for his concentrated consecration and with confidence in the work he is doing. In the Erzroom Station we have organized a "Cooperative Alliance" composed of the missionaries of the Station, the settled pastors of the bounds and a representative of each regularly organized church. This Alliance has charge of the educational and evangelistic work of the whole field and is intended to be directly responsible to the Eastern Turkey Mission (which includes the missionary bodies of Mardin, Harpoot, Van and Erzroom). We have three missionary families and two lady teachers, 3 pastors, 3 licensed preachers, 19 school teachers, 6 colporteurs, a total force of evangelical workers of 36 for a population of 239,000, of which about one half is American. Over 800 Scriptures and 1400 copies of religious books were sold during 1883, mostly to Gregorians. During the last three years the books sold amount to over 2500 Scriptures and 4000 religious books and school text books. Our religious paper the "Avedaper" published at Constantinople—the weekly edition at \$1½ and the monthly at 25 cts. per annum is much thought of. In Erzroom city 10 copies are taken by Protestant families and 42 by Gregorians, and they are read. In the villages it is almost the only paper to be seen; 34 copies are taken. So you see that protestantism is doing a leavening work among those who totally reject the name. The average Sabbath congregations preached to in our regular preaching stations for the last four years has been 950. The number of regular attendants upon our services has increased by about 100 each year. This estimate of course leaves out of count the hundreds we preach to when touring among the villages and the large numbers whom our colporteurs come in contact with. The increase in church membership is very small, chiefly, I think, because the terms of communion are such as would unchurch—I was going to say the missionaries themselves. The average increase per year for the last four years has been fifteen.—R. C.

## The Famine in Samaria.

OCTOBER 11. B. C. 891. 2 KINGS vii: 1-17.  
Golden Text, Luke 18: 27.

THE clemency of Jehoram, in last lesson, was thrown away on the Syrians who no sooner returned to Damascus than they planned a fresh expedition against Israel. Now Samaria is besieged. The people are reduced to greatest straits for food; an ass's head is sold for \$40, and, worse than all, women are found eating their own children! Jehoram vows vengeance on Elisha, to whom he attributes these calamities, and sends a messenger to take his life. But Elisha, being informed of the Lord, had the man arrested on the doorstep, see ch. 6:24-33. Meanwhile the King himself appears—probably to countermand his hasty order. Vs. 1, 2. *Thus saith the Lord*—Jehoram knew full well the meaning of that formula, but his attendant *lord* was not so credulous: it was not to be credited that famine prices should drop so suddenly that a peck and a half of flour should be sold for 55 cents! *If the Lord would make windows!* That the Lord could do if necessary. Mal. 4:10. Vs. 3-5. *Four lepers*—wretched, loathsome creatures, living in a lazeretto outside the city, separated from human society, and on the verge of starvation. The siege had cut off their precarious supply of food derived from passers by: the Syrians *might* have some compassion for them, and if not, better to die in the attempt than to perish miserably at the city gate. Poor fellows! they were the means of saving a whole city-full. Vs. 6, 7. In the still hours of the night, when many of the invaders would be asleep, it is easy to fancy how the smallest noise might startle a sentry and spread alarm through the whole camp. Unquestionably the strange transaction was ordered by God, but it is not necessary to call it "miraculous." Similar stratagems have often been followed by like results in both ancient and modern warfare. Vs. 8-10. The first and most natural impulse of the lepers was to have a good feed, and the next to stow away as much of the valuables as they possibly could, to provide for future wants. But conscience tells them they are not doing right—they are exposing themselves to punishment, or come judgment may overtake them: they go back and tell the watchman, who reports to the king. "Oh, it is only another of the enemies' tricks to decoy us into ambush." However, it may be well to test the truth of the strange story, says Jehoram. Two chariots of war, fully manned and armed, are sent. V. 15. True! the Syrians had fled, leaving traces of their panic all the way to Jordan, 25 miles! Vs. 16, 17. Elisha's prophecy is now literally fulfilled. The popularity of the proud lord is gone: the fickle mob trample him to death. Unbelief is the most deadly sin of which any one can be guilty, John 8: 24.

## Jehu's False Zeal.

OCTOBER 18. B. C. 884. 2 KINGS x: 15-31.  
Golden Text, Psalms 1: 1.

WITH Jehu commences a new line of Kings in Samaria. He was the son of Jehoshaphat, and grandson of Nimshi, ch. 9: 2, and was selected by God to exterminate the wicked house of Ahab, 1 Kings 19: 17. He was a dashing soldier, impetuous, treacherous, ambitious, a man of cold-blooded ferocity. He shot down Jehoram with his own hand in Naboth's vineyard; caused Ahaziah, King of Judah—the son-in-law of Ahab—to be slain; ordered Jezebel to be thrown down from a window, ch. 9: 24, 27, 33; had the seventy sons of Ahab beheaded, v. 7, and ordered forty-two of the royal family of Judah to be murdered, v. 14. But the most revolting deed of all was the wholesale slaughter of the Baalites recorded in this lesson. V. 15. *Jonadab*—Chief of the Rechabites, see Jer. 35: 6-14. V. 16. Jehu's *false zeal* is seen in his desire to show off before Jonadab, who gave him his hand, in token of fealty to the new king, V. 17. He destroyed the last remnant of Ahab's posterity. Vs. 18-21. Jehu was doubtless commissioned to suppress Baal worship, but the black lies which he told, and the way in which he gloried in the bloody work was utterly abhorrent. His *motive* was clearly self-aggrandizement. V. 22. It is supposed that all the worshippers of Baal wore badges of some kind, but most of those who assembled at this time would be the priests in their white robes. The lesson of the vestments is very pointed,—Beware whose livery you put on, and with whom you associate: you cannot serve two masters, Matt. 6: 24. It is difficult for us to approve this horrid tragedy. It can only be justified by considering all the surroundings. The real question was whether the worship of Jehovah or of Baal should survive: one of them must go. For the salvation of the nation and the Church the Supreme Ruler has ordered the destruction of the idolaters. They had persecuted the Lord's people, and their avowed purpose was to overthrow forever the worship of the true God. The exigences of the times required nothing less than the extirpation of Baalism. Vs. 29-31. Had Jehu been the pious reformer he pretended to be he would not have stopped short with the massacre of the Baalites, he would have abolished the calf worship also, but for political reasons he allowed that form of idolatry to continue. His heart was not right. He cared nothing for the glory of God and the purity of worship. *They children of the fourth generation, &c.* This sentence was literally fulfilled, ch. 15: 12, for Jehu's house reigned 100 years, from 884-984 B. C. Jehu acted from temporal motives and had his appropriate reward, see Matt. 6: 2. Beware of confounding fanaticism with Christian zeal.



### The Temple Repaired.

OCTOBER 25 B. C. 878-856; 2 KINGS xii: 1-15.

*Golden Text, Psalms 122: 1.*

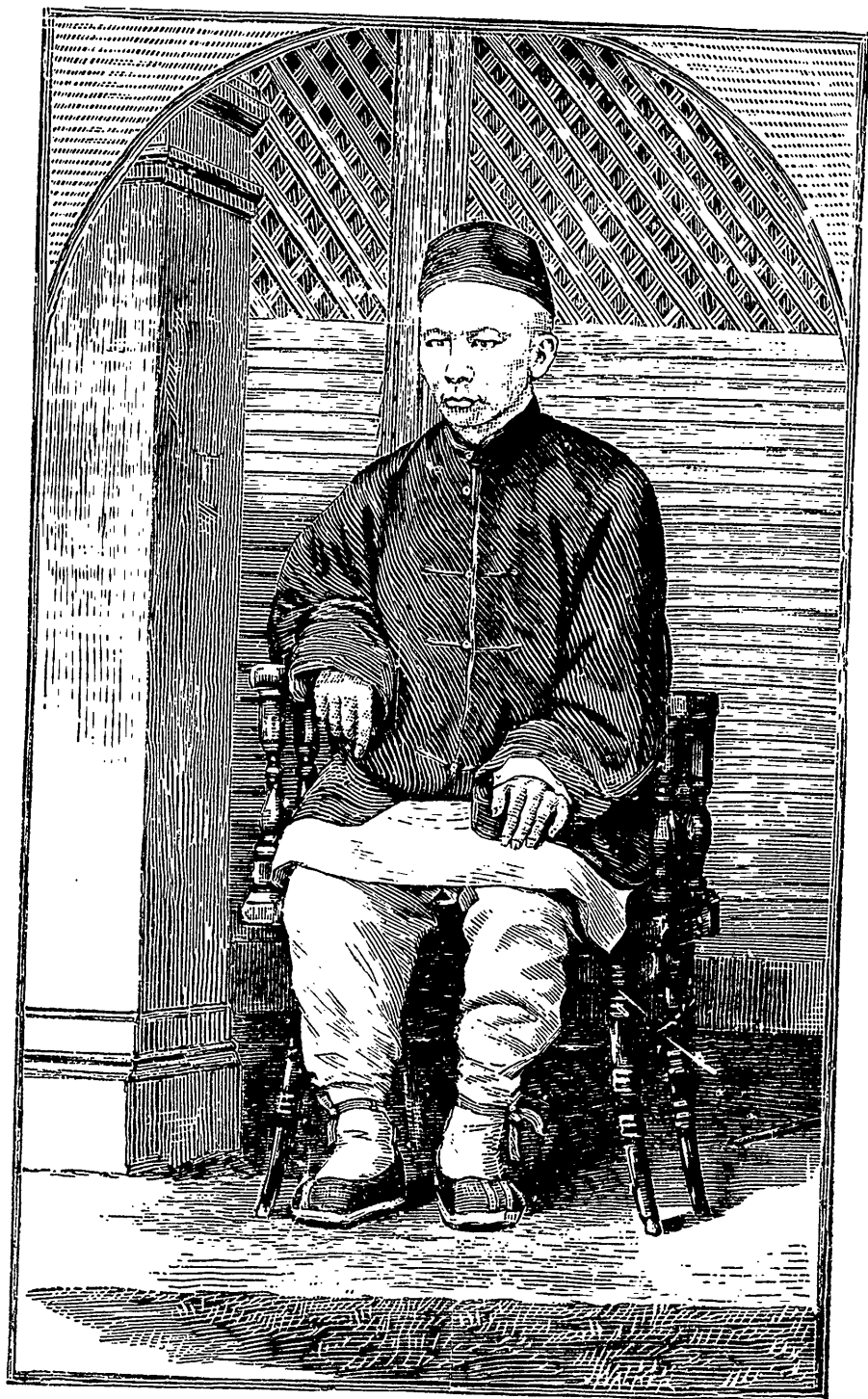
COMPARE 2 Chron. 24: 1-18. Our attention is now diverted from Jehu and Israel to Judah. King Ahaziah having been slain, ch. 9: 27, his mother, Athaliah, a daughter of Ahab, usurped the throne and attempted to destroy all the heirs. Little Joash, however, when a year old, was concealed by his aunt, Jehosabad, wife of Jehoida, the high-priest, in a chamber of the temple for six years. At the end of that time Jehoida, with the consent of a number of leading persons inaugurated a revolution: the boy was publicly proclaimed king, his wicked mother was executed and a new regime introduced amid universal rejoicings, see ch. 11. V. 1. Jehu reigned 28 years, ch. 10: 36. *Joash* was the 8th king of Judah. *He did that which was right* while his uncle lived and guided him, but when the good old man died, Joash listened to bad advisers and neglected religion, 2 Chron. 24: 15-18: idolatry again prevailed. V. 3. *The high places*—or groves on the hill-tops. It was impossible that the people could dissociate these places from the abominable rites which had been practiced at them by the Baalites. They had been condemned by God time and again, Lev. 26: 30; Numbers 33: 52. *The people still sacrificed*—Jehovah was nominally worshipped, but in a very wrong way. V. 4. The temple had stood only about 125 years, and with ordinary care should have needed no extensive repairs, but it had been sadly mutilated by Athaliah and her sons, 2 Chron. 24: 7. It was natural that Joash, who had been brought up in it, should be easily induced by his pious aunt to attempt its restoration. Vs. 4, 5. The temple revenues were derived from various sources,—(1) The poll-tax, Ex. 30: 13; (2) A special assessment, Lev. 27: 2-8; (3) Voluntary donations. V. 6. No one seemed to take any interest in the work. Vs. 7, 8. A new method was adopted,—a *contribution box* was placed near the altar, and a royal proclamation issued, 2 Chron. 24: 9, reminding the faithful of the statutory collections enjoined by Moses already referred to. Into this box the money was put by the priests in the sight of the people to be sacredly applied to the purpose for which it was asked, under proper management and inspection. The new plan worked admirably; money poured into the treasury, and all worked so heartily and faithfully there was no need to reckon closely with the labourers. We have here some useful lessons in church finance—(1) The necessity of some one taking a leading part; (2) the need of systematic liberality by all the members of a congregation; (3) careful administration. Poor Joash! what a sad ending of a life begun so well, 2 Chron. 24: 25. Follow the advice of good men: avoid bad company.

### Death of Elisha.

NOVEMBER 1. B. C. 839. 2 KINGS xiii: 14-25.

