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## He shall bring forth thy righteousness as the light.-Ps. xxxvi, 6.

# (1)n $\mathfrak{Z x i s s i o n ~} \mathfrak{Z}$ uion, 

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## OUR COLUMN FOR BEEACHERS AND TEACHERS.

NUGGEIS OF GOLD FROM THE S. S. LESSONS. By Rev. John McEiven, Secretary S.S. Association of Canada.
[March 22.] Paul Vindicated. [Acts 20:19-22.]
A picture of the scene is the same as last Sabbath,-Festus the Governor-Agrippa the king, Bernice his sister, with Courtiers and Ciuards and doubtless onlookers but l'aul, the prisoner, is the centre of interest and spirnual power.

He had seen Jcous. He had heard Jesus. He had been obedsent to Jesus. Paul was absorbed with the invisible thongs of the spiritual word, -and gets above all the pomp and ballatay that appeared to the eye Read 1 Pet. i $8:=$ Cor. $16.17,18$. There is a world whose things annot be "erighed in the (irocer's seales, or measured with a gard stick, of balted by the mint.

##  ( (ovreriok wn) kiNc,

By announcing that through Disine help he had come to understand the Irophets in the light of the then modern events; and he had fulls preathed the truth and the eaperience this light had giten him,-all showing in the new history, 2. 26, that Christ had come-Christ had suffered for sin- Christ had died-and that He had risen from the dead, vs. 22, 23. Christ had appeared to me, v. 19.

Plue mpentina; to the Kinc.
By a question to the king v. 27. By his own state as a Christan, "Except these bonds."

$$
\text { PICI'S RELIS TO FESIL'S. v. } 23 \text {. }
$$

Enlarged and merpreted in 2 Cor. 1 : 13 , 14. The madnes toward God, who alone ran estimate it. The soberness is toward men, and for their sake.
 TH: APPEM.
liy leaving the Cours, and thus rejecting the truth. By a private conference and a verdict of "Nor Gumat:" Paul's appeal or Cesar. Cond's leading line to Rome.

## REVIEN.

1. A Keview that has heen begun and kept clearly in wew as the twelve sabhaths have opened up, hats now
ripened and become enriched with the fruit of the Spirit.
2 Gather together all the prominent persons and parties that have come before us, of whom Paul is chief.
2. Select the more impressive and instructive mental groups and parties that have passed before us.
3. Make prominent and clear the doings of these persons.
4. Select at least three of the more important lessons manifest in the Quarter's lessons.

## Canadian Rvangelization Society.

HE work of the Cana an EvangelizaSocicty is being carried on very successfully in eastern Ontario by Mr. Marsh, who has held meetings at Apsley, and more recently at Warsaw. This was his second visit to Apsley, and it is always a good sign when people welcome back one who has laboured amongst them before. A letter was received from one of the ministers in the neighbourhood, and speaking of the meetings, he says, "Brother Marsh's visit has been, I believe, as much blessed as the previous one. Perhaps not quite so much enthusiasm, but of real practical good to souls. Several persons have professed to have been spiritually a wakened. Please accept the thanks of the people, as well as my own, for the aid thus given in this needy portion of God's vineyard. Without your aid, such services could not have been enjoyed by us, and our prayer is, God bless the Evangelization Socicty, and make it a power for good in the land." Such letters as this are very encouraging, and are a further testimony to the good which has been done by this agency. This Society is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. It is, we understand at present in need of funds to meet necessary expenses. Money may be sent to the Treasurer, W. B. McMurrich, Esq, or to Henry O'Brien, Esq, Toronto.

## An Evangelistic Item.

ఖษE have just read a letter dated St. Johnsbury, Vt., in which the writer says:-"Thanks to the good Giver of spiritual blessings for the recent outpouring of His Spirit among this people. We hope that 300 souls have found the open door through the faithful presentation of the Word by the lips of S. M. Sayford, an evangelist beloved of the Lord.'

