

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

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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.

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

The Canada Presbyterian.

Vol. 23.—No. 12.
Whole No. 1154.

Toronto, Wednesday, March 21st, 1894.

\$2.00 per Annum, in Advance.
Single Copies, Five Cents.

Books.

"NONE LIKE IT"
A PLEA FOR THE OLD SWORD
BY
JOSEPH PARKER, D.D.
271 pages, 12mo Extra Vellum, \$1.25.
Sent post-paid, \$1.25.

JESUS HIMSELF
BY
REV. ANDREW MURRAY,
Author of *Abide in Christ.*
Cloth, extra, 35c.

Key Words
TO
The Inner Life
BY
REV. F. B. MEYER, B.A.
Cloth, 35c.

Fleming H. Revell Company.
TORONTO: 140 & 142 Yonge St.
Also at New York and Chicago.

READY MARCH 20TH

THE BIRDS OF ONTARIO

BEING A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF EVERY SPECIES OF BIRD KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN ONTARIO

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THEIR NESTS AND EGGS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLLECTING BIRDS AND PREPARING AND PRESERVING SKINS, ALSO DIRECTIONS HOW TO FORM A COLLECTION OF EGGS, BY

THOMAS McILWRAITH,
(HAMILTON, ONT.)

Second Edition, Enlarged and Revised to Date, with Illustrations by ERNEST E. THOMPSON and Others.
Cloth, 424 Pages, \$2.00

"For many years Mr. McIlwraith has been the acknowledged and official head of Ornithology in Ontario, and his name attached to any work is sufficient guarantee of merit; for since the days of Gosse I believe there has been no Canadian naturalist who more happily combined accurate knowledge with a felicitous manner of expressing it. When Mr. McIlwraith's first edition appeared it was practically out of print within a few months of its publication, and the number of enquiries during the last year or two show that a similar reception awaits this, for the work is undoubtedly the best extant on the birds of Ontario."—ERNEST E. THOMPSON, *Naturalist to the Manitoba Government.*

JUST ISSUED

In Various Moods,
POEMS,
BY **STUART LIVINGSTON,**
(HAMILTON, ONT.)
Cloth, \$1.00.

WILLIAM BRIGGS,
29-33 Richmond St. W.,
TORONTO.

Forms of Service.
BY
REV. DUNCAN MORRISON, D.D.

"Useful in time of need to many an overburdened pastor."—*Presbyterian Record.*
"Dr. Morrison has done his work with zeal, care, good taste, and fine devotional feeling."—*The Empire.*

Limp Cloth, 193 pp., 75c.; Plain Leather, \$1.00.
Mailed Free on Receipt of Price.

PRESBYTERIAN PRINTING & PUB. Co.,
LIMITED.
5 JORDAN STREET,
TORONTO.

Books.

"Preachers of the Age."

THE FOLLOWING VOLUMES ARE ALREADY PUBLISHED.

1. Christ in the Centuries, by A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.
2. Christ is All, by H. C. G. Moule, M.A.
3. The Conquering Christ, by Alex. MacLaren, D.D.
4. The Good Cheer of Jesus Christ, by Charles Moinet, M.A.
5. The Gospel of Work, by the Bishop of Winchester.
6. The Knowledge of God, by the Bishop of Wakefield.
7. Light and Peace, by H. R. Reynolds, D.D.
8. Ethical Christianity, by Hugh Price Hughes, M.A.
9. Message to the Multitude, by C. H. Spurgeon.
10. Verbum Crucis, by the Bishop of Derry.

Price, \$1.25 per volume post-paid.

JOHN YOUNG
Upper Canada Tract Society,
102 Yonge Street, Toronto.

PRESBYTERIAN HEADQUARTERS

S. S. LIBRARIES.
Schools desiring to replenish their Libraries cannot do better than send to
W. DRYSDALE & CO.
32 St. James Street, Montreal, where they can select from the choicest stock in the Dominion, and at very low prices. Special inducements warranted to catalogue and prices. School requisites of every description constantly on hand.
W. DRYSDALE & Co.
Agents Presbyterian Board of Publication,
232 St. James Street, Montreal.

RECENT BOOKS
BY
MISS A. M. MACHAR
(FIDELIS).
Roland Graeme: Knight.
CLOTH, \$1.00. PAPER, 50 CENTS
W. Drysdale, Montreal; Williamson & Co., Toronto; Messrs. Ford, Howard & Hulbert, New York.

HOW A DOLLAR GREW.
A WAY TO WIPE OUT CHURCH DEBT.
Single Copies, 10 cts.; 25, \$1.75; 50, \$3; 100, \$5. Address—"The Talent" St. Andrew's, Kingston, Ont.

PARK BROS.
328 Yonge St., Toronto,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

IT PAYS. Economy always pays
Turkish Rug Patterns. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. J. J. HAZELTON, Guelph, Ont

TELEPHONE NO. 106. ESTABLISHED 1872
TORONTO STEAM LAUNDRY
Family Washing 40c. per dozen.
G. P. SHARPE,
103 York Street, Toronto

ARCHITECTS.
WILLIAM R. GREGG. ALFRED H. GREGG.
GREGG & GREGG,
ARCHITECTS.
61 VICTORIA ST. CENTRAL CHAMBERS,
TORONTO OTTAWA.

LEGAL.
T. M. HIGGINS, M.A.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, & C.
120 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE OFFICES OF MESSRS.
GORDON & SAMPSON,
Farristors, Solicitors, etc., have been removed to the MEDICAL COUNCIL BUILDING, corner Bay and Richmond streets.

Professional.

DENTISTS.

J. W. ELLIOT,
DENTIST
— HAS REMOVED TO —
144 CARLTON STREET

D. CHARLES J. RODGERS,
DENTIST.
Oddfellows' Building, cor. Yonge & College Sts.
Telephone 3904.

D. HORACE E. EATON,
DENTIST.
30 BLOOR STREET WEST TELEPHONE 3653

DR. EDWIN FORSTER,
DENTIST
OFFICE: Cor. Buchanan & Yonge Sts.
TELEPHONE 641.

DR. R. J. LOUGHEED,
DENTIST,
COR. WILTON AVE. AND PARLIAMENT ST.,
TORONTO.
TELEPHONE, 1948. — OPEN AT NIGHT.

C. P. LENNOX, DENTIST,
Rooms A and B,
YONGE ST. ARCADE, TORONTO.
The new system of teeth without plates can be had at my office. Gold Filling and Crowning warranted to stand. Artificial teeth on all the known bases, varying in price from \$6 per set. Vitalized Air for painless extraction. Residence on Beaconsfield Avenue. Night calls attended to at residence.

N. PEARSON. C. H. BOSANKO, D.D.S.
DENTISTS,
OVER HOOPER & Co.'s DRUG STORE,
45 KING STREET.

HERBERT LAKE, L.D.S.,
(Member Royal College Dental Surgeons.)
DENTIST.
A specialist in the painless extraction of teeth without the use of Gas, Chloroform, Ether. This process is recognized and endorsed by the Medical Profession and recommended by all of the many who have tried it.
OFFICE: COR. QUEEN & McCAUL STS.
TELEPHONE 52.

DR. BREMNER,
39 Bloor Street East, Toronto.
DEFORMITIES, JOINT AND SPINAL DISEASES.

DR. L. L. PALMER,
SURGEON,
EYE, EAR, THROAT,
40 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M. D.,
EYE AND EAR SURGEON,
137 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

DR. COOK,
HOMEOPATHIST.
Throat and Lungs Specially.
12 CARLTON ST., TORONTO.

REMOVED.
DR. J. CHURCHILL PATTON,
From 19 Avenue Road to 182 Bloor St. East. Phone. 4197.

MONUMENTS.
JOHN HASLETT, 13 Elm Street (opposite St. George's hall), granite monuments, Statuary, cemetery work of any description.

VINCENT BAYNE,
ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.
Apply for Information
25 ROSS STREET, COR. COLLEGE.

Miscellaneous.

G. TOWER FERGUSSON. G. W. BLAIKIE.
Member Tor. Stock Exchange.
ALEXANDER, FERGUSSON & BLAIKIE,
BROKERS AND INVESTMENT AGENTS
23 TORONTO STREET
Investments carefully selected.
Correspondence Invited.

SIGNOR LEONARDO VEGARA
Of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London, Eng., Professor of Singing at the Loretto Abbey and Toronto College of Music.
SINGING.
Church Music and Oratorios. Songs taught in English, Italian, French, German, Spanish. Public introduction to the Concert Platform in United States and Europe.

VOICES TRIED FREE.
Apply to residence, 586 Spadina avenue mornings and evenings.
City Office.—Williams & Son, 148 Yonge Street and Toronto College of Music.

JOHNSTON & LARMOUR,
— TORONTO —
Clerical and Legal Robes and Gowns
2 ROSSIN BLOCK, TORONTO.

ROBERT HOME,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
415 YONGE STREET, CORNER OF MCGILL STREET,
TORONTO.

A Special Discount to Ministers and Students. The best possible value always.

JOSEPH J. FOLLETT,
FINE CLOTHING
TO ORDER,
181 YONGE ST., - TORONTO.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF
NEW SPRING GOODS IN
**TROUSERINGS,
SUITINGS,
OVER COATINGS.**
JAMES ALISON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
264 Yonge St., Toronto.

R. J. HUNTER,
Is showing a full range of New Spring Goods in
Merchant Tailoring and Men's Furnishing Goods.
King and Church Streets,
Toronto, Ont.

SPRING 1894.
Some very choice lines of imported Woollens just to hand.
Now is the time to order your Spring Over coat and Suit.
GEO. HARCOURT & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
57 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital and Assets over - \$1,600,000.
Annual Income over - 1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
Cor. Scott and Wellington Sts.,
Toronto
Insurance effected on all kinds of property at lowest current rates. Dwellings and their contents insured on the most favourable terms.
Losses Promptly and Liberally Settled.

Miscellaneous.

THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Is by long odds the best Company for Total Abstainers to insure in.
They are classed by themselves, which means a great deal more than can be shown in an advertisement
Ask for literature. Money to loan on easy terms.
HON. G. W. ROSS, H. SUTHERLAND,
President. Manager.

TORONTO GENERAL AND SAFE DEPOSIT TRUSTS CO.
VAULTS
Cor. Yonge and Colborne Sts.
Capital \$1,000,000
Guarantee and Reserve Funds 200,000
Hon. Ed. Blake, Q.C., LL.D., President.
E. A. Meredith, LL.D., John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., Vice-Pres'ts
Chartered to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNER, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, &c., and for the faithful performance of all such duties its capital and surplus are liable.
ALL SECURITIES AND TRUST INVESTMENTS ARE INSCRIBED IN THE COMPANY'S BOOKS IN THE NAMES OF THE ESTATES OR TRUSTS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, AND APART FROM THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
The protection of the Company's vaults for the preservation of WILLS offered gratuitously.
SAFES IN THEIR BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS FOR RENT.
The services of Solicitors who bring estates or business to the Company are retained. All business entrusted to the Company will be economically and promptly attended to.
J. W. LANGMUIR, MANAGER.

MUSIC. To introduce the following copyrights to the public we will sell till end of year at prices quoted.
Ocean Sprays. Waltz by F. Boscovits. 10c.
Fairest of All. Waltz by F. Boscovits. 10c.
Old Horseshoe. Song by F. Boscovits. 10c.
Yes. Song by F. Boscovits. 10c.
These prices can only be had by sending direct to the Publishers.
Anglo-Canadian Music Pub'rs' Assoc'n, Ltd.
122-4 Yonge St., Toronto.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1895
Assets \$37,676,050
Investments in Canada 8,350,000
Low Rates Free Policy. Liberal Terms to Clergymen Ask for Prospectus.
W M RAMSAY, MANAGER
THOMAS KERR, Inspector of Agencies
Toronto Offices, Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
COCOA
BOILING WATER OR MILK.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA, Frost-bites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs.

It was the First and is the Only **PAIN REMEDY**

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

ALL INTERNAL PAINS, Cramps in the Bowels or Stomach, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency, Fainting Spells, are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking internally as directed.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S BELIEF.

25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO.,

419 St. James Street, Montreal.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable.

Purely Vegetable.

Possess properties the most extraordinary in restoring health. They stimulate to healthy action the various organs, the natural conditions of which are so necessary for health, grapple with and neutralize the impurities, driving them completely out of the system.

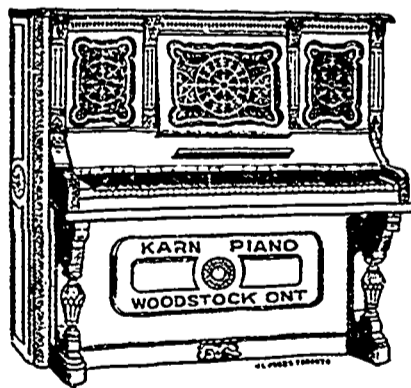
RADWAY'S PILLS

Have long been acknowledged as the Best Cure for

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.

Price 25c. per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

KARN PIANO



CANADA'S FAVORITE PIANO
ADMIRER AND PRAISED BY ALL.

CONTAINS NO DISAPPOINTING FEATURES,
— WARRANTED SEVEN YEARS. —

KARN ORGAN

— "BEST IN THE WORLD" —
OVER 35,000 IN USE.

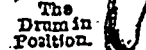
Catalogues and Prices furnished on application.

D. W. KARN & CO.,
Woodstock, Ont.

DEAFNESS

and Head Noises overcome by
WILSON'S COMMON SENSE
EAR DRUMS.

The greatest invention of the age. Simple, comfortable, safe and invisible. No wire or string attachment. Write for circulars (sent FREE) to
C. B. MILLER, Room 39 Froehold
Loan Building, Toronto.



Luxuriant Hair

WITH a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by the CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin-purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. It clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroys microscopic insects which feed on the hair, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, and nourishes the roots.

Sold everywhere Price, 35c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston. "All about the Skin and Hair," free.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies

—OR—
Other Chemicals

are used in the
preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely
pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

FOR COMMUNION PURPOSES.



BRITISH DOMINION WINE.

Manufactured from the Best Canada Grapes without the use of either artificial coloring or distilled spirits in any form.

After repeated chemical analyses of the Wines made by Robert Bradford of No. 595 Parliament St., Toronto, I do not hesitate to pronounce them to be unsurpassed by any of the native Wines that have come under my observation.

Analyses show them to contain liberal amounts of the ethereal and saline elements, sugar and tannic acid etc., characteristic of true Wine and which modify materially the effects which would be produced by alcohol alone.

Retaining to a high degree the natural flavor of the grape, they serve the purpose of a pleasant table Wine as well as that of a most valuable medicinal Wine.

CHAS. F. HEEBNER, Ph. G. Pharm. B.
Dean and Professor of Pharmacy,
Ontario College of Pharmacy.

R. BRADFORD,

595 PARLIAMENT ST.

TORONTO, - ONT.

References by permission.—Mr. Jas. Allison
Treasurer Cookes Church, Toronto; Mr. John Duncan
Clerk of Sessions, Knox Church, Toronto.



is good for children, supplying the material
that forms

Flesh, Muscle and Bone.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by
The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

DALE'S BAKERY,

COR. QUEEN AND PORTLAND STS.,
TORONTO.

BEST QUALITY OF BREAD.

Brown Bread, White Bread.

Full weight, Moderate Price.

DELIVERED DAILY. TRY IT.

When writing to advertisers please mention
THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

HEALTH AND HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Clothing should never be brushed in the house. Physicians distinctly assert that the dust of the street may and does contain the most dangerous germs of contagious diseases, and the greatest care should be exercised that the dust is not scattered through the house, to find its way into the lungs, and possibly to carry the seeds of disease. Garments should be either shaken from a window or carried into the yard and beaten and brushed on a line.

A physician maintains that it is not poverty of diet so much as monotony of diet that exercises an unhealthy influence on the poor. As a matter of fact, they eat "stronger" food than the rich, more bread, meat and simple vegetables, but their cooking is rude, and they eat the same things the whole year through. People who are well to do, or who are better cooks, get more variety with fewer things and always have something to tempt the appetite. Soup can be made to resemble greasy dish-water, or it can be made a really savory and nutritious thing, and there are a hundred different ways of serving potatoes. The physician thinks that free cooking schools would be a first rate thing in the tenement districts. —Med. Journal.

Simple things are often of much benefit, and lemons and common table salt have much that is useful about them. Lemon juice and water without sugar will oftentimes relieve one of a sick headache in a short time, and a half gill of lemon juice three times a day in a little water is said to be good for rheumatism. Nothing is so acceptable to a feverish person as lemonade, and for a cough that refuses to be quieted I have tried the following preparation with success: Take the white of an egg beaten stiff; then add the juice of a lemon in which two or three lumps of sugar have been dissolved, and keeping it near at hand take a teaspoonful of it at a time until relieved. A very good way of preparing lemons when they are plenty is to put them in cold water, letting them boil until they are soft, then squeeze the juice from them, getting more than in any other way, and adding the sugar to taste, or to every half pint put one pound of loaf sugar, and bottle. Another comfortable use for lemon is to bind a thin slice upon a corn that is troublesome at night and repeat once or twice. It will greatly relieve the soreness. Then if the hands are stained from medicine, or any other cause, rubbing them with lemon after the juice is extracted will restore them. —Good Housekeeping.

FRITTERS.

Put a cup of milk over the fire with two tablespoonfuls of butter. When the mixture boils add half a cup of sifted flour and stir thoroughly. Then add a teaspoonful of salt, and when the batter has cooled a little add the yolks of four eggs, and finally the whites of two eggs. The batter should be stiff enough to roll out on a board. Cut it in fritters the size of an English walnut and fry. They rise to an immense size, as they are merely shells.

FRUIT FRITTERS.

Mix the yolks of two eggs with a tablespoonful of sweet oil, an even saltspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. After mixing these ingredients add a cup of flour, and little by little a gill of cold water. The batter may now be set aside or the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth may be stirred into it at once. If it seems too thick add another white of egg. It must be just the proper consistency to coat the fruit thoroughly. To make an apple fritter, cut the apple (peeled) in slices across the core about a quarter of an inch thick. Remove the core from the centre of each circle and dip the slices, one by one, in the batter, being careful that they are thoroughly coated. Lemon juice may be used with these fritters. Pineapple fritters are prepared in the same way with slices of the pineapple, peeled and cored. Lemon juice is better for flavoring the batter for pineapple fritters. With the lobes of oranges from which the seeds have been carefully removed, orange fritters may be made. The yellow rind of half an orange, grated, must be added with the lemon juice to flavor the fritter batter.

CUSTARD FRITTERS.

Measure out a cup of milk, add it to half a cup of flour, pouring the milk over it very gradually to make a smooth batter. Then add a well-beaten egg and cook the batter in a double boiler for twenty minutes. At the end of this time add two yolks of eggs, a pinch of salt and a tablespoonful of sugar. Let the mixture boil up over the stove for a minute or two longer, beating it carefully to thoroughly mix it. Pour it into a long greased pan of proper size to spread it to the depths of one inch. Let it become thoroughly chilled. It is just as well to stand over night. The next day cut it in long pieces, about two inches by three; dip it in beaten egg, then in fine bread-crumbs, handling it very gently, as it is soft. Fry it in hot fat until it is a delicate golden brown, and serve at once. These are delicious fritters when flavored with a very little bitter almonds or some grated orange peel. They may be made into an excellent savory fritter.



He Shrinks from Washing

So do woollens and flannels, if they're not washed properly. Try the right way. Get a package of Pearline, and do as directed. Your things won't shrink, and they'll be softer, brighter and better, than ever before. That's the beauty of Pearline—washing is not only easier, but better and safer. Things that you wouldn't dare to trust to the wear of the washboard are washed perfectly with Pearline.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE. Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing, send it back. 313 JAMES PYLE New York.

Unwritten Law in the Best Society



For Dinners,
House Parties, Af-
ternoon Receptions
and Five o'Clocks,
the necessary, nay, the indispensable
adjunct to the correct repast is

Chocolat-Menier?

Only Vanilla Chocolate of
highest grade, is manufactured by
MENIER—Beneficial even for the most
delicate.

Can be taken just before retiring.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 33 MILLION POUNDS	If he hasn't it on sale send his name and your address to MENIER, Can- adian Branch, No. 14 St. John St., Montreal, Que.
---	--

Music Books Free!

Address Echo Music Co.
LaFayette, Ind., or 334 Man-
hattan Building, Chicago.

by omitting the sugar and adding a table-
spoonful of Parmesan cheese and a pinch of
cayenne pepper. Serve with a little grated
Parmesan cheese.

AN ODD COLLECTION.

A man in Colorado has a quaint collection
of bottles. It is divided into two sections.
Section one is large. Section two is not. Sec-
tion one contains hundreds of bottles, the con-
tents of which his wife swallowed hoping to
find relief from her physical sufferings. Sec-
tion two contains a few bottles that once were
filled with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.
It was this potent remedy that gave the suffer-
ing wife her health again. It cures all irregu-
larities, internal inflammation and ulceration,
displacements and kindred troubles. It has
done more to relieve the sufferings of women
than any other medicine known to science.

Pile tumors, rupture and fistula, radically
cured by improved methods. Book, 10 cents
in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Asso-
ciation, Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. Jackson, the traveller, is now at Ken-
on his way through Russian and Norwegian
Lapland. When asked what he had found
most useful of all his kit he replied, "A sack
of Scotch-oatmeal and a spirit lamp."

M. Michel Debernoff, a Russian journalist,
and son of General Debernoff, who started some
time ago on a walking tour round the world,
has arrived at Gibraltar from Cadiz. He has
already visited the principal capitals of Europe.

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

Vol. 23.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21st, 1894.

No. 12.

Notes of the Week.

An article in the new *Contemporary* on "Marriage in East London," gives a somewhat dismal picture of the social conditions prevailing there. The writer, after describing the scene near an East-end church on Bank Holiday, the wedding day for the East-end, says: "One wonders, watching them, at the light-hearted way in which they take this step. For the girls especially, it means burdens which seem almost too heavy to be borne. By the time they are twenty-five, all the elasticity and vigour of youth are crushed out of them, and those who maintain their self-respect have nothing to look forward to but drudgery. These early marriages are the curse of the poor, yet the causes which lead to them are often almost inconceivably slight—a fit of pique, a taunt from some companion, the desire for a lark, or a bet.

Mr. W. T. Stead, the well-known editor of the *Review of Reviews*, has been making a special study of Chicago, and he makes revelations which may well cause readers everywhere to open their eyes. "The sovereign people," he says, "may govern Chicago in theory; as a matter of fact, King Boodle is monarch of all he surveys. His domination is practically undisputed, and the recognition of its existence is the basis of the limitations which are placed upon the taxing powers of the City Council. It being expected as a fundamental principle that the aldermen will steal, the longer-headed, well-to-do citizens, acting under the guidance of Mr. Medill, the editor and proprietor of the *Tribune*, then Mayor of Chicago, limited the taxing powers of the city to two percent of the assessed value of realty and personalty of the city."

The summer school plan, which owes its origin to the United States, and of which our post-graduate course is a modification, has also taken root in the Old Country. It has been resolved by the Council of Mansfield College to have a second summer school in July of this year. From the circular there is every prospect that the scheme will prove as successful as when first devised and carried out. It is to extend from the 16th to the 28th of the month, and the uniform charge will be \$12, which admits to all lectures and meetings, and dinner in hall, which will be provided daily at 7 p.m. Among the lecturers who are expected to take part are Dr. Fairbairn, Professor Ryle, Dr. George R. Smith, Dr. Sanday, Dr. Bruce, Dr. Orr, Dr. McKendrick, Canon Cheyne, and others, and the subjects chosen are admirably varied and well selected.