*Golden Text, Hebrews 11: 4.*

JEHU died after reigning 28 years. He was a worthless monarch, v. 2. In his time the Syrians took from Israel most of their possessions east of Jordan and the kingdom was reduced to a very low condition when Joash, his grandson, came to the throne, v. 10. The first impulse of the new king was to seek the counsel and help of the prophet. Elisha was now 90 years old. He had long since retired from public life, though no doubt he had never ceased to exercise a beneficial influence in the community in a quiet way, for good men never outlive their usefulness. The death-bed scene is a very touching one. Joash says nothing about politics, but Elisha knows quite well what is uppermost in his mind, and proceeds by a symbolic act to show him that deliverance from his foes must come from God, and that the measure of his success would be just in proportion to his energy and faith. V. 15. It was an old custom to commence hostilities by shooting an arrow into the enemy's country. V. 16. Elisha's putting his hand on Jehu's was to signify that he could do nothing in his own strength, Ps. 27: 1. *The window*—or lattice, Jud. 5: 28. *Eastward*—Syria lay to the east of Samaria. Picture the dying prophet raising himself from his couch, pointing towards Damascus, and then, with all the force he had left, exclaiming, "*The arrow of deliverance!*" The conquered territory shall be restored. *Aphak*—a fortified town in Syria, six miles east of Galilee. Vs. 18, 19. *Smite*—i.e., with the arrows. Jehu, by only shooting three arrows, when he had still a number left in his quiver, shewed his innate want of energy and faith. He should have expended all his ammunition, and so his success shall be correspondingly limited: apt illustration of the Christian warfare, Matt. 9: 29. 1 John 5: 4. Vs. 20, 21. *Elisha died*. WE MUST ALL DIE. A roving band of *Moabites* who lived east of the Dead Sea came suddenly upon a party who were burying a man; in their haste to escape they deposited the corpse in Elisha's tomb—excavated from the side of a rock and closed by rolling a stone against the opening, Matt. 23: 2. *Touched the bones*—coffins were not used then. The body was swathed in linen, Luke 24: 12. *Revived*—came to life again. This miracle was designed (1) to attest Elisha's prophetic character; (2) to stimulate the faith of the king and people in his prediction respecting Syria; (3) to show that God's gracious presence was not withdrawn, although the prophet was dead. Accordingly we have in vs. 22-25 the historical fulfilment of Elisha's prediction, in the defeat of the enemy and the recovery of the cities that had been taken. *Every one exerts an influence for good or evil that will continue after he is gone*. Think of it!



Rev. Tan-Hé  
PASTOR OF SINIAM, FORMOSA.

## Our Own Church.

<sup>65</sup>THE SYNOD OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES meets in St. Andrew's Church, St. John, N. B., on Tuesday the 6th instant at 7.30 p.m. Rev. James Maclean, Moderator, will preach the opening sermon. Our friends in the Lower Provinces attach greater importance to their Synodical meeting than our people in the west do to theirs. It is to them more like a General Assembly than a subordinate court, and there is usually a large amount of business transacted, especially in connection with missions, home and foreign.

**MINISTERS' WIDOWS' AND ORPHAN'S FUND.** The Assembly has appointed the third Sabbath of October for taking up collections for this fund in all the congregations in which there are no missionary associations. This is a suitable time of the year for instituting such associations where they do not already exist. Wherever they have been formed and faithfully worked they have been found of great service. In many cases the revenues of congregations have been doubled and trebled. The old-time plate collection has had its day: now it must go, and give way to the schedule or the envelope. We are glad to notice that in many of our congregations even the "pew-rent" is a thing of the past. There is a more excellent way of providing for the maintenance of religious ordinances,—"*Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as GOD HATH PROSPERED HIM.*"

**NATIVE PASTORS in mission fields:**—In our March number we had a portrait of A-Hôa, Dr. Mackay's first convert, and ever since his faithful friend and co-labourer. In this number we present a similar picture of Rev. Tan-Hé who has been in charge of the congregation at Sintiam for some time. This is, we believe, the largest of the congregations in Formosa, and the pastor whom we now introduce to our readers is also one of Dr. Mackay's converts and a very able and devoted minister. Both likenesses are enlarged from likenesses in the photographic group of Dr. and Mrs. Mackay surrounded by thirty native assistants of which mention was made some time ago.

**PERSONAL:** Canadian literature is growing apace. Rev. Dr. Murray of Montreal has just published a valuable work on Psychology; Sir William Dawson, a scientific sketch of

Egypt and Syria; *Father Chiniquy* has erected his own monument in his "Fifty years in the Church of Rome;" *Professor Bryce* of Winnipeg has another new work on the anvil—a History of the Highlanders in Canada, we understand, while *Dr. Gregg's* History of the Presbyterian Church in Canada is passing through the press. *Rev. Moses Harvey* of St. John's, Newfoundland, has published a second volume on the history of that Province, and *Rev. Robert Campbell* of Montreal has got the history of old St. Gabriel's Church on the brain. *Rev. A. W. Macleod* of Vale Colliery, Pictou Co., N. S., has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Syracuse, N. Y. *Rev. Alexander Campbell* has been appointed colleague with *Rev. W. McWilliam, L.L.B.* to constitute a High School at Prince Albert, N. W. T. which is certain before very long to grow into a college. Yes, another college is looming up in distance: let the committee on consolidation of colleges take note of it!

**AUGMENTATION, EASTERN SECTION.**—The Committee met at Truro on the 1st September. Intimation was received from the executors of the late Mr. Alex. Macleod, that Mr. Macleod had in his will directed certain sums to be invested for the benefit of certain legatees, on the decease of whom the investments were to revert to the Maritime Synod for the benefit of ministers in receipt of annual incomes less than \$600. The amount of \$160 has thus reverted. The Committee referred the matter to Synod. Applications were received for supplements to fifty congregations, the amount required being \$11,500. Twenty-six of these applications were granted in whole or in part; three were declined, and the rest were deferred. The Committee meet again in St. John on the 6th October, when the deferred applications will be dealt with.

## ORDINATIONS AND INDUCTIONS.

**OIL SPRINGS:** *Sarnia*:—Rev. D. C. Johnson was inducted on the 2nd September.

**DUNDALK AND FRASER SETTLEMENT:** *Saugen*:—Mr. John A. Ross was ordained and inducted as resident missionary for two years on the 29th July.

**ST. GEORGE:** *Paris*:—Mr. W. S. McTavish was ordained and inducted on the 5th September.

**BAYFIELD AND BETHANY:** *Huron*:—Mr. D. Forrest was ordained and inducted on the 11th August.

**RICHIBUCTO:** *Miramichi*:—Rev. W. Hamilton was inducted on the 27th August.

**WALLACE, N.S.:**—Rev. H. B. Mackay, of River John, was inducted into the charge of St. Matthew's Church, Wallace, on the 15th Sept.

MANOTICK AND S. GLOUCESTER: *Ottawa*.—Rev. M. H. Scott, of Bristol, Ont., was inducted on the 9th September.

FULLARTON: *Stratford*.—Mr. Alex. Hamilton, son of Rev. Robt. Hamilton, of Motherwell, was ordained by the Presbytery of Stratford and designated to missionary work in the North-West on the 29th September.

MOUNT FOREST: *Saugeen*.—Rev. David Bickell, of Molesworth, was inducted on the 11th August to the Presbyterian Church—formerly Knox and St. Andrew's.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—Rev. A. Macdougall was inducted to the charge of Calvin Church on the 31st August.

PICTOU, N.S.: Mr. G. S. Carson was ordained and inducted into the pastoral charge of Knox Church on the 15th September.

CALLS:—Rev. F. W. Archibald, B.D., Truro, N.S., to Knox Church, St. Thomas, Ont. Rev. W. A. McKenzie, late of Carberry, Manitoba, to Grafton and Vernonville, *Peterboro'*. Rev. Neil Mackay, of Summerside, P.E.I., to St. John's Church, Chatham, N.B. Rev. H. B. Mackay, of River John, to St. Matthew's Church, Wallace, N.S. Rev. J. A. Maclean to Bass River, N.B. Rev. John P. Grant, of Laquerre, *Montreal*, to Dunbar and Colquhoun, *Brockville*. Rev. William Wylie, of New York, to River Street Church, Paris—accepted. Rev. Roderick Maclean to Strathlorne, C.B. Rev. Du-gald Currie, of Three Rivers, Que., to Richmond Bay, West, P.E.I.

DEMISSIONS:—Rev. E. N. B. Millard, of Wiar-ton, Ont. Rev. A. Ross, of Parrsboro', N.S. Rev. A. Stevenson, of Sunderland and Vroomanton, *Lindsay*. Rev. R. Scrimgeour, of Forest,

### MANITOBA ITEMS.

The ministerial swallows are flying homeward. Harvest operations are progressing favourably at the time of writing (Sept. 4.) It is too soon to speak of the yield, though the summer's growth has been enormous. Railways are pushing ahead in Southern and Northwestern Manitoba, and hope is reviving in the farmers' hearts. These regions will be able to do more in church building and church support than formerly. The North-west still seems the most elastic part of the church for rapid progress. As an instance, Fort William and Oliver were taken up as mission stations this year, and already offer upwards of \$600 per annum for a minister. The Rainy River district is another example of the same thing. Winnipeg Presbytery in June last took up this field for the first time, and a student of Manitoba College was sent in. The people

have already erected a church in Fort Frances with the aid of a small grant of \$200 from the Church and Manse Fund. Rat Portage has been settled as a self-sustaining charge, paying \$1000; Mr. Mackenzie, formerly of New Brunswick, is the minister. There will be great need of ministers this year. Emerson, Selkirk, Carberry, Cartwright, Qu'Appelle, Minnedosa and many others want ministers. The town of Nelson has moved bodily to Morden, on the C. P. R., a few miles south, and the Presbyterian manse moves with it. The Indian question still claims attention. Prof. Hart lately visited two large bands of Indians of some 700 souls in each, had powwows with the chiefs, and recommended teachers and missionaries to be sent. Piapot, a crafty Indian, prays to the Great Spirit, and says the Manitou puts it into the hearts of his under chiefs to give him horses. One of the chiefs visited figures in his own language under the name, "The man who took the coat." The Government seems more willing to assist Indian schools than formerly. Rev. A. Campbell, B. A., of Stonewall, has been appointed to Prince Albert. His duties will be partly missionary and partly scholastic. He, with Rev. Mr. Mc-William, will teach in the Prince Albert High School established by the General Assembly. Mr. Campbell was formerly a High School master in Ontario, and has been examiner in Mathematics for several years in Manitoba University. The appointment is a good one. There has been a change of management in the Church of England College at Prince Albert. Dr. King and Prof. Hart are both erecting comfortable residences near Manitoba College. Manitoba University, in addition to a bequest of \$85,000 in money from a gentleman in England, has been given 150,000 acres of wild land by the Dominion Government. It is unfortunate that the Manitoba College and other affiliated colleges cannot participate in these gifts. Perhaps some like good fortune is in store for them, Manitoba College has a magnificent opening, but her staff is too small. The question of admitting ladies is agitating Manitoba University. Manitoba College Building is thoroughly revived, and College opens on 16th Sept. The Governor General is expected to visit the College and receive an address, as he gives a medal yearly to it. B.

## Meetings of Presbyteries.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: *August 4th.*—

The Presbytery met in Charlottetown. Rev. George McMillan was elected moderator for the ensuing year, and Rev. John M. MacLeod, clerk. The resignation of the elders of Valleyfield and Brown's Creek session was accepted, and arrangements were made for an election of elders in that congregation. Committees were appointed on the State of Religion, Sabbath Schools, Temperance and Statistics. Supply was provided for the congregation of the Rev. W. A. Mason, who had met with a severe accident which disabled him from preaching.—*August 25th.*—The Presbytery met at Charlottetown. Application was made for the following congregations for aid to raise \$750: Tryon and Bonshaw, Cove Head, Richmond Bay East, Elmsdale, West Cape and Bay Fortune and Souris—eight in all.—J. M. McLeod, *Clk.*

ST. JOHN, N.B., *Sept. 1st.*—The Presbytery met in St. Andrew's Church. Dr. Macrae was appointed moderator of session of Greenock Church, St. Andrew's. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution for St. James Church, Dorchester, (recently organized). The work of visiting supplemented congregations was allocated to deputies from the Presbytery. The Presbytery has been exerting itself to aid weak charges and stations in church-building. Rev. Mr. Jack, one of the venerable Fathers of the Presbytery, was severely injured of late by being thrown from his carriage. The Presbytery adopted a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Jack, and offered prayers of thanksgiving for his safe deliverance from fatal injury. Dr. Macrae reported fully regarding Home Mission work in the Presbytery, and arrangements were made with a view to the supply of stations during the ensuing winter. Mr. Fotheringham resigned the convenership of the Presbytery's Home Mission committee, and Dr. Macrae resigned his place as a member of the committee. Mr. McDougall was appointed convener.—J. BENNETT, D.D., *Clk.*

VICTORIA AND RICHMOND: *August 4th.*—The Presbytery met at Whycocomah for visitation and other business. It was found that satisfactory progress had been made since the settlement there of Mr. Rose, last year. Forty-one persons had been received on profession of their faith at the last communion, besides a number last fall. Sabbath-Schools and Prayer meetings are well attended to. The salary, \$900 with manse, etc., all paid. The Presbytery encouraged this large and important congregation in well-doing. Arrangements were made for the visitation of congregations in the interest of the Augmentation scheme.—*26th August,* within the Presbyterian Church, Mabou, C.B., *inter alia,* a call, in favour of the Rev. Roderick McLean, from the congregation of Strath Lorne, was

sustained. The claims of the Augmentation scheme received attention. Elders' commissions to represent sessions in Presbytery and Synod during the current Assembly year were sustained.—K. McKENZIE, *Clk.*