The reason why we find so many dark spots in the Bible 1 s, for the most part, because there are so many dark places in our hearts

## [original]

## The Voyage of Life; or, The Gospel in <br> a Shipwreck.-acti 27 .

By Alf. Sandham.


HE royage is about to be taken. At the outset a man of God-taught by God, and as a messenger of God, gives warning that the voyage will be one of danger. (v. 9) "Paul admonished." He knew things of which they were ignorant (v. ro) "I perceive." They, however, prefer

to listen to the advice of others. Surely old sailors like "the Master and Owner" know better than this old Christian! So young people will listen to men of the world in preference to God's messengers. The reason they were so ready to take the " master's" advice is given in (v. 12) "Haven not commodious to winter in." They had a desire to get into more comfortable quarters-to better their position. Thus present surroundings and a desire for advancement have much to do with leading men to turn a deaf ear to God's warnings. But they never reached the desired harbor. "South wind blew softly." (v. I3) Just the wind needed. No doubt they taunted Paul, called him a croaker, " see how you made
a mistake," \&c. So sinners seem to prosper, even after rejection of warning. (13) "Supposing." (14) "But not long after." Changes come quickly. "A tempestuous wind." A north-east wind. From directly an opposite quarter, and against them. So in life, sudden reverses and difficulties come from an unexpected quarter. "Ship driven,"-" could not bear up." (v, 15.) R. V. "We gave way to it." Trials and temptations come down suddenly, and the unprepared rejector of warning is unable to stand. He gives way, and, like the sailors, "let her drive." In their extremity " they used helps." (v. 17.) So with the sinner. When trouble or sickness comes. He thinks he will try some "good works." Will say his prayers more frequently. Will go to church. Will contribute to some charity, \&c. But these helps (?) do not bring peace, for, like the sailors, he will be "fearing the quicksands." Then he will "strake sail," or take in sail. He won't go quite so fast in business or pleasure. Yet all the time the storm is beating, and he is "driven." The next step is to " lighten the ship." (v. I8.) Reformation is tried. He will leave off drinking, or swearing, or some other besetting $\sin$. Still the storm is not stayed. Now he casts out with his own "hards the tackling of the ship." (v. 19.) No sacrifice is too great. No works too arduous if peace can only be obtained. But Works, Reformation, Sacrifices are of no avail. All is dark. "Sun nor stars in many days appear." The storm sweeps him on, and "all hope that we should be saved was then (R. V., Now) taken away (v. 20). All hope gone, so far as regards self or works. But, blessed be God, there is yet HOPE. Paul, the man of God, reminds them of their tolly in not listening to him (v.2I). So God, by His messengers, reminds man of his folly in having refused advice, and with this reminder comes also the assurance that yet there is hope ( $v .22$ ). The messenger speaks not on his own authority, but states that his message is based upon the unfailing Word of God (vs. 23, 24), and he expresses his own personal faith in that Word (v. 25), assuring them at the same time, they must meet with trials (v.26). Hope now dawns upon the once hopeless one (vs. 27, 28). That hope, however, is mixed with anxieties and fears, ond there is a heartfelt longing for light (v. 29.) At this point there is danger, lest in the desire for cafety, there be the adoption of plans which are not God's. (v. 30.) There must be no compromise (v. 3 I ). It must be faith in the Word of God, and the work of salvation must be God's, as stated (v, 24), or else certain death will ensue. Realizing this, there will be acceptance of God's terms, and $a$ cutting off of all hope from anythug in ourselves (v. 32). When this has been done, we are prepared to listen to the promises of God (v.34). [It will be

# The blood of Jesus Christ . . cleanseth us from all sin.-I John i. 7. 

observed here that the mar who would cheer others with the promises, must himself be ready to act upon them. Paul not only cheered others, but he was cheerful himself (v.35)] Resting upon the promises, there follows peace of mind and assurance (v.36). They are now stronger, for they have "eaten enough" (v.38) and are satisfied; and in that new-found cheer and strength "they lighten the ship, and cast out the wheat." The works are in the right place now, and what they cast out is proof that they believe God can give them more than this world's goods can supply. But still more, "they cut the anchors," " loose rudder bands," "hoist fore sail," and "make for the shore." There is a full and unreserved committal to God. It is quite true that trials assall them ( $v .41$ ), and there is a power at work dessrug to secure their death (c. 42), but there is a Friend who stands $b_{V}$ and protects (v. 43), and the conclusion is, that notwithstanding storm and enemies, and the breaking up of the vessel, there is perfect safety; and when they gather on the shore, not one of that company is found missing. Praise God for a full and complete salvation.