The Established Church of Scotland has had a committee at work upon the important subject of public worship. Of this the *Belfast Tribune* says that "in many parishes of Scotland, as well as in Ulster, it has become drier and dreary instead of being uplifting and refreshing. The recommendations of this committee have been sent down to Presbyteries with the result that so far their voice may be said to be in favor of wise and useful reforms, and against needless change and innovation. The better conduct of praise and prayer, the more devout observance of the communion, a more reverent treatment of the house of God, and a general increase in the devotional spirit amongst the worshippers. Such are the chief points which have been approved, while the use of the so-called Apostles' creed and the inclusion of the Nicene creed appear to be rejected.

Chicago had the eyes of all the world turned upon it last summer, and great is Chicago was the proud boast not only of its citizens, but of vast numbers besides, who, although they had heard much and expected much of it, had yet to confess that the half had not been told them. The eyes of the English-speaking world at least are now by Mr. Stead's book being turned to it under quite another aspect. In another chapter of the book we have referred to, he says: "Leading citizens of Chicago have repeat-

edly assured me that there is no hope and no future for the city of Chicago under the system of popular government. To abolish the whole system of administration, stock, lock and barrel, and to place the city under a federal triumvirate, appointed from Washington, who would govern Chicago as Washington is governed, is one of the favorite specifics. To make the mayor a Democratic Caesar is another proposal. Universal suffrage is roundly declared to be a failure, and the whole hope of improvement is said to be the abandonment of the Democratic principle and the adoption of some form or other of one-man power."

As Canadians we are always glad to know of the discovery of hitherto undiscovered sources of wealth in any part of the Dominion, and especially where their existence was hardly believed possible. It turns out that inland, behind the bleak and barren coast of Labrador, there is a country which may yet become very valuable because of its great natural resources. Mr. A. P. Low, one of the most energetic engineers of the Geological Survey, has been exploring the interior of this country, and in a report very recently received from him he tells a story which will cause astonishment in scientific and geographical circles. It is to the effect that the climate in the interior, where there are many large sheltered valleys, is far milder than was supposed. The vast district, he says, is thickly wooded with spruce trees, interspersed with poplar. There are many thousand square miles of spruce trees, sufficient to last for many years, after other Canadian forests have been exhausted. Most of the spruce trees, he says, would make timber 18 inches square. Throughout the country, he says, there are indications of vast deposits of the richest iron ore.

In the report for the year 1829, the directors of the London Missionary Society had to announce a deficiency of nearly £7,000, on a total revenue of £42,000. Their conduct on this occasion may be followed by ourselves. In their report that year the directors said, "We beg most respectfully, but earnestly, to press on the attention of all the members of the society, viz., the necessity of fervent and importunate prayer for the blessing of God on the great work in which they are engaged." The great obstacles in the way of our success are such as no measures, however wisely formed, can obviate, and no labors, however resolutely prosecuted, can subdue. These obstacles are to be found, not so much in the political circumstances of heathen countries, or in the diversified forms of idolatry, though in themselves powerful obstructions, as in the inveterate depravity of the human heart, and the power of the god of this world over that depravity. These nothing can subdue but the force of Divine truth, and the omnipotent influence of the Holy Spirit. This combined operation we know, both from scripture and experience, nothing can effectually resist. The next year's report showed a balance of £10,000 to the good.

At the annual meeting of the Belfast Branch of the Evangelical Alliance the report stated that, early in the year the community was much agitated, and the minds of many of God's people were filled with apprehension as to the probable results of threatened legislation for this country. Under these circumstances of disquiet and alarm, a suggestion was made during the week of prayer that the meetings for united prayer should be continued for some time. Accordingly from January until the end of June a weekly gathering took place under the auspices of the Alliance, at which earnest supplication was made that the Almighty would so guide and control national affairs that the interests of His kingdom would be advanced in Ireland, and that civil and religious liberty might be preserved in our midst. We believe these meetings did something to calm public feeling at what may be felt to be a national crisis, and we thankfully recognize how truly God has again proved Himself the Hearer and Answerer of prayer. The Dean of Connor, in moving the adoption of the report, said it appeared to him that the Evangelical

Alliance met in a very efficient manner the great want of the age, which was the union of orthodox Christians for the purpose of meeting and overthrowing the efforts of those who attacked their common Christianity.

Senator Frye, of Maine, has introduced in the United States Senate, and Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, in the House, a joint resolution proposing to insert in the preamble of the National Constitution, after the clause, "We the people of the United States," the following: "Devoutly acknowledging the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and nations, grateful to him for our civil and religious liberties, and encouraged by the assurance of his Word to invoke his guidance as a Christian nation, according to his appointed way by Jesus Christ our Lord." Mr. T. P. Stevenson, editor of the *Christian State*, Philadelphia, says in a circular just received: "The language of the proposed amendment is taken from the religious acknowledgments in State Constitutions, from the late decision of the Supreme Court 'that this is a Christian nation,' and from the Senate resolution of 1863 urging President Lincoln to proclaim a national fast. With regard to this movement the *Pittsburg Messenger* says: 'Over 100 friends of the Christian amendment left this city and vicinity March 5 for Washington, D. C., to be present at the hearing to be given by the house judiciary committee, to which was referred the bill recently introduced by Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, looking to a formal recognition of God and his authority in the federal Constitution. A similar hearing will be given to the friends of the bill on March 7 by the sub-committee of the Senate judiciary committee. The delegation included a large number of ladies.'

This is certainly an age of conventions of all kinds, and it is gratifying to observe that not a few of them are held in immediate connection with Christian life, and for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. The one recently held in Detroit in connection with the students' volunteer movement appears to have been of remarkable interest and power. A contemporary, speaking of the Sabbath over which it extended, says: "A peculiar and impressive solemnity attended all the Sabbath meetings. The power of which some indications had been seen during the preceding days, was manifested in its fulness. Many who had formerly lived only a passive Christian life were brought to a deep realization of that fact, and led to see the need of and to express a desire for activity in the Master's service. At the consecration meeting at 8.45 Miss Guinness was the principal speaker. She drew a parallel, illustrating it from her own experience, between the steps taken by an unbeliever in accepting Christ as his Saviour and the believer in receiving the Holy Spirit for service. The best testimony to the reality of such a power was that of her own shining face and convincing words."

The same contemporary gives an account of the farewell meeting of the convention, of which we can form so faint an idea as to make us say, "What must it have been to be there." The farewell meeting began at 7.30. All available room was occupied. A classified report of the delegates present was read, showing that 35 institutions from Canada were represented, 72 from New England and the East, 41 from the South, and 146 from the West. Total, 294. The 1,187 students present added to 170 missionaries, secretaries and officers of other organizations made a total attendance of 1,357 at the convention. Then followed a number of brief addresses from various prominent speakers. A cable-gram from missionaries in India to the convention was read: "India needs now 1,000 Spirit-filled volunteers." More than 52 delegates who expect to sail within a year stood up and gave their reasons for going to the foreign field. The sight made a profound impression. Over 31 others arose who have said, since coming to the convention: "It is my purpose, if God permit, to become a foreign missionary."

Our Contributors.

CONCERNING PREDICTIONS FULFILLED AND UNFULFILLED.

BY ENOXIAN.

How many of the predictions you have been hearing since you were a boy have been fulfilled? Not one in a thousand. Perhaps not one in ten thousand. Prophesying is as unsatisfactory as raising fall wheat at sixty cents a bushel.

One reason why the business is so unsatisfactory is because very few men of sense go into it. Sensible men know that the future is very uncertain and they are careful not to say positively what may happen ten or fifteen years hence. They know too, that the unexpected very often happens. One of the undoubted signs of a downright fool is the habit of speaking presumptuously and positively of coming events.

Do you remember the predictions that the old dominie used to make. The smart boy that he said would some day astonish the world, turned out, perhaps, a mule driver on the western prairies. The boy that he said would never amount to anything has been a prominent and influential man for twenty years. School predictions are often falsified. Once in a while a bright fellow fulfils the predictions made about him by his teachers and friends, but such cases are exceptional.

College predictions may come nearer the mark, but even the wisest of professors are often mistaken when they undertake to predict the future of their students. It was understood that Principal Willis kept a private journal in which he wrote notes on all the students who attended his classes and made an estimate of their probable future. That journal, if it exists, would make interesting reading matter now. We heard the principal once say with great confidence that his "Young friend in Guelph has the brains to put himself in a first place." The "young friend in Guelph" has been principal of the Montreal College for over a quarter of a century. If all the predictions in the alleged journal turned out as well as that one, the principal was a long way above most of our modern prophets. We rather suspect, however, that few of the estimates were so near the mark as the one made about the "young man in Guelph." College predictions are not much safer than school predictions. You never can be sure of how anybody will turn out.

Political predictions are perhaps the most uncertain of all. Before any general election every corner grocery lounge and every talkative fellow on the back concessions can tell you just how it is going to be. Sir John McDonald's overthrow was confidently predicted many a time, but during his long career he was badly beaten just once. Many phrases have been coined to describe the manner in which Mowat was to be beaten during the last twenty years, but Sir Oliver is there yet, and more likely than not to be there for some years to come. Several people have to be consulted before he retires.

It is sad to think that so many of the good things predicted about confederation have never taken place. Great statesmen who had grown old and weary in racial and sectarian war thought that when the young nation took a fresh start people would cease hating one another because they bowed at different altars. The statesmen who took this hopeful view were mistaken. Joe Howe used to say that "the smaller the pit the fiercer the rats fight." The pit was enlarged so as to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but the rats fight more fiercely than ever. Sectarian strife is more intense now than it was twenty-five years ago. The separate school question is back again, and back to stay as long as money, or position, or votes can be made out of it.

McDonald, Brown, Tilley, Tupper Galt and others took the optimistic view at confederation. Dorion, Joly, Holton, and one or two more were the pessimists. It does sometimes seem as if the pessimistic predictions were to be fulfilled.

Ecclesiastical predictions of the blue ruin type are nearly always wrong. Just go back in memory to the days of your boyhood and

recall the number of times the ruin of the Presbyterian church in Canada, or of some of its parts, was predicted. The old Free church was to be ruined by the union with the U. P.'s in '61. Then all the churches were to be ruined by the union of '75. Presbyterianism was ruined when hymns were introduced, ruined again when organs were allowed, and it would be ruined a third time if ministers were inducted for a term, a fourth time if a modified system of itinerancy were adopted. In fact, there is no saying how many times a church may be ruined and still go on with its work.

There is no individual congregation concerning which ruin was not predicted every time it took a step in advance.

How would it do if we all candidly admitted that we don't know anything about the future.

There is just one kind of a man more foolish than a modern prophet, and that is the man who pays any attention to his predictions.

FROM MISSIONARY ASSOCIATIONS.

BY REV. J. B. DUNGAN.

The Home Mission Fund and all the other funds of the church will not receive the liberal support to which they are so well entitled until all her ministers throughout the whole church see to it that some form of missionary organization is put in operation in their congregations. In rural districts, villages, and in the larger towns, to trust to Sabbath collections is a delusion. The distance that many of our members and adherents have to travel, the badness of the roads at certain seasons of the year, the inclemency of the weather, sickness and other causes render attendance at church very irregular. It may happen—in fact it does frequently happen—that on the very days appointed for the taking up of the collections, not half, sometimes not one-third of the people are present. Even when the attendance is fairly good the offerings are not so liberal as they would be if monthly or quarterly calls were made from house to house by members of the Mission Band. There are many advantages connected with the adoption of this or some such plan for raising necessary contributions. It is very important that our young people should become interested in the work of the church and have some share in furthering it. As giving is a good habit that gathers strength by frequent exercise, it would prove highly beneficial to the givers themselves. In announcing the monthly or quarterly calls the minister would have a favorable opportunity for pressing upon the hearers the duty of giving systematically and freely in support of the gospel at home and abroad. He would, moreover, feel it to be necessary to impart at suitable intervals information concerning the operations of the church in home and foreign fields. The spiritual tone of the congregation would be improved. That a special blessing would accompany and follow a dutiful regard to God's will in the matter of giving is not open to doubt. If wisely and kindly put before them as alike their duty and privilege to give, no minister need fear or should fear his people taking offence. Nor need he be at all apprehensive lest they should give too largely, and he may keep his mind easy as to the question of his own support. It is not those congregations that give sparingly, but those that give bountifully that are most honorable in this particular. Perhaps, very likely indeed, the rich and well-to-do portion of our friends could and should do better—not in an emergency merely, but habitually—in the way of giving. Many such are open-handed and generous, it must be admitted, and so are deserving of just recognition. Too much dependence, however, should not be placed in this source of revenue. What is most urgently needed is the help of all the congregations all over the church in cities, towns, villages, country sections and mission stations. How this help is to be got—got from all our congregations regularly, and in measure proportioned to their resources, except through the agency of some missionary association—I cannot understand. I find it difficult to believe that there are many, if any, of our ministers who do not know per-

fectly well that the paltry dribbles of Sunday collections will never—in the existing state of matters at least—meet the urgent requirements of the church's work. SENEX.

FRAGMENTARY NOTES.

MONTREAL, THE COMMERCIAL CAPITAL—
THE FAY MILLS REVIVAL.

Although the thermometer stood 22 below zero, it did not in the least damp the fervour of Christian zeal which rose to fever heat during the stay of the Rev. Mr. Mills, the celebrated evangelist, who visited this city, and who had a most successful mission, if one could judge by the size and enthusiasm of the meetings, which were crowded to overflowing, hundreds having been turned away from every service.

It is not too much to say that Mr. Mills made a good impression by his visit, and by his powerful addresses and sermons not only awakened many careless souls to a sense of their danger, but stirred up and strengthened many believers. Such a season of spiritual privilege will, no doubt, be a lasting benefit to a large city like Montreal; and as usual, under such circumstances, views have been expressed which will not always be endorsed by all our intelligent people, still the general effects must be good. Mr. Mills' assistant, Rev. Mr. Fleming, is still in the city, and continues to hold meetings, which are well attended. As a result of the visit of Mr. Mills, there will be large additions to the membership of the various churches, a thing gratifying to all Christian people.

Montreal may properly be called the city of "brotherly love." I hardly think there is a town or city in Canada where the Protestant denominations work and co-operate more cordially than in Montreal; and why should they not? Protestants are in a minority, and by the judicious efforts of the French Evangelization Society, of which the Rev. J. S. Taylor is secretary, are steadily gaining ground, and are winning many over from the Romish faith.

OUR HOME MISSION.

This mission has a strong advocate in the Rev. Dr. Robertson, the superintendent, who would seem to be the most ubiquitous of men, as he is always turning up; but he is always welcome to the pulpits of our church and to the homes of our ministers. He is an indefatigable worker, and from personal conversations which I have had with missionaries in the Northwest, and on the Pacific coast, he is doing a grand work for our church, and it will only be when the history of Presbyterianism in the Northwest and British Columbia is written, that his herculean labours will be thoroughly understood.

Dr. Robertson arrived here on Saturday evening and preached in St. Paul's Church on Sunday morning, and in Melville Church, Cote St. Antoine, in the evening. The latter is one of the rising congregations of Montreal, and the esteemed pastor, the Rev. John McGillivray, is making his influence felt on all sides. The present church, which is not only a new church but a handsome one, is already too small, and in the near future must be enlarged. Mr. McGillivray is well known in the west; he is brother of Rev. Donald McGillivray, the missionary in China, in whom the congregation of St. James Square Church, Toronto, takes such a friendly interest. Mrs. McGillivray is also from St. James Square congregation, and ably seconds his efforts in the important work which lies before him in Montreal.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is a prosperous congregation; the building, which is situated on the corner of Dorchester and Drummond Streets, is among the finest church edifices in Montreal. The congregation is thoroughly united and harmonious, and under the leadership of their new and youthful pastor, has before it a bright future.

The pastor is the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, M.A., who has recently entered on the work here, and judging from the congregation present, the new pastor has every reason to be encouraged. The large church was filled in every part, and the service was such as to edify and strengthen the large audience. The occasion was the ordination of three new

elders which made the apostolic number twelve in the congregation; and the minister prayed "that there might not be a Judas in the twelve." The Rev. Professor Ross, of the Presbyterian College, gave the charge to the congregation, which was replete with wise counsel and instruction. The speaker insisted on three points: Honor, obedience, and encouragement, all of which he enforced in simple but beautiful language.

The communion was dispensed at the close and from the statements of the pastor, I concluded that the congregation had benefited largely from the revival services which had been held, as there were nearly 100 had applied to be received into membership.

The Rev. Mr. McWilliams is a native of the United States, has a youthful appearance, but a grave and impressive manner, and evidently understands the polity of the Presbyterian church, and although he admitted that differences of opinion existed as to the Confession of Faith, yet he stood up for the Confession as a whole.

Professor Ross will be a source of great strength to the teaching staff of the Presbyterian College. He is a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, and held a charge in Perth, Ontario. He is yet only in middle life; and has, to all appearance, many years of usefulness before him. K.

Montreal, March, 1894.

THE HYMNAL AND PSALTER.*

The service of praise in public worship is one well worthy of the earnest consideration of Presbytery. It has a most important bearing on the future of the church. The present discussions in Presbyteries, guiding the decision of the General Assembly, will determine largely the character of the book soon to be issued; therefore the question deserves our best attention. There are some principles which, if adopted at the outset, will make the course of Presbytery clearer.

1. The book of praise should be adapted for the use of the entire congregation, both as to words and music; hymns should be clothed in such simple language that the sentiment can be clearly understood by the average worshipper; the spirit of devotion should pervade it. It may contain lofty thoughts, exalted conceptions of God expressive of adoration, thankfulness or petition, yet the language be simple.

2. Our hymnal should contain the best of the hymns of the past, but at the same time there should be an effort to supply such hymns as will express the devotional spirit of our own time. There is no doubt the work of the church in connection with special services, aided by what seems to be a tendency of our age, have formed a taste for warmer expressions of devotion, and more exuberance of thankfulness and joy; more pressing invitations to the unsaved, and tender pleading for their salvation, than are to be found in the stately classical hymns of our collection. It will be observed that about ninety per cent. of the hymns sent down for consideration are of the stately class, and these united to the very large number of the present book will give an overwhelming preponderance to this high class of hymns. This is, perhaps, as it should be. The ideal hymns should give tone to the book, in time their educative influence will raise the popular conception of praise. Nevertheless the church will be wise if she incorporates a very considerable number of the best of these so-called evangelistic hymns. It will probably deter pastors occasionally at Sabbath evening meetings, and in special services from abandoning our hymnal and using Sankey's 750 Sacred Songs and Solos. Besides there are a great many devoted servants of Jesus who love to sing these hymns, their tastes and feelings should find expression in the new hymnal as well as the tastes of others. The General Assembly's committee only recommends one additional hymn of this class, No. 113, in the list of proposed new hymns. Quite a number will, of course, be transferred from the children's hymnal to the church hymnal, but we think there should have been more effort to meet the reasonable desire for hymns of this class. There may

* Paper on the Psalms and Hymnal Questions read to the Presbytery of Lindsay, on Feb. 20, by Rev. David Y. Ross, M.A., convener of the Committee on Remit.

the difficulties in the way with copyrights, but these can probably be overcome. I would recommend that Nos. 115, 198 of the Hymnal, and Nos. 91, 135, 198, and 210 from the Children's Hymnal be retained and hymns such as the following from Sacred Songs and Solos, 750 pieces, be added: No. 123, "The light of the world is Jesus;" 168, "Now just a word for Jesus;" 236, "Only a step;" 297, "Why not;" 458, "Softly and tenderly Jesus is calling;" 481, "Jesus my Saviour . . . seeking for me;" 491, "Firmly stand;" 573, "Only a beam of sunshine;" and also the following from "Songs of Calvary:" 8, "I gave my heart to Jesus;" 14, "Ye dying come;" 28, "Was it for me;" 98, "Come away to Jesus now;" 114, "Seek Me early." The characteristics of these will indicate what is suggested. The names of these hymns are given, not to intimate that they have an exceptional superiority over others, but as samples of a class of hymns devotional and popular. It would take much more time than I have been able to give to expert investigation of many books to suggest a complete list; I think, however, a fuller collection of this class of hymns is necessary to make the hymnal complete and satisfactory to the church.

3. The tunes and harmonies should be such that the average choir can learn the parts with fair practice. The harmonies should be as simple as is consistent, with an elevated standard of melodious, solemn or joyful praise. In many of the tunes the harmony is needlessly complicated, as in Melita No. 43. This remark is true of many other hymns. The comfort of a choir is often completely destroyed because they fail to render correctly some of the difficult intervals. There is another danger, if a choir finds the harmony a little too hard they may try to adopt the simple tunes of the American Singing School books to our hymns, and thus produce confusion and introduce tunes unsuitable in other respects. Old tunes which have won for themselves a place in the affections of the church should not be arbitrarily altered. Better leave them out altogether than do this. If retained, they should be left with the simple harmony that made them popular. No reviser of harmony should be permitted to mutilate "Peterborough," as is done in Doxology 4th, "Evan," "Jackson," and other old tunes are not improved by revision, while those who loved them as they were sung for generations, are offended at the changes. I have heard a choir attempt to render "excelsior," "Nearer my God to Thee," No. 174, as it is written in the hymnal, but the people having the usual popular air in their minds, proceeded to sing it in their own way; the result was a sort of tug of war between choir and people, in which neither party came out victorious. The same is true of "Even me," No. 140. It is better to take a new tune altogether than make serious alterations in a popular air.

4. We now come to consider the psalter. The Book of Psalms has a place in the Presbyterian worship that it has, perhaps, in no other. Not only in abodes of worship in many lands in peaceful days such as these, but in earlier times on the hill-side, in mountain glen, when pickets had to be stationed to guard the persecuted congregation from sudden incursions of soldiers, these solemn stanzas in weird melodies were poured forth, the tribute of praise of godly men and women to their Creator, and the aspiration of many hearts ascending upwards for restful peace and dauntless courage in perilous times. The Psalms are hallowed to us, not only by associations of joy, but by the afflictions of centuries; they should therefore have a reverent place in the worship of every Presbyterian congregation.

The question before us is not the use or desire of the Psalms, but whether the use of selections shall be permitted to those who do not wish the whole psalter. It would be tyranny to say to congregations, "You will be permitted to use only portions of the Psalms." Let congregations have freedom to use the whole psalter and in the version so much in use. There should be no change in this matter at present. There are, however, many congregations that do not use the whole psalter, and which would be better satisfied

with selections from the Psalms with tunes set to them as to the hymns and included in the hymnal. There seems little doubt this is the form our books of praise will ultimately take and that we are now in a transition state. It would be very arbitrary to say to congregations desiring to have their book of praise in this form, that they could not have it. The General Assembly's Committee have recommended that the hymnal include selections of Psalms, and in other versions if preferable, in order to meet the wishes of those anxious to have the book in this form, and if it should prove that any great number preferred the hymnal in this way, it would be tyrannical to refuse their request.