MIRAMICHI: *August 27th.*—The Presbytery met at Kingston, for the induction of Rev. Wm. Hamilton, and other business. A report of Rev. Robert Laing's visit on behalf of the Augmentation work was read and the thanks of the Presbytery were tendered to Mr. L. for valuable aid.—Mr. Hamilton was inducted into the pastoral charge of the Richibucto congregation.—A call from Bass River to Rev. J. A. Maclean was sustained. Also a call from St. John's Church, Chatham, to Rev. W. Mc Kay, Summerside, P. E. Island. Rev. Thomas Sedgwick was nominated for the moderatorship of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces.—E. WALLACE WAITS, *Clk.*

TRURO: *August 25th.*—The Presbytery met at Truro. The attempt to call a colleague and successor to the pastor of the First congregation has been abandoned, a proceeding which the Presbytery sanctioned. Rev. A. Ross has demitted the charge of Parrsboro. Agreed to apply for \$200 supplement for Parrsboro and \$150 for Coldstream. The Presbytery heard discourses and exercises of Messrs. J. W. McLennan, Henry Dickie and Andrew Hamilton, students in Divinity, and cordially sustained them. Committees were appointed on Temperance, Religion, Augmentation and Statistics.—J. H. CHASE, *Clk.*

PICTOU: *1st September.*—At Antigonish, arrangements were made for the ordination of Mr. G. S. Carson, who had accepted a call to Knox Church, Pictou. Mr. McCurdy submitted a report of his visit to Fifteen-mile Stream, and of the steps which had been taken to provide the people of that station with regular supply for a short time.—E. A. McCURDY, *Clk.*

HALIFAX: *Sept. 8th.*—The demission of Grove Church by Rev. A. L. Wyllie, on account of impaired health, was accepted to take effect Oct. 1st. A plan for holding missionary meetings in all the congregations prior to March 1st, was submitted and approved. A communication from the Augmentation Committee indicating what work remained to be done in the Presbytery, was considered and remitted to the Presbytery's standing committee on the subject.—A. SIMPSON, *Clk.*

LANARK AND RENFREW: *25th August.*—Rev. H. Taylor, of Pakenham, was elected moderator. A suitable minute was adopted in reference to the death of the late Rev. Robert MacKenzie, of Dalhousie and N. Sherbrooke. A call from the congregation of Manotick to the Rev. M. H. Scott, of Bristol was sustained. The Home Mission report was presented by Dr. Campbell. Rev. D. L. McKechnie was appointed for three years as ordained missionary in Mattawa, and for the upper Ottawa. Arrangements were made for holding missionary meetings and a committee was appointed with special instructions to promote the inter-

ests of the Augmentation Fund.—J. CROMBIE, *Clk.*

LINDSAY: 25th August.—Rev. H. Sinclair was elected moderator. It was agreed to form a station at Oakwood—Cambray session to act as interim kirk-session. Messrs. Perrie, Patterson and Perrin gave in discourses and were certified to College.

BROCKVILLE: 19th August.—A special meeting was held at West Winchester, for the induction of Dr. Moffatt, late of Walkerton. Besides the Presbytery there was present a large congregation. Mr. Bayne, of Morrisburg, presided. Mr. Ellery, of the Methodist Church, on invitation of the moderator, took part in the proceedings. A call from Dunbar in favour of Rev. John A. Grant, of Laguerre, was sustained. Dr. Moffatt has entered upon his work in West Winchester under very favouring circumstances and with a large and influential congregation.—G. D. BAYNE, *Clk.*

TORONTO: Sept. 1st.—Mr. A. Robertson and Mrs. O. Bennet, students, read discourses, which were sustained; and they were ordered to be attested to the senate of Queen's College. Mr. W. M. Ellison and Mr. J. C. Hodgins applied for examination, the former to commence study at Knox College, and the latter to act as a catechist in the north-west; they were both examined, and the Presbytery instructed the clerk to attest them agreeably to their wishes. Papers were read from the session and congregation of York Mills, with an application for leave to quit the present church and meet for worship in a church some miles to the south-east, owned by the Primitive Methodists; the Rev. R. Gray was heard thereanent, when it was decided to notify the neighbouring sessions. Messrs. A. Gilray, D. J. Macdonnell and P. McF. Macleod were appointed to confer with Mr. Gray, and report to next meeting. A committee previously appointed enent York Station were instructed to take steps for organizing a station there, and to report. An application was read from twenty-six persons in and around Dovercourt, praying for supply of sermon. Mr. R. Brown, one of the petitioners, was heard, and in the meantime a committee was appointed to make inquiry. Appointments were made of ministerial members to take the oversight of the Schemes of the Church.—R. MONTGOMERY, *Clk.*

STRATFORD: 8th September.—A suitable minute was adopted in reference to the death of Mr. John Stewart, elder in the congregation of North Easthope. Arrangements were made for the ordination of Mr. Alex. Hamilton, appointed to mission work in the North-West. Mr. J. B. Hamilton, who had completed a course in theology in "Western University," London, applied to be received into the Presbyterian Church. A very interesting letter was read from Rev. W. A. Wilson regarding his missionary work in India. Principal McIntyre was heard in respect of the claims of the Brantford Ladies' College to the patronage and support of Presbyterian families.—A. F. TULLY, *Clk.*

SARNIA: 8th September.—It was agreed to unite the First Presbyterian Church and Knox Church into one congregation. Six theological students were certified to their respective colleges. The Home Mission report was given in by Mr. Currie, convener, and adopted. Arrangements were made for holding missionary meetings. Rev. R. Scrimgeour tendered the resignation of his charge at Forest.—GEORGE CUTBERTSON, *Clk.*

## Obituary.

REV. JOSEPH ELLIOT died at Guelph, Ont., on the 3rd of September, in the 75th year of his age. He was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, of Presbyterian parents who removed to Northumberlandshire, England, where Mr. Elliot spent his early years. He was educated for the ministry of the Congregational Church at the University and Theological College, London, was ordained in 1836, and was inducted pastor of a charge in Bury St. Edmunds, England, where he ministered with great acceptance for ten years. At the end of that time he met with an accident which nearly proved fatal and from which his nervous system received a shock which laid him aside for a length of time. Some thirty years ago, he rejoined his father's family who had meanwhile settled at Ormstown in the Province of Quebec. For a short time he acted as agent for the Sunday School Union; after a few years spent in missionary labours in Glengarry and elsewhere, he was appointed to a charge in Ottawa, from whence he removed to Halifax, N.S. He was married in 1858 to Annie Grant, a daughter of the late well known Dr. Wylie, of Matilda. In 1875, Mr. Elliot was received as a minister of the Presbyterian Church and shortly after the Union was inducted pastor of Nazareth Street Church, Montreal. In 1879, he was translated to Cannington, Ont., where the remaining years of his stated ministry were spent. He retired from active duty in 1883. Mr. Elliot was not only an accomplished scholar and an eloquent preacher, he was endowed with a brilliant intellect. As an expositor of Scripture he had few equals, and there are many who will never forget the privilege they enjoyed of listening to the teachings of one who had himself such a clear perception of the truth, and at the same time the happy faculty of presenting it to others in a most attractive and convincing manner.

Mr. Elliot was buried in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal. He has left a widow and a son and daughter to mourn their loss.

**JAMES BROWNING.**—Our Church in St. John's, Newfoundland, has had occasion to mourn a very heavy loss in the death of Mr. James Browning. His departure was sudden and unexpected, on Sunday morning, Aug. 2. Mr. Browning was a very liberal contributor to the funds of the Church. It was he whose subscription of \$1,000 started a few years ago the Manitoba Church building scheme,—a scheme to which he and a few others recently sent another \$1,000. He gave \$1,200 to the Bursary Fund of the Halifax Presbyterian College. For many years he sent \$500 a year for the schemes of the Church, as from a "Friend." His pastor, Rev. L. G. MacNeill speaks of him as "a munificent giver for a man of his means. His was a broad, generous, self-reliant nature. He was foremost in the effort to extend Presbyterianism in St. Johns."

**MRS. CAMERON**, wife of Rev. Duncan Cameron, of Lucknow, Ont., departed this life on the 16th of August. She was born in the parish of Logierait, Scotland, in the year 1818, and when very young was brought to the knowledge of saving truth under the preaching of the Rev. W. C. Burns who afterwards became famous as a missionary in China. Mrs. Cameron always took a deep interest in both Home and Foreign Missions and at the time of her death was president of the W. F. M. S. in the Presbytery of Maitland. She was buried in Locheil where many sorrowing friends paid their last respects to the memory of one greatly beloved.

**LAIRD PATON**, for many years an elder in Erskine Church, Montreal, entered into rest on the 10th of August, in the 71st year of his age, after an illness of five years duration borne with exemplary resignation to the will of God. Mr. Paton was a native of Inchinnan, Renfrewshire, Scotland. He came to this country in 1842 and connected himself with Dr. Taylor's old church in Lagauchetiere Street, where he was ordained to the eldership. He was a model elder, greatly esteemed by his brethren in the kirk-session, and an example to all of a genial, generous, and conscientious Christian, one who always looked on the brightest side of things,—who was diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.

**JOHN STEWART**, a ruling elder in the congregation of North Easthope, met with a sudden and sad death on the 19th of Aug., from the kick of a horse. Mr. Stewart was a model elder—regular in attendance at the meetings of session—diligent in visiting the sick, reading and praying with them—and an earnest teacher in the Sabbath school. He was also a pattern of liberality towards all the schemes of the Church at home and abroad. His minister, Rev. A. Stewart, speaks of him as one of the noblest Christian men he ever met.

### Ecclesiastical News.

**THE** Presbyterian Church of England has met with a great loss by the death of the Rev. Dr. W. B. Mackay, of Hull. While moving along the quay at Portree, Isle of Skye, of a dark night, Dr. Mackay missed his footing and fell into the water between the steamer *Clansman* and the pier, receiving such severe injuries that he died two or three days afterwards. He was in the prime of life, well known in all the churches as a gifted evangelist, preacher, and author. He was a brother of the Rev. A. B. Mackay, of Crescent Street Church, Montreal. Mr. F. Brown Douglas, ex-provost of Edinburgh, and a leading elder of the Free Church, died in the month of August. Mr. Douglas was a delegate to the Presbyterian Council which met in Philadelphia, and was noted alike for evangelistic zeal and for liberality in the support of every good cause. The death is announced of Mrs. Inglis, wife of Dr. John Inglis, late of the New Hebrides Mission. Mrs. Inglis was a devoted missionary. Immediately after her marriage she sailed with her husband to New Zealand and joined the mission to the Maori's. After eight years she she removed to Aneityum, where she and her husband laboured along with Dr. and Mrs. Geddie for twenty-five years. The crusade against the Kirk has begun in dead earnest. A Lay Association has been formed in Scotland, to promote disestablishment. In accordance with the instructions of the General Assembly, a statement for the people of the Free Church has been prepared. It urges that disestablishment is the only practical course for the settlement of the ecclesiastical condition of Scotland. Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, a leading elder of the Church of Scotland, has recently published an able article on the question of disestablishment. He says this will certainly be one of the earliest questions to be submitted to the new electorate for decision, and that whatever may be done in Scotland, must, he thinks, seriously affect the Church of England, which will soon be called to meet the same issue at the polls. The cases, he says, while analogous, differ in some important par-

ticalars. The English Church is large and powerful, greatly outnumbering all other denominations in England. The Scottish Churches, on the other hand, have been weakened by their divisions, and those who are bent on disestablishment see no other way to a re-union of Presbyterianism in Scotland except through this channel. Lord Balfour gives no countenance to the idea that the Church of Scotland will willingly turn her back upon her whole history and traditions and become a party to her own overthrow. "Religious equality," which has now become the watch-word of the opposite parties, is too indefinite an equivalent for the sacrifice which is demanded in order to its attainment. The total number of petitioners against Mr. Dick Peddie's Bill for disestablishment submitted to the House of Commons, up to 31st July, was 688,195. The numbers petitioning for the Bill are comparatively insignificant. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, U.S., created quite a sensation in Edinburg, Belfast, and other cities in the Old Country, where the churches were far too small to contain the multitudes who crowded to hear him. Not content with hearing him, the people must needs shake hands with the great American preacher, and so great was the press his wife had to assist in hand-shaking. Scotland, in proportion to its population, is said to have more university students than any other country. England, with a population of 25,000,000, has 5,000 students; Germany, with 48,000,000, has 25,000; New England, with 4,100,000, has 4,000; and Scotland, with 4,000,000, has 6,500. General Booth has devised a philanthropic scheme for the protection of young girls in London and in the provinces. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at \$100,000, towards which some large contributions have already been made. This is a practical way of dealing with the recent sad revelations of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The idea is to provide homes for the unfortunate class in question, and to surround them with Christian influences. Who would not approve of so good an object, though he followeth not us?

CANADA.—Arrangements are in progress for the third Congress of the Church of England in Canada, to be held in Montreal on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of this month. The meetings will be open to the public. The speakers will be the Bishops of Long Island and of Mississippi, U.S., Archdeacon Farrar, of London, and the Bishops of Ontario, Niagara, Huron, Algoma, and Saskatchewan. The Bishop of Algoma is publishing a series of letters in the *Canadian Missionary* giving an account of his missionary voyage on Lake Superior in his steam yacht, the *Evangeline*,—a very enjoyable kind of itinerancy. The Methodist Church has taken an important step by inaugurating a movement for instituting theological colleges in Newfoundland and also in Manitoba. Professor Shaw, of the Montreal College, in a

paper lately published, deals very sensibly with the question of the union of the Protestant Churches. He has no faith in a Protestant theocracy. He believes that an absolute uniformity would bring us back to the dark ages, and that the churches united would do far less good than they are doing separately. How long would they remain united is another question.