Friend, where are you as regards this royage of life? If you are jast entcring upon it, we beseech you take warning. If you are in the storm, we pray you to make no mistake as to the way of satety. Remember it was not the "l:elps," or "straking sail," or "casting out tackling," or lightening the ship," that saved that crew. God was the Saviour, and faith in the Whord of God secured it fur them,-- so your works will not save. Jesus alone can save. Trust H: nw. Helieve on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved-fully saved-cternally saved.

## iSELICTELS.

## Warranted to Remove all stains.



S I opened my door one morning, I found, on the steps, a handbill advertising a wondrous preparation for the removal of all stams in cloth; sure to do it ; never had been known to fail. I read it, and thought of other stans more foul, that many would he glad to wash out and wipe away -stains that had struck into the textures of lite and left a sorry mark upon character-guilty stains. Who is without some of these unseemly and uncomfortable marks?

What effort is made to keep them out of sight -cover them up - washing " with nitre and much soap "! But the spots stick; they will not rub out. Much management may keep them out of wher's sight, so that the garment of life is made to louk tolerably respectable, but alas ! they glare upon our own vision, and bring discomfort and
terror. One's very effort to conceal them otten makes them the more prominent-directs attention to them.

Now what a sale might be made of some mixture that would clean off and out the stains of $\sin$. What a market it would find !

Is there anything that will do it? Yes, a fountain; and "sinners plunged beneath that flood, lose all their guilty stains." Near? Yes close at hand; always accessible, ever available; it never dries away. Costly? "without money without price." None so poor but may wash therein and beclean. Where is it ? What is it? Here and this: "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." Soul-stained, sin-defiled, will you try it? When may I secure it? Now! for this is the day of Salvation. If you try it, you wiil find to your joyful satisfaction, that it will just meet your need-the very thing you want.
-Labnr of Love.

## gevis re-set.

One reasun for the mefficiency of many prolessing Christians 1s, that they are not men of rest, but are tossed about by doubts and fears. Hence the first duty is to come to Christ and rest.

Take away a toy from a child, and give him another, and he is satisfied. But it he be hungry, no toy will do. "As new-born babes," true behevers "desire the sincere milk of the Word."Fohn Newton.

The Christ who prayed on earth teaches us to pray, and the Christ who intercedes in Heaven helps us to pray, and presents our poor cries, acceptable through His sacrifice, and fragrant trom $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ s own golden censer.

On the seal of the Baptist Missionary Union is the figure of an ox standing patiently, with a plough on one side and an altar on the other, and the mscription beneath, "Ready for either!" No fitter illustration could be given for fervent, humble zeal. May it be exemplified and exhibited by us all.

Believers greatly need to be recalled from Martha-like bustling about, to the Mary-portion of submission and rest. These two sisters stand in the record of the Gospels as illustrations of contrasted phases of charactor and motive. It needs them both to make a complete experience, and to qualify for extended usefulness.

# The Husbandry of the Soul.* 

By Rev. P. B. Power, M.A.

## THE HOPES OF THE HUSBANDMAN.

BOPES and fears may almost be said to make up the life of the husbandman of the soil. To a great extent the same might $0^{\circ}$ be said of the husbandman of the soul. Now, in the husbandry of your soul, you cannot get on without hope. It is easy to hope when we have visible grounds to hope upon; but it is very hard when likelihoods seem against us. Like Jacub, we often seem to have reason to say: "All these things dre aganst me; and yet all came out well with him at last.