It may be urged that the tendency in time will be the disuse of the psalter in its complete form. That might be, yet it would not be politic or right to interfere with the liberty of congregations to use the Psalms by selections as proposed. It is questionable if the use of the whole psalter could be preserved by refusal to meet this request. Everything should be done that will assist in perpetuating the use of the majestic and devotional Psalms usually sung in the church. If a considerable number of congregations should prefer it, selections of the Psalms most loved and sung might be placed with tunes for convenience in the first portion of the hymnal part of the book of praise. It would be most unwise to deny them.

Something may be said on retaining the whole psalter as a legacy from the historic part of Presbyterianism. We ought to be willing to do what is reasonable to preserve the historic continuity of the church. Even sentiment may be worthy of preservation if it has its roots in the life of the church of earlier times, but there is another potent influence at work, the "world moves and we must move with it." The Presbyterian church has found that out more than once. She has been compelled to break with the historic past in allowing the introduction of organs, and in the use of hymns in divine service. How the question of the use of the whole psalter or selections will end we of course do not know, but we should secure to congregations such reasonable liberty to use one or the other in the service of praise to Almighty God, and we earnestly hope the day will never come in the history of the Presbyterian church that will see the Psalms disused in public service.

THE TORONTO YOUNG PEOPLE'S PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

So few have any definite idea as to what the above association is that it has been thought well by the society to place before Presbyterians, through the columns of our church papers, the short sketch of its origin and work, as given by one of the members at a recent meeting.

The Union was organized in 1888. The idea was received from an article in the *Presbyterian Review*, giving an account of such a Union lately formed in Philadelphia. This article came under the notice of one of the Toronto societies, then in a weak condition. It was working along the old lines, and realized that beyond entertainment it was doing little for its own members, and nothing for anyone else. It was at a loss to know what step to take to better its condition, and thought that from such a Union the desired help would come. Accordingly the matter was placed before the other associations and thoroughly considered, with the result that the Toronto Young People's Presbyterian Union was organized. Its object is to bring into closer contact the young people of the various Presbyterian churches of the city, that the strong might help and encourage the weak, that they might consult together as to their work, and gain from the experience of others new methods, and also avoid the tendency to overlap, so often caused through ignorance of the work of others. Mr. R. S. Gourlay was chosen as first-president. During his term of office several devotional and business meetings were held, and the young people of the churches taking part were drawn into closer touch with one another in the work they were endeavoring to accomplish.

Mr. R. N. Donald succeeded Mr. Gourlay as president, and held the position for two

years. The work in these years was much the same as in the first, with the addition of two new departments. A magazine was started and issued quarterly for one year, when it was found inadvisable to continue it, as the societies did not give it the support in the way of contributing articles that was expected. Financially, however, the magazine was a success, which was a cause of congratulation to its promoters, even if they found themselves unable to continue it. There was also an earnest effort made to bring the churches into touch with the strangers, especially students and young people coming to the city for employment. To this end a circular was sent each minister of the Presbyterian church in the Dominion, explaining the object of the Union, and supplying them with cards, so that when a young man or woman from any congregation left to come to Toronto, his pastor would send to the Union secretary a card giving the young man's name and address in the city. The secretary would then see that such a person was called upon, and an effort made to interest them in one of the Presbyterian churches. This, we are sorry to say, did not meet with a very hearty response, but few pastors availed themselves of the opportunity thus given to place the church workers here in touch with their young people when they removed to Toronto.

Mr. G. H. Smith was third president, he too holding office for two years. The Society of Christian Endeavor had been steadily growing and replacing in many churches the Young People's Association. It had its own Union, and while the Presbyterian Union included all Young People's Societies, it was felt when the Endeavor was doing good work, and in many ways the work aimed at by the Union, that the time had come for the Young People's Presbyterian Union to disband. A meeting was called for that purpose, but after fully considering the subject from all points, it was decided to wait and have another meeting before giving up. This meeting, supposed to be the last, was held in Westminster church, and was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held. After considerable discussion it was decided not to disband, but to make some changes in the working of the Union, bringing into it more of the missionary element, seeking to interest the Young People's Societies in the mission work of the church as a whole. Since then the tendency has been forward, and those who have the interests of the Union at heart see many things to encourage them.

Rev. W. A. J. Martin, president for the past year, has been untiring in his efforts, as were all the other presidents. Missions have been more earnestly studied in many of our societies, and all are becoming more alive to the need of pressing forward to success the plan adopted to retain in the church the many young people, strangers in our city, who, when they leave home, so soon drift away from all church influence and connection. This work can be done in a measure without the aid of the pastors outside the city, but it can be done in greater measure, and with more assured success, if the pastors outside will unite in this matter with the workers in the city. The opportunity for young people to drift away would be greatly lessened if a friendly hand were extended when they reach the city, and before other influences have had time to draw them away. The secretary for the coming year is Miss Anna Flaws, 44 Wilcox Street, and she will be glad to see that any stranger whose name is sent her, will receive the hand of fellowship from the young people of the church they may wish to attend.

Our motto is, "All things for Christ," and the objects of the Presbyterian Union are these, to cultivate in young Presbyterians a spirit of loyalty to the church to which they belong, a feeling of interest and sympathy in the work of other Presbyterian churches, a more extended knowledge of, and interest in the mission work of our church, both home and foreign, and so to greet those who come to us as strangers, that they will feel as friends.

This is what we aim to do, and we trust that many during the coming year of our work may be led to join us, giving to us the benefit of their help and encouragement, that the year may be the most fruitful the Union has seen.

Christian Endeavor.

WHAT IS CHRIST'S LIFE DOING FOR YOU?—AN EASTER TOPIC.

REV. W. S. MOTAVISH, B.D., ST. GEORGE.

Mar. 25.—11 Tim. 2:1-13.

Easter reminds us that Christ is now risen, exalted and glorified. We think of Him now, not merely as a crucified Saviour, but as a Prince exalted to His Father's right hand in heaven. While it is well we should look back to Calvary and consider the burdens that He bore, it is also desirable that we should look up and see what He is doing for us now. If we do this, His life will do much for us.

I. Belief in the fact that Christ lives will invest our present life with a new charm and with a greater grandeur and dignity. Believing in a living Christ we realize that "Tis not the whole of life to live." We live not for the world only, but for another, and the very thought of living in glory with Jesus, makes this life a greater and grander thing than it would otherwise be. This thought also lends us new support. There is in one of the valleys of Perthshire, a tree which sprang up at the rocky side of a little brook, where there was no kindly soil on which it could spread its roots, or by which it could be nourished. For a long time it was stunted, but by a sort of vegetable instinct it sent a fibre across a little bridge which was close beside it, and that fibre fixed itself in the rich loam on the opposite bank of the streamlet. Now what that fibre was to the tree, a belief in a living Christ is to us. While we live here in an unfriendly world, we draw our strength and nourishment from a better land. "Our citizenship is in heaven, from which also we look for the Saviour." "Our lives are hid with Christ in God" (Col. iii. 3).

II. Belief in a living Christ makes us strong to labor or to suffer for Him. When the disciples were being tossed upon the sea of Galilee, they would have felt stronger to battle with the waves had they known that Jesus was on the mountain-top watching them. But we know that though Jesus once died for our sins, He rose again and now lives to strengthen us for our duties and to help and bless us in the discharge of them. This knowledge should surely rouse our flagging zeal, and stimulate us in the hour of conflict. Jacob, Moses and Gideon all felt able for the work which God assigned them when they were assured that God Himself would go with them, and so we now should feel strong for work when we know that our risen Lord is with us always (Matt. xxviii. 20).

If, however, our lot should be not to labor, but to suffer, we can suffer patiently and resignedly when we remember that Christ lives to bless us with His love. A little boy was once obliged to undergo a painful operation. His father said to him, "Do you think you can bear it, my boy?" The child replied, "Yes, father, I think I can if you will hold my hand." Knowing that Christ holds us in His own right hand, we too can bear cheerfully whatever trials are imposed. Not only so, but we know that if we suffer with Him we shall also reign with Him (II. Tim. ii, 12). "If we suffer with Him we shall be glorified together."

III. Belief in a living Christ should make us confident in prayer. What is He doing for us now? Pleading our cause at His Father's right hand. "He ever liveth to make intercession for us." May we not, therefore, come with boldness to a throne of grace and make our desires known?

IV. Belief in a living Christ should dispel our fears, and especially our fears of death and the grave. Easter reminds us that Christ broke the bars of the grave and rose a conqueror. His resurrection insures ours, for since He has risen from the dead, He has become the first fruits of them that sleep (I. Cor. xv. 20). It was a belief in Christ's resurrection that enabled Paul to say, "Oh, death, where is thy sting? oh, grave, where is thy victory?" It was faith in the fact that Jesus lives, that enabled many a Christian to face death without a shudder. Through faith in a living Christ, we feel that we have a lien on the life immortal.

To excel is to live.—Beranger.

Pastor and People.

THANKSGIVING.

For the sound of waters rushing
In bubbling beads of light;
For the fleets of snow-white lilies
Firm anchored out of sight;
For the reeds among the eddies,
The crystal on the clod;
For the flowing of the rivers,
I thank Thee, O my God!

For the rosebud's break of beauty
Along the toiler's way;
For the violet's eye that opens
To bless the new-born day;
For the bare twigs that in summer
Bloom like the prophet's rod;
For the blossoming of flowers,
I thank Thee, O my God!

For the lifting up of mountains
In brightness and in dead;
For the peaks were snow and sunshine
Alone have dared to tread;
For the dark and silent gorges
Whence mighty cedars nod,
For the majesty of mountains,
I thank Thee, O my God!

For the splendor of the sunsets,
Vast mirrored on the sea;
For the gold-fringed clouds that curtain
Heaven's inner majesty;
For the molten bars of twilight,
Where thought leans glad, yet awed;
For the glory of the sunsets,
I thank Thee, O my God!

For the earth and all its beauty,
The sky and all its light;
For the dim and soothing shadows
That rest the dazzled sight;
For unfading fields and prairies,
Where sense in vain has trod;
For the world's exhaustless beauty,
I thank Thee, O my God!

For an eye of inward seeing,
A soul to know and love;
For these common aspirations
That our high heirship prove;
For the hearts that bless each other
Beneath Thy smile, Thy rod;
For the amaranth saved from Eden,
I thank Thee, O my God!

For the hidden scroll, o'erwritten
With one dear name adored
For the heavenly in the human,
The Spirit in the Word;
For the tokens of Thy presence
Within, above, abroad;
For Thine own great gift of being,
I thank Thee, O my God.

Written for THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN

INDIVIDUALITY AND DISCIPLESHIP.

BY REV. W. G. JORDAN, STRATHROY.

Even when the grace of God has begun to work in our hearts it is not an easy thing to live a well-balanced, symmetrical life. We are all too prone to pride ourselves upon our special accomplishments and easy abstinences. Our religion is not a mere self-culture working from without, bowing itself to the restraints of a shallow social etiquette, while the real problem of life is left unsolved and the deepest needs of the soul ignored. It is a God-given life destined to leaven the whole being, but such a life has its own culture. We must "work out our own salvation with fear and trembling," because it is "God that worketh in us to will and to do of His good pleasure." The indwelling of the Divine Spirit implies the out-reaching of the human spirit after all that is lovely in thought and life. In this there are two factors, two points from which we can view the manifestation of life and the perfecting of character. There is the fact of discipleship and the growth of the individual along the line of his peculiar God-given powers. We hear considerable discussion just now about protecting "the Protestant Religion." Without discussing party movements we may remark in passing that it is important to protect our religion from the inside by declaring clearly the sweet evangel concerning personal salvation in Christ, by teaching our children to face solemnly the great facts upon which our faith is founded, and by training our young people to a thoughtful life which is informed and guided by those principles so fully revealed in the words of the Master and the teaching of the Apostle Paul. Let us dwell for a brief space on one of these points. The development of Christian manhood requires these two things—discipleship and individuality. The first thing in our Christian experience is our submission to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,

the most important thing is our constant loyalty to Him. In this self-surrender and service the soul finds a quickening force which impels it along the path of real progress. In this way the redeemed man will find his true individuality, unless his life is overlaid by church authority or social conventions. As a matter of theory, there will always be discussions between the socialist and the individualist. It is not easy at any time to mark out "a scientific frontier" dividing the realm of church authority from the sphere of individual conscience. This question cannot be settled by a formula but by living, and the faithful, intelligent disciple is in a position to deal with it because the authority of Christ blends with the life of the soul and stimulates its highest powers. What is meant may be made clearer by the example of a man with whom we are familiar rather than by an abstract statement. When we study the life of Paul, "the apostle of the Gentiles," we see at once, without any minute analysis, the presence of these two forces; he is so much a disciple that he can say, "I live, yet not I, Christ liveth in me." But how clear it is in this case that the "I" is not lost, is not enslaved, but made free and brought into a large place. When we think of the education that this man had in his youth we are astonished at his boldness, independence and breadth of view. He will consider the needs of weaker men and the convictions of his brethren, but he is determined at all hazards to stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made him. Like Amos and other great "men of light and leading" he stands for the rights of the individual conscience against the tyranny of petty rules or the censorious judgment of narrow-minded men. Unlike men of small soul he does not seek for himself the authority which he resists in others, "not for that we have dominion over your faith, but are helpers of your joy." We do not claim perfection for the apostle, the full-orbed, perfect manhood is found only in the Son of Man, but this "chosen vessel," rich in life and abundant in labours, is a fine example of the union in Christian experience of subjection to Christ and a large personal life.

All awakened men feel their need of a leader; what is called hero-worship, has its root in this fact. The men who, in their hatred of priest-craft, fiercely reject all forms of church-life, are not free from this law. They have their "popes" to whom they render a more subservient worship than we are prepared to render to any mere human guide. Comte, Spencer and Huxley have not only intelligent admirers who recognize their limitations, they have also blind, bigoted devotees. We may, perhaps, be allowed to stretch a point and say this also is well and shows us that even in these matters "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Our hearts hunger for the heaven-sent leader, the rightful Lord of our souls. And when men tell us that they have no school for our souls and that we must feed our hearts upon the fleeting things which only seem to be, we cry with Peter, "Lord, to whom shall we go, Thou hast the words of eternal life." An indirect testimony to our Lord's divinity which does not come within the scope of ordinary theological proofs is met with just here. He holds a place which is all his own. He satisfies the hearts of those who come to Him, and while the surrender of the soul abjectly to any church system or any ecclesiastical leader, however great, degrades that soul, the complete submission of the heart to Christ is the way to life and freedom. If, with Paul, I can claim to be the bond-slave of Christ, I am on the way to an ever-deepening and expanding life. Our Lord has the characteristic of the highest leader, He can attract. When He is lifted up He draws men unto Him. But He stands the test as no others can; the men of deepest insight, of largest thoughts, of quickest sympathies are found among those who have been most completely subject unto Him.

In these days we need to resist mere conventionality in religion, we need to encourage not concerted singularity, but healthful individuality. In the days of the Reformation the individual soul, with its rights, privileges and responsibilities, was re-discovered, discovered in the sense in which the prophet Amos and the apostle Paul presented it to the thoughts of men. The mystics may have proved in

scintilla that they had souls, but they did nothing for the emancipation of their fellow-men. And as in all other crises the world was not saved by the critics, but by those who felt that they had heard God's voice and must echo it in their own feeble fashion. That side of the truth has its dangers; there is no need to deny that fanaticism and licence are great evils, and we are not afraid to admit that doctrines of liberty, even when handled by the ablest teachers, may be ignorantly or wilfully misunderstood. Such teaching places great honor upon the individual man and demands from him a sincere submission of himself to God. Now, whatever our theories may be, we know that the present kind of society is towards "socialism," if we may use a word which is all the more useful because it is so vague. People who have a perfect hatred to socialism in the political sense of that word, say and do things which men of the last generation would have rejected as socialistic. The spirit of the time affects us all; this idea that the corporate whole ought to do things which were formerly left to the individual unit is growing. This will probably go on until it works its own cure and some of us have to turn back to find a truth which we have forgotten, a truth which in the past has cost the noblest soul much anguish when they have felt their best life strangled in them by the ruthless force of a mechanical church. In some of the older civilizations the city was everything and the citizens nothing, but we cannot go back to that. Our social elevation must come to us, not through the sacrifice, but through the enrichment of the individual life. Here the prospect is tempting, there is a great space in which we might wander and deal with specific questions. Our business now, however, is with general principles. We would have our young men to realize that the way to find the highest individuality is to find Christ. He is not the Lord of a sect, the Ruler of a clique, He is the King of men, of man as God made him, and as God would have him be. In Him men find their true selves and prove that religion is not a narrowing but an enlarging of their life. Those who are true to Him cannot be false to the laws which govern the highest manhood. Their life is from within; they live from the prompting of a renewed spirit and not under the bondage of minute external regulations; they live under a law which does not depress, but stimulates their life; they have bowed before a King whose service is freedom.

THE JUBILEE OF THE Y.M.C.A.

In anticipation of this event, which is to be celebrated in June next, the *Christian Commonwealth* has interviewed Mr. George Williams, the founder and president of the association, and from the conference with him we extract the following:—Fifty years ago a few young men met in a small upper house of Messrs. George Hitchcock & Co., St. Paul's Churchyard, and there constituted themselves into a Young Men's Christian Association. From his early days, Mr. Williams was full of spiritual enthusiasm, and upon entering as an assistant in 1841, the firm of Messrs. Hitchcock & Co., soon made his influence felt. Something of the nature of a religious revival took place under the shadow of St. Paul's. Mr. Hitchcock was converted, and heartily encouraged the formation of the Y.M.C.A. "It is our year of jubilee," said Mr. Williams, "and we welcome its advent with unspeakable joy and devout gratitude. We are now making preparations to appropriately celebrate the auspicious event. In June—the month in which the Y.M.C.A. was born—a Jubilee International Conference will be held in Exter Hall, when about 2,000 delegates are expected—representatives from every country where associations exist—and we are anticipating gatherings of interest and usefulness, such as we have never before experienced." As to the aim of the Y.M.C.A., he said—"It should never be forgotten that the chief characteristic of our work is that it is a spiritual work. This is its distinguishing glory. We are prepared to adapt our methods to the constantly-changing requirements of the times, but we believe that spiritual results can only be accomplished by spiritual means. The main object of the Y.M.C.A. is to lead young

men to the Saviour. If we are the means of spiritual usefulness to young men, we benefit them in every way. They are better able to control themselves, and become better business men—this I have proved over and over again—they are placed upon a higher platform, both for this life and the life which is to come. They thus become as the salt to preserve, and as the light to diffuse Christ's teaching among those with whom they associate, and become true helpers to whatever section of the church of Christ they may belong, and to the great missionary cause. Hundreds of young men who have been brought to the Saviour by the agency of the Y.M.C.A., have gone forth to the mission field. During the past year 95 young men have gone from the ranks of the English Associations to devote their lives to foreign and home mission work, and to the Christian ministry. Only to-day I met with two young fellows, both members of the Association, who at the end of this month hope to go out to Tibet as missionaries of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. I am convinced—and I speak from long experience—that the greatest good you can do to a young man is to induce him to yield his heart unreservedly to Christ." Comparing the young of to-day with those of the time when he was a young man, Mr. Williams says: "I think they have greatly improved. The young men found to-day in the great houses in the city, are altogether a better type than they were when I commenced business life in this house, 53 years ago. There is a much higher tone about them; there is not so much intemperance or immorality as there was." "And as regards industry, honesty, punctuality, and trustworthiness?" "An improvement there, too; indeed, it is so from every standpoint. Whenever a man has been influenced spiritually, he necessarily becomes a better servant, and discharges his duties more thoroughly and with greater satisfaction to his employer." Regarding the benefit such associations may be to young men, Mr. Williams considers "a young man of high principle, who is also persevering and capable, is pretty sure to make his way. Of course, there are some who lack the gift, and beyond a certain point would not succeed anywhere. If a young man gets under the influence of the Young Men's Christian Association, he is improved immensely in every way. It sharpens his intellect, helps him to preserve his health and vigor, makes him a reliable, trusty man, and thus contributes to his success. I am constantly meeting with men," said Mr. Williams, "who many years ago came under the influence of the Association, and they testify that the benefits they received from it have helped them all through their after life."

A SPIRITUAL MYSTERY.

BY REV. O. H. WETTERBE.

Rev. Dr. Burdett Hart, in referring to Christ's use of the vine and its branches, as a type of the relation existing between him and his people, says, "When by faith the soul takes hold of him, his life streams into that soul, as when a cutting is grafted into the parent stock, the life of the stock flows into the engrafted wood, and it becomes thenceforward a part of the one growth. Christ's life through faith comes into humanity, and all human souls, joined to Him by faith, become Christian souls, partakers of Christ, one with Him. This is mystery, but mystery is everywhere; and this spiritual mystery is no more unsolvable than the mysterious processes which are before our eyes in natural growths, and which change all around us." Of course it is not. The man who says that he rejects Christianity because of its mysteries, ought, for precisely the same reason, to reject all natural growth, processes and alterations. Indeed, with as much sense and propriety, he should reject the fact that he is a man, as to reject Christianity on the ground of mystery, for he himself is a bundle of mysteries, from beginning to end. Now, the vital union of Christ and the believer is exactly on the same principle as is the union between a vine and its branches. There is not a whit more mystery in one case than in the other. The life of the branches is the life of the vine. And all the real claim that any man has to being a Christian, rests on the fact that he has the life of Christ in him; and the proof of this must be found in the fruit which he bears.

Missionary World.

LETTER FROM MRS. WILSON, INDIA.

MR. EDITOR,—After a few days in Bombay, we went to Wai, by way of Poona, to visit a friend. The journey up the Ghats was delightful. It had been so hot and steamy in Bombay, that the cool pleasant air of the higher country was doubly appreciated. And the mountain scenery was bewitching. There are few peaked hills among the Ghats. Most of them are flat topped, with tower-like pinnacles rising here and there, the sides having the appearance of battlemented walls, so that you are often deceived by the peculiar formation of the rock, into thinking that you have in view some old, deserted Mahratha stronghold. As you rise higher and higher, these fortress-like peaks come more and more into view, and stand out clear and soft against the exquisite Indian evening sky, the rosy light shining about them taking a deeper and richer tint in the intervening valleys. The Ghats are very thickly wooded at the base, and about half way up, making splendid cover for tiger, and other "big game."

We passed Kandala, a sanitarium, where some people go to get rid of fever, and about eight o'clock in the evening reached Poona, where we stopped about an hour and a half, having dinner at the station. From Poona a narrow gauge railway carried us to Wather, which we reached about 1.30 in the morning. Here we were transferred to a big phaeton which carried us and luggage the remaining twenty-one miles to Wai.

Wai is an old Mahratha town lying at the feet of the Mahableshwar Hills, and, like so many of our towns here, a peculiarly sacred place. It contains many temples, and the proportion of Brabmans to the rest of the population is very great. Mahratha Brabmans we would call them in this part of the country. There, in their own country, they are simply called Brabmans, while all of lower caste are called Mahrathas.

The American Board has carried on mission work in Wai for many years, and at present the station is in charge of two ladies, one of whom is the widow of a former missionary. These ladies generally find the people respectful and kind, and they have received help in various ways, particularly from the younger men. There is a library, and in connection with it a reading room in the town, and when the ladies asked to become members, a battle ensued between the old men and the young men, as to whether the request should be granted or not. The matter was ended by the advanced men saying that they would cease to be members themselves if the ladies were not allowed to join. Their names, therefore, were added to the list of members, and by paying a larger fee than the others, they have the privilege of reading the English papers in their own bungalow, and the old, orthodox Hindus have not the pain of seeing their resort desecrated by the presence of females.