IRELAND.—The Rev. George Bellis, D.D., has just passed away in peace, at the patriarchal age of eighty-five. He was a native of the neighbourhood of Coleraine. In 1825, that is, sixty years ago, he was ordained and set over the congregation of Donegal St., Belfast. After seventeen years of pastoral work he was separated from his congregation and appointed agent of the Church and secretary of Missions. He had already been secretary of Missions for some years. That office he held until his death, though an assistant and successor was elected some years ago. That he was a wonderfully healthy man is clear when it is stated that for over forty years he was not once absent from the meetings of the Mission Board through indisposition. Occupying the position he did, he was well known to all, to ministers and people alike, and he was as universally esteemed as he was known. When he was ordained the Arian controversy was in progress, but he never gave an uncertain sound regarding the saving doctrines of the gospel or the person and dignity of the Lord Jesus Christ. He was Moderator of Assembly in 1877, and the year after the Senate of Queen's University, Kingston, conferred on him the degree of D.D. He died at the house of his son, the Rev. S. A. Bellis, LL.D. of Rameilton, Co. Donegal, whither he had gone on a visit. It is very rarely that a funeral draws so many from all parts of the Church as this one did. A newspaper war has been going on for some time over the action of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod (Covenanters) in subjecting to discipline one of its members, because on being appointed a Justice of the Peace he took the oath required by law. The result of the action is that the new magistrate's minister, the Rev. C. K. Foland, and a considerable part of his congregation, are seeking admission into the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. The agitation over the organ controversy still continues with unabated keenness.—H.

TEMPERANCE.—The Temperance or rather prohibition campaign, progresses favourably. The seeming lull is, so far as activity is concerned, almost a necessity of the case. The people in the rural districts have had their time occupied and their energies taxed in securing the crops; but they are as earnest and zealous as ever in the cause, and when the pressure of the season is somewhat relaxed that zeal will find an outlet in renewed agitation and more efficient organization for coming contests. Since the beginning of the present



year the Canada Temperance Act has been submitted in twenty-four constituencies, and carried in nineteen. In the five constituencies in which the Act was defeated the combined majorities amounted to only 523, or an average of 105, whereas in the nineteen constituencies which carried the Act the combined majorities were 20,847, or an average of 1,097. This sufficiently shows the trend of public sentiment on this question; and unless some unexpected reaction takes place, this most important social reform must speedily culminate in an emphatic and united demand from the sovereign people for a general Prohibitory Act. The inefficient manner in which the Act is enforced in some counties, among which, perhaps, the county of Huron, in Ontario, has the "bad preeminence," is calculated to discourage its advocates and promoters. But no doubt such amendments will be yet secured to the Act as will make it thoroughly workable and effective; and, meanwhile, the true policy is to continue to work with the same aggressiveness, courage and zeal, that have characterised past efforts. The time has come when christian men can hardly choose but be interested in the temperance cause, cannot be indifferent witnesses of either its struggles or its triumphs. And though all may not agree with temperance men as to the remedy proposed, or as to the best means of applying that remedy, yet all who know anything about the appalling crimes and dark immoralities that can be traced to the drinking customs of society, must cherish the same desire that society should be freed from the tyranny of strong drink, and that drunkenness should be banished for ever from our land.—P. W.

**JEWS IN GERMANY.**—According to the latest census statistics, the Jewish population of the principal cities of the German Empire is as follows: Berlin contains 45,000 Jews; Breslau, 17,690; Hamburg, 16,000; Frankfort, 13,850; Posen, 7,000; Königsberg, 5,300; Cologne, 4,600; Munich, 4,200; Mannheim, 4,000; Strasburg, 3,550; Hanover, 3,500; Leipsic, Mayence and Furth, each 3,300; Nuremberg, 3,000; Stettin, 2,400; Dresden, Stuttgart and Wurzburg, each 2,300; Mulhouse, Benthén and Kempen, each 2,200; and Altona, 2,100.

INDIA is indebted to Lady Dufferin for starting a movement which will not only supply a great want, but which also promises to have a powerful effect in paving the way for the most urgent of all Indian reforms, the amelioration of the position of women. There has just been established under her auspices as lady president a national association for supplying female medical aid to women in India. The Viceroy is patron, the Presidency Governors and Lieutenant-Governors are vice-patrons, and their wives vice-patronesses. The object is to supply in hospital wards and within private houses that medical care and advice which respectable native women will only accept from their own sex. It is understood

that Lord Dufferin has already interested himself in the Canadian Mission in Central India, and is using his influence to remove the hindrances of which the Missionaries have had occasion to complain bitterly for a number of years.

### Our Foreign Missions.

DR. WARDROPE, the convener, in transmitting the accompanying letters, remarks: "One of the letters that I herewith send will let you know about Mr. Jamieson's safe return to Tamsui. Your readers will be glad to know that he is in his much-loved field of labour again, and that Dr. Mackay has been so wonderfully preserved and supported in the arduous work that has devolved upon him during the past year. The other will give you some idea of the progress and influence of the Gospel in one of the Indian Reserves under the care of the Foreign Mission Committee. Here it may be in place to say that, from various quarters come the warmest acknowledgments of the kindness of our Women's Foreign Mission societies in sending supplies of much needed clothing to the destitute in the several missions."

### FORMOSA.

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN JAMIESON.

TAMSUI, 13th July, 1885.

We reached Tamsui on 30th June, and found things to outward appearance much as they were before the French came. Dr. Mackay had buildings repaired and put in order, and the grounds round the college and girls' school are greatly improved, fresh gravel having been put on the walks and green sod on bare spots of the grounds. In a few years, when the banyan trees planted along the walks will have grown a little larger they will afford a very pleasant shade. The Doctor's own house is quite handsome, having been freshly painted inside and out. During his absence the converts gave money, and entrusted A-Hoá to oversee the work. They are thoughtful for him, but they have reason to be so, and more particularly at this time, seeing that the day and night toil before the bombardment which almost cost his own life was, without doubt, the means of saving many of theirs. Indeed, so far as we can tell, our own safety

was in some measure owing to his care, for none of us realized the danger as Dr. Mackay did, and, left to ourselves, we would not likely have thought of having armed men here in Tamsui to guard the mission property. Even the converts in greatest danger could scarcely realize it, and they now look back very gratefully to the emphatic warning letters and messages sent to them, and to all the precautions taken in securing protection. As you know, a number of chapels were looted and destroyed and many converts robbed of all they had, but so far as human judgment can determine, without the care and preparation that preceded all this, there would have been a general massacre of converts and much greater loss of property.

Here we are now safe in our homes, and thankful to be so. Dr. Mackay is very busy arranging cases with mandarins, preachers' appointments and many other things. Since his return he was all over northern Formosa, and at least three times narrowly escaped being killed—once when crossing the French lines, near Keelung, he and his party suddenly met several French soldiers, who dropped on their knees to fire. It seems as if God so often just puts His hand down in an instant between Dr. Mackay and death. A-Hoâ showed us a large piece of shell that came within two feet of striking him on the day of bombardment.

J. J.

### THE NORTHWEST.

LETTER FROM REV. HUGH MACKAY.

*Broadview Assiniboia, 7th Aug., 1885*

In my last letter I sent you my report for the year ending in March. Since that time I have visited Solomon's Reserve and spent a Sabbath with his people, he being from home doing some mission work about Brandon and the Portage. I was delighted with the meetings on Sunday. Although their minister was away, they met as usual. And there was a large meeting morning and evening. One of the elders took the morning service and another the evening. Nearly all had their hymn books and bibles and are able to read them in their own language. I was glad to see their devotion. I was touched by seeing a young boy standing at a front seat, coat and shirt and pants all in tatters, but in his hand a hymn book and

singing heartily, "All hail the power of Jesus' name, let angels prostrate fall." Their place of worship is not fit for shelter, being thatched with sods only, but they were enthusiastic about a new building. They had the logs already on the ground and expected to raise it as soon as spring work was over. They were also very anxious to have an organ in the church and had already some thirty dollars subscribed for that purpose among themselves. H. McK.

### DEMARARA.

REV. JOHN GIBSON arrived in Demarara in July. He had received a very cordial welcome at Georgetown from Rev. Mr. Slater, and Rev. F. A. Ross, a Nova Scotian, now pastor of St. Luke's parish. In this parish there are fifteen estates. There is much wealth, elegance and comfort among the proprietors. But the poor are numerous. The sugar industry is depressed exceedingly—to the verge of ruin. But the people are still resolved to support the mission. Mr. Gibson's health has thus far been excellent.

TRINIDAD.—Our missionaries have drafted an "ordinance" for the incorporation of trustees, etc., so that property may be held in connection with the mission, without expense or inconvenience. At the July communion at Princetown forty sat at the table. The weather was wet, but some walked from three to eight miles. One man, with a wooden leg, walked three and a half miles. Four adults and one school-boy were baptized. There has seemed for some time to be a good work in many hearts. Mr. Macleod urges the appointment of a fifth missionary for Trinidad. Mr. M. continues in tolerable health.

COUVA.—Mr. WRIGHT holds a service statedly for the benefit of the Scotchmen and Presbyterians of Couva. The service is very highly appreciated, and he is strengthened in his work among the Coolies by the sympathy and aid of the classes to whom he preaches in English. The Presbytery of Trinidad express their very cordial approval of this service. A house for the missionary is in course of erection at Couva.

THE HEATHEN WORLD is open as it never was before to the enterprise of Missionaries. Commerce lends its aid to Missions, even as the missionary has ever proved the forerunner of commerce. The world moves towards clearer light and a brighter day—towards happy ages of peace—towards the final consummation. What are we doing to prepare for that day which is coming so swiftly? Our work, of whatever kind it is, shall be tried as by fire. The wood, hay, stubble, shall be destroyed, and nothing shall avail in the end but the precious things of the sanctuary.

### Home Missions and Augmentation.

HAVING in former numbers of the *Record* presented our readers with copious extracts from the French Evangelization and Foreign Mission Reports, presented to last General Assembly, we now give in substance the report of the Home Mission Committee for the Western Section :

In presenting their annual report to the General Assembly, the Home Mission Committee desire to express their gratitude to the Great King and head of the Church, for the measure of success that has attended their work during the year. They regret that the Augmentation Fund, so auspiciously inaugurated two years ago, has during the past year come short of the demands made upon it. The committee, however, in the fullest confidence that the friends of the scheme will more than make up the deficit during the coming year, have paid the grants in full. It is earnestly to be desired, that the standard reached may not only be maintained, but that the committee may be enabled, at no distant date, to advance beyond the present minimum. The contributions to Home Missions have been more than sufficient to meet the estimates of the year. It ought, however, to be stated, that but for bequests, and the contributions of the Church of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, received during the year, the receipts, both for Augmentation and Home Missions, would have been much less than they are. As this source of revenue is precarious, and not always to be depended upon, it is necessary that the estimates should be based upon the sum that can reasonably be expected from the congregations in Canada. The Home Mission Committee and the sub-committee on Augmentation, have used the utmost diligence to increase the contributions to the funds, so that our missionaries in distant fields, and our ministers in weak congregations, who need assistance, may not be disappointed in the aid expected from the committee. The report then gives interesting details of mission work, in the Presbyteries of Ontario and Quebec. That good results have followed the efforts of the committee and the labours of its self-denying missionaries is manifest. The great drawback is the difficulty of supplying stations during the winter season, when our students return to college. In many Presbyteries the constant cry is, "No winter supply. Not only winter cold, but winter silence reigns throughout a great part of this large mission field. The supply of missionary services is interrupted for the winter season by reason of lack of labourers. The irritation of the stations on this account seems to be increasing. The question is an urgent one for the General Assembly to consider—how are regular services through-

out the year to be secured." The last General Assembly has done something to meet this cry, although we fear not to the extent demanded. The Bruce and Barrie Presbyteries, outside of Manitoba and the North-west, have by far the largest mission fields. The mission fields within the Bruce Presbytery comprise fifty-one regular stations, and several other stations, to which occasional preaching is given. Twenty-five of these regular stations are on the Great Manitoulin Island—said to be the largest island in fresh water in the world. It is about one hundred and ten miles in length, and from thirty to forty miles in width, and contains about ten thousand white inhabitants and several bands of Indians. Six of these stations are on St. Joseph's Island. Three on Coburn Island, and the rest on the North Shore stretching from the eastern end of La Cloche Island to westward of Sault Ste Marie.