Remember, that it will not do to betoo much influenced by appearances. The grain, looked at in itself, seems most unlikely to produce straw and wheat. The eartin, looked at $1 n$ itself, seems more unlikely still. The combination of the two gives a harvest. This and that may ap. appear to have nothing in it for you; but the two combined have in them a grand result. In human affars we have seen wondertul things evolve which we never could have expected; we even thought them beyond the range of possibility: but they came to pass. As wonderful come for the soul.

> Abraham hoped against hope; and in him all

[^0]the nations of the earth were blessed. We sometimes have to do the same, and there comes out a blessing as great as his.

Remember, that failure should not destroy hope; if it did, the husbandry of the soil would soon cease. There are years when there are scarcely any crops; but the capacity of seed, the capacity of ground, are not therefure gone. They contain the elements of hope, that where there was failure this year there may be harvest next; and so the husbandman begins his work afresh, and sows.

Ve have had some tutal failures, and oh! how many par. tial ones? But the capacity for soul-harvest is not gone out of our suul itself. We may pray afresh in hope; and begin to plough and harrow, and sow, and weed, for a harvest yet to come. No matter what has been, there are multitudes of hopeful "may be's ;" all the possibilities which are in God are ours. He will bring out of them such actualities as He will.

So, then, we will look forward, despite the many vexations, and waitings, and disappointments, incidental to soul-husbandry, to crops at last-crops from this field and that. The Lord of the soil is the Lord of the seasons too. The One Who owns our soul has all the influence which can bear upon it in His hand. ile wills a crop-He will be glorified by a crop. So let us to our work with a good courage, and adopting as our own the I'salmist's words: "I will hope continually, and will yet praise Him more and more." (I's. Ixxi. I4.)

|umianil.]

## Take Me to Hell, Satau.



HAT drcadful words! How sad the condition of a fellow being that could utter them! How merciful the God that allowed them to pass without in. stant punishment! When we consider them and their meaning, we are almost unable to conceive of any of God's creatures daring to say; "Come and take Me to Hell, Satan," and yet these words were not long since spoken by a young man attending a college where the students are continually taught the necessity of the new birth. He had been attending but a short time, but at the weekly prayer meetings and the Sunday evening meetings the glad tidings of great juy were earnestly preached, He knew the way of salvation. He had learned it from the lips of a Christian father. But he had hardened his heart and driven the thoughts of his condition from him. But now God's Spirit was mightily striving with him. He heard many of his fellow students testifying of Christ's power and wish to save. Do his best he could no !onger remain unconcerned. Only the Sunday evening previous the Principal of the college in the midst of a conversation with a few of the other students l:ad unexpectedly turned to him and said: "Are you a Christian, David?" How his heart had sunk within him as he answered "No, sir, I am not." How those words had kept haunting him all that week; they kept ringing in his ears, wherever he went, whatever he did, and he had not been able to drive them away. Blacker and blacker seemed his lot, his life grow miserable and more and more miserable, and now at last lite scems a burden, and death a reliel, and Hell, even Hell, a place of refuge trom torment. Wrung by anguish and despair, with the words he had just heard sounding in his ears he exclaims "Come and take Me to Hell, Satan." Hopeless and desparring he is drawn to the room of the student where just a week ago he was asked "are you a Christian." Strange to say, he finds the same teacher and students present as then. He cannos help telling of his dreadful compact with Satan and asks what he must do to be saved from it. He is told of God's lore in Christ. He feels his heart new opened and realizing the awtulness of his sin, coutesses it and throwing himself on Jesu's love and mercy is saved. What a clange; From despar he has passed to gladness, from death to lite, from Hell to Heaven, and his joy is unsprakable. His life is completely changed. ledder have you been born again? It not, re-
member that Satan is leading you far away from a loving Father and a crucified Saviour; he is taking you to Hell. Why not come to Jesus? He : will save you, yes, he will save you just NOW.