Yet Mahratha women hold a very different position from that of the women of some other races in India. They are not "purdah," and in their own country they go about with a freedom that one does not expect among Indian women. We visited a girls' school in Wai, a government, not a mission school, and were surprised to find so many Brabmani children receiving instruction in the different standards. About sixty girls were present. The teachers were, of course, Brabmans, the head teacher a man, and the second a fine looking woman, who had, I suppose, been herself educated in one of these schools. A *durzi* also was present who taught the girls sewing, and samples of their work were shown us. They learn to make such garments as are worn by themselves, and they spend a good deal of time on a kind of chain stitch embroidery with which they decorate their jackets. Some of the work was beautiful.

I was surprised to hear the children sing, for I had fancied that singing was not considered a respectable accomplishment by high caste women in any part of India. One may live a long life time in India, and always be learning something new about the peoples and their manners and customs. The girls sang

two and two together, in unison, hymns in praise of some of their gods, or some verse inculcating the practice of different virtues. In one of these songs men are urged to educate, and give woman her proper place in the world. They are reminded that in the olden times, men and women were equals, but that the order of things had changed, and woman had been oppressed during many ages. Now she must again be restored to her original position. Think of that teaching in a heathen school. I have not been able to find how many schools of this description there are in Western India, but they are not numerous.

There is, of course, a mission girls' school in Wai, and there is an understanding that the girls shall not be received from the government to the mission school, nor *vice versa*, without the knowledge and permission of the different teachers. This agreement, the missionary in charge of the school told me, has been faithfully adhered to by the government teacher.

A sister of Sundribai Puar, of anti-opium fame, is living at present at Wai, where her husband is engaged in mission work. She speaks English well, and is a nice companion for the mission ladies. You will be interested to hear that Sundribai Puar, while visiting Ahmednagar lately, on an anti-opium crusade, was the guest of some of the high caste Hindus of the city. Meetings (drawing-room meetings, we would call them) were arranged for her by these friends, and all possible help given to her in the work she has so much at heart. A Christian woman, an outcast, received as an honoured guest by caste Hindus, and aided in helping on a much-needed reform!

The pastor of the church at Wai is a very fine old man, whose influence on the people is, they say, very good. The Christian community is small, but they pay 12 rupees a month towards the pastor's salary (Rs. 20), the mission ladies themselves giving only Rs. 2 of the amount. I mention the sum given by the missionaries towards the salary in order that you may know exactly what the native Christians do themselves. Mission reports of native church work are sometimes rather misleading, for the money reported as raised by the congregation is very often largely given by the missionary or missionaries in charge. The church, which is a school room on week days, is small and very plain, but much more suitable than a handsome, expensive building. At the back of the church are rooms for a catechist and his family, and the pastor lives in a nice, native-built house on the same compound.

After a few days spent at Wai, we went on to Ahmednagar and from there to Mhow where we first learned that Mr. Wilson had been appointed to take Mr. Campbell's place in Rutlam while he shall be away on furlough. So here we are, "settling down," and preparing to go on with the work given us to do.

Yours truly,
MARY CAVEN WILSON.
Rutlam, Feb. 4, 1894.

MOVING CHRISTWARD.

Mr. Edward of Breslau has been very much encouraged by a visit from a Jewish patriarch who resides in a large town in Poland. By the study of his Bible in private he has been moving Christward during the last twenty years, and has completely broken with Judaism. He is now the leader of a like-minded band of about twenty, most of whom are his own relatives. For some time they have been receiving instruction from one who is well-known to Mr. Edward. The whole company wish now to go to Breslau that they may be received into the Christian church by baptism. They are all supporting themselves by their own industry, but, as they are poor, Mr. Edward hopes that some friends of Israel will supply a few pounds to pay their travelling expenses to and from their home. He regards them as the first-fruits of a movement which, he is persuaded, is influencing whole communities of Jews on the Continent, and which should kindle a hopeful and prayerful interest among all Christians.

Mr. Christie of Safed writes about the young Jew whose declared preference for Christianity caused such a commotion among the Jews in Galilee. He has not yielded to the storm that burst upon him. He is now a successful student at the Protestant College of Beyrout. His family will not pay a farthing of his fees at a Protestant school, though he provides his food. A friend in Beyrout paid his fees last year, and Mr. Christie hopes that some generous friend in Scotland may supply £5 for his fees this year.—JAMES WELLS, in *Free Church Monthly*.

PULPIT, PRESS AND PLATFORM.

Rev. A. Robertson: Italy is ripe for a great religious reform. No effort should be spared to sustain and extend the work.

Rev. Dr. MacVicar: The work of keeping up and extending French Evangelization should begin with ministers in the form of giving information regarding our mission to their people that they may contribute more liberally to its support.

Inter-Ocean: Just why the fact that a young man is enrolled at a college should be accepted as a justification for his throwing off all the proper restraints of conduct, and as conferring upon him the right to play the rowdy or the blackguard, is not very clear to an orderly mind.

New York Evangelist: It may be all right to reform the saloon, but the work will not be done until you have reformed its patrons, too. Given a crystal pool and a miry one, the lark or the bluebird will take to the first and certain other creatures to the second. It is not wholly a question of one's surroundings, but of nature.

The Interior: The first undraped female figure the Greek sculptor ever produced still retained by its side the bathing jar and the robe in hand, as some sort of an apology for the situation; but the most of the nude figures displayed in the past Columbian Exposition were simply "poor naked wretches" without reason or shame.

Catholic Record: Reverence for God is something different from the love of God and fear of God. Let us ask if Almighty God has not set up any particular sign of reverence that we are to pay Him? What is that, among all religious practices, which He would have us do as a token of inner and outer reverence? It is reverence for His holy Name.

The Interior: One of the most pleasant and hopeful features of the Christian life of to-day is its breadth of fellowship; and nowhere is that wide fraternity better shown than in the work which has for its end and aim the conversion of the world to Christ. Among the reflex benefits of missions is the growth of that practical unity upon which all large success depends.

Hartford Religious Herald: Of all that is being said and done in these times in relation to the poor, the wisest and most efficient are those which teach and aid the poor in taking care of themselves. Other helps are temporary. This looks to permanent relief and creates hopefulness and self-respect and character, without which the condition is hopeless.

The Standard, Chicago: The bill introduced in the legislature of New York making "hazing" among students a criminal offence, is a bill that ought to become law. Where the hazing results in disfigurement, those concerned in it are made liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred, or imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than a year.

W. T. Stead on Chicago: It would have been cheaper for the city of Chicago to have paid every one of her aldermen \$10,000 a year, if by such payment the city could have secured honest servants, than to have turned a pack of hungry aldermen loose on the city estate with a miserable allowance of \$156 a year, but with practically unrestricted liberty to fill their pockets bartering away the property of the city.

The Standard, Chicago: Mr. Gladstone will be known in history as the enemy of abuses of every sort, whether in church or state, and as the determined advocate of change where the needs and conditions of modern life find ancient institutions no longer tolerable. His magnificent intellectual power has not been more conspicuous than his interest in all that concerns human welfare, and government in the interest of all the people.

Teacher and Scholar.

April 1st 1894. **JACOB'S PREVAILING PRAYER** { Gen xxxii. 9-12, 24-30. GOLDEN TEXT.—I will not let thee go except Thou bless me.—Gen. xxxii, 26.

A score of years, twenty, perhaps more, intervene between the vision at Bethel and the prayer at Peniel. The deceit of which he had made his father the victim, being practised on himself, lengthened to fourteen the seven years he had covenanted to serve for Rachel. Laban found his son's vice so profitable, that opposing Jacob's desire to return, he entered into an arrangement about wages, which, indeed, he often changed (xxxi. 7, 41), but which throughout resulted so favorably to Jacob, that he increased exceedingly in possessions. This great prosperity aroused the displeasure of Laban and his sons. Jacob, aware of this, was commanded of God to return, and having communicated with his wives, planned to go back to Canaan. Advantage was taken of Laban's absence sheepshearing, to set out unknown to him. When made aware of it, pursued Jacob, but was divinely warned against injuring him, and they parted after having made a covenant at Gilead. Jacob now went on to the fords of the Jabbok, a stream which flows into the Jordan. On the way he was encouraged by again meeting angels of God, but thrown into great distress by tidings that Esau was approaching at the head of four hundred men.

I. The Prayer.—Dread of Esau's vengeance, and the feeling of his own utter helplessness, drove Jacob to prayer. Adoration, confession, thanksgiving, as well as petition, turns into a plea that God will deliver him. He adored God as the God of his fathers, and as the God who had appeared to himself, acting on whose command had brought him within reach of his brother's possible vengeance, and whose promise had been given to deal with him. His own utter unworthiness or such mercy and faithfulness is next confessed. Both in his earlier life and also in the years which had passed since Bethel, there had been little to call down favor from God. In that thought the confession merges into thanksgiving. The visible token of the blessing bestowed on him, so undeserving, is seen in the two great bands of followers and possessions, in contrast to the simple staff with which he first set forth. This continued mercy and faithfulness forms an additional plea. Jacob now tells his fear of Esau, and asks deliverance, adding one last direct plea, by reminding God of the promise given to his fathers, and made over to himself. Jacob seeks also to propitiate Esau by making up a present from his flocks and herds which is sent on in several droves, at intervals, so that Esau receiving them as successive presents may, perchance, be appeased.

II. The Double Wrestling.—After despatching the present across the river, Jacob encamped on its banks. Throughout the night, following the common Eastern custom, he sent his household and cattle over the fords. Remaining himself to see the camping ground clear, he is seized by an antagonist, who wrestles with him unprevailingly till day-break. Jacob, relying on his physical strength, keeps up the contest, until suddenly his thigh is strained by the touch of the mysterious wrestler. Utterly disabled, Jacob now knows the real character of his opponent. This antagonist discloses one more formidable than Esau standing between him and the land of promise. Jacob must be made to see that all is of grace. This revelation that God has been holding him back from entering the land as the old Jacob, puts an end to his self-confidence. A new contest begins. As his antagonist seeks to go, Jacob hanging in helpless dependence, wrestles in prayer, determined ere he goes to obtain his blessing (Hos. xii. 4). The old self-confidence is gone. Jacob has surrendered himself to God. In this self-surrender he has prevailed, becoming fitted to receive God's blessing.

III. The Gracious Issue.—The blessing Jacob sought connects itself with a new name, which expresses the elevation of his character. The name, which recalled the shrewd craftiness of his past life, is replaced by one which declares him a prince of God, one who has been able to strive with God. Henceforth his relation to God is higher, more intimate than before. He has power with God. As a consequence, in God he will have prevailing power with man. Jacob inquires the name of the person in whom God has manifested Himself. Jacob is to rest content with knowing that he is a manifestation of God. The place is commemorated by a name that means Face of God, since Jacob realizes that through seeing God face to face he has been preserved.

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN,

— PUBLISHED BY THE —

Presbyterian Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

AT 5 JORDAN STREET, - TORONTO.

Terms: Two Dollars Per Annum, Payable in Advance.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS may commence at any time during the year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are understood as continuing from year to year, unless orders are given to the contrary. This is in accordance with the general wish of subscribers.

TO MAKE PAYMENT. The printed address label on your paper contains a date, which indicates the time up to which payment has been made. The money for renewal of subscriptions should be forwarded as early as possible after that date.

REMITTANCES should be made direct to us by Postoffice, or Express, Money Order, or in a Registered letter. If none of these precautions be observed, the money is at the risk of the sender. Local Cheques should not be sent unless at par in Toronto. Write names very plainly. Give the Post office address with every order.

RECEIPTS. We do not send receipts for subscriptions unless the request is accompanied with stamp. The change of date on your label will indicate within two weeks that the remittance was received.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS. When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given, and notice sent one week before the change is desired.

ORDERS TO DISCONTINUE should always be sent direct to us by letter or postal card. Do not return a paper with something written on the margin. To do so is contrary to law, and unintelligible to the publishers. Accompany the order with payment of arrearages.

ADVERTISING RATES. Under 3 months, 15 cents per line per insertion; 3 months, \$1 per line; 6 months, \$1.75 per line; 1 year \$3. No advertisement charged at less than five lines. None other than unobjectionable advertisements taken.

— COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED: —

The Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.,
5 Jordan St., Toronto.

The Canada Presbyterian.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, MANAGER.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1894.

THE press reports tell us that people go in crowds to hear trials for murder, struggle for front seats, take lunch with them and sit all day. Ladies usually make up a considerable part of the audience. If these people were detained five minutes over the usual time by a prayer, or ten minutes by a sermon, or twenty minutes by a communion service what growling there would be.

THE effects of the removal of a master mind are soon seen. Gladstone has scarcely let go the reins in England when the Government he had led suffered defeat. The following held together by the old parliamentary hand is quite likely to go to pieces. Sir John Macdonald was scarcely cold in his grave when his party began to show lines of cleavage. His most influential Ontario supporter is now forming a third party. Nobody who reads the newspapers need be told that Sir John Macdonald is dead.

IT is said that if the incomes of the Episcopalian clergy of all grades in England were thrown into a common fund the average salary of each minister would not be as large as the average stipend of a Free Church minister in Scotland. The dignitaries have princely incomes, but about 1400 of the clergy have less than \$500 a year and more than 4,000 less than \$1,000 a year. The people who talk in the most top-lofty style about the Apostolic succession are not always very liberal in their support of the men whom they say have come down in a right line from the Apostles.

THE *British Weekly* has a fine literary article on the three great essayists, W. R. Greg, Walter Bagshot and Goldwin Smith. Referring to Mr. Smith's career in Canada, the *Weekly* says:

In Canadian politics he has interfered after a fashion, his main object being to weaken the British connection. But on practical questions he is not a safe guide. He has retained in amazing integrity the priggish, donnish, academic manner which is vanishing even from the Universities. He is not in contact with affairs or with men of affairs. His view of things in this country is often ludicrously perverse. Above all, he lacks humour.

Mr. Smith was scarcely a factor in Canadian public life, but it should never be forgotten that he was one of the most charitable men in Ontario. His purse was much more useful than his politics.

ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS and many who are not very pronounced on either side of the liquor question are watching with much interest the course that prohibitionists are taking towards the Mowat Government. For years prohibitionists complained bitterly that the political parties would not take a decided stand on the liquor question. Now one of the parties has staked its life on the issue. It is confidently predicted that not merely conser-

vative temperance men will stand by their party as usual but that prohibitionists in the Patron and P. P. A. ranks will vote for Patron and P.P.A. candidates as against any supporter of the Mowat Government pledged to the eyes to pass a prohibitory law. A little time will show whether these predictions are correct.

BEFORE anything more is said about the low rate at which Ontario maintains the insane and idiotic part of her population as compared with the rate per capita in most, if not all the asylums of the United States, it may be well to find out what causes the difference. Do they manage their institutions extravagantly, or do we pinch our lunatics and imbeciles. No doubt cutting down the daily allowance of a lunatic or an idiot would mightily please some of the organizations that are making a loud cry about economy at the present time, but it should be remembered that the Province has a character to maintain. There are a few people in Ontario, even this hard year, who would not care to be known as citizens of a Province that economized on the food of the insane and imbecile.

WE do hope that no representative man in the Presbyterian Church will do anything so foolish as to try to square possible deficits when the books are closed by a cry about economy. There is nothing in the church now that we know of that is not managed with a degree of economy that verges on meanness. Salaries and everything else are just what the Supreme Court has made them, either directly or indirectly. Considering the amount of work to be done and the ability of the church to do it, the committees have not undertaken too much work, as some allege. If the people are not willing or not able to pay the money needed, let us say so like honest men and not bombard those who are managing our work with cries about economy. The truth is the safest thing to say as well as the right thing.

THE GREAT TRUST.

THE word trust has come in some aspects of it to have a sinister meaning. In this sense it is applied to a body of men who, by having possession of certain means or facilities in matters of trade and commerce, by which they have it in their power while doing an honest and legitimate business and making honest and lawful gain to serve their fellow-citizens, divert and prostitute their means and opportunities to advance their own purely selfish ends at the expense of, if not even to plunder and rob their fellows whom they might and ought to benefit. The greater the possible benefits which it might be in their power to render, the more blameworthy, the more guilty is their conduct, the more flagrant is their violation of the very idea and object implied in a trust. This violation has in certain cases been carried so far and accompanied by such disastrous results that men have risen up in their might and swept away the guilty wrongdoers.

There are many other things not having a commercial value, which are also of the nature of a trust, equally liable to abuse. Indeed it might be said that every gift, or qualification, or possession, whereby one may have it in his power to serve or benefit his fellowmen is of the nature of a trust, committed to him to be used in this very way by the great Giver of all. Every such thing is also capable of being abused in the way we have already referred to.

The trust, which above all others, has in it the greatest possibilities of good to mankind, is one often referred to in the scriptures, and under this very aspect of something to be used not only for the benefit of those who possess it, but to be used equally for the good of others who do not possess it. This is the gospel. The great apostle of the Gentiles says, "We were allowed of God to be put in trust with the gospel," and again he speaks of the "Glorious gospel of the blessed God which was committed to my trust." In reference to this great trust which had been committed to him he says, that having it he regarded himself as a debtor to all men, that so long as he had this gospel he owed something, this gospel, to everyone who did not have it. They had a claim upon him for it as having been put in trust with it for their benefit. And how he sought to discharge this trust everyone acquainted with his history knows the self-sacrifice, the incessant toil, the hardships, the persecutions, the ingratitude, hatred, poverty, suffering, and at last death itself that he might discharge this trust.

His life as, we know it, was the embodiment of his idea of how he ought to live having the gospel as a trust. As a trust it was given him to impart to others, and so far as he failed in doing this to the very utmost of his ability he was guilty of a violation of his trust, guilty toward his fellowmen for depriving them of what they had a just claim upon him for, and guilty toward God who gave him the gospel in trust.

This is how the gospel comes to all who receive it, as a trust to be sacredly used for the good of others; this is how we ourselves possess it as a trust of incalculable value, having within it unlimited capacity of blessing of all kinds for this life and for the next, for time and for eternity, which we hold that, in accordance with the intention of the Giver, we may impart it to others. The greater the value and possibilities of good in this trust, the deeper the loss and privation involved in the want of it, the greater the wrong done to them, and the guilt in the sight of God, by unfaithfulness to this trust. As Paul was a debtor to all who had not this gospel, so do we, so will all who shall yet receive it, owe a great debt to our fellowmen until everyone of them to the utmost corner of the globe shall have received this gospel.

It is a natural question to ask, "How has the Church of Christ in its corporate capacity discharged this trust?" Let the millions still without the gospel and the deplorable condition they are in to-day, as regards this life even, and their still more deplorable condition as regards the future life answer. Who dare say that, if the church had been faithful to this trust, every people on the face of the earth would not have long ago been in possession of the gospel, and the whole aspect of things been unspeakably better and brighter to-day than it is? But it is a still more pertinent and important question, how are we individually, how am I, who have this gospel in trust, discharging it? What have I done? what am I doing in the matter of this trust? As individual Christians, and members of churches, we discharge it mainly through our different church schemes. It is well known what anxiety is felt every year, as to whether they will enable the church to meet its honest obligations, and that this year the anxiety is greater than usual. One of the chief ends for which the church, as a whole, and its individual members exist, is that they might spread the gospel with all its incalculable blessings, of which they have been put in trust. Would our funds be in such a state as to cause this anxiety, and so greatly impede the spread of the gospel if all were individually discharging aright this trust? If any are conscious of guilty short-coming in this matter, it is not yet too late for this year; now is the time for them to, as far as may be, make up for past neglect, and at once set about, by enlarged liberality, discharging in some more worthy manner this great trust which has been laid upon them of carrying the gospel to every creature.

THE YOUNG MEN'S BRA.

C. M. COPELAND, writing to the *Manitoba Free Press* on the Students' Volunteer Convention lately held in Detroit, and speaking of general impressions made by it upon his mind, on which, as it appeared to him, stress should be laid, says: "Perhaps the first thing that would strike one was the youth of the leaders of this movement. Mr. Mott, the president, is 27 years old, and none of the leaders look to be more than 30." This prominence of young men, and we might also add of young women is, all will admit, a feature of our time as well as of the remarkable convention referred to. This was well illustrated by a meeting for students held in Association Hall, Toronto, on Sabbath, the 11th inst., to hear Mr. Donald Fraser, the representative of the Volunteer Students' movement in Great Britain. This meeting suggested a contrast to what students' life, especially students' Christian life, was thirty or forty years ago, to what it is now. Although there were then, we doubt not, individual students whose piety, Christian earnestness and zeal were as real and sincere as any to be seen to-day, it had no organized existence and was much more rare than now. The University of Toronto could not be said to have then any perceptible religious atmosphere, and even that of Theological colleges was much more feeble, less aggressive and fervid than it is now. To have called then upon very short notice a promiscuous meeting of students of the arts and theological colleges would have resulted in getting only a mere handful together. It is not so now. Their religious life now is open, confessed, organized, aggressive. Only on the Friday

before had it become known that Mr. Fraser could be present and intimation be given of a meeting for students on the Sabbath afternoon. At the appointed hour the body of the hall was well filled by several hundreds of young men and women brought together by their common interest in the cause of missions. It was an interesting and most hopeful sight, especially so to one who remembered and could contrast it with the state of things from twenty-five to forty years ago. A young man occupied the chair and presided, a young man read the scriptures, young men led the praise and another belonging to Toronto University, with the Rev. Dr. McTavish, gave the opening prayer. A student of Trinity Medical School, one from McMaster Hall, one belonging to the School of Pedagogy, and others, all young men, engaged in prayer. A young man, a Scotchman, of modest, unassuming, but manly mien, representing several hundreds of young men in the home land, gave the address which, as he warmed up to his theme, disposed those from the land of the heather to say in their hearts, "Scotland forever!" In the evening a large number of young men as well as a large, promiscuous congregation assembled in Old St. Andrew's Church to hear again the same young man.

These gatherings and the object for which they were brought together were, indeed, very suggestive. They contained not a few volunteers for the foreign mission fields, and many more who, if they could not go in person, would be earnest workers at home for the field abroad. These are only the advance guard of a great army who are to go forth to conquer and possess the world for Christ. They suggest that, if the spirit of piety and fervour, and zeal, and consecration, which has begun to pervade the church, continues to increase in volume and momentum in the coming years, as they have done during the past twenty-five or fifty, and there is no reason why they should not, there is every prospect that they will do so, by the end of the present century, the glorious gospel of the blessed God may be preached at least for a witness to the ends of the earth. They suggest more, namely, this, that the gospel preached by men and women of consecrated lives, and filled with the Holy Ghost, will by the divine blessing, produce such results, be so effective to the raising up of a like-minded native ministry, among people now heathen, of different races and tongues, that nations will be born in a day; movements such as those among the Jews, in many parts of India, in Japan and elsewhere, now just begun or in progress, shall be rapidly consummated, and the whole earth will be, if not Christianized, at least mightily transformed and uplifted. What is needed to carry on this work is not machinery, not organization, necessary as they are in their place, but first last and midst, prayer, prayer, prayer.

THE FOREIGN MISSION FUND.