These stations are grouped as follows :—

Manitowaning Group.....	7	Stations.
Little Current Group.....	6	"
Gore Bay Group.....	7	"
Providence Bay Group.....	5	"
Coburn Island Group.....	3	"
Tarbutt and St. Joseph's Island Group.....	7	"
Thesalon Group.....	4	"
Bruce Mines (both fields) Group.....	8	"
Sault Ste Marie Group.....	4	"
Group.....	51	Stations

Speaking of the lack of supply last winter in Sault Ste Marie and other important points, the report goes on to say : The Home Mission Committee of the Assembly is not to blame for this state of affairs. At the October meeting of 1883, five ministers of the church were appointed to these fields. Two only of the five accepted, the other three declined. In October 1884 three more were appointed to the fields, and not one consented to go. During last winter the Convener of the Assembly's Committee, and the mission representative of the Presbytery, have been unremitting in their efforts to induce some of the brethren to go, but utterly failed to secure one labourer for this destitute field. The question may reasonably be asked, who is to blame for such a state of affairs? May not some of our probationers answer it? May not some of our restless pastors answer it? If there be a desirable vacancy within our bounds, we are flooded with applications for a hearing. Might not some of these ask for a hearing in vacant mission fields? We hold ourselves open to receive applications from ordained ministers, or from probationers, or graduates ready to take ordination for the following groups—Manitowaning, Gore Bay, Bruce Mines (Gaelic) and if sore pressed with application, we might easily make room at Providence Bay for one, and at Thesalon, where the people have signified their wish to have a pastor settled over them. The Home Mission Committee of the Assembly, has in the past promised, financially, every encouragement, and we have full confidence will continue the encouragement for the future. Sure-

ly there are some ministers of our church who might very profitably serve in such destitute localities? In Muskoka, considerable progress has been made during the past year. On the urgent representation of the Barrie Presbytery, the Home Mission Committee in October last resolved "That an ordained missionary be appointed to labour in and supervise the mission fields in Algoma, Muskoka, and Parry Sound districts, and along the line of the 'Canadian Pacific Railway' to North Bay. He shall discharge his duties under the direction of the executive of this committee, being subject to the jurisdiction respectively of the Presbyteries of Bruce and Barrie while within their bounds. That the salary of the said missionary be at the rate of \$1,200 per annum, together with travelling expenses when beyond the bounds of the Presbytery where he resides." Mr. Findlay, having accepted the appointment, entered upon the discharge of his duties in November. His report, which is very full, should be read by all our ministers and office-bearers. It will give them some idea of the vast extent of our mission field, even in Ontario, and may incite some of our wealthier members to aid Mr. Findlay, Mr. Stevieright, Mr. Hudson and others, in that important district, in the erection of churches and manses. The people as a general thing are poor, and give to the utmost of their ability for the support of ordinances. But for the aid of the committee, few of the 70 or 80 mission stations in Muskoka could maintain a stated ministry.

From the report of the Synod of Manitoba and the North-West Territories we can only make the following extracts:—The resolution of the General Assembly, erecting the Synod, gave us a territory considerably larger than that occupied by the late Presbytery. The Synod comprises the whole of the provinces of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Athabasia, and part of Ontario, besides the territories of Keewatin and the North-west. It extends from Lake Superior on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, and from the 49th parallel on the south to within the centre Circle on the north. Following the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which traverses the country from east to west, the Synod is 1,300 miles in length, and from the southern boundary to the northern limit (habitable by Europeans) it is at least 600 miles wide. The settlement of such a country imposes weighty responsibilities on the State. To provide the incoming settlers with the means of grace, and so lay deep and strong the foundations of national virtue, imposes at least equal responsibilities on the Church. If the material and intellectual belong to the State, the moral and religious should be the care of the Church.

*Historical Sketch.*—A short sketch of the steps by which the work has reached its present proportions may not be uninteresting. The Presbyterian Church in Canada began work in the North-west in 1851 by the appointment of

the late Rev. Dr. Black as missionary to the Highland Colonists, under Lord Selkirk, settled on the Red River, in what is now the parish of Kildonan. Eleven years later Mr. Black was joined by Rev. James Nisbet, who ministered to settlers at Little Britain and Headingly. In 1866, Mr. Nisbet was appointed missionary to the Cree Indians on the Saskatchewan, and his work there resulted in laying the foundation of what has since become the flourishing settlement and town of Prince Albert. In 1869 the Presbytery of Manitoba was organized with four ministers, viz., Messrs. Black, Nisbet, Fletcher, and McNabb. At the same time, Mr. D. B. Whimster, sent out by the Foreign Mission Committee, took charge of the Kildonan school, and for nearly two years, assisted by Dr. Black, labored assiduously in furthering the interests of higher education in connection with Presbyterianism in this country. While thus employed, Mr. Whimster assisted the brethren above named in preaching the Gospel in regions adjacent. Services were continued in 1870 at Kildonan, Little Britain, Headingly, Poplar Point, High Bluff, Portage la Prairie and Prince Albert. Up to this time the growth was slow. The North-west was unknown. It was not yet a part of the Dominion, and its adaptability for settlement had not been fully proved. The cession of the country to Canada marks a new era in its history. The crowding populations and pent up energies of the eastern provinces found here ample scope, and speedily effected a change. The material growth since has been simply marvellous. Nor has the Church been a laggard. The Assembly of 1884 erected the Synod of Manitoba and North-west Territories. It comprises the Presbyteries of Winnipeg, Rock Lake and Brandon. Its roll contained the names of 58 ordained ministers, 18 of whom belonged to the Presbytery of Winnipeg, 11 to that of Rock Lake, and 33 to that of Brandon. In addition to these, there were 36 probationers, students, catechists and teachers in the employment of the Church. The congregations and mission fields numbered 81, and connected with them were 251 points at which services were held.

*Immigration.*—The volume of immigration to the North-west was much smaller last year than during the preceding year—only about 8,000 having settled in the country according to official returns. The disturbances at present on the Saskatchewan, although in isolated settlements, and far removed from those in Manitoba and Assiniboia, are sure to act injuriously on immigration this year. Following on the heels of a depression consequent upon a partial failure of crops and low prices, the situation is much aggravated. This check, however, can only be temporary.

*Resumé of Work Done.*—Work has been vigorously prosecuted in all the fields occupied in 1883, with the exception of Dumfries, South-west Moose Mountain, and Meadow Lea. Sickness among missionaries and lack of funds

checked our progress slightly. This contraction, however, was more than offset by the occupation, for the first time, of Fort McLeod, Touchwood Hills, Yorkton, Riverside, Pancake Lake, Cathcart, Shell River, and Carlyle, and the re-occupation of Battleford. In connection with Edmonton, Oak River, Elkhorn and some other fields, new stations were organized. There was thus a gain of nine fields and twenty-three stations. Owing to the assistance rendered by ministers visiting us from Ontario, a good deal of exploration was done, and occasional services given to families too widely scattered to be organized regularly as mission fields. Although the number of fields occupied during winter was considerably larger than ever before, yet about 1,500 families of the Church were for six months without the means of grace. This must tell injuriously on the spiritual tone of congregations and families thus situated.

*Supply.*—There were eighty-one missionaries and ministers engaged in the Home Mission field, and as pastors of augmented congregations during 1884-85. Of them, fifty-one were ordained ministers, eighteen students, and eleven catechists.

*Church Building.*—Churches were built at Port Arthur, Wolseley, Melwyn, Clanwilliam, Medicine Hat, Sturgeon River, Ellisboro, Mofatville, Manitou, Greenridge, Souris and Battleford; and manses at Springfield, Burnside and Minnedosa. Work was begun on the church at Regina, and it will be finished early this season. The cost of these buildings is estimated at over \$30,000.

*C. & M. B. Fund.*—The Church and Manse Building Fund materially aided the work. During the brief time the Superintendent of missions was in Ontario during the winter, subscriptions to the amount of about \$7,000 were obtained for the Fund and several congregations visited undertook to canvass members and adherents in aid of the work. The Board in charge of the Fund is prepared to advance church and manse erection as an aid to the extension of the Kingdom of Christ in the country.

*Finances.*—Financially, the strain has been severe. Many congregations were not able to implement their engagements to their ministers, and loss has fallen upon many who could ill afford it. As compared with other Synods, the average per family and per communicant, as shown by the Assembly's report, is higher than that of any Synod of the Church. In augmented congregations for the current year, the average per family is \$14.77, and per communicant, \$14.62, while the averages for the western section last year were \$9.94 and \$6.10 respectively. The financial outlook is not much brighter for this year. The present disturbance has put some money into circulation. Seeding in some places has, however, been neglected, and the gain is only apparent. One good crop would give an immense relief. Leaving out the returns from fields supplied this

spring for the first time, the following summary of the work may be given. There were sixty mission fields occupied, having 262 mission stations, and an average Sabbath attendance of 10,690. (It would seem as if the average attendance at each station was given in some cases, although services were not weekly but fortnightly.) Connected with these stations are 2,905 families and 2,223 communicants. The Sabbath Schools reported 72, with an average attendance of 1,856. The returns in many cases do not show how much was paid on stipend account. The sum of \$15,263 was contributed for church and manse erection, and \$687 for the schemes of the church. The contributions for all purposes amounted to \$34,816. The contributions for salary promised for the current year amounts to \$25,187, and the number of stations to be supplied are 298. There are 15 augmented congregations connected with the Synod, four of which belong to the Presbytery of Winnipeg, four to the Rock Lake Presbytery, and seven to the Brandon Presbytery. These augmented congregations have 46 missions, 683 families, 809 communicants, and an average Sabbath attendance of 1,126. Contributions for church erection amounted to \$2,730, for schemes \$665, all purposes \$13,861. In these stations are 19 churches and 9 manses. Combining these, as both constitute the Home Mission operations of the Church, the reports show that there are 59 churches and 14 manses, and that services were held at 308 points during the year. Connected with these stations are 3,488 families and 3,132 communicants. The average Sabbath attendance is estimated at 13,885. There are 96 Sabbath Schools with an average attendance of 2,982. For church and manse building \$17,993 were contributed, for schemes \$1,352, and for all purposes \$48,677. The stations to be occupied this year number 354, and the salary promised for the current year by the people alone amounts to \$34,731. To make the statement complete, the figures of self-sustaining congregations are added,—Churches 66, stations 318, families 4350, communicants 4,457, average attendance 20,335, Sabbath Schools 105, average S. S. attendance 4,633.

The growth of the work for the last few years will be seen from the subjoined table:—

	1871.	1885.
Congregations and Mission Stations ...	9	318
Families.....	198	4350
Communicants.....		4457
Sabbath Schools.....		105
Sabbath School attendance.....		4633
Churches.....		66
Manses.....		18
Contributions for all purposes.....	\$2,195	.....
	1884.....	\$89,055

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Since last Assembly the following appointments have been made to British Columbia: The Rev. J. S. McKay, M. A., to New Westminster; Rev. D. Fraser, M. A., to Pandora Street Church, Victoria; Rev. T. G. Thomson,

to Vancouver City (Burrard Inlet), and Rev. J. Chisholm, to Nicola Valley. Messrs. McKay and Fraser entered upon their labours last summer, Mr. Thomson in April and Mr. Chisholm in May of the present year. Mr. McKay has, in addition to his charge in New Westminster, preached occasionally at different points in the neighbourhood, and made himself acquainted with the necessities of the district. The church under his care has, during the year, largely increased in membership and contributions for the maintenance of ordinances and the schemes of the church. The financial statement for the year shows receipts amounting to \$3,200. The regular ministrations of the Sabbath, as also the prayer meeting, Sabbath school, and Bible classes are well attended. Six additional pews (32 sittings) were put into the church within the last month to meet the demand for increased accommodation. In his last communication to the Convener, of date May 11th, he says: "It is just one year ago to-day since I was asked to take charge of St. Andrew's Church, New Westminster. Arriving in August, I received a cordial welcome from the people. I entered upon my work under very favourable auspices, and found a small band of earnest workers, who have lent me every assistance and encouragement in my work. The congregation now includes seventy-two families, and over fifty single persons. The sacrament has been celebrated three times. Twenty-eight new names have been added to the roll—eight on profession of faith and twenty by certificate. There is a membership of ninety-four, but as six of these are in Mr. Thomson's charge, our roll is really eighty-eight. The Bible class numbers thirty, and the attendance is very regular. The Sabbath School has nine teachers and a hundred scholars, and a library of three hundred volumes. The teachers meet weekly for the study of the lesson. The attendance on the prayer meeting is encouraging. A young men's prayer meeting was started a few weeks ago, and promises to result in much good. The ladies' missionary society continue their work. The church is fully occupied, and we have many reasons to thank God and take courage. Under the preaching of the Gospel, souls have manifested anxiety about eternal things, and many opportunities have been given of speaking a word for the Master. He also adds in reference to our minister at Burrard Inlet—"Mr. and Mrs. Thomson are capturing the hearts of the people. They are all delighted with their minister." Mr. Fraser reports that work in Pandora Street Church, Victoria, is going on steadily. The Sabbath attendance is increasing, and the prospects for a large Presbyterian addition at an early date exceedingly encouraging. The membership is now 140. Of this number 31 have been added since Mr. Fraser's settlement. There are 184 names on the roll of the Sabbath School, with an attendance of from 125 to 150. The church in New Westminster is assisted by the com-

mittee to the extent of \$400 per annum. Pandora Street Church was assisted during the year at the rate of \$300 (\$200 for the past eight months of Mr. Fraser's pastorate). It is now self-sustaining. Mr. Thomson and Mr. Chisholm have been appointed at stipends of \$1,200 each, but of this amount the fields are expected to raise a considerable portion. Beyond fraternal intercourse and exchange of pulpits with the brethren of the Church of Scotland, nothing officially has been done during the year as regards union. That a Presbytery of our own church must, however, soon be formed, is inevitable, if our work is to be carried on efficiently.

#### REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON AUGMENTATION.

The number of aid-requiring congregations reported a year ago was 170. During the past year 31 of the congregations have been removed from the list, while 30 new ones have been added, so that the number requiring aid for the year beginning 1st April, 1885, is 169, of which 135 are settled and 34 vacant. (In the annual statistical reports of the Presbyteries 183 congregations appear on the list. Some of these, however, were added only in April, 1885, and others are now self-sustaining.) The number actually assisted from 1st April, 1884, to 31st March, 1885, was 159, as compared with 145 during the preceding year. The amount asked from the Church to meet the expenditure of the year, was \$30,000. The committee apportioned this amount amongst the Presbyteries of the western section, requesting each Presbytery to aim at securing a certain sum from the congregations within its bounds. The response from some of the Presbyteries has been very satisfactory; in two instances the amount asked has been exceeded; but in several Presbyteries the returns shew that only about one-third of the amount asked has been secured. The total amount received from Presbyteries (including donations) is \$20,912, of which almost one-half is from the Presbyteries of Montreal and Toronto. The actual outlay for the year has been \$31,090.66. In order to pay each aid-receiving congregation the full amount required to make up \$750 and a manse, it has been necessary to borrow \$4,000 from the Reserve Fund. Had it not been for the unusually large amount received in the form of legacies (\$3,846), the deficiency would have been very much greater. The state of matters is far from satisfactory, and, were there no explanation to be given, it might be inferred that the Church is not prepared to carry out the scheme inaugurated two years ago. When it is taken into account, however, that the contributions for Home Mission work have greatly exceeded the amount asked for that object, and that there is a large surplus after providing for the expenditure of the past year, the conclusion seems justified that in many cases sessions and congregations have not fully

understood the separation of the two funds, as ordered by last General Assembly, and have made contributions to the Home Mission Fund on a supposition that a portion of the money would be applied to Augmentation. The committee are confirmed in this opinion by the fact that a communication was received from one Presbytery, suggesting that, on the ground just stated, the overplus of the Home Mission Fund should be applied to make up the deficiency in the Augmentation Fund. The committee did not feel at liberty, however, to disturb the appropriation which congregations had made of their contributions. It is earnestly hoped that it will be clearly understood hereafter that the two funds are entirely distinct, and that it rests with sessions and congregations to indicate how much is to be applied to each. The year upon which we have entered will fairly test the interest of the Church in this movement. The amount required for carrying on the work will be about the same as last year, say \$31,000; and in addition, the sum borrowed from the Reserve Fund (\$4,000) ought to be returned. The committees must rely largely on the ministers of the church—especially those of the stronger city, town and country congregations—to explain the working of the scheme, to remove groundless objections, and to plead the cause of the weak and struggling. They would also appeal to Presbyteries to use their utmost endeavours (1) to prevent the undue burdening of the fund with charges whose claim to aid is not thoroughly just; (2) to secure the raising, within their respective bounds, of a fair proportion of the whole amount required for the successful prosecution of the work.

WILLIAM COCHRANE,  
*Convener.*

#### REPORT OF BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, MARITIME PROVINCES.

In the Home Mission work of the Maritime Provinces, fifteen preachers, including ordained ministers and licentiates, were employed during the summer season. Before the end of October, eight of these were pastors of congregations. A few who were birds of passage retired, and during the winter season the number of labourers was limited to four or five, under the direction of the Committee, and three other ordained brethren, who gave excellent service, during summer and winter, as openings presented. As nearly as can be estimated, the work done was the equivalent of fourteen to twelve preachers employed during the whole year. By far the larger part of the support of these comes directly from the congregations supplied, and is in good measure additional to the work paid for from the funds of the Home Mission Committee. Two ordained missionaries are employed in New Brunswick in the Presbytery of St. John—one supported entirely by the Woman's Home Mission

Society at St. John, aided to some extent by their sisters in a few other towns. Mr. Shore, their missionary, has been systematic, indefatigable and most successful in his labours; so that the mission field of that presbytery is each year becoming more interesting and encouraging. The missionary having accepted a call to the congregation of St. Stephens, a successor is now wanted. The second labours in the New Kincardine and Tobique districts, the Board guaranteeing \$500 per annum and the people about \$300. During part of the year past, owing to the call and settlement in St. James' Parish of Mr. Sutherland, the ordained missionary of the last few years, the supply was furnished otherwise; but the services of Rev. D. MacRae having been secured, the former arrangement is again in force. Faithful work has been done in this large and advancing district, and the Lord's blessing has not been withheld. Three other congregations, too weak to claim a place among the augmented charges, receive a fixed proportion of their means for supporting a pastor from the Home Mission Fund: Linden in Cumberland County, Bedford and Waverly in Halifax County, and Riversdale with contiguous stations in Lunenburg County, up the LaHave River. These aggregate, as the accounts will show, \$808.33 per annum; and though no special reports of the labours of the respective pastors are in the hands of the Committee, yet the presbyteries in which they are located have expressed satisfaction by asking for the continuance of the grants. The congregation last named, Riversdale, has made visible progress—the attendance, the prayer meeting and Sabbath schools, the communion roll and the people's contributions to the schemes of the Church, having all increased. Besides, they have, out of their scanty means, with some assistance, completed the inside finishing of their church without contracting any debt worthy of the name.

The strictly missionary work of which this Board has had the superintendance has, without question, been done chiefly by the theological students, including some earnest workers from the Arts course, and catechists, all having a Presbyterian sanction and approval. Thirty-six of these agents have been employed for the summer, but three have been employed for the whole year. Two have been employed during winter. One of these, Mr. Burgess, reports to the Presbytery of Miramichi: "On January 1st I went to Flatlands, where I preached and visited for four weeks. Though some of the men were away to the woods and the weather sometimes stormy, the attendance was good. I preached at Flatlands, Metapedia and Upsalquetch, holding weekly prayer meetings at the two first mentioned places. I spent February in the Miramichi lumber camps and adjoining settlements. The lumbermen were very glad to see me. Good work could be done if one were speedily employed among these men. They spoke as if they thought they were neglected." Mr. John Matheson, Elder, was also

employed for thirteen weeks in winter, supplying North East Margaree and associated stations, on the northern part of Cape Breton, so that the people attached to our Church there might not be left unprovided for during the whole winter; and he did his work to the satisfaction of the Presbytery by whom he was sent. By other Presbyteries, but more especially by the Presbytery of St. John, systematic arrangements were made and carried out for providing, by members of Presbytery and by qualified elders, periodical services at all preaching stations during the winter months. Such arrangements have proved most cheering to the mission stations and salutary in results, and the Board are of opinion that presbyteries, by heartily adopting such a policy and placing each mission field under the care of the nearest Presbytery, would give an impetus and a stability to our Home Mission work, the want of which has been the greatest hindrance of late years.

For the *ordinary* work of the students and catechists the Board has received returns shewing 819 Sabbaths an attendance of 9389; communicants, 2170; families, 2047; families visited, 2581; Sabbath school attendance, 1574; contributed by people for supply, \$5349; paid from Church funds, \$1227; thus shewing that the Church does not provide one-fourth of the whole amount.

The extracts from the reports of missionaries and catechists embodied in the report to the Assembly furnish conclusive evidence of their self-denying and abundant labours. They are all of an encouraging nature, but nearly all complain of the same difficulties, the unmanageable extent of the fields, the scarcity of missionaries, and the spiritual destitution in many localities. Mr. R. C. Murray (now in India), speaking of his own district, may be said to echo the statements of many of his co-labourers.—“I cannot refrain from expressing myself somewhat strongly on the great need of these *our own* people. They are dying at our door. They are longing for light and life. There are families who have not seen a minister of any kind for years. They are willing to do a little to help themselves, and soon would learn to do more. I do therefore trust that the Presbytery may be able to send two student missionaries to this group this summer, and if possible furnish some supply for Country and Isaac's Harbor during part of the winter.” Mr. Cahill says of St. George,—“If a minister could be kept here constantly we could build up a church. At present other denominations reap the fruit of our summer work.” Mr. J. McP. Scott, speaking of Baillie and Tower Hill, says:—“The field is too large, not so much that the missionary is overworked as the people are not reached.” Mr. J. W. MacLennan in his report of work in the Presbytery of Sydney mentions Leitch's Creek as “a station, once a settled charge, suffering from the effects of a seven year's vacancy, the work done in summer losing greatly in its

lasting effects by the people being left without the means of grace in winter.”

The committee make grateful mention of the receipt of a gift of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling from the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, a contribution given without any restriction, and which has enabled the committee to provide liberally for districts unable to pay in full, and which otherwise would have had very partial supply of religious ordinances. Besides, they have in response to our application, furnished two preachers and paid their passages, thus rendering probable the settlement of two of our Gaelic congregations within the year. The committee also acknowledges bequests of \$200 each from the late James Thompson and Edward Smith, both of St. Andrew's Church, Halifax.

The funds have been sensibly affected by the special effort made for augmentation. Some congregations did not give one-fourth or even one-sixth for the one that they gave to the other, but as a fair proportion gave as formerly, the committee had the gratification of making a gain on the year of above three hundred dollars. The receipts for the year were \$5055.93; Disbursements, \$4737.23. The committee have the conviction that the Lord has greatly blessed the work of their missionaries, and they anticipate during this season even better results. The number of catechists is greater. Four students and two Gaelic probationers have sailed, and some of them have arrived from Scotland to take part in the work. The stations, with a few exceptions, are contributing liberally, the Presbyteries are taking closer oversight of the stations and of the catechist's work, and the churches are showing a more lively interest in the evangelization of the whole land. The augmentation movement runs in the same line with Home Missions, and as both tend to develop unity of feeling and of effort in bringing the Gospel within reach of all, they are equally entitled to sympathy, prayer and hearty support.

JOHN McMILLAN, *Chairman.*  
P. G. MCGREGOR, *Secretary.*

THE COMMITTEE ON SUPPLEMENTS are glad to be able to report that, difficult as it seemed, the work was undertaken with a determination, if possible, to succeed, and that so far the most gratifying success has been attained. A few statements will indicate what has been accomplished. No fewer than 26 congregations have advanced to the minimum with a permanent increase in the amount of their contributions to ministerial support of \$2354; nine more, which do not receive anything from the Supplementing Fund, have approached the minimum by an increase in their contributions of upwards of \$500; and 29 congregations, which are now, or are likely soon to be, on the supplemented list, have increased their contributions by \$2625—making a total of 64



charges belonging to the class which were below the minimum at the commencement of the movement, which have advanced in their contributions to ministerial support, and which have realized an aggregate increase of about \$5515. As this amount may be looked upon as a permanent increase, the advance in this direction will be regarded as peculiarly gratifying.

If supplemented congregations exert themselves so as to make a regular and moderate annual increase in their contributions for pastoral support; if Presbyteries exercise due caution in the erection of mission stations into congregations, and in the division of existing congregations; if they take order that even congregations which have fulfilled the conditions be not recommended to a place on the Supplemented List, without the most satisfactory evidence that they are contributing as largely as they might be fairly expected to contribute; and if the Supplementing Committee were clothed with such powers as would enable them to secure the fulfilment of these conditions, it is believed that it would be quite possible to realize an amount from year to year which would secure the continuance of the minimum to all our pastors. Your Committee at this early stage in the history of the Augmentation movement would, however, desire to speak of the prospects of permanent success with caution. They would commit the cause which they have at heart to Him who has so freely shed abroad the spirit of liberality during the past year, and they would pray "The Lord keep this thing for ever in the imaginations of the thoughts of the heart of His people, and prepare their heart unto Himself."

E. A. McCURDY, *Convener.*

P. G. MCGREGOR, *Secretary.*

### MOOSE MOUNTAIN COUNTRY.

The country south of Moose Mountain was lately visited and a church opened on the 9th of August. In this corner of Assiniboia is a tract of 3,600 square miles with scarcely an acre of waste land. Owing to the absence of a railway, settlement is sparse, but the people are living in hope. Two missionaries are labouring there, Mr. Buchanan of Queen's and Mr. G. Lockhart. Three churches were finished this year and a fourth is to be undertaken at once. The settlers are from Ontario and Scotland, North-Easthope, Zorra, Nissouri and Fergus furnishing their quota—women complain that one of their own sex is not within five miles of them, bachelors, that they are bound to bachelorhood of necessity, parents, that schools can not be maintained, and all, that intellectual, social and religious life is well-nigh impossible. Green Valley, north of the Moose Mountain, is a promising

district. Mr. Steele is missionary and doing good work. In these three fields are sixteen stations and the interest taken in the work at the stations visited most cheering. The lack of railway facilities interferes with every interest, but the district must command a railway ere long. It was pleasing to hear the missionaries of former years as well as those of this year well spoken of. Hay, McLeod, McKinnon, Buchanan, and Lockhart had secured a lasting place in the peoples' memories. J. R.

## The Presbyterian Record.

MONTREAL: OCTOBER, 1885.

JAMES CROIL.  
ROBERT MURRAY. } Editors.

Price: 25 cts. per annum, in Parcels to one address. Single copies 50 cts. per annum.

### PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

ARTICLES intended for insertion, must be sent to the Office of Publication by the tenth of the month at latest.

**S**AMPLE COPIES of the RECORD will be sent on application, free of charge. New subscribers for 1886 will receive the remaining numbers for this year free. Several ministers have recently announced their intention of supplying every family in their congregations with a copy of the *Record*. We trust that many more will do so, and that they will give us early notice to that effect. Those who decide to increase their orders for 1886 by the tenth of this month will get the full benefit of the above offer and secure fifteen numbers of their Church paper for twenty-five cents! Every agent ordering twelve copies or upwards is entitled to a free copy. The "Large Balance" reported to the Assembly disappeared with the issue of the August number. Parties in arrear for the current year will please make a note of this. *Mission stations will be supplied at special rates for one year.*

### Literature.

**F**IFTY YEARS IN THE CHURCH OF ROME, by Father Chiniquy; pp. 832; price \$5.00. We are glad to see that Mr. Chiniquy's book has been very favourably reviewed by the general press and we commend it anew to the attention of our readers. Were it not that the author is still in the body, and ready to substantiate every statement advanced, we should

be inclined to aver that many of the incidents recorded were imaginary; but here we have the saying verified that "Truth is oftimes stranger than fiction." The work is for sale by *Wm. Drysdale & Co.*, Montreal, *James Bain & Son*, Toronto, and *McGregor & Knight*, Halifax.