## Thirty-six Precious Statements.

. Christ making atonement, Lev. xvi.; Exodus axx. 15
Christ's blood cleanseth from all sin, 1 John i. 7.
3. Christ died for sins, I Cor. xt. 3 .

Christ suffered for sins, 1 Peter iii. IS.
5. Christ offered to bear sins, Hebrews ix. 28
6. Christ wounded, Isa. liii. 5 .
7. Christ bruised, Isa. liii. 5 .
S. Christ a propitiation, Rom. iii. 25.
9. Christ gave himself, Gal i. 4.
10. Christ put to grief, Isa. hiii. 10.
[Heb. x 2.
11. Christ's blond purging the conscience, Heb. ix. 14:
12. Christ's soul made an offering for sin, Isa, liii. 10.
13. Sins once sacrificed for, Heb. x. 12.
14. Sins borne, 1 Peter ii. 24 ; Isa. liii. 12.
15. Sins blotted out, Acts iii. 19 ; Isa xliv. 22.
16. Sins confessed, Lev. xwi. 21.
17. Sins cast behind His (God's) back, Isa. xxxviii. 17.
18. Sins purged, Heb. i. 3 .
19. Sins remitted, Matt. xxvi. 28.
20. Sins removed, Psalm ciii. 12.
21. Sins remembered no more, Heb. x. I7.
22. Sins forgiven, Acts xiii. 38 .
23. Sins pardoned, Exodus xxxir: 8.
24. Sins subdued, Mic. vii. 19.
25. Sins made an end of, Dan. ix. 24.
26. Sins cast into the depths of the sea, Mic. vil. 19.
27. Sins washed away, Rev. i 5.

28 Sin covered, Psalm xaxii. I.
29. Sin condemned, Rom. viii. 3.
30. Sin put awas, Heb ix 26.
31. Sin not beheld, Num xxiii 21.
32. Sin not imputed, Psalm xxxii. 2.
33. Sin laid on Him, Isa. liii. 6.
34. Sin taken away, John i. 29.
35. Sin-reckoned dead to it, Rom. vi if.
36. Sin -free from it (justified), Rom. vi. is.
-Selcted

The number of Bibles printed last year was greater than in any year since the beginning of the world. The issues of the British and Foreign Bible Society were $3,118,304$ copies. Since the society was organized it has sent out 100,045,933 copies. The sssues of the American Bible Society last year were $1,808,215$, and in the 68 years of its existence, $43.892,03 \mathrm{I}$. The British and Foreign Bible Society have decided to publish, in good type, an edition of the New Testament to be scld for one penny. Never were so many people studying the Bible as now, and never was there so much light poured on its pages.
[omornal.]

## The Potato Bug.

By Alf. Sandham.


OME years ago, by invitation of the Y. M. C. A., of Ottawa, Ont., I visited that city, and conducted a series of Bible Readings. During my stay, I was guest of the President of the Association, whose residence was situated in the outskirts of the city. One morning, as 1 sat in my room, I noticed upon the window-sill a beawtiful (?) specimen of beetle or bug. That morning, as I walked through the garden, I saw many more; and when, after breakfast, I was walking with my host into the city, I saw several on the sidewalk. I called his attention to them, and said : "What pretty insects those are! I never before saw any like them." "Pretty!" said he, " I think them very ugly, and as to their rarity, I wish they were more so. Why," added he, "don't you know what they are?" "No," I answered. ". Well, those are the Potato Bugs which are committing great havoc all through the country. In fact, some of the farmers have lost all their crop by them;" and, as he spoke, he brought his foot down upon a couple which were crossing the path. At once my thoughts concerning their beauty changed, and all I saw in them was a source of trouble and loss; and after that it seemed to me that I was doing a virtuous act by crushing under my feet every potato bug which crossed my path.

On that day I learned a lesson which it would be well for all to learn, and having learned, to put into daily practice, that is-not to be too easily deceived by appearances. Is it not a fact that
many-very many-Christians and others are attracted by the outward appearance of the socalled pleasures of the world? They admire them, and dally with them. But, how different would it be were their eyes opened to see the truth that, after all, those very pleasures, or sins have wrought such devastation in many homes, brought many sorrows to the hearts of parents-yea, have ruined many who, through ignorance of their deadly nature, have played with them, and encouraged their growth.