BEFORE us lies a circular which the Rev. R. P. Mackay, Foreign Mission Secretary, has issued to our ministers and congregations, in which it is stated that Dr. Reid presented to the executive of the F. M. C. the following comparative statement of receipts up to the 13th March:

	1893.	1894.
Home Missions.....	41,505.83	40,993.09
Augmentation.....	16,284.83	16,939.39
Foreign Missions.....	49,261.28	38,120.46

It will thus be seen that whilst the other funds are pretty well up, the Foreign Mission Fund is \$11,000 behind the receipts at the same date last year.

It is also noticed that many congregations give little or nothing to Foreign Missions, depending almost entirely on what the W. F. M. S. are doing and yet the funds of the W. F. M. S., according to their constitution, can only be applied to work amongst women and children.

The present liabilities of the F. M. C. for work, to which the funds of the W. F. M. S. cannot be applied, are \$74,688, and yet whilst we are near the end of the financial year little over half that amount has been received.

We would most earnestly ask the attention of the church to two points in this circular, namely, first the fact that, according to its constitution, the W.F.M.S. cannot divert their funds to any other purpose than that stated in this circular, that is work amongst and on behalf of women and children. We are convinced that it is to over-looking this fact, and consequently congregations being satisfied, nay, being so highly pleased with what is given by the woman's society and mission bands for foreign missions, as to give little or nothing more for this object that this large deficit is mainly due. There is a very large part of the expenditure of the Foreign Mission Committee to which no portion of the funds

of the W. F. M. S. can be applied, and it is for this part of its expenditure that the funds are this year so seriously deficient. It might be desirable that the constitution of the W. F. M. S. had been otherwise than it is. That is not the question just now, but the fact which every minister and congregation should know, remember, and act upon, that their funds cannot be taken for any other purpose than that laid down in their constitution. Much more must be given by other organizations for our foreign mission work than has been given this year to make up this serious deficiency.

The next point which we hope every minister, and congregation, and every member and adherent will lay to heart when this circular is read, is the largeness of the deficiency in the funds. It is a matter for devout gratitude that the other funds referred to in this circular have come so well up. Now let the whole church take up this one, and take hold of it, and it is able if it is willing to bring it up within the next few weeks, so that when the General Assembly meets there shall be no deficit, and the Foreign Mission Committee's report will be presented and received with thanksgiving and praise instead of sorrow and sadness, to the church. To have any deficit must dampen the zeal and helpfulness of our foreign missionaries, it will be a reproach to our church, and what must Christ think of us, if having the means, as we have, to do the work He has put into our hands to do, we withhold them. We have organizations and we have money enough to meet this emergency; we need no more of these. If we might offer a suggestion to ministers, elders and all others in our church anxiously concerned to obey our Lord's last command, it would be to do with this circular, as King Hezekiah did with a letter of trouble, rebuke and reproach, "He went up unto the house of the Lord and spread it before the Lord, and prayed unto the Lord." Let every one pray over it and ask, "Lord what wilt Thou have me to do," and if we will give as the Spirit prompts when upon our knees, there will be abundance in the Lord's treasury to meet and more than meet this need.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

THE public meeting held in Association Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, the 6th inst., in connection with the above mission was large, and but for the unfavourable state of the weather would have been much larger, showing the widespread and deep interest felt in the most interesting work done by the China Inland Mission. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Frost, the agent for this work in Toronto, and beside him on the platform were Mr. and Mrs. Hudson Taylor, Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Miss Guinness and others. Mr. Hobson in addressing the meeting, bore witness to what he had personally seen of the high personal character of the missionaries, and the good work they were doing for China. The Rev. Dr. Wardrope combatted the idea that this mission was in any sense hostile to those carried on by separate church organizations, on the contrary it was helpful, he considered, to all Christian missions. Mrs. H. Taylor, followed by her husband, also spoke and gave much interesting information respecting the work being done, of which at some future time we hope to give a more detailed account. Reference was more especially made by Mr. Taylor to the interdenominational and international character of their work, their workers being obtained from nearly all evangelical bodies of Christians and from many lands. This was a time at which he considered there showed be a forward movement along the whole line; China was waiting and open everywhere for the gospel.

The address of Miss Guinness was especially interesting and impressive. She gave a most vivid description of the work done by the missionaries as she knew it by her personal experience, of the state of the people, the women especially; their need of the gospel and their willingness to receive it, of the hopes and fears, the temptations, and dangers and loneliness often of the missionaries' life and work in Inland China. Her account, told evidently only with a desire to help others, of her own experience, how she had been lifted out of a state of despondency, and alternation of hope and fear, of coldness and gladness in doing her work into one of constant rejoicing in it and unshaken faith and confidence, was of thrilling interest, and must have proved most helpful to many present desiring to get lifted up into the higher region of holy light and peace and confidence in the work of God.

Books and Magazines.

The March Arena contains a large number of valuable and suggestive articles. Being up to the times they are strongly coloured by the thought and conditions of the day. We can only mention a few of the many articles which make up this number. "In Parental Influence," Sidney B. Elliot, M.D., enters upon the consideration and elucidation of a difficult and most important subject. Two are by Rev. F. B. Vrooman, "The New Bible" and "First Steps in the Union of Reform Forces." "Manual Training, vs. the Old Method of Education," "The Right of Eminent Domain," "Nationalization of Railroads," "The Cause of Financial Panics," "Jesus or Caesar." The editor contributes, "A New Social Vision." Reviews of Books of the Day complete this number. The Arena Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.

The Treasury is one of the standard periodicals of its kind, and comes from month to month always with a good bill of fare. That for this month is no exception. Its sermons are, "The Way out of Doubt," Professor J. A. Howe, D.D.; "Samaritanism a Part of the Universal Creed," Dr. C. H. Parkhurst; "God is Love," Rev. W. W. Taylor; "Building Christian Character," Rev. A. B. Vaughan; "The True Purpose of the Law," Joseph Rubinowitz. Some of the other leading sections, supplied by well-known divines, are Expository Lectures, Leading Sermonic Thoughts, Young Men's Service, Living Issues Discussed, Noted Preachers, Thoughts on Questions of the Day, for pastoral work and for the hour of prayer. E. B. Treat, 5 Cooper Union, New York.

"The Church and Social Problems," by A. Scott Matheson, is a contribution to a subject now engrossing very largely public attention, and which must continue to do so to a greater degree than it has in the past. Such subjects are discussed in a clear and vigorous style as, "The Duty of the Church in Relation to Social Problems"; "The Land Question"; "The Labor Question"; "The Problem of Poverty"; of "Better Housing"; of "Child Life and Rescue"; of "Woman's Place and Influence," and the concluding chapter is on the City of God. We do well, and especially Christian ministers and students to study such subjects. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, 30 St. Mary St., Edinburgh.

Our New Hymnal is compiled by Philip Phillips, Mus. Doct., and Philip Phillips, jr. The publishers' notice says it contains about five hundred undenominational hymns, believed to be among the best found in the English language. They have been most carefully selected from all sources, and are especially adapted for use in the church, the Sunday-school, prayer-meetings, and all religious gatherings. This book is handy for use; its appearance commends it, and one is glad in looking over it, to find many familiar hymns and tunes, as well as new ones. It is very fully indexed, which much facilitates the use of it. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 11 Richmond St., Toronto.

"The First Communion" by Rev. Henry M. Booth, D.D., is a booklet of some ninety pages, intended to give instruction and help on this important subject. It is arranged under the heads of Before, At, and After. The whole subject is treated in a manner so simple, clear and easy to be understood, and besides, in such short compass, that it should be found both most readable and helpful to all whose thoughts are turned to this subject. Pastors would find it very suitable to put into the hands of their young people or others who have difficulties on this subject. Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.

The Sanitarian should find its way into the hands of medical men generally, members of boards of health and of municipal councils especially in towns and cities. That for March, besides other important information, contains articles on "Aggressive Sanitation," a "Review of the Sanitary Condition of New York," "The Infectiousness of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," "A National Board of Health, and National Registration a Necessity," the editor's table and notices and reviews of books, and much other matter. The American News Co., New York.

Harper's Young People for March is bright, interesting, pure and wholesome reading for the young, beautifully printed and illustrated. "The Fur-seal's Tooth," is a study of Alaskan adventure, to be continued; "Peter Walking on the Water" is a capital short sermon by Rev. James M. Ludlow, D.D. Other articles equally good of their kind make up this number. Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

The Literary Digest is arranged under the following heads: "Topics for the Hour, Social Problems, Letters and Art, Science, Books, the Religious World, from Foreign Lands and Miscellaneous." Under these respective heads is to be found much interesting, instructive and helpful reading served up in brief and comprehensive articles. Funk and Wagnalls Co., 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.

In the hands of its numerous bright contributors, Worthington's Illustrated Magazine for March keeps up its excellence. Those whose taste or whose time does not permit of reading long or heavy articles will find something bright, interesting and informing in the pages of this magazine made more interesting by felicitous illustrations. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn.

The Etude, February, T. Presser, Philadelphia, Pa. It is a fine number with its numerous clever articles on musical subjects, to musical people. There are five pieces of sheet music size, of which "Fleeting" is a well written waltz; "Idilio" and the "Hungarian Gypsy" are splendid specimens of their styles, each well edited and fingered.

The Leader, February, Jean White, Boston, Mass., is specially for bandsmen and bands, who will find plenty of musical reading in this monthly paper for the home and bands. There is a set of scores of C. W. Bennett's "Signal" march for 12 orchestral instruments.

The Family Circle.

OLD LETTERS.

The house was silent, and the light
Was fading from the Western glow;
I read, till tears had dimmed my sight,
Some letters written long ago.

The voices that have passed away,
The faces that have turned to mould,
Were round me in the room to-day
And laughed and chatted as of old.

The thoughts that youth was wont to think,
The hopes now dead for ever more,
Came from the lines of faded ink
As sweet and earnest as of yore.

I laid the letters by and dreamed
The dear dead past to life again;
The present and its purpose seemed
A fading vision full of pain.

Then, with a sudden shout of glee,
The children ran into the room,
Their little faces were to me
As sunrise in the cloud of gloom.

The world was full of meaning still,
For love will live though loved ones die;
I turned upon life's darkened hill
And gloried in the morning sky.

Frederick George Scott, in *The Week*.
Drummondville, P. Q.

A VISIT TO THE WEST INDIES.

[Owing to these interesting letters having been posted at different points in the writer's journey and reaching us at first out of their consecutive order, a little confusion is apparent as they have been published. From this point, however, the proper order will be preserved.—ED.]

The Parade Garden in the centre of Kingston is well worth visiting. There are some rare trees of immense growth, such as the "albizza" or "woman's tongue," the "cassia" and another tree, the botanic name of which we cannot give, but it grows to an immense size and casts its roots from above into the ground.

We paid a visit to the markets in early morn, and every visitor should do so if he wants to see the characteristics of the people. Hundreds of women from all parts of the country are disposing of their goods in their native gibberish and such an uproar, each vying with the other who can yell the loudest. Here may be seen loads of luscious-looking pines, bananas, mangoes, grapes, straw apples, paw-paws, avocado pears, oranges, grape fruit, coconuts, etc., etc. During the evenings the streets are crowded with women, especially on Saturdays.

The Institute of Jamaica in Kingston is well worthy of a visit and many curious relics are seen here. There is an excellent library in connection with the institute, free to the public. A beautiful collection of polished specimens of native woods is shown, and trophies of East Indian arms. The archaeological section contains many curious relics of old Jamaica. One article especially drew our attention: an old iron cage with a skeleton enclosed, in which in the early Spanish days criminals, or rebellious slaves were suspended in trees to die of exposure and starvation. This cage with the skeleton, as it now appears, was unearthed in St. Andrews some years ago. There is also the bell of the old church at Port Royal, which was submerged in the earthquake of 1692 and subsequently recovered by divers.

The old Kingston Parish Church is an interesting and venerable pile, dedicated to the Church of England; it was erected in the 17th century. On a black marble slab in the chancel is the following inscription: "Here lyeth the body of John Benlow, Esq., Admiral of the White, a true pater of English courage, who lost his life in defence of his Queene and country, November ye 4th, 1702, in ye 52nd yeare of his age by a wound in his legge received in an engagement with Mons. Du Casse, much lamented."

A drive to the Government Gardens at Castleton, 19 miles from Kingston, is a beautiful drive. The gardens contain a large collection of native and other tropical plants such as cacas, rubber plants, nutmeg, clove, peppers, vanilla, cardamum, sarsaparilla, Liberian coffee, etc.

Jamaica is the largest of the British insular possessions and is situated in the Caribbean

Sea. It is distant from Cuba 90 miles and from the black Republic Hayti 100 miles. Its extreme length is 144 miles and extreme width 49. The island is divided into three countries, Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall. These countries are divided in parishes.

The aboriginal name of Jamaica, "Xay-maca," is said to be derived from two Indian words, "Chabuan," signifying water, "Makia," wood; the name is admirably indicative of the fertile character of the country. The island was discovered by Columbus, 1494, and for a period of 160 years was under Spanish rule. The natives were not cannibals, neither ferocious or cruel; they were religious and superstitious. They were kind to each other and hospitable to strangers and on the whole appear to have been a harmless simple-minded folk. It is related that Columbus was refused food by these Indians and in order to secure what he desired, predicted an eclipse of the moon at a certain hour as a sign that his great Deity was angry with the people for not supplying him with food. The eclipse came, the people were frightened and a plentiful supply of provisions were assured for the future. Of course Columbus knew by his "Whitaker" of the eclipse, but he gained his point through their superstition.

In 1655 Admiral Reun arrived in command of an expedition with instructions from England to "obtain possessions in the West Indies of that occupied by the Spanish" and so Jamaica passed under British rule. In 1692 occurred the greatest calamity which has ever befallen Jamaica, viz, the earthquake, in which the then wealthy town of Port Royal was almost entirely swallowed up. The earth was shaken with such violence that on all sides were seen and heard the din and confusion of falling walls and buildings. Wharves laden with valuable merchandise, private houses of wealthy men, merchants' stores, together with the church and government fortifications, were all overwhelmed in one common ruin, as the earth opened and closed again, receiving into its bosom whole streets of houses and hundreds of terrified people, so did the sea rise in huge waves completing the devastation. Then a pestilence broke out from the putrefying bodies lying on the shore, which claimed as many victims as the earthquake. The following is related of one Lewis Galby, a wealthy merchant of Port Royal who died in 1739, that he was swallowed up by one earthquake shock and before life was extinct a second shock cast him up again into the sea, whence he escaped by swimming to a boat.

In 1807 the slave trade was abolished, resulting in rebellion, with great loss of life and property. Finally nearly six million pounds sterling was paid to Jamaica owners in consideration of the manumission of 255,290 slaves by England.

Jamaica occupies an important strategic position in the West Indies, a position which will become of greater value if the water way connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans ever attains realization.

On the last day of 1892, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, our vessel left Kingston behind. On our way over we witnessed a sight—often read of in a story—a "coolie ship" from Calcutta with over 1,000 coolies on board. She had just arrived and was in quarantine for 7 days before she could land her living cargo. Every one was on deck getting aired. It was a sight never to be forgotten. Every foot of that large vessel was occupied, riggings also, with a mass of black faces and white bodies, for they wore white overalls. We learned the cargo of living beings were for the sugar plantations in Jamaica.

We decided to return by steamer to Bermuda and await there the arrival of the "Duart Castle" for the Windward Islands. We were glad to get away from Jamaica as the heat was so intense. Two days' sail brought us to Turk's Island, where we anchored at 8 p.m. The natives (be it to their credit) refused to work on Sunday and being behind time our captain refused to wait over to discharge or take on cargo, so getting the mails he heaved anchor and left at 11 p.m. There is a law which compels the mail steamer to lie over three hours and no more.

The run from Turk's Island to Bermuda was all that could be desired and on Thursday morning we dropped anchor at Grassy Bay, to await high tide. Finally we found ourselves

comfortably at the Windsor Hotel, kept by a Canadian, most comfortable and homely in every respect. Almost opposite to the hotel is the famous rubber tree, of immense size.

On the afternoon of our arrival we had the pleasure of witnessing the departure of the North American Fleet for the West Indian Islands. We drove to Langton Point, just opposite the dockyards, and commanding a splendid view of the fleet as they lay anchored in the harbor. Promptly at 3 p.m. the troop ship "Tamar" heaved anchor and steamed past, bound for England, with crews whose time had expired. Immediately afterwards H.M. ship *Blake* steamed seaward, and as this great warship passed by we had a fine view of her. She was followed by the *Mowhawk*, *Tartar*, *Buzzard*, *Cleopatra*, *Canada*.

It is seldom such a sight is seen, and we considered ourselves most fortunate in viewing their departure. We must not forget to mention another sight which appeared every evening while at sea. Who has not travelled in the tropics, and across the boundless Southern Atlantic, that has not seen and admired the sunsets: grand, beautiful, glorious. Half an hour before his disappearance behind the horizon, he assumes the appearance of a huge ball of fire, while the sky is shaded in various tints, and the clouds around forming themselves in all kinds of fantastic shapes, the whole presenting a real picture which pen or tongue would fail to describe. Almost as soon as the sun goes down, darkness sets in. Sometimes we linger on deck long after darkness covers the deep, in contemplation of the Great and Mighty Ruler, who controls these vast oceans in the hollow of His hand. We look over the sides of the vessel into the darkness beneath, our eyes are dazzled with the silvery phosphorescent glow as the waves, combed by the action of the vessel, wrestled with one another.

On Sabbath we attended service at the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Burrows, pastor. We were introduced to the worthy Doctor before the service, which happened to be communion Sabbath. We enjoyed the service immensely, which was different from the form we are accustomed with at home. In stature and speech the Doctor is not unlike our Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford, and in power of speech would make a good seconder. We also attended the Sabbath school in the afternoon, conducted much as our own, the number present being about eighty. The church is the smallest of all the churches in Bermuda, surrounded by a nice lot with roses and plants. Attached to the church is the manse, a picture of ease and comfort, as it lies snugly amidst the many beautiful tropical flowers and plants. We saw no black people in the church, and but one in the Sabbath school.

In the evening we attended the Methodist Church which is a large and imposing structure. This being interchange Sunday—the first in the year—Rev. Dr. Burrows preached. The negro part of the congregation all sat together in the back part of the church, of whom there would be about a hundred and fifty present. It is very apparent the Methodists get the black people to attend their services.

We are now—while waiting the arrival of our steamer to take us to the Windward Islands—exploring every corner of this beautiful isle, with its lovely drives. We take a buggy and drive one day to Ireland's Island, the next to St. George's, the old capital, through scenery lovely and enchanting. We pay another visit to the dockyards, through which we were shown, and in the floating dock lay H.M.S. *Magicienne*. We were shown all the wonderful things in connection with the great ship, and the floating dock, and after we were through, our official guide positively refused to accept any remuneration—the first in our experience. He was a colored soldier too, but could put to shame many of our whites, in manners, education and general knowledge.

ST. THOMAS—WEST INDIES.

On Monday afternoon we boarded the steamer *Duart Castle*, at Bermuda, for the Leeward Islands. This is the steamer upon which Carey, the Irish informer, went to the Cape, and was shot when leaving her at Cape Town. She now runs between Halifax and Demerara, as a mail packet.

Four days' run brought us to St. Thomas, and all the time we had beautiful weather. The only incident which happened to mar the mutual enjoyment of all, was the accidental poisoning of a favorite cat of the stewardess. Nothing could assuage her grief at the sudden end of her pet.

Early on the morning of the fourth day after leaving Bermuda, we sighted Porto Rico, and shortly afterwards St. Thomas. We had the previous evening arranged with the steward to let us have early breakfast, so that we might have as long a time on shore as possible. We entered the harbour of St. Thomas, which is well protected on both sides, and has great facilities for vessels seeking its port with a floating dock capable of holding a vessel of 3,000 tons. The view of the town from the deck of the steamer is very beautiful, situated as it is on three hills with a valley between. The roofs of the houses are painted red and yellow and green, and is called Charlotte Amelia, but known better as St. Thomas, which is the name of the island. We are landed in small boats at a shilling a head, for our steamer draws too much water to allow her to reach the wharves of most of the islands.

The first place of interest strangers are invited to, is Blue Beard's Castle. Who has not read of this wonderful pirate and murderer in his day? or of the other companion called Black Beard, whose castle stands, as Blue Beard's, on the top of a hill, commanding a fine view of the ocean in all directions, and from which he used to watch for his prey. Ten minutes' walk and we are climbing the hill, with winding track leading to this old and famous castle. We approach with a feeling of awe. It is perfectly round, and about 50 feet high, with windows, and a stairway leading to the top, from whence he used to "look out." It is 250 years since the days when piracy and privateering were flourishing in the West Indies, and since this notorious man departed this life. In front of the castle is his tomb; on this tomb was a bust of this notorious pirate, but it has been stolen within the last year by some Americans. The castle is kept in good repair, and in 1839 the following inscription was put above the entrance:—

Trar
Bar Be de Bleu
Restarree par V. Pusioze,
1839.

Some Danish scholar may translate this. The condition of the people is very mean. They live entirely upon the poorest food, but are very civil and courteous to strangers. They wear nothing on their feet, and but little on the body. The streets are kept clean and tidy, paved with stone, and gutters at each side. The water courses are called "guts." They carry the water which runs down the mountains to the sea.

The stores are massive and built of brick. There are six churches, the Lutheran (which is the State Church), Roman Catholic, Moravian, Episcopalian, Dutch, Reformed, Methodist. Here all shades of opinions are tolerated, every one being at liberty to think as he pleases, provided he does not interfere with his neighbor. The faces we meet are black or brown, and although this is a hotbed for the sale of rum, we did not see a single "drunk." The island belongs to Denmark, but the inhabitants have a great leaning in favor of the United States, and hope that the latter country will yet ratify the agreement to purchase the island from Denmark. We were much surprised to find that the common language spoken and taught in schools is English, although St. Thomas has been Danish for 300 years. It seems incredible that the English who held the island for only eight years, from 1807 to 1815, could have supplanted the Danish customs and language of that country in so short a time. It seems more probable that English being the language of a commercial country and through business relations, the English language became generally introduced, and eventually the general medium of conversation among them.

(To be continued.)

George W. Childs: Do your best and leave the rest.

Our Young Folks.

CONVERSATION.

Keep a watch on your words, my sisters,
For words are wonderful things;
They are sweet, like the bees' fresh honey—
Like the bees they have terrible stings!
They can bless like the warm, glad sunshine,
And brighten a lonely life;
They can cut, in the strife of anger,
Like an open two-edged knife.

Let them pass through your lips unchallenged,
If their errand is true and kind—
If they come to support the weary,
To comfort and help the blind;
If a bitter, revengeful spirit
Prompt the words, let them be unsaid;
They may flash through the brain like lightning,
Or fall on the heart like lead.

Keep them back, if they're cold and cruel,
Under bar and lock and seal;
The wounds they make, my sisters,
Are always slow to heal.
God guard your lips, and ever,
From the time of your early youth,
May the words that you daily utter
Be the words of beautiful truth.

OUR GIRLS.

BY MISS L. RICHARDS.

What a blank there would be in this world without our girls; our cheerful, merry, happy girls. The fresh, youth ful face of girlhood lends a charm and attraction to any home, be it a cabin or palace. The light, elastic step, the cheering presence, the song on the lips, the laugh in the eye brightens our homes like the sunshine.

When we visit in a family where they are so fortunate as to have one or more grown girls there is a brightness inside the walls of that home that is more attractive than the sunshine without. We do not realize the force of this attraction unless we visit a home in which there are no girls.