A **HAND-BOOK OF PSYCHOLOGY**, by J. Clark Murray, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, McGill College, Montreal: *Dawson Brothers*; pp. 422: price \$1.50. This handbook, the author tells us, is designed primarily to introduce students to the science of Psychology—the name now generally given to the science which investigates the phenomena of the mind. After carefully analysing the elements and the processes of mental life, more especially in their relation to the five chief inlets of knowledge—the special senses—the writer proceeds to investigate the distinctive nature of the different combinations which are formed in the living consciousness of men. The scope, arrangement and whole treatment of the subject seem to warrant the expectation that Dr. Murray's book may be found no less useful as a "Text-book" than as a handbook.

**EGYPT AND SYRIA**, their physical features in relation to Bible History, by Sir J. William Dawson, Principal of McGill University: *The Religious Tract Society, London*; Montreal, *William Drysdale & Co.* pp. 192: Price 90 cents. These sketches are the results of Sir William's observations during the winter of 1883-4 in Egypt and Palestine from a scientific point of view, with special reference to the bearing of the local geology and topography on Bible History. No one is better qualified to discuss such subjects than the learned Principal who is as much at home in the domain of sacred literature as in the intricate mazes of science. The Bible student will find some fresh thoughts here respecting the Nile Valley, the geography of the Exodus, the geology of Judea, the subterranean quarries of Jerusalem, and the singular phenomena of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. The closing chapter contains the author's views of the past, present and future of this much misgoverned country. Sir William is confident that if Egypt is ever to become a free and a happy country "it must not only be educated into capacity for self-government, but freed from interference on the part of the Turkish power and of the more aggressive foreign nations:" and he looks to British statesmen and American and British missionaries as the most likely instruments to effect the needed reformation. Connected with this great work the writer recognizes the possible restoration of the Jews, who are now flocking into Palestine in unprecedented numbers.

A NEPHEW of the late King Cetewayo has been studying in Stockholm during the last six years, and is now returning to his native country as a missionary.

## MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

Rock Lake, Morden, 21st Oct., 1 p.m.  
 Whitby, Pickering, 20th Oct., 10.30 a.m.  
 Miramichi, Chatham, 20th Oct., 11 a.m.  
 St. John, 27th Oct., 10 a.m.  
 Lan. & Renfrew, Carleton Place, 24 Nov., noon.  
 Hamilton, Central Ch., 17th Nov., 10 a.m.  
 Lindsay, Lindsay, 24th Nov., 11 a.m.  
 Guelph, Chalmers Ch., 17th Nov., 10 a.m.  
 Toronto, Knox Ch., 6th Oct., 10 a.m.  
 Montreal, D. Morrice Hall, 6th Oct., 10 a.m.  
 Ottawa, Bank St. Ch., 3rd Nov., 10 a.m.  
 Victoria & Richmond, Blk. Riv., 21 Oct., 11 a.m.  
 Huron, Exeter, 10th Nov., 10.30 a.m.  
 Owen Sound, Div. St. Ch., 15th Dec., 1.30 p.m.  
 Pictou, New Glasgow, 3rd Nov., 9 a.m.  
 London, 8th Dec.  
 Prince Edward Island Sunnyside, 3 Nov., 11 a.m.  
 Sarnia, Sarnia, 8th Dec., 10 a.m.

## TENDERS WANTED.

## TO PUBLISHERS.

The Hymnal Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada have prepared the following **HYMN BOOKS**, for which they have secured copyright in Canada, viz.:

1. Hymnal of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.
2. The Samo with Music, Common Notation.
3. The Samo with Music, Tonic Sol-Fa Notation.
4. Children's Hymnal of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with Music, (One Part), Common Notation.
5. The Same with Music, (Four Parts), Common Notation.

These books have been approved of by the General Assembly, and, with the exception of the Tonic Sol-Fa edition, are already in extensive use throughout the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the first being sold in three different editions.

The Hymnal Committee hereby invite tenders for the exclusive right of printing, publishing and selling these books in Canada for seven years, from the 1st of January, 1886, to the end of the year 1892, on condition of paying the Committee a royalty of 10 per cent., to be computed on the retail selling price of the books.

Further particulars and information, and forms of tender, may be had on application to the undersigned, the Convener of the Publishing Committee, at Toronto. All tenders to be in the hands of the Convener on or before the First Day of November, 1885.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

TORONTO, 14th Sept., 1885. WILLIAM GREGG,  
 CONVENER.

## Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

49, DALY STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

MISS A. M. HARMON, Principal.

THIS School has been in successful operation for twenty-two years, and has gained a name for the thoroughness of the mental and moral training given to its Students. The Principal is assisted by a staff of competent and experienced Governesses and Masters.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the School, or at J. Durie's Book-store, Sparks Street.

Send for

OUR NEW S. S. LIBRARY  
 CATALOGUE.

MACGREGOR & KNIGHT,

Wholesale and Retail Stationers and Booksellers,  
 125 Granville Street, Halifax.

## A Page for the Young.

### A VOICE FROM HEAVEN;

*Anticipating Resurrection Glory.*

[Inserted by request of the late Rev. Thomas Fraser, of Montreal, who died 15th July, 1834, aged 93 years.]

I shine in the light of God;  
His likeness stamps my brow;  
Through the valley of death my feet have trod,  
And I reign in glory now!

No breaking heart is here,  
No keen and thrilling pain,  
No wasted cheek, where the frequent tear  
Hath roll'd and left its stain.

I have reach'd the joys of heaven:  
I am one of the sainted band;  
For my head a crown of gold is given,  
And a harp is in my hand.

I have learn'd the song they sing,  
Whom Jesus has set free,  
And the glorious walls of heaven will ring  
With my new-born melody.

No sin, no grief, no pain;  
Safe in my happy home;  
My fears all fled, my doubts all slain,  
My hour of triumph 's come!

### THE GIFT OF GOD.

Once there was a poor woman who greatly desired a bunch of grapes from the king's conservatory for her sick child. She took half-a-crown, and went to the king's gardener, and tried to purchase the grapes, but was rudely repulsed. A second effort, with more money, met like result. It happened that the king's daughter heard the angry words of the gardener and the crying of the woman, and inquired into the matter. When the poor woman had told her story, the princess said, "My dear woman, you were mistaken. My father is not a merchant, but a king; his business is not to sell, but to give;" whereupon she plucked the bunch from the vine, and gently dropped it into the woman's apron. So the woman obtained as a free gift what the labour of many days and nights had proved unable to procure her. God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life. John iii. : 16.

### WHAT JESUS IS ABLE TO DO FOR YOU.

Able to make all grace abound toward you; that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work.—2 Cor., ix. : 8.

Able to succour them that are tempted.—Heb ii. : 18.

Able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy.—Jude xxiv.

Able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him.—Heb. vii. : 25.

What He has promised, able also perform.

Able also to make you stand.—Rom. xiv. : 4.

Able to keep that which I have committed unto him.—2 Tim., i. : 12.

Able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified.—Acts xx. : 32.

Able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think.—Ephesians iii. : 20.

### A THOUSAND BOYS WANTED.

There are always boys enough in the market, but some of them are of little use. The kind that are always wanted are: 1. Honest; 2. Pure; 3. Intelligent; 4. Active; 5. Industrious; 6. Obedient; 7. Steady; 8. Obliging; 9. Polite; 10. Neat.

One thousand first rate places are open for a thousand boys who come up to this standard.

Many of these places of trade and art are already filled by boys who lack some of the most important points, but they will soon be vacant. One has an office, where the lad who has the situation is losing his first point. He likes to attend the drinking saloon and the theatre; this costs more money than he can afford, but somehow he manages to be there frequently. His employers are quietly watching to learn how he gets so much spending money; they will soon discover a leak in the money drawer, detect the dishonest boy, and his place will be ready for some one who is now getting ready for it by observing point No. 1 and being truthful in all his ways.

Some situations will soon be vacant because the boys have been poisoned by reading bad books, such as they would not dare to show their fathers and would be ashamed to have their mothers see. The impure thoughts suggested by these books will lead to vicious acts; the boys will be ruined, and their places must be filled. Who will be ready for one of these vacancies?

Distinguished lawyers, useful ministers, skillful physicians, successful merchants, must all soon leave their places for somebody else to fill; one by one they are removed by death.

Mind your ten points, boys; they will prepare you to step into vacancies in the front rank.

### A GENTLEMAN.

A noble, upright man is he  
Who always speaks the truth;  
This priceless habit seek to form  
In sunny days of youth.

**Acknowledgments.**

RECEIVED BY REV. WILLIAM REID, D.D., AGENT OF THE CHURCH AT TORONTO, TO 5TH SEPTEMBER 1835; OFFICE, 50 CHURCH ST., POST OFFICE DRAWER 2607.

**ASSEMBLY FUND.**

Received to 5th August.....	\$261.64
Mount Pleasant (Paris).....	2.00
Harwich.....	5.00
Ratho.....	4.00
Inverkip.....	4.00
Alice.....	2.00
Huron.....	7.25
St John, St David's ch.....	16.00
Halifax, Fort Massey.....	12.00
Norval.....	3.00
Watford & Main Road.....	3.00
Camlachie, Knox ch.....	2.00

**HOME MISSIONS.**

Received to 5th August.....	\$1,623.24
Storrington, Pittsburg & Glenburnie.....	3.00
Pombroke, Calvin ch.....	33.70
Oshawa, S S.....	2.45
Anon, Codrington.....	5.00
A friend to missions.....	50.00
John Charlton, M Plynedoch.....	53.00
Omahg.....	2.64
Hornby.....	3.00
Lena, Arthur.....	5.00
Manitou.....	23.00
Ratho.....	25.00
Inverkip.....	30.00
Crysler.....	5.00
St Ann's.....	9.00
West Adelaide.....	3.00
Huron.....	12.75
Carlton Place, St Andrew's & Frankton, St Paul's.....	50.00
Forgus, St Andrew's.....	33.51
Rev W MacWilliam, Prince Albert.....	50.00
Ayr, Knox ch.....	94.52
Morton.....	5.54
Ames.....	15.53
Maidstone, St Andrew's.....	3.41

\$2,156.34

**FOREIGN MISSIONS.**

Received to 5th August.....	\$1,913.05
Storrington, Pittsburg & Glenburnie.....	3.00
St Andrew's (India).....	20.00
St Andrew's.....	20.00
Guelph, St Andrew's.....	50.00
High Bluff and Prospect.....	30.00
Sioux Reserve.....	2.71
Oshawa S S.....	2.45
Anon, Codrington.....	5.00
Fallarton.....	13.00
A friend to missions.....	50.00
Bristol S S (Formosa).....	3.25
Bristol S S (India).....	7.75
John Charlton, M Plynedoch.....	53.00
Virden & Woodworth N W T.....	7.20
Martintown, Burns ch.....	16.92
Rev W MacWilliam, Prince Albert.....	20.00
Sydney, C B S S.....	3.11
Duncan McRae.....	1.00
Mr Phillips.....	0.50
Mrs C J Campbell.....	4.00
John McDonald.....	5.00
Alex McDonald.....	4.00
Miss Campbell, Strath Lorne.....	5.00
Maidstone, St Andrew's.....	3.35
Belia River & Brainard.....	2.00

\$2,352.30

**WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND.**

Received to 5th Aug, \$163.45.—Palmerston, Knox ch, 15.00; Burns

ch, Moore, 4.00; Inverkip, 6.00.—Total, \$194.45.

Ministers Rates (Widows Fund).—Received to 5th Aug. 1835. \$172.00.—Revs Donald McIntosh, 8.00; Robt Torrance, D D, 24.00; James Myles Crombie, 4.00; A B Baird, 8.00.—Total, \$216.

**AGED AND INFIRM MINISTERS FUND.**

Received to 5th August, \$3,263.41.—Palmerston, Knox ch, 15.00; Rodgersville, 11.93; Desoronto, 6.50; Huron, 13.50; Latona, 6.00.—Total, \$3,316.34.

Ministers' Rates (A. & I. M. F.)—Received to 5th Aug. \$219.25.—Revs D McIntosh, 4.00; T G Thomson, 15.00; J M Crombie, 4.00; A B Baird, 4.00; J McKay, 30.00.—Total, 296.25.

**COLLEGE ORDINARY FUND.**

Received to 5th August.....	\$335.29
Hespeler.....	3.00
Storrington, Pittsburg & Glenburnie.....	2.85
Ventnor.....	4.00
Beverly.....	33.60
John Charlton, M Plynedoch.....	54.00
Bobbygeon, Knox ch.....	11.00
Hillsburg, St Andrew's.....	5.42
Huron.....	8.05

\$456.61

**AUGMENTATION OF STIPENDS.**

Received to 5th August.....	\$290.70
Guelph, St Andrew's.....	35.00
Pembroke, Calvin ch.....	35.00
Douglas & Barr's Settlement.....	23.25

\$383.95

**CHURCH AND MANSE BUILDING FUND.**

Received to 5th Aug, \$207.34.—Mrs Lovatt, Toronto, 10.00.

**MANITOBA COLLEGE.**

Received to 5th August.....	\$134.50
Guelph, St Andrew's.....	15.00

**NEW HEBRIDES, THE DAYSpring.**

Received to 5th August, \$5.10.—Misses L and J Young and Bessie Cleland, 1.70.

**ERROMANGA.**

S School of Chas St Toronto \$78.00

Contributions to Schemes of the Church Unapportioned—

Thamesford, \$66.50; Strathroy, 50.00; Orillia, 120.00; Dixie, for supply, \$18.00.