Dear brethren, let us open our eyes to the fact that the show, glitter, folly, and friendships of the world are like potato bugs: outwardly handsome, but breathing destruction. Let us get them under our feet, and keep them there.

The Mystery of Election.

AGENTLEMAN who thought Christianity was merely a heap of puzzling problems, said to an old minister, "That is a very strange verse in the ninth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans: 'Jacob have I loved, but Esau have I hated.'"
"Very strange," replied the minister; "but wnat is it, sir, that you see most strange about it ?"
"Oh, that part, of course," said the gentleman, patronizingly, and with an air of surprise, "'Esau have I hated,' is certainly very strange."
"Well, sir," said the old minister, "' how wonderfully are we made and how differenily are we constituted! The strangest part of all to me is that he could ever have loved Jacob."

There is no mystery so glorious as the mystery of God's love.
-Selected.
Despise not little sins: they have ruined many a soul. Despise not little duties: they have been to many a saved man an excellent discipline of humility.-Goulburn.


The olject of this Unton is to extend the knowledge of the tomiel of our Lourd Jevas Christ anoong the inh abibituts of Toronto and its vicmity, and expecially the poor and neglected classen, without any referene to detmomational distinc: tions, or the pee uliaritien of charch soverument.
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The thion Commmtice meets tirst Monday of each humh, at $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$

## Principles.

gPRECLIME you desire to be haply hero and hereater; you bowe thereare a thousand difficulties whichattend this pur. suit ; some of them porhaps you forsee, but there are multitudes which you could never think of. Never trunt, therefore, to your omen unterstamlimy in the things of this word, where you ran have the atvice of a wise ine faithifl frient ; nor dare venture the mone important concerns of your sumb, and your eternal interents in the worth to come, uphe the were light of mature and the dictutes of yme orn a mason, since tho Word of (ciolam) the advice of Hearen hes in your hamds. Yain and thoughthess, inderel, aro those children of prate who chouso to furn he thens in the midet of civiliz. tim: whelive upon the mere relinom of batnere, and their own stock, when they have been trained up amente alithe suprim alvantaces of Chintimuty and the blessings of lwan welatou and grace.

## To Serve Giod.



IIAT is a servant? Is he one who spends his ex. istenco in raptures, in reveries, or in the contemplation of his own emotional life? Is he one who wastes all his days in mere sorrow over his master's frowns, :or mere joy at the thought of his' master's smiles? Is he the stoward who leaves his accounts in confusion, the porter who forsakes his watch, or the wo:kman who sits down in the midst of his unfinished work to indulge in dreamy meditation on his own ectasies, or agonies, or apathies? Such, with some, seems to bo the perfect standard of a Christian; but is it the true ideal of a servant?

Judged by the laws of common sense, service is a practical, not a sentimental thing; it consists in dring, not in freling; and it is a : solemn thought for us all, especially for those who have been taught that the mere experience of happy or sorrowful feeling is the sum of all religion. that none are seen in the cuurts of heaven but servants-that : is, those who are engaged in obedi-1 ent activity. There, as the lord's : Prayer has taught us, the will of, God is done. His servants do it perfectly, because they love Him perfectly. It is in the vory essence of love to labour. It never can be still, never can be useless, never can contaia itself, never can spare itself, never ceaso to spend itselt for the object to which it is devoted.

> —British Evangelist.

बHEN the children of Israel were bitten by the fiery serpents, they did not look to the tabernacle and the holy thinge in it, nor even into the Holy of Molies, where stood the cherubim, and where shone the glory of God; for if they had, they would have died; but they looked simply at What God had commanded they should look at-the brazen serpenet. Iust so must we, who are bitten by the old serpent, the devil,-louk simp!! unto Christ.


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## of tue

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