Sometimes it is remarked of a young girl, "She can't do one really useful thing; what is she fit for?" When at the same time she is a perfect sunbeam in a home that might otherwise be desolate. She is filling her mission to brighten the world by her presence; something too often lost sight of until the brightness has flown—the flower has faded.

If young people could only realize the priceless jewel they are in possession of—the power of making the world brighter, more cheerful and happy they would be happier themselves. There is a natural charm in youth that only needs cultivation of mind and heart, and the grace of a kindly spirit to make it lovely and beautiful.

"Old heads on young shoulders" are not expected. Impatience, impetuosity and impulsiveness are characteristic of youth, but the fact is softened and sobered as being mother Nature's gift. There is a bright, cheerful happy something in youth that counteracts and makes amends for many personal defects.

All girls cannot be pretty. Beauty is the exception and not the rule, but all can be charming and attractive. It is a happy thought that in training the mind we may shape the countenance. A cheerful, happy spirit shining through the plainest face, makes it pleasant and agreeable. Probably at no time in the history of the world has beauty—mere beauty been at such a discount. Novelists recognize this fact. The heroines of popular stories of the day are more apt to be plain and sensible than beautiful. Popular taste demands that a heroine should be noble in mind and heart, regardless of beauty and wealth. Therein lies the inspiration of such books as Jane Eyre, which every girl ought to read in order to better understand how matter may be made subject to mind. "Pretty is as pretty does" is an old adage that should be kept before young people. Feature and form God bestows. Character and manners are ours to form and maintain.

Custom has coined a new name for the cheerful, pleasant, helpful girl; it is "the sweet girl," and no longer the beautiful girl, that is admired by young and old. Pleasant manners, good deeds, and a loving sympathizing heart is reflected in the face, is heard in every tone of voice, and lends grace and dignity to the form. These graces are far

more attractive and lasting than a pretty face. Ever hopeful, buoyant in spirit, care and trouble sit lightly upon young shoulders. Looking out upon the morning of life, with hopes and aspirations all aglow. Why should they not scatter sunshine in their path? And why should not older people appreciate it, and thank God for the blessing.

The girl that is father's comforter, mother's friend, brother's sympathizer, and sister's companion is a jewel. She is fulfilling a grand and glorious destiny, and though she may not realize it, she is making the world brighter and better by her presence.

ROBBIE'S VICTORY.

Rob Preston put on his coat and hat, and came out of school very slowly, with a perplexed, troubled look on his bright, sunny face. Some of the boys were already outside, and were whispering and laughing about something. Rob evidently knew what it was, but had no wish to join in it; still, instead of hurrying away as he might have done, he lingered irresolutely.

The truth was Robbie was fighting a real battle within himself. There was a new scholar in school, little Annie Hoffman. Her father was a miserable drunkard, and they were as poor as poor could be. Her mother had done her best; but poor little Annie was a pitiful sight in her faded, outgrown, ragged garments.

Rob had discovered in some way that a few of the rougher, more thoughtless boys were proposing to make some fun for themselves when she came out of school to go home, and all the afternoon his conscience had been pleading earnestly with him.

"You ought to try to stop them," it said. "But they would not hear a word from a little boy like me," he answered. "Then you must help Annie. The poor little thing will be frightened if they laugh at her." "Then they will laugh at me," said Robbie; and he fairly shivered with dismay at the mere thought of the shout they would give if he showed himself Annie's champion.

"Well, suppose they do laugh," answered Conscience, pitilessly; "if you are mamma's little man, oughtn't you to be brave enough to bear that? You were wishing the other day that you could do something brave and good; here is a chance for you. If you cannot do this little thing, you would not be apt to do anything great."

So this afternoon had passed, and now Rob must decide one way or the other; but it seemed to him that he was no nearer a decision than at first.

"We'll have some prime fun," he heard Tom Rogers say. "She's the greatest-looking object I've seen for her age."

"Hollo there!" he called out, as Annie appeared in the doorway; "is that a rag-bag I see walking round?"

The little group around Tom shouted as he spoke, and Rob's face grew crimson with pain for Annie and for himself.

"Don't, please, boys," he said pleadingly; "she isn't to blame, and it will make her feel so bad to be laughed at."

"Oh, run home, little Mollie Coddle," said Tom, contemptuously; "it will take more than you to stop me."

Rob walked on a few steps. What should he do! Oh, dear, why couldn't he go right home? He could not stop them, they would probably only laugh the more if he did anything.

"But Annie will feel as if she had a friend." "I can't," said Rob, with a little choke; and, boy that he was, his eyes filled with tears as he turned toward the gate.

"O, Rob Preston, I'm ashamed of you," said the faithful inward monitor. "How shall you feel when mamma takes your face between her hands to give you a good-night kiss, and calls you her little laddie? Will you want to look up into her face? Won't you feel ashamed to think what a coward you have been? Shall you want to tell her about it? O, Robbie, be mamma's brave little laddie."

There was just a minute's hesitation, then Robbie, turned and went quickly up to the steps where Annie stood, quivering with fear. "Come with me, Annie, I'm going your way," he said; and Annie caught hold of his arm instantly.

"I'm so afraid," she almost sobbed. "I'm never coming again. I didn't want to come to-day, but mother cried and wanted me to."

"I'll tell you," said Robbie, reassuringly; "we will go right to my home, and tell my mamma. She always knows just what to do."

So they went bravely down the wall; and though the boys tried to laugh, they could not make much of a success of it. Somehow, Robbie's sweet, wistful face touched them.

"He was a plucky little fellow," said one, after the two had gone.

"Yes, and more of a gentleman than any of us, if we are older," said another.

Mamma soothed and comforted little Annie, and sent her home happy, with one of her own Annie's outgrown dresses that just fitted her, and a promise to come and see her mother.

When she had gone, mamma stooped and kissed Robbie.

"My own precious laddie, my little man," she said fondly.

"But I wasn't brave at first. I wanted to run away like a coward; only I thought of you; and how ashamed I should be to have you know about it," said Rob.

"That was right, dear; but remember God sees and knows always. Mamma might not, perhaps; but we cannot hide anything from Him. Think of that when you are tempted. We must try very hard not to do anything we are ashamed or sorry to have God know, mustn't we?"

"I'll try; but, O mamma, sometimes it is so hard even to do right in little bits of things."

"I know, laddie dear; but remember, we can always have help if we ask for it."—*National Baptist.*

A YEAR OF PROSPERITY.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF A SUCCESSFUL COMPANY.

The Shareholders of The Federal Life Able To Congratulate Themselves And The Directors On The Satisfactory Results Of The Past Year's Business—A Large Surplus Shown.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Federal Life Assurance Company was held Tuesday, the 6th inst., at the head offices of the Company in this city, and was well attended. James H. Beatty, president, in the chair; David Dexter, managing director, acting secretary.

The Directors presented the following report:

Your Directors have much pleasure in submitting for your consideration the twelfth annual report of our Company. The report is accompanied by a statement of receipts and disbursements for the year, and of assets and liabilities at the close of the year, on 31st December last.

During the year 1,459 applications for insurance were received, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,357,133. Of these applications 1,366 were approved, for \$2,116,633; the others, for insurance to the amount of \$240,500, were either declined or held over for further information regarding the risks proposed.

The new business written is of the most satisfactory character, both as to the distribution of the Company's risk over a large number of lives and the amount of premium income derived therefrom.

The premium and interest receipts for the year amounted to \$318,256.36, an increase of \$45,611.67 over the preceding year, and the assets of the Company were increased by \$115,981.52.

The security to policy holders, including our guarantee capital, was, at the close of the year, \$998,901.30; and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, \$294,760.04; showing a surplus of \$704,141.26. Exclusive of uncalled guarantee funds the surplus of policy-holders was \$84,338.36.

The death claims for the year amounted to \$103,031, under forty-seven policies. Endowments matured during the year to the amount of \$10,258.

A most favorable opportunity having arisen a few months since to purchase a desirable and suitable property in this city, for the Head Offices of our Company, your Directors accepted it, and subsequently made improvements which have greatly enhanced the value of the property. Your Directors trust and believe that their action in this matter will have your entire approval.

In submitting their trust again into your hands, your Directors desire to express their gratification with the progress made by the Company, its present position and future prospects, and their confidence that each year will add to its present solidity and prosperity.

The accompanying certificates from the Company's Auditors vouches for the correct-

ness of the financial statement submitted herewith. All accounts, securities and vouchers having been carefully examined by them.

JAMES H. BEATTY, President.
DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.
Auditors' Report.

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company.

Gentlemen,—We beg to advise completion of the audit of the books of your Company for the year ending 31st December last. The books, vouchers, etc., have been carefully examined, and we have much pleasure in certifying to their accuracy. The accompanying statement indicates the financial position of your Company as at 31st December. Respectfully submitted,

H. STEPHENS,
SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND, } Auditors.
Hamilton, March 6, 1894.

Summary of Financial Statement.

RECEIPTS	
Premiums and interest	\$318,256 36
Less re-insurance premiums	12,156 03
	\$306,100 33
DISBURSEMENTS.	
For death claims, endowments, dividends to policy-holders and expenses	\$213,068 29
	\$ 87,112 04
ASSETS.	
Mortgages, debentures, loans on policies, real estate and other assets	\$370,098 30
To which add uncalled guarantee fund.	619,803 00
Total	\$989,901 30
LIABILITIES.	
Reserve funds and unadjusted claims	\$294,760 04
Surplus security	\$704,141 26
Amount insured	\$10,649,355 11

James H. Beatty, the President, in moving the adoption of the report, said: It is with even a greater degree of pleasure than on the occasion of our last meeting, one year ago, that we, your Directors, now present our report and render to you an account of the trust you placed in our hands.

It has been my privilege at previous meetings to call your attention to the marked advances made by our Company, as indicated by the reports placed before you from year to year, but on no former occasion have I been able to point you to such a great increase in the income and in the assets of the Company. The report shows a gain over the previous year of more than 17 per cent. in income and over 44 per cent. in assets, exclusive of guarantee capital.

In some previous years a greater gain was made in the amount of our insurance than has been the case in the past year; however, it has been the aim of your Directors for the past two or three years, as intimated in my remarks at our last annual meeting, to encourage an increase in our premium income and a distribution of the Company's risk over a greater number of lives by substituting investment insurance in smaller amounts for terminating policies.

In following this course we have added several hundreds to the number of lives insured without increasing the aggregate amount at risk very much, and have largely increased our income.

Regarding the very substantial and commodious premises we now occupy for our head offices, the purchase of which is mentioned in the Directors' report, it is needless for me to say anything except, perhaps, to add that the cost of this property, with the improvements made since its purchase, is much less than that of an equally desirable property within my knowledge bought or built for a like purpose.

Mr. Kerns, vice-president, on seconding the motion for its adoption, said: It affords me much gratification to join in the submission of the report which has been presented. In addition to what has been said by the president, I can assure you that the continued and large growth shown in the resources and solidity of the Company enhance the value of its contracts to the insured, whose interests are our first care.

Our agents, who have been energetic and intelligent in the discharge of their duties, will be strengthened in their work in no small degree, and, no doubt, will enable your Directors for this year to afford you even more favorable returns.

With a surplus to policy-holders of \$84,338.36, a surplus security of \$704,141.26, and total resources of about one million dollars, the Company can offer favorable contracts, and promise good results for its patrons.

The report was unanimously adopted. Dr. Woolverton read a carefully-prepared analysis of the mortality experience of the Company for the year, for which the thanks of the Shareholders was tendered him.

On motion of Dr. Williams a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Dexter, the Managing Director, his assistants and to the agents of the Company, to which the Managing Director, Dr. Woolverton, Medical Director, and S. M. Kenney, Superintendent, responded briefly.

The retiring Directors were all re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the officers were all re-elected.

GOOD SPIRITS



Follow good health while low spirits, melancholia, impaired memory, morose, or irritable temper, fear of impending calamity and a thousand and one derangements of body and mind, result from pernicious, solitary practices, often indulged in by the young, through ignorance of their ruinous consequences. Nervous debility, and loss of manly power, not infrequently result from such unnatural habits.

To reach, reclaim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness is the aim of an association of medical gentlemen, who have prepared a treatise, written in plain but choice language and treating of the nature, symptoms and curability, by homo treatment, of such diseases.

A copy of this useful book will on receipt of this notice, with 10 cents in stamps, for postage, be mailed securely sealed in a plain envelope. Address: **WOMAN'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.**



REV. J. CLARKE, Cobourg, Ont.—From my actual knowledge I have pleasure in testifying that K D C is the best remedy for *Dyspepsia* that has come to my notice.

Free sample mailed to any address K D C Company, Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., Canada, or 127 State St., Boston, Mass.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and on verso, "Tender for Hot Water Heating Apparatus, Calgary, Alta." will be received until Tuesday 27th March, for the construction of a Hot Water Heating Apparatus at the Calgary, Alta., Post Office.

Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department and at the Clerk of Works Office, Calgary, Alta., after Monday, 5th March, instant.

Persons are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E F E ROY,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 2nd, 1894

C. C. PERRY, M.D.,

149 W. Sixteenth St.,

NEW YORK CITY.

One of New York's most widely known and successful physicians, pens a very remarkable letter to the public, through the agency of "The Press," that he has for certain found a cure

**... FOR ...
CONSUMPTION.**

He actually cures a young lady who derived the seeds of Consumption in her system through inheritance. The patient commenced going down about four years ago; the most eminent physicians were consulted; change of climate was tried; the strictest hygienic measures adopted; all care and attention was given this young lady, for she was the stepdaughter of the above-named M.D. Besides all this care, the Croton treatment was used, as well as other popular professional methods, but nevertheless no progress was made in staying the disease; it was gradually obtaining a better hold day by day, and the conclusion was almost arrived at that the case was hopeless, at least as far as "Medical Skill" was concerned. Just two years ago, while in Europe with the patient, it was quickly decided upon as a last resort to try **RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER**. The patient's condition, at that time, was as follows: Very greatly emaciated, hectic fever, temperature 103 to 102, pulse 90, night sweats, persistent distressing cough, and no appetite. The mildest form of M. K. was used. Gradually the patient got better, and last August was a well woman, and got married. She is a well woman for good, and for the sake of humanity the physicians cognizant of this above result have decided to give these facts to the public at large.

For further particulars enquire at

120 KING STREET WEST.

Ministers and Churches.

The Presbyterians of Bobcaygeon Sabbath School held their tea meeting on Friday evening, 23rd ult., in the church.

The revival services in connection with the Presbyterian Church, Atwood, during the past week have been largely attended. Revs. Fisher and Davis spoke on Sabbath evening to crowded houses.

Rev. John Bain Scott conducted the services in the Presbyterian church, Leamington, lately, morning and evening, delivering two discourses that have been very highly spoken of by all who heard them.

The session of St. Andrew's church, London, has decided to procure an assistant to help the pastor, Rev. J. A. Murray, for a few months. Of late the pastor's health has not been as good as desired, and it is expected the assistance which it is proposed to give him will be very helpful in his arduous labors.

Mr. Reeves, a student from the Presbyterian College at Montreal, preached in St. Andrew's church, Carleton Place, on Sunday morning and in Zion church in the evening. He delivered good logical sermons at both services, and at the conclusion made a strong plea in aid of the students' mission work in the metropolis.

The Presbyterian congregation of Verschoyle held their annual meeting at that place lately, when the various reports were presented, all of which were highly satisfactory. After paying all claims the finance committee reported a balance of nearly \$200 on hand, and the Sabbath School reported fifty-five scholars, and a financial balance as well.

Professor Watson has been delighting all who have been listening to his course of lectures on Dante, given in the Science Hall during the Theological conference, lately at Kingston. He has most ably and lucidly expounded the philosophy, theology and politics of Dante, and is to give two lectures especially devoted to his great work—the *Divina Commedia*.

What the Paris Presbyterian Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has accomplished during the past year: Fifteen hundred pounds of excellent clothing, the greater part new, were shipped to Crossland Mission School, Northwest Territory; value, \$710.42, freight costing \$36. 91,699.89 has been sent to the treasurer in Toronto for foreign mission purposes and \$66.56 has been raised for current expenses, making a total of \$2,476.87.

There was a large gathering in Knox church Galt, recently, to listen to Mr. M. C. Fenwick, who has recently returned from Corea, where he has been laboring in connection with the College Mission of Toronto. Mr. Fenwick had with him a large map showing by charts the results of mission work in the different sections of the field, the proportion of converts as compared with the mass of heathendom around and the needs of the different heathen countries.

A very interesting meeting was held on Wednesday evening, 7th ult., in the First Presbyterian Church, Victoria, to designate Mr. Swartout as missionary to the Indians at Alberni, in room of Rev. J. A. McDonald, who, through ill-health, left the field last summer. It never occurred before in the history of the Presbyterian Church as it did on this occasion, that a foreign missionary was designated to his work by four foreign missionaries taking part.

Rev. Dr. Robertson, superintendent of the Presbyterian Missions in the Northwest and Manitoba, was in the village of Dutton lately and addressed the regular weekly prayer meeting in Knox Church. Dr. Robertson has been in his present position for twelve years, and gave an interesting account of the work done during that time, and, although a grand work has been done, there are numerous places in the district under his charge, which extends from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, where no missionary has yet been.

The largest congregation that ever gathered in Carmel Presbyterian Church assembled on a late Sabbath evening, when the spacious church, including the gallery, aisles, pulpit, platform and lobbies was literally packed, while over one hundred at a very conservative estimate were unable to gain admittance. The occasion was the visit of Rev. Dr. McKay, the honored missionary of Formosa, who was occupying the pulpit that evening, and who delivered one of his old time forcible, eloquent and interesting addresses on the work of Foreign Missions.

A largely representative gathering of the members of the Sessions and Boards of Management of the eight Presbyterian churches of the city of Hamilton was held lately in the schoolroom of St. Paul's church for the purpose of forming a Presbyterian Union. The union will consist of male members and adherents of the Presbyterian church; membership fee 50 cents. Its object shall be the promoting of mutual acquaintance, concert of action, and the advancement of the cause of truth in connection with the Presbyterian church in the city of Hamilton and its immediate vicinity.

An adjourned meeting of the Montreal Presbytery was held lately in Erskine Church. It was a special meeting called to consider special business. The most important was the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Muir, of Huntington, and the union of the two Presbyterian congregations there. The people strongly opposed Dr. Muir's leaving them, and they presented a petition signed by 222 communicants and 65 adherents asking that the resignation be not accepted. After discussing the matter the Presbytery allowed Dr. Muir to withdraw his resignation, and a committee was appointed to explain to the second congregation of Huntington the action of the Presbytery. The congregation of St. Hyacinthe was authorized to mortgage the church property to the extent of \$2,300. That concluded the business of the session.

The thirteenth anniversary of Knox Church, Palmerston, was held on Sunday and Monday last. The services on Sunday were conducted by the Rev. J. B. Mullan, Ferguson, both morning and evening. In the morning the church was full and the congregation listened to an eloquent discourse. In the evening the seating capacity was taxed to its utmost and the rev. gentleman, during his sermon, impressed on the minds of his hearers that a larger building was necessary to accommodate the worshippers of the fast increasing members of Knox Church. The tea-meeting on Monday evening was a decided success. The church was crowded to the doors and many were obliged to return up town, standing room not being available. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Mullan, of Ferguson; Munro, of Harriston; Edmison, of Rothsay, and the pastor of the church.

OBITUARY.

There died at London, Ont., on 25th Jan. last, Mr. H. Diprose, in the 77th year of his age. Mr. Diprose was a typical elder of the church. Like Barnabas, he was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, one of those brave, pure-hearted servants of the Master whose memory should be kept fresh and ever green. Mr. Diprose was born in Kent, England, in 1816. Early in life his business led him to Dundee, in Scotland, where he was drawn to attend St. Peter's Church by the earnest teachings and spiritual power of the revered and saintly Robert Murray McCheyne. The awakening and impressions he received under McCheyne and Burns seem to have shaped and developed his stalwart Christian character. Their memory, up to the day of his death, was like a fire in his soul that never diminished in warmth or brightness. In 1838, Mr. Diprose married Miss Isabella Drummond, a most excellent woman, meet wife for such a husband. Mrs. Diprose, who still survives him, belongs to a good old family, the Drummonds, of Perth, who besides other eminent men included among their connections the celebrated Colonel Gardiner, who fell at Prestonpans. Mr. Diprose was an elder in St. Andrew's, London, for twenty-five years. He was beloved and esteemed not only by the large congregation that he faithfully served so long and devotedly, but by all besides who knew his sterling worth.

D. MACKAY, B.A., PH.D.

By the death of Dr. Donald MacKay, second son of Mr. Angus MacKay, elder, West Zorra, this Province has lost one of its most accomplished and promising young educators. A distinguished graduate in Arts of Toronto University, he pursued with much distinction a post-graduate course in Philosophy at Harvard and Freiburg (Germany) Universities, receiving from the latter the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. For three years he was Principal of Elora High School, which he raised to a high standing, and on the death of the late illustrious Prof. Young, Mr. MacKay was requested to fill for a term the chair of Philosophy in University College which he did with great acceptance. For the last year or more he has been taking much-needed rest in Colorado, contributing occasional articles on literary and philosophical subjects to leading magazines and journals. He was to have entered Toronto University last October as permanent instructor in philosophy, but a stroke of paralysis, intensified by an attack of la grippe, cut short his career at the early age of 35 years. In addition to his distinctive work as student and educator, Mr. MacKay took a deep interest in church work. For years he taught a Bible class, and during his leisure hours in Colorado he read so extensively and thoroughly in theology that the Presbytery of Denver licensed him, with great commendation, to preach the gospel. Mr. MacKay took an especial interest in the work and welfare of young people, and to them his career should be at once an inspiration and a warning—an inspiration to earnest work, a warning to guard against overwork even in a good cause. He died young (35 years) but he lived long. Those who knew him best will believe most readily that he has entered on a higher and completer service. "His servants shall serve Him." Much sympathy is felt for the parents and family, to whom this death comes not only as a great sorrow but as a peculiarly keen disappointment. May He who is the Comforter be with and abide with them, giving consolation and strength in their time of need.

ANNUAL CONGREGATIONAL MEETINGS.

SAPPERTON, B.C.—The annual congregational meeting of Knox Church, Sapperton, B.C., was held in the church on the evening of the 25th January. A goodly number of the congregation were present. The pastor, Rev. E. B. Chestnut, was in the chair. Reports were read from the session, managing committee, trustees, Y.P.S.C.E., missionary society, and the "society for the extinction of debt," all of which were very satisfactory, considering the dulness of the time and the many difficulties under which the little congregation have laboured since their formation in 1891, and particularly in the first five months of the past year, when they were without a settled pastor, and to a large extent were obliged to look for their own supply. It was shown from the reports that the regular Sabbath contributions were \$723.65, subscriptions to the building fund, \$350.50 (paid in during the year), while from the various societies named above, and a few special subscriptions and collections, there was a further sum of over \$450.00 realized, making a total of over \$1,500.00 raised by this little congregation during the year 1893. This was expended as follows:—Towards pulpit supply, \$600.00; interest, \$317.50; fire and light, \$69.20; reduction on floating debt, \$200.00; schemes of the church, \$124.45; and the balance for various minor expenses except a small amount left in the hands of the treasurer. Nearly all the old officers and managers were re-elected, and a very hopeful feeling seemed to

TWIN CLUSTER MARQUIS HALF-HOOP SOLITAIRE

In fact all the most desirable styles of Ladies' rings, now in vogue, are being shown by us in rich profusion. Comprising almost every possible combination of Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Pearls, Opals, Sapphires and Turquoise. Rare value because we select our stones personally in Amsterdam.