**KNOX COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.**

Received to 5th August 1835.....	\$3,031.31
Shakespeare.....	55.00
Dan'l McCubbin, W Williams.....	5.00
John Brebner, Sarnia.....	40.00
Jane Brebner, Sarnia.....	10.00
Port Dover.....	22.66
Ayr, Knox ch.....	21.00
Miss Carswell, Bond Head, adl.....	50.00
Thamesford.....	45.42
Job Cole, Avonbank.....	5.00
Botany.....	44.00
Mount Pleasant (Paris).....	56.00
Walter Fulton, Guelph.....	40.00
Monckton.....	28.00
Miss C Smith, Acton.....	10.00
Culloden.....	52.00
Lakefield.....	14.35
C R Cunningham, Ottawa.....	33.33
Luther South.....	13.56
Excurs. Hen Jno McMurrich.....	100.00

Wroxeter.....	17.00
Stratford, Knox ch.....	122.00
Sarnia, per J. A. McDowall, B. A. Capt J B Symes, bal in full of .. \$25.00.....	\$16.00

**2nd Instalments.**

J W Macrae.....	\$32.00	\$ 4.00
D Gray, Sear.....	30.00	10.00
W B Clark.....	150.00	50.00
Robt Mackenzie.....	100.00	33.00
David Milne.....	25.00	8.34
W R Gemmill.....	20.00	5.00
J R Gemmill.....	30.00	10.00
C Mackenzie.....	200.00	100.00
T W Nisbet.....	60.00	20.00
Hon A Vidal.....	60.00	20.00
J A McDowall.....	50.00	16.66
J Lowrie.....	20.00	7.00
Ellis and Leys.....	50.00	10.00
Donald Callum.....	15.00	5.00
Jas Mackenzie.....	60.00	20.00
J D Murray.....	30.00	10.00
S A Macvicar.....	15.00	5.00
A Matheson.....	10.00	3.50
R Shepherd.....	10.00	3.50
Thos Houston.....	30.00	10.00
James King.....	100.34	34.00

\$401.09

Total, \$5,117.43

RECEIVED BY REV. DR. MACGREGOR, AGENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES TO SEPT. 4TH, 1835.

**FOREIGN MISSIONS.**

Acknowledged already.....	\$1,032.47
Warwick, Bermuda ch & S S.....	20.00
A B R M, St And's, N B.....	5.00
Miss Mary Olding, Sutherland's River.....	1.00
Fort Massey, M A, Hix 3 yr.....	100.00
Mrs A Gillies, St And's ch, Sydney, for Mr R's T.....	25.00
Laurentown & Cow Bay.....	10.00
Ladies Ass, St Mungo's ch, Chatham, P O.....	
Mem Fund for Erromanga Native Teachers.....	25.00
Concert by 4 little girls, Antigonish, for Mr A's mission.....	1.15
Atelstan, per Rev T M Christie.....	4.00
Pictou W F M S for support of lady teachers.....	60.00
Blue Mountain.....	15.00
A friend, per Rev R Cumming A B.....	1.00
Shelburne.....	4.40
Canard per Rev J Annand.....	5.25
Waterville.....	6.00
Kentville.....	6.00
Annapolis.....	20.00
Yarmouth.....	15.40
Master Conrad Webster.....	1.00
Chebogus.....	4.61
Barrington.....	2.75
Friend.....	2.00
Clyde.....	4.59
Jordan Ferry.....	10.00
Shelburne.....	8.00
Lockeport.....	20.00
H A Fleming, Liverpool.....	12.30
Bridgewater.....	5.50
Riversdale.....	5.23
New Dublin.....	11.00
La Havo.....	20.00
Lunenburg.....	10.00
Mahone Bay.....	18.55
Elmsdale.....	4.00
United ch, N G, add'l.....	6.00
Friend, Waterville.....	3.00
Gore and Kennetcook.....	55.00
Rev John Morton for Miss Temple's Salary.....	25.00
Economy.....	6.00
Brookfield, M S.....	5.00

\$1,702.75

**DAYS PRING AND MISSION SCHOOLS.**

Acknowledged already.....	\$123.10
Warwick, Bermuda ch & SS	25.90
A B R M St And's, N B.....	5.00
Western Foreign Mission Fd For Mrs Morton's Schools.	300.00
Pictou W F M S for Mr Grant's Monitor.....	50.00
Blue Mountain.....	21.35
	<hr/> \$524.45

**HOME MISSIONS.**

Acknowledged already.....	\$950.61
Warwick, Bermuda ch & SS	8.00
Park St ch, Halifax.....	70.50
Maitland.....	31.68
Fort Massey, M A, Hfx 1 yr.	75.00
Blue Mountain.....	11.00
A B per Rev R Cumming.....	1.00
Unité ch, New Glasgow.....	147.80
Gore and Kennebecook.....	7.00
Div Union Bank.....	3.75
Brookfield M Soc.....	5.00
Mabou.....	11.50
Amherst.....	12.00
	<hr/> \$1,334.84

**AUGMENTATION FUND.**

Acknowledged already.....	\$4,907.02
Fort Massey, M A, Hfx, 1/2 yr	90.00
Blue Mountain.....	9.00
Gore and Kennebecook.....	10.00
Sherbrouke cong.....	25.00
Economy.....	6.00
	<hr/> \$5,047.02

**COLLEGE FUND.**

Acknowledged already.....	\$2,359.06
Interest.....	19.74
Merchant's Bank Div.....	32.50
Can Bk of Commerce Div.....	28.00
Fort Massey, M A, Hfx 1/2 yr.	50.00
St And's, Truro.....	24.82
Interest.....	11.68
A B per Rev R Cumming.....	1.00
Gore and Kennebecook.....	6.79
Div Union Bank.....	\$81.25
'Peoples'.....	75.00
Interest.....	125.00
	<hr/> \$3,184.84

**COLLEGE BURSARY.**

Acknowledged already.....	\$30.00
Div Merchants Bank.....	17.50
'Union'.....	3.75
	<hr/> \$51.25

**AGED AND INFIRM MINISTERS FUND**

Acknowledged already.....	\$556.55
Warwick, Bermuda ch & S S	10.00
Div Union Bank.....	18.75
Rev A McRae for 1855.....	3.00
	<hr/> \$588.30

**SYNOD FUND.**

Fort Massey, M A, Halifax.....	\$12.00
Amherst.....	5.00

**MANITOBA COLLEGE.**  
RECEIVED BY D. McARTHUR, AND  
REV. DR. KING.

*For Debt.*

Owing to mistakes in the last report the following contributions are reinstated.

W D Beardmore, Toronto.....	\$50.00
Patrick Hughes.....	10.00
J S Russel.....	10.00
John Davidson.....	10.00
R S Gourlay.....	5.00
John M Garland, C'tawa.....	10.00
George R Blyth.....	25.00
J G Blyth Ottawa (on acct).....	10.00
Geo Hay, Ottawa.....	25.00
J Durio & Son.....	25.00
Hon M McLellan.....	10.00
Thos Bain, M P, Wentworth	25.00
Hon Alex McKenzie, Toronto	20.00
Hugh Allan, Ottawa.....	5.00

James Clarko.....	5.00
Jas Stewart & Co, Hamilton.	100.00
John Stuart.....	50.00
M Brennan.....	50.00
John Moodie.....	5.00
James Henderson.....	10.00
David Morton.....	25.00
H D Cameron.....	25.00
Rev R J Laidlaw, Hamilton (on acct).....	10.00
Mrs Jno Malloch, Hamilton.	5.00
J B Paingrieve.....	5.00
James Walker.....	20.00
P'r Christie, Sturgeon Bay.	20.00
Rev E Macnully, B A, West Pushinch.....	5.00
Hon Justice Taylor, Winni- peg.....	200.00
	<hr/>
<i>For Scholarship Fund.</i>	
A member of St James S. Church, Toronto.....	50.00

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE—FOR RE-  
BUILDING THE CHURCH—PER REV.  
ALLAN BELL.**

Knox ch, Arincourt add'l.....	\$5.00
North Easthope.....	6.84
Burns ch, East Zora, &c.....	11.50
St Andrew's, Scarboro.....	26.00
Bowmanville.....	30.00
Blyth.....	9.50

**M. W. & O. FUND, MARITIME  
PROVINCES.**  
*Rev. George Patterson, D. D., Secy.*  
For Ministerial rates from Rev.  
Daniel McGregor, D B Blair, J Mc-  
Lean, Dr Bennett, W Grant, T Dun-  
can, Dr McLeod, Dr Jardine, Dr G  
M Grant, A Mc L Sinclair, W T  
Bruce, M D J A Cairns, T M Chris-  
tie, A Rogers, Jas A McKeen, \$16.00  
each, Mal Campbell and Jno Robert-  
son, \$12.00 each, J A McLean and  
A McRae, \$3.00 each, A Simpson,  
\$30.00, A Grant, \$17.00; For fines  
and interest on arrears, 9.70.—  
Total, \$336.70.

**FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.**  
RECEIVED BY REV. R. H. WARDEN,  
TREASURER OF THE BOARD, 193 ST.  
JAMES ST, MONT., TO 8TH SEPT.

Already acknowledged.....	\$2,639.62
Kemptville.....	11.00
Oxford Mills.....	4.00
Hemmingford.....	9.00
Uffington, &c.....	4.20
Monck.....	2.54
Singhampton & Maple V'ley	9.00
Tilbury East.....	15.36
Big Bay, North Keppel.....	8.50
Lako Charles.....	6.50
Scotch ch, Waddington.....	\$8.50
Knox ch, Goderich.....	22.00
A R, Vittoria, Ont.....	1.00
East Templeton.....	6.00
Kceno.....	41.50
Onondaga.....	3.00
Springville.....	7.00
Bethany.....	4.00
A friend, Peterboro.....	6.00
Ventnor.....	11.00
Manchester.....	5.00
Smith Hill.....	5.00
Stony Lake.....	1.67
Round Lake.....	2.01
Brown's Settlement.....	1.02
Havelock.....	1.30
St And's ch, Guelph.....	10.00
Calvin ch, Pembroke.....	20.00
Dunblane.....	5.50
Spencerville.....	20.00
Catleford & Dowars.....	12.50
Chot the Redeemer, Desoronto	15.00
Metalife.....	3.00
Metadow Lea.....	3.00
Knox ch, Fraser's Settl.....	4.00
E Nottawasaga.....	3.65

Creemore.....	3.45
Dunedin.....	2.00
Knox ch, Moncton.....	4.00
Knox ch & 8th Moore Line	4.00
St And's ch, Williamstown.	25.00
Harwich.....	20.00
Big Bay & Lake Chas (addl).	0.15
Lena, Arthur.....	5.60
Cote St Antoine S S.....	22.48
Adelaide.....	3.60
Arkona.....	3.35
Cardinal.....	5.00
Glamis.....	7.00
St And's ch, Carleton Place & St Paul's, Franktown.....	10.00
Balfinad.....	16.00
Craighurst.....	2.50
Midhurst.....	0.75
Minesing.....	0.75
A lady, Knox ch, Galt.....	50.00
Duff's ch, Dunwich.....	8.00
Ratho.....	12.00
Innerkip.....	15.00
Beaverton.....	12.22
1st West Gwillimburg.....	5.33
South Mara.....	6.89
Thaset and the Ridge.....	6.44
Grand Bend.....	5.00
Ivy.....	2.00
Hawkesbury.....	6.00
L'Original.....	7.63
St Columba Pres ch, Pricerville	8.00
Bunnessan ch, Durham R'd	2.00
Dover.....	6.60
North Caradoc.....	9.60
Mrs Gibson, Oakville.....	2.00
St Peters ch, Madoc.....	9.00
St And's ch SS, Carleton Ple	8.00
Chalmers ch, Chatham T'p.	3.00
St Andrew's, Maidstone	2.46
St Stephens, Black River, NB	5.00
Portland and Cantley.....	11.10
Rockdale, Man.....	14.05
Knox ch, Normanby.....	5.00
Per Rev. Dr. Reid, Toronto, — Codrington, Anon.....	5.00
Beachburg, St Andrews.....	21.75
Bayfield Road.....	9.00
Virden and Woodworth.....	7.60
St Ann's.....	3.00
Harrison, Knox ch.....	10.50
North Derby.....	2.00
Camlaiche, Knox ch.....	4.65
Per Rev. Dr. McGregor, Halifax:—	
A B R M, St And's, N B.....	5.00
Maitland, St David's ch.....	62.66
Bequest of the late Delia A Thomson, Maitland.....	25.00
Vale Colliery & Sutherland River.....	27.00
Dalhousie, St John's.....	25.28
Maple Green Section.....	7.52
Spring Hill.....	8.00
Lawrencetown & Cow Bay..	9.75
St Andrew's, Truro.....	14.44
Cape George congregation..	5.65
Antigonish.....	25.20
Noel.....	10.00
Blue Mountain.....	10.00
Shelburne.....	10.75
Clifton, New London, P E I.	10.00
Ebenezer ch, Salt Springs.....	8.35
Gore and Kennebecook.....	30.60
Economy.....	4.00
Clifton.....	22.00
	<hr/> \$3,680.03

**POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES SCHOOLS.**  
RECEIVED BY REV. R. H. WARDEN,  
TREASURER, TO SEPT., 1885.

Already acknowledged.....	\$201.32
Mcville S S, Brussels.....	12.50
Streetsville S S.....	25.00
Bayfield Road S S.....	6.00
St James S S, Dartmouth, NS	25.00
McDonald's Corners S S.....	3.00
Mrs Stewart's class, St Matthew's, Montreal.....	7.00
St And's ch S S, Delaware..	1.30