RYRIE BROS.,

Cor Yonge & Adelaide Sts.

Correspondence invited.

permeate the congregation. After the regular business was over the wives of the three elders, on behalf of the congregation, presented Rev. Mr. Chestnut and Mrs. Chestnut with a pair of handsome easy chairs, along with a short address, thus bringing a very harmonious meeting to a very happy ending. Sapperton is a suburb of New Westminster, B.C., and, although within the city limits, is divided from the rest of the town by the penitentiary and asylum grounds, thus to a great extent isolating it.

FREGGOS.—At the annual meeting of Melville Church, Fergus, the pastor, the Rev. R. M. Craig, occupied the chair. The attendance was good. The membership is now 392, there having been 27 additions since last annual meeting. Most interesting and encouraging reports were read from the secretaries and treasurers of the different organizations, from which it appears that during the year 1893 the congregation had expended for all purposes the sum of \$4,917.20, of which \$2,929.99 was spent for strictly congregational purposes and \$1,987.21 for the schemes of the church as follows: for Foreign Missions \$594.62, for French Evangelization \$900, for Home Missions \$209, for Augmentation \$60.10, for Colleges \$100, Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund \$50, Widows' and Orphans' \$30, Assembly Fund \$13.20, Synod Fund \$2.45, Presbytery Fund \$27.82. The Willing Workers' Mission Band reports the raising of \$28.10 for mission purposes. The Harvesters' Mission Band speaks of the deep interest taken by the members in the work. The addresses by missionaries and letters sent and received from different fields have greatly added to the interest. The Band reports the sum of \$28.96 for mission purposes. The John Williams Mission Band study the work of missionaries in the various fields and report the sum of \$20 for missions. The Auxiliary of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society reports a membership of 102. A bale of goods valued at \$65, as also \$11.26 were received and forwarded to Birtle. The treasurer's receipts, independent of the above, were \$287.83, of which \$260.88 was sent to the treasurer of the General Society. The Woman's Aid Society reports a membership of 70. The treasurer reports receipts to be \$187.26, of which \$25 was given to Knox College Students' Missionary Association. The Y. P. S. C. E. reports a membership of 72; 52 prayer meetings and 12 business meetings were held. The different committees are active and spare no pains to advance the interests of the congregation. The treasurer reports receipts to be \$114.05, of which \$57 was expended on missions. The Missionary Association's

A Tonic

For Brain-Workers, the Weak and Debilitated.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

s without exception, the Best Remedy for relieving Mental and Nervous Exhaustion; and where the system has become debilitated by disease, it acts as a general tonic and vitalizer, affording sustenance to both brain and body.

Dr. E. Cornell Esten, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have met with the greatest and most satisfactory results in dyspepsia and general derangement of the cerebral and nervous systems, causing debility and exhaustion."

Descriptive pamphlet free.

Horsford Chemical Works, Providence, R.I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

report shows amount collected to be \$507, and other contributions and special collections make a total of \$842.46. The average attendance at town Sabbath School is 140. This Sabbath School may well be called a missionary organization; the total contributions for the year are \$290, of which \$153 is given to missions. The managers report total actual receipts for the year to be \$2,207.74, which covers the expenditure less \$4. There was also paid on the Manse Fund \$230. The managers were instructed to prosecute the canvass and meet the whole during the present year. On motion it was unanimously agreed to continue to place a copy of the church Record in every home in the congregation. A most harmonious and interesting meeting was brought to a close, the Rev. Dr. Smellie leading in prayer.

PRESBYTERIAL W.F.M.S. MEETINGS.

The fifth annual meeting of the Owen Sound Presbyterial W. F. M. S. was held on the 13th of February. The secretary's report showed an addition of two mission bands, an increase of members, of attendance at meetings, and of contributions. Contributions reported amounted to \$877.19, an increase of nearly \$200, and clothing valued at \$377 was sent to the mission school at Portage la Prairie. The afternoon meeting was addressed by Dr. Marion Oliver, who gave an interesting account of the ways in which the native Christian women of India are helping in the evangelization of their heathen sisters. The members of Presbytery, which met the same day, were entertained to dinner and tea with the society, by the ladies of Division Street Church, where the meeting was held, to whom a most cordial vote of thanks was given for their hearty hospitality. The progress of the society has been encouraging and the outlook is hopeful. Com.

The ninth annual meeting of the Guelph Presbyterial Society of the W. F. M. S., was held in the Presbyterian Church, Hespeler, Thursday the 22nd ult. The church was filled with delegates and others from the auxiliaries and mission bands of the Presbytery. The forenoon was entirely devoted to business and hearing reports. In the afternoon, addresses were given by Miss McWilliams, who has recently returned from India; by Mrs. Watt, Mrs. T. Goldie, of Guelph, and other ladies. Miss Jeanie Davidson, of Fergus, gave an appropriate recitation, and Mrs. McCrae, of Guelph, conducted the question drawer. In the evening, Rev. Mr. MacVicar, of Honan, China, Rev. Dr. Wardrop, of Guelph, and Rev. Mr. Thomas, gave interesting and instructive addresses. To the ladies of Hespeler is due, in a very considerable measure, the success of the meeting. Their hospitality and kindness are deserving of much praise. The convenience and suitability of the pretty church in which the sessions were held, may also be mentioned as contributing to make the day of the Hespeler convention one of pleasant memories. The treasurer's report shows cash contributions of last year, amounting to \$2,140.84. Fifteen hundred pounds of clothing were also sent to the Indian school at Bittle, Man.

The ninth annual meeting of the Presbyterial Society of the Presbytery of Paris was held in the Presbyterian Church, Paris, on the 5th ult., and was the most largely attended of any meeting in its history. In consequence of the illness of Mrs. Cockburn, the president, Mrs. Thomson, of Ayr, first vice-president, presided. The address of welcome was presented by Mrs. McCosh, and replied to by Mrs. W. B. Wood, St. George. There are eighteen auxiliaries with a membership of five hundred and twenty, and twelve mission bands. \$700 worth of clothing was sent to the North-west last year, upon which \$37 of freight was paid. In addition \$1,688.84 was contributed and sent to the treasurer in Toronto. In the afternoon the attendance was upwards of 500. Greetings from sister societies in the town were given. Mrs. McLeod, of Woodstock, gave an interesting address on the "Model Auxiliary." Dr. G. L. Mackay, of Formosa, Mrs. Mackay and family, and the Chinese student were present. Mrs. Mackay gave an ad-

dress, interpreted by her husband, in which she explained woman's work in Formosa. The children sang a beautiful Chinese hymn. The Chinese student also spoke, followed by Dr. Mackay in an instructive address. At the evening session the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Many failed to gain admittance. The Rev. E. Cockburn, M.A., pastor of the church, presided. An address of upwards of an hour was given by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, on mission work in Formosa, full of thrilling narrative and fervid appeal. Dr. Mackay's student again spoke, and the children sang a Chinese hymn to the great delight of the congregation. Great praise was deservedly given to the ladies of Paris, for their complete arrangements and the handsome manner they entertained the society and Presbytery. The proceedings of the entire day were intensely interesting, and cannot fail to give a great impetus to the cause of missions, and furthering of our Redeemer's Kingdom.

LINDSAY.—The annual meeting of the W. F. M. S. was held in Cannington, on Tuesday, February 20th. Ninety-eight delegates were present besides the Cannington ladies, all but one of the twenty-seven societies being represented. Mrs. McKay, Woodville, secretary of supplies for the North-West, stated the amount received this year to be \$446.66, an increase of \$153.31 over last year. The treasurer, Mrs. McPhaden, gave her statement, followed by the report of secretary of literature, Mrs. McKay. After disposing of the business, Mrs. Johnston, Lindsay, in behalf of Mrs. McIntyre, hon. president, who was unable to be present, presented to the society a copy of the entire Letter Leaflet, bound in five volumes. The thanks of this society were expressed by Mrs. Frankish, Uxbridge, to Mrs. McIntyre, Lindsay, for her kind thoughtfulness in presenting the five bound volumes of the Letter Leaflet to the society. After singing the twenty-sixth paraphrase the president, Mrs. Hanna, gave her annual address, in which she showed the progress the society had made in the six years since it met in Cannington before. The secretary, Miss Smith, read her report which showed an encouraging increase in every department. Two new Mission Bands were organized during the year, one at Fenelon Falls and the other near Beaverton, making a total of 22 Auxiliaries and 5 Mission Bands. The membership has increased 65, making 616, with 112 members of General Society and 4 new life members, with an average attendance of 369. 340 members subscribed for the Letter Leaflet. The treasurer's report showed a total of \$1,454.08, an increase of \$292.64 over last year. After this report was read, two verses of the Consecration hymn were sung and the money dedicated to God in prayer by Miss Quigley, Leaskdale. Miss Oliver, M.D., of Indore, India, was then introduced. She spoke especially of the doors God was opening in India, the first being the railways, which all natives take advantage of and in which caste is completely broken down, as those sit side by side whose touch is unclean. These are very useful to the missionary, not only for getting about the country, but he can preach in the cars and at the stopping places. Another open door is the desire of the natives to study the English language. These and other doors are open and India is ripening so fast for Christ that if a great native leader like Luther were to arise, then millions would be turned to Christ. Mrs. Ross, Lindsay, gave an interesting talk on "The Chinese in America." The president elect was called to the chair and the meeting closed with prayer by Mrs. Campbell, Grant's school. Tuesday evening a public meeting was held and the church was well filled. Rev. Mr. McKinnon, Fenelon Falls, occupied the chair and conducted the opening exercises. The Presbyterial report to Presbytery was presented by Rev. Mr. Ross, Cannington, who moved its adoption, which was seconded by Mr. L. Campbell, Woodville. Mr. J. A. Slimmon, of Knox College, was next introduced, and as he has labored in China he was able to tell us much that was interesting about the people and the work there and showed the great need of deeper earnestness in carrying the gospel to the regions not yet reached and urged upon every Christian to look at the necessity of carrying the gospel into these regions as their duty.

PRESBYTERY MEETINGS.

The Presbytery of Whitby held an adjourned meeting at Whitby on Tuesday 27th ult., to dispose of two calls given to the Rev. Lewis Perrin, B.A., of Pickering. One came from the congregation of Gravenhurst, the other from that of Georgetown. After the usual preliminaries, and after parties had been heard for and against, Mr. Perrin was asked to express his views, and did so, to the effect that if Presbytery consented he was in favor of accepting the call from Georgetown. It was then unanimously agreed that the translation to Georgetown be granted, to take place after Sabbath the 18th of March. The Rev. John Abraham, Whitby, was appointed Moderator of Session during the vacancy.—J. McMECHAN, Clerk.

At Wingham, February 15th, the Presbytery of Mailand met pro re nata. Rev. David Millar, Moderator. Rev. Mr. Anderson, Convener of Committee on re-organization of field, reported that the congregations visited, viz: Knox Church, Belgrave; Calvin Church, East Wawanosh, Whitechurch and Langside, were favorable to the proposed change in relationship, if a satisfactory basis of union can be arranged. The Presbytery expressed its satisfaction with the report of the committee, and appointed a committee to visit Belgrave and Calvin churches, and another to visit Whitechurch and Langside, to arrange a basis of union between these congregations, and report to next meeting of Presbytery.—Messrs. Ross and Millar to visit Belgrave and Calvin churches, and Messrs. Anderson and Malcolm to visit Whitechurch and Langside. It was agreed that a conference be held on Monday proceeding next meeting.

The Presbytery of Rock Lake held a pro re nata meeting at Deloraine, Thursday, 32nd ult., Rev. P.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NOT EXCEEDING FOUR LINES 25 CENTS.

MARRIED.

At Orilla, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 23th, by Rev. R. M. Grant, D.D., Mr. Charles Thomson, Uptergrove, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. L. J. McKinnon, Barrie Road.

Fisher, of Boissevain, Moderator, presiding. The conduct of the clerk in calling this special meeting was unanimously approved. The court then engaged in a lengthened consideration of a request from the congregation worshipping in the town of Deloraine, praying to be detached from the other four outside stations, in order to secure the whole of Mr. Munro's labors, whereupon it was agreed to defer decision re this whole matter until the regular meeting of Presbytery next month. A letter was received from Mr. S. Sharp, formerly missionary at Cartwright, now a student of the McAllister Presbyterian College, Minneapolis, asking to be furnished with a certificate of the work done in the bounds of the Rock Lake Presbytery prior to his joining the Methodist Church here. The request was acceded to and the clerk instructed to furnish Mr. Sharp accordingly. Arrangements were made for an exchange of pulpits between several of the brethren whose congregations are on the augmentation list, in order that each charge might be appealed to, regarding the Assembly's regulations provided in such cases.—Winnipeg Tribune.

The Presbytery of Guelph held an adjourned meeting on the evening of the 19th February, in St. Andrew's church, the Rev. R. M. Craig, of Melville Church, Fergus, acting as Moderator. The business was almost wholly confined to receiving the last part of the report of its Committee on the proposed new Hymnal and disposing of the report as a whole. At the meeting in January, when the subject was under consideration, it had been agreed that the hymns for Sabbath Schools and for congregations should be bound up in one volume. This decision has been rescinded, and the recommendation of its Committee as originally made, adopted, that the hymns be printed in separate volumes. It was also agreed that wherever the name of "Jesus" occurs it be printed in full, and not in the contracted form "Jesu," and also that the Assembly be requested before sanctioning the new Hymnal that may be reported by its committee, to send it down to Presbyteries for their consideration and judgment. Dr. Torrance gave notice that he would move at the meeting in March, that the Presbytery overture the General Assembly to the effect that in its judgment when a Book of Praise has been adopted, and used in the church it is inexpedient that changes be made in the same unless satisfactory evidence has been furnished that they are called for by the members of the church in full communion, made known through Kirk Sessions and other Courts to the General Assembly.

The Presbytery of Owen Sound met in Knox Church, Owen Sound, Feb. 15th, and was constituted by Rev. R. Rodgers, Moderator pro tem. A circular was read from Dr. Reid regarding the Assembly Fund. It set forth that only nine congregations had contributed, although all congregations had received copies of the minutes of Assembly. The treasurer was instructed to correspond with all congregations which have not contributed, and urge them to pay the amount allocated. Mr. McLean laid on the table a call from Winton to Mr. S. Acheson, of Toronto. Representatives appeared from the congregation, who were fully heard. The call was sustained as a regular gospel call, and the clerk instructed to forward it to the Presbytery of which Mr. Acheson is a member. The salary promised is \$1,000. Mr. Jamieson presented his resignation of the pastoral charge of Hespeler and Cruikshanks on the ground of ill health. Messrs. Fraser, Somerville and Telford were appointed a committee to make full inquiry into the circumstances and report at the meeting in March. Mr. Somerville presented the report of the Hymnal Committee. The report was discussed at length and its recommendations were adopted. Dr. Robertson appeared before the Presbytery and gave an address on the missions of the North West. Thanks were tendered him, and the Home Mission Committee was instructed to correspond with all congregations with the view of increasing the contributions, so that the missionaries in outlying fields may not suffer.

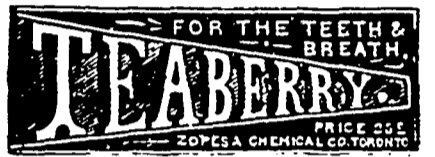
In the absence of the Moderator, the Rev. James A. Grant was chosen to preside at the regular meeting of the Presbytery of Toronto, held on Tuesday the 6th February. A resolution expressive of the sincere sympathy of the Presbytery with the Moderator, the Rev. W. A. Hunter, in his recent sore bereavement, and placing on record its sense of the loss sustained by the church in the death of so devoted a worker as Mrs. Hunter, was unanimously sustained by the Presbytery. The congregation of the church of the Covenant was permitted to transfer the church property to trustees, duly appointed. It was agreed to grant the request of these congregations of Eglinton and Bethesda, and appoint the Rev. W. S. Ball to the charge of these congregations for the following three months. Through an oversight the application on behalf of the charge at Sutton, etc., for augmentation, had not been made. It was agreed to reaffirm the request made, that this charge shall receive a yearly grant of \$100. It was agreed to recommend that the request of Chester congregation for a grant of \$4 per Sabbath from the Home Mission Committee be granted. The request of Dovercourt for the appointment of Mr. S. Carruthers for another year, as missionary in charge, was cordially sustained, and it was agreed to apply for a grant of \$5 per Sabbath for this congregation. Dr. Brown gave notice of a resolution from the Session of Knox church, Scarborough, to be presented at next meeting of Presbytery, agent the Augmentation Fund. Taking up the consideration of the proposed Book of Praise it was

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedial vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Dollars One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad no other Peculiar preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research has developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar



Easter Music Free Address Echo Music Co. LaFayette, Ind. or 174 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago.

INCORPORATED TORONTO HON. G. W. ALLAN PRESIDENT

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION FOR DEGREES IN MUSIC. Artists' and Teachers' Graduating Courses. Scholarships, Diplomas, Certificates, Medals. Equipment, Staff and Facilities unsurpassed. ALL BRANCHES OF MUSIC TAUGHT FROM THE FUNDAMENTALS TO EDUCATION. Free tuition in several departments. Pupils received at any time. Many "Free Advantages" for Students

CONSERVATORY SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION. (H. N. Shaw, B.A., Principal.)

Elocution, Oratory, Voice Culture, Diction and Swedish Gymnastics, Literature, &c.

CALENDAR of 132 pages, giving particulars of all departments mailed free. EDWARD FISHER - Musical Director.

agreed to accept the selections from the Psalter suggested by the Hymnal Committee, and to recommend that Psalm 76 be added. It was also agreed to accept the selections from the Paraphrases suggested by the Hymnal Committee and to recommend that Paraphrases 15, 42, 43 and 56 be added. The hymns submitted in the Draft Book were then taken up in detail, and the recommendations of the Hymnal Committee substantially adopted. The most notable changes suggested are, that hymns 43, 53, 61, 69, 70, 103, 109, 115, 145, 171, 193, 242, in the present hymnal be retained; that hymns 20, 59, 69, 75, 91, 117, 124, 127, 135, 199, in the present Children's Hymnal be retained and that the following of the hymns it is proposed to add be omitted. 13, 14, 35, 52, 57, 58, 61, 65, 66, 70, 95, 96, 98, 99, 108, 109, 114, 117, 121, 131. It was unanimously agreed on motion by Dr. Gregg, that while adopting the resolution approving of selections from the Psalter being incorporated in the proposed Book of Praise, it is the judgment of this Presbytery that the Psalter now in use should also be retained, without alteration. It was also recommended that simple harmony, and one in keeping with popular requirements, should be secured for the new Book of Praise. A call from East Church, Toronto, to Rev. W. A. J. Martin, of St. Paul's, Toronto, was presented and sustained. The congregation will be cited to appear at next meeting of Presbytery. A call from Georgetown and Lamhouse to Rev. Lewis Perrin, of Pickering and Brougham, in the Presbytery of Whitby, was presented and sustained, and ordered to be transmitted Messrs Robert Waddell and H. Walker were approved as catechists, and recommended for work in the North-west.—R. C. TIBB, Pres. Clerk.

I WAS CURED OF Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL.

I WAS CURED OF Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Springhill, N.S. WM. DANIELS.

I WAS CURED OF Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Albert Co., N.B. GEORGE TROLEY.

Bachelor's Presents. For the Breakfast Table. The above will be found very appropriate and come in nicely for Easter. John Wanless & Co., ESTABLISHED 1844. 172 YONGE ST., - TORONTO.

"Shorter" Pastry and "Shorter" Bills.

We are talking about a "shortening" which will not cause indigestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion Harland among a host of others) are using

COTTOLENE

instead of lard. None but the purest, healthiest and cleanest ingredients go to make up Cottolene. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use lard—Healthier because they will get "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter" grocery bills—for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far—so is but half as expensive.

Dyspeptics delight in it!
Physicians endorse it!
Chefs praise it!
Cooks extol it!
Housewives welcome it!
All live Grocers sell it!

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

DYSPEPSIA CURED BY B.B.B.



MR. GEO. READ.

Read the Proof.

DEAR SIR.—I write you to say that for some time I had been suffering from acute indigestion or dyspepsia, and of course felt very great inconvenience from same in my general business. I thereupon decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking two bottles I found I was quite another man, for B. B. B. entirely cured me. I have also used it for my wife and family and have found it the best thing they can take, and from past experience I have every pleasure in strongly recommending B. B. B. to all my friends.

I write you because I think that it should be generally known what B. B. B. can accomplish in cases of indigestion.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE READ,
Sherbrooke, Que.

A Perfect Food for Infants and Invalids.

MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

A combination of Milk Granules with the finest barley which has been subjected to a treatment by which it is made readily digestible.

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Milk Co., Montreal.

British and Foreign.

Of the 3,000 students at the University of Berlin 800 are Americans.

Rev. James Parlant, M.A., Burntisland, has been presented with an illuminated address on his semi-jubilee.

There are now 176 branches of the Church's Temperance Society, and the membership includes 12,000 children and 13,000 adults.

The oldest university in the world is said to be the University of Fez, the chief seat of Mohammedan theology in the eastern world.

Legacies of £100 each have been left to the Sustentation and Foreign Mission Funds by the late Miss Donaldson of Cornhill, P. Th.

The income of the Bishop of London's Fund for the past year was £26,451. The Duke of Westminster and Lord Iveagh contributed £1,000 each.

The University of Chicago recently dedicated a magnificent building donated by E. G. Kent and designed for use as a chemical laboratory. It is called the Kent Chemical Laboratory and cost \$250,000.

Rev. J. Reid Howatt has given permission for his Children's Sermonettes to be translated into French. Mr. Gladstone has written to Mr. Howatt, thanking him for his last book, "The Children's Pew."

Another £2,000 has been handed over to the Foreign Mission Fund of the English Presbyterian Church from the estate of the late Mr. George Sturge, making £13,000 which has thus been received on behalf of the fund. Five other societies receive like amounts from the same source.

Dr. George B. Thompson, Alloa, who was lately designated for medical mission work in Old Calabar, was presented by the Young Men's Fellowship Association of the West Church with Farrar's Life of Christ in two volumes and a completely furnished medicine chest. Dr. Thompson has sailed for Africa.

M. Sachrin, the Czar's physician, has declared that St. Petersburg is not suited for the Czar's health, and advises him to live at Kieff. The transfer of the court permanently to Kieff, therefore, is only a question of time. It is stated that Dr. Sachrin received 60,000 roubles for attending the Czar recently.

The death took place on 19th ult. of Mr. William Alexander, LL.D., of the editorial staff of the *Aberdeen Free Press*, who was an elder of the East Church of the Granite City and deeply interested in all the affairs of the denomination. He was widely known by his Scottish classic, *Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk*.

Dr. N. L. Walker, the editor of *The Free Church Monthly*, has chosen for the subject of his Chalmers Lectures 'Some Chapters from the History of the Free Church.' Touching upon the growth of the church, he pointed out that no fewer than twenty-four congregations owed their origin to the Wynd Church, Glasgow.

The Archbishop of York has been rebuking the vicar of Christ Church, Doncaster, for an article in his parish magazine, which asserted that the period of punishment and purification undergone by the faithful after death might be shortened 'by the prayers and Eucharists offered up on earth.' The vicar, as requested, has published a recantation.

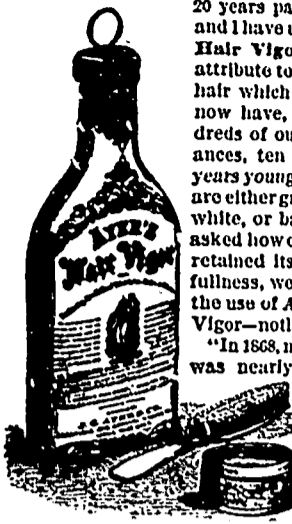
Rev. R. W. Patterson, D.D., of the Presbytery of Chicago, died at his home in Evanston, near Chicago, February 28th, aged eighty years. He belonged to the new school church before the union of the two bodies in 1869, was the first president of Lake Forest University and has been prominent in all Presbyterian ecclesiastical affairs for many years, and was for a number of years professor in McCormack Theological Seminary.

Principal Rainy admits that in some of the great cities of England the working classes, without being actually hostile to Christianity, have ceased to take stock of the churches, but maintains that in Scotland they have as great a say in the churches as any other class. The lamentations so often heard were ludicrously beside the point. Christianity was never meant to attract everybody on everybody's own terms; yet it was wholesome for the church to take blame in the matter, and to aim at a higher temperature.

A Presbyterian Union was launched at an influential meeting held in London recently. The gathering was convened by circular issued by Rev. Robt. Taylor. It was unanimously decided to form such a union, and the following were appointed a committee to frame a constitution and submit the same to a meeting to be held in the lecture hall of Marylebone Church, on the 30th inst.: Dr. R. Taylor, Dr. Gibson, Dr. MacEwan, Dr. Pentecost, Dr. Mathews, Dr. McGaw, Mr. Paton (a retired banker and formerly President of the New York Presbyterian Union, now an elder at Marylebone), Sir George Bruce, Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Alexander Thompson.

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"



"In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarun, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

When writing to advertisers please mention THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS.

HOW A HALDIMAND COUNTY LADY REGAINED HEALTH.

She Suffered Excruciating Pains from Sciatica—For Four Months was Forced to Use Crutches—Relief was Obtained After Many Remedies Failed.

From the Selkirk Item.

There have been rumors of late in Selkirk of what was termed a miraculous cure from a long illness of a lady living in Rainham township, a few miles from town. So much talk did the case give rise to that the Item determined to investigate the matter with a view to publishing the facts.

Mrs. Jacob Fry is the wife of a well-known farmer and it was she who was said to have been so wonderfully helped. When the reporter called upon her, Mrs. Fry consented to give the facts of the case and said—"I was ill for nearly a year and for four months could not move my limb because of sciatica, and was compelled to use crutches to get around. My limb would swell up and I suffered excruciating pains which would run down from the hip to the knee. I suffered so much that my health was generally bad. I tried doctors and patent medicines, but got no help until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Almost from the outset these helped me and I used six boxes in all, and since that time have been a well woman, having been entirely free from pain, and having no further use for medicine. I am prepared to tell anybody and everybody what this wonderful medicine has done for me, for I feel very grateful for the great good the Pink Pills wrought in my case."

The reporter called on a number of Mrs. Fry's neighbors who corroborated what she said as to her painful and helpless condition before she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. M. F. Derby, chemist, of the firm of Derby & Derby, Selkirk, was also gone. Mr. Derby said he knew of the case of Mrs. Fry, and that what she said regarding it was worthy of every credence. She had herself told him of the great benefit she had derived from the use of Pink Pills. He further said that they had sold Pink Pills for a number of years and found the sale constantly increasing, which was due beyond a doubt to the great satisfaction the pills gave those using them.

An analysis of their properties show that these pills are an unfailing specific for all troubles arising from an impairment of the nervous system or impoverished blood, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anemia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of la grippe, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all diseases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties and nothing that could injure the most delicate system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trademark and wrapper printed in red ink. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in any other style of package, and any dealer who offers substitutes is trying to defraud you. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

When carrying an umbrella a short man holds it at an angle of 75 degrees. An Estabrook pen should be held when writing at an angle of 55 degrees.

DON'T DELAY.

It is your duty to yourself to get rid of the foul accumulation in your blood this spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify, vitalize and enrich your blood. That tired feeling which affects nearly every one in the spring is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great spring medicine and blood purifier.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with everyone who tries them.

No human being can come into this world without increasing or diminishing the sum total of human happiness.—*Elihu Burritt*.

These burdens of life, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, headache, and gloomy forebodings, will quickly disappear if you use K. D. C. The Greatest Cure of the Age for all forms of Indigestion.

If thou canst not make thyself such an one as thou wouldst, how canst thou expect to have another in all things to thy liking?—*Thomas a Kempis*.

Hay, Ont., March 18th, 1893.

The Charles A. Vogler Co.,
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen:—

My wife suffered from childhood with rheumatism, but was cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Yours truly,
W. H. Johnston
Hay P. O., Ontario.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The
Puritan
Pins
Are Perfect

Do not bend
Have needle points
Are beautifully tapered
Are the best in the world

Any lady unable to obtain Puritan Pins in her town will oblige by sending postal card to

Gordon, Mackay, & Co.

TORONTO.

GOUTTS, ACETOCURA

THE EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Solatica and
Nervous Diseases.
Mention this Paper.

REV. ALEX. GILRAY,
Collego Street Presbyterian Church, writes:
Dear Sirs,—

It is with much satisfaction that I learn that you have decided to establish a branch office in Toronto, believing as I do, that the more widely your Acetic Acid remedy is made known, the greater will be the gratitude accorded to you for the relief experienced by many sufferers in Canada. We have used your Acid for over eighteen years, and are now prepared to state that it is worthy of a place in every family. We have found it thoroughly safe and effective and have commended it to many,—for which we have been thanked. We wish you success in your new quarters, as we feel sure your success will bring relief here as it has already done to large numbers in the old land and other countries. Much will depend on the patient and persevering use of the Acid as set forth in your little book.

ALEX. GILRAY, 91 Bellevue Avenue,
Toronto, 28th Nov., 1893.

For pamphlet and all information apply to
COUTTS & SONS, 72 Victoria St.,
TORONTO.



Sold by Lyman, Knox & Co., Toronto, and all leading druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It won't do any good to pray for the South Sea Islander as long as you won't speak to the man who lives in the next house.—*Ram's Horn.*

The two highest inhabited spots on earth are Arovichary and Muscapata, mining camps in the Andes. The former has an elevation of 17,950 feet.

The Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, has about completed a "roll of honor," in which he has entered the names of all Jews who have served in the army or navy of the United States.

The metropolitan and city police districts of London, according to "Whittaker's Almanac" for 1894, cover an area of 443,421 acres with a population of 5,633,806. The total length patrolled by the police reaches 8,360 miles.

As to the speed with which the migration flights of birds are accomplished, Canon Tristram, in the British Association, quoted Herr Gatke as maintaining that godwits and plovers can fly at the rate of 240 miles an hour. Dr. Jerdon had stated that the spine-tailed swift, roosting in Ceylon, would reach the Himalayas, a thousand miles, before sunset. In their ordinary flight the swift was the only bird the author had ever noticed to outstrip an express train on the Great Northern Railway.

A notable plant for the electrical transmission of power was opened at Gringesberg, Sweden, on Dec. 18, 1893. Electricity generated by a water-fall is conveyed through copper wires about one-sixth inch thick strung on high poles to mines eight miles distant, where it runs motors aggregating 140 horse-power and supplies 20 arc-lamps and 200 incandescent lamps. The power was previously supplied by steam-engines and local turbines, all of which have been now entirely dispensed with.

Perfect health is seldom found, for impure blood is so general. Hood's Sarsaparilla really does purify the blood and restores health.

The Mont Blanc Observatory is now undergoing its presumably worst season, and the most interesting news of the kind during the coming spring will be the account of how its occupants passed the winter, and what observations they were enabled to make. But it is not expected that much can be done in winter, except in connection with meteorology, and we must look for whatever discoveries are to come through the advantages of high altitudes to the South American and Californian observatories.—*English Mechanic.*

MR. M. ROBERTSON (Revell & Co.'s Bookstore, Yonge street, Toronto, says:—"My mother owes her life to the timely use of Acetocura."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* counsels the formation of a society like the Municipal Art of New York to watch over the public squares, buildings and monuments, secure artistic work and prevent the erection of poor buildings and statuary.

That stout man was made by K. D. C. He was lean, lank, gloomy and dyspeptic. You see him now cheerful, happy, contented and stout. Do you envy him? You can be like him. Use K. D. C.

Siegfried Wagner, the son of the great composer, is giving his whole time to the preparations at Bayreuth for the series of Wagnerian representations that will commence in July. He is a left-handed conductor, which very often perplexes the orchestra. He is said to be a musician of great intelligence.

Housekeeping is a science. It cannot be intuitively grasped. Its principles are sometimes imparted by mothers to their daughters. No doubt the science of housekeeping could be effectively taught in schools. When the time comes when no girl who expects to marry is believed to have finished her education until she has graduated in the science of housekeeping, the vexing servant girl problem, which now seems so formidable, will have disappeared from American life.—*Milwaukee Evening, Wisconsin.*

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cts. Druggists, or 44 Church St., Toronto.

The cura of the Adelaide (S.A.) Museum, who was recently sent to Lake Miltigan to collect the remains of the diprotodon and other extinct animals, returned to Adelaide the other day with about 60 cases of specimens that he has collected, including one entire skeleton of a diprotodon 10 feet long and six feet high. He also obtained the skeleton of a bird called the dromornis, which is somewhat similar to the emu. The curator says that to remove everything round the lake and make a thorough search would be a work of 50 years.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.



M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

When writing to Advertisers please mention THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

Rosa Bonheur, the famous artist, is given special permission to wear masculine attire. She affects the dress of French workmen.

Fatal Result of Delay.
Sickness generally follows in the path of neglect. Don't be reckless! but prudently take a few doses of Scott's Emulsion immediately following exposure to cold. It will save you many painful days and sleepless nights.

The old Lincoln homestead in Larue County, Kentucky, has been bought by a syndicate of Kentuckians, who will convert it into a park and present it to the Government.

REV. ALEX. GILRAY, 91 Bellevue avenue, Toronto, has used Acetocura for eighteen years and recommends it for colds, sore throat and indigestion.

Direct trade in two years, 1890 to 1892, increased the South's imports \$89,000,000 against \$82,000,000 in all the rest of the Union, and swelled the South's imports 25 per cent. against 5 per cent. in the rest of the United States. One prime object of Southern direct trade has been to induce Western grain and flour and meat to go abroad through Southern ports by Southern railroads. In 1892 as a fruit of this direct trade the West shipped \$104,000,000 of its exports through the South to foreign countries, of which \$85,000,000 were breadstuffs, \$13,000,000 meat products, and \$6,000,000 cattle. And nearly all of this Western stuff went through Baltimore, Newport News, New Orleans and Galveston.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A most remarkable electrical experiment was successfully exhibited at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Md., last week. By means of a flexible rubber tube a diminutive electric light was introduced into the stomach of a patient. The lights in the rooms being lowered, over two hundred persons viewed the workings of the patient's internal organs through the transparency the light created in the abdominal wall. Prof. Julius Friedenwald conducted the experiment, which has heretofore been regarded as an impossibility.—*Boston Transcript.*

Tested by time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. 25 cts. a box.

Dr. J. S. Pyle, *American Journal of Politics*, December, enters an indignant protest against the existing wasteful custom of executing criminals who, in the hands of scientific men, might be utilized for the best interests and enlightened development of humanity: The *modus operandi* of the mental processes can never be made clear save by experiment on the living brain, and the restrictions imposed on scientific research in this direction are something lamentable. Moreover, the criminal is a debtor to society, and ought not to be hurried off the stage until he has settled his score. The subject would be kept under anesthetics during the investigations.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

PRACTICALLY FREE TEN USEFUL BOOKS

For Family Reading and Reference.

- The Practical Poultry Keeper.
- The Practical Horse and Cattle Doctor.
- The Handy Cyclopaedia of Every-day Wants.
- The Family Doctor Book.
- The National Handy Dictionary.

- The Ladies' Model Fancy Work Manual.
- The American Family Cook Book.
- Famous Dramatic Recitations.
- Mrs. Partington's Grab Bag.
- The Modern Hoyle.

Each Book consists of Sixty-four Double-Column Pages Neatly Bound in Paper Covers.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY OF

THE RURAL CANADIAN

AND LEARN HOW TO GET THESE BOOKS PRACTICALLY WITHOUT COST.

ADDRESS: 5 JORDAN ST., TORONTO.

SERVICEABLE INFORMATION

...FOR EVERY...

CANADIAN HOME

HEALTH FOR ALL!! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

Manufactured only at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78 New Oxford St., London; And sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

L.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

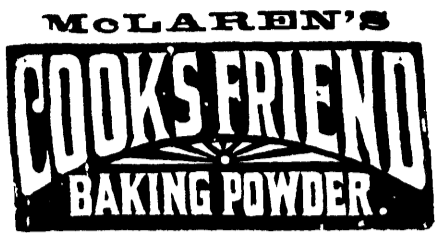
MISS A. M. BARKER, SHORTHAND SCHOOL.

51 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Apply for Circulars.

"To Save Time is to Lengthen Life."

Miscellaneous.



Equal in purity to the purest, and Best Value in the market. Thirty years experience. Now better than ever. One trial will secure your continued patronage. RETAILED EVERYWHERE.



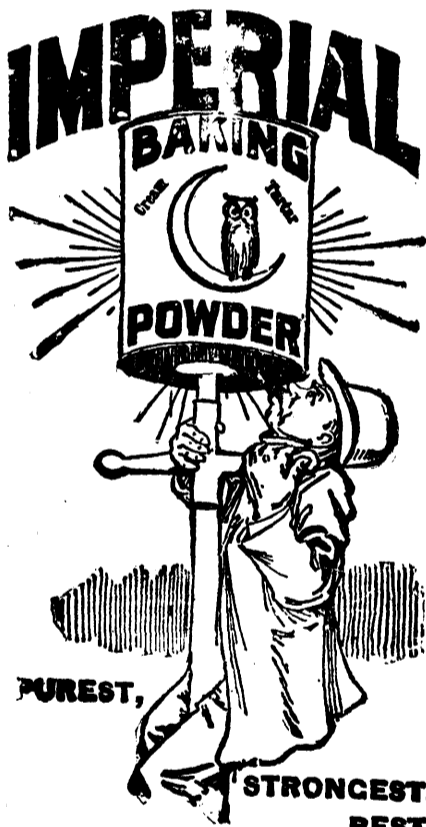
\$3 a Day Sure.

Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ontario.



The Great Church Light

Prink's Patent Reflectors for Gas, Oil, or Electric, give the most powerful, softest, cheapest, and best light known for Churches, Stores, Banks, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular & estimate. A liberal discount to churches & the trade. Don't be deceived by cheap imitations. I. P. FRINK, 51 Pearl St., N.Y.



PUREST,

STRONGEST, BEST,

NORTHERN PACIFIC CHEAP R.R. and FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS

Millions of ACRES in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. PUBLICATIONS, with Maps describing fine farming, fruit, hop, grazing and timber lands. Mailed FREE. P. B. GROAT, Gen. Emigration Agent, N.P.R., St. Paul, Minn.

GILLET'S PURE POWDERED LYE



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST. Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds of Soda. Sold by All Grocers and Druggists. W. W. GILLET, Toronto

When writing to advertisers please mention THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERY.

BARRIE (Regular).—At Barrie, on March 20th, at 10.30 a.m. GUELPH.—At Hespeler, on March 19th, at 7.30 for conference; and 20th, at 10.30 a.m. GUELPH.—In Hespeler, for conference on reports, on March 19th, at 7.30 p.m. and on the 20th, at 9 a.m. for general business. HAMILTON.—At Hamilton, on March 19th, at 2.30 p.m. KAMLOOPS.—At Kamloops, on March 14th, at 10.30 a.m. HAMILTON.—In Knox Church, Hamilton, for conference on reports, on March 19th at 2.30 p.m., on March 20th at 9.30 a.m. for general business. MAITLAND.—At Wingham, on March 20th, at 10.30 a.m. OWEN SOUND.—In Division St. Church, Owen Sound, for conference on March 19th, at 2 p.m., for ordinary business; on March 20th, at 10 a.m. PETERBOROUGH.—In Mill St. Church, Port Hope, on March 20th 1894. REGINA.—At Indian Head, on second Wednesday of March, 1894. TORONTO.—In St. Andrew's on first Tuesday of every month. WESTMINSTER.—At New Westminster, on March 20th, at 2.30 p.m.

PLATE GLASS, PLATE GLASS, PLATE GLASS, FOR THE MILLION.

LARGEST STOCK IN CANADA, ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

THE Consolidated Plate Glass Co., LONDON, ONT. (Capital \$250,000.)

ALERT ADVERTISERS ADVERTISE -IN- THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN

KILGOUR BROTHERS, Manufacturers and Printers.

Paper, Paper Bags, Flour Sacks, Paper Boxes Folding Boxes, Tea Caddies, Twine, Etc. 21-23 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

THEN AND NOW!!

In olden times, newspapers were considered valuable to readers only for their news, and advertisements were mere incidental surpluses, inserted by merchants as a sort of charity to help fill up the paper, and rarely attracted attention. Today the newspaper is indispensable, not only to the merchant, but to the shoppers of the family, as the universally accepted medium of attracting business. Advertisements are no longer the regulation dusty affairs they used to be. They are among the most artistic and attractive features of the popular newspaper, and the frugal housewife scans the business announcements as carefully as the dealer or speculator scans the produce or money markets. Those business houses that patronize the newspaper are the ones that secure the bulk of trade. The carefully edited, compact, fresh, complete, cheap, and neatly printed newspaper is the popular favorite, and the only channel through which the public can be reached either for business or sentiment.—Mc Keeport (Pa.) Times.

ARTISTIC : DRESSMAKING

MRS. J. P. KELLOGG, 15 GRENVILLE ST. Ladies' Evening Gowns and Empire Effects a Specialty.

High Class costuming after French and American measurements.

STAMMERING PERMANENTLY CURED.

System strictly educational, graded basis. Highest Testimonials. Fees payable when cures effected. Send for circulars. LINTON INSTITUTE, Room 64 Yonge St., Arcade, G. WINDSOR LINTON, Toronto Ont. Principal.

FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA

Is highly nutritious and sustaining.

Miscellaneous

Home Mission Committee.

The regular half-yearly meeting of the Home Mission Committee will be held on Tuesday, 27th March at 9 a.m. in the Lecture Room of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto. Claims for the present six months and Extract minutes of Presbyteries bearing upon the business to come before the Committee, should be forwarded Dr. Warder, or the Convener, not later than the 20th March. Congregations that have not sent in their contributions for Home Missions and Augmentation, should do so at once, as the Committee can only make payments according to the funds in their hands at the date of meeting. WM. COCHRANE, Brantford, 1st March, '94. CONVENER.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

OF ALL KINDS FROM THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF JOSEPH McCausland & Son 76 KING STREET WEST TORONTO.

WHY?

An exchange tells of a woman who bought a new-fangled coffee pot from a pedlar. In the evening she showed it to her husband, a hardware dealer, who told her he kept the same thing in his store for half the price she paid. "Well," she said,

"WHY DON'T YOU ADVERTISE?"

Nobody ever knows what you have for sale."



100 STYLES OF SCALES. Write for prices. C. Wilson & Son 127 Esplanade St., Toronto, Ont.

SEMINARY. Special offer to boy, girl, or student who sends 5cts. for stamps and names paper. Not run for profit. Tuition free, 88th year, \$50,000 building. Opportunity surprises you. No one need lack education. Presbyterian, No. Granvil, N.Y.

PATRONIZE THE BEST Banner Laundry 387 Queen West.

All mending done free. Telephone 2157.

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

Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT OFFICE OF THE Canada Presbyterian

FAIR PRICES GOOD WORKMANSHIP ESTIMATES GIVEN

Church Reports, Sermons, Pamphlets, etc., receive special attention.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

PRESBYTERIAN PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO

5 JORDAN STREET TORONTO

Miscellaneous.

STRONG AND PROSPEROUS.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE (FOUNDED 1829.)

A fully equipped residential Boys' School. Besides the Classical and Science Courses, for which the College has long been famous, a thorough Business similar to the one adopted by the London (England) Chamber of Commerce is now taught—eight exhibitions entitling the winners to free tuition are annually open for Competition. Winter Term begins January 8th. For Prospectus apply to The PRINCIPAL, U. C. COLLEGE, DEER PARK, TORONTO.

Wedding Invitations, "AT HOME"

AND VISITING CARDS, Engraved or Printed.

Correct in Style, and at Fair Prices. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Write for particulars.

Presbyterian Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., 5 JORDAN ST., TORONTO

J. YOUNG, THE LEADING UNDERTAKER, 347 Yonge Street TELEPHONE 679.

H. Stone & Son, UNDERTAKERS Corner Yonge and Ann Sts. Telephone 931.



Why? Look Like This

DENT'S TOOTHACHE GUM STOPS TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY (GUARANTEED) Don't TAKE IMITATIONS. All Dealers, or send 10c to C. S. DENT & CO., DETROIT, M.

The Wise Man Knows

That he must spend money in order to make money. He also knows that he must spend it judiciously.

During Hard Times

The merchant who makes money is the one who advertises. The advertisement is at work for him while he sleeps and brings him business from places where he would never go.

To Make Money,

He selects the best medium for his advertisement; the one that reaches well-to-do people who are likely to become his customers. He also selects a medium where his advertisement will be seen.

Experience Proves

That the newspaper is the best advertising medium, and that among papers the weekly is the most profitable. If you would be prosperous, carefully ponder these facts.

Miscellaneous.

Scrofula

is Disease Germs living in the Blood and feeding upon its Life. Overcome these germs with

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, and make your blood healthy, skin pure and system strong. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

BELL PIPE ORGANS, ALL REED ORGANS,

ARE PIANOS,

STRICTLY HIGH CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

RECOMMENDED BY HIGHEST MUSICAL AUTHORITIES FOR TONE & DURABILITY.

Send for Catalogues and full particulars regarding our late improvements.

BELL ORGAN & PIANO CO., LTD. GUELPH, ONT.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY THE VANDUZEN & TIFT CO., 1 Best Light Copper Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A. Send for the CHURCH BELLS, PEALS AND CHIMES. Price & Terms Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MENEELY & COMPANY, WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS. For Churches, Schools, etc., also Chimes and Peals. For more than half a century noted for superiority over all others.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY SOLE MAKERS OF THE BIRMINGHAM BELLS FOR CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARMS, etc. Catalogue with 2500 illustrations. Prices and Terms Free.

NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS Please mention this paper.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PEALS PUREST BELL METAL, COPPER AND TIN. Send for Price and Catalogue. McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

BAILEY'S Compound light-spreading Non-glazed Concentrated Glass REFLECTORS A wonderful invention for Lighting Churches, Halls, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue and price list free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO. 105 Fern Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAMPBELL'S SKREI FAMOUS COD LIVER OIL IT IS INVALUABLE IN CONSUMPTION CHRONIC COLDS, OBSTINATE COUGH WHOOPING COUGH, PULMONARY AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS AND WASTING DISEASES GENERALLY.