

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
						/					

THE PRESBYTERIAN RECORD

FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.

VOL. XII.

APRIL, 1887.

No. 4.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
The New Crusade	85	Ecclesiastical News.....	99
The Bible in Schools	86	Foreign Missions—Formosa	101
Revivals.....	86	Do. Erzroom	102
Editorial Correspondence—Geneva.....	87	Do. India	102
Missionary Cabinet—John the Evangelist.....	90	Literature	104
The Children	92	Official Notices	105
International Sabbath-School Lessons	93	Page for the Young.....	106
Our Own Church.....	95	Acknowledgments.....	107
Meetings of Presbyteries.....	96		

The New Crusade.

WE refer to a crusade well worthy of the name.—the efforts of brave and consecrated men to open up Africa to the Gospel and to suppress the slave-hunting and slave-trading which are the source of woes unspeakable. Up the Zambezi, up the Shiré, up the vast valley of the Congo, up the mysterious Nile, they hasten, in the face of multitudinous difficulties, towards those regions where the darkness is deepest, the danger greatest and the need sorest. Fever, famine, treachery, cruelty, sheer savagery lie in wait for the generous invaders. Still they press on. And when one and another and another fall, volunteers are on the alert to fill the vacant places. There are Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, as well as Presbyterians, in the field. They realize that their task is nothing less than the conquest of a continent. All honour to the noble pioneers of exploration, civilization and evangelization,—Livingstone, Stanley, Cameron, Grant and Speke, Baker, Gordon, and kindred spirits—who have done so much towards the solution of problems that had puzzled and defied a hundred generations. They were instruments in the hand of God to prepare the

way for a still more decided advance upon the fastnesses of the enemy. At this moment it is known that the very heart of the "Dark Continent" can be reached from the west coast by the Congo, to within a short distance of the Nile! Missions are spreading up the vast Congo valley, the chief obstacle being the devastations caused by the Arab slave-hunters who ruthlessly slay, burn and destroy, as well as capture. Hardly a year passes without the destruction of hundreds of villages and tens of thousands of lives, by the Arabs. It is in these central regions that Satan's seat is, so far as cruelty is concerned. Arabs, and Negroes under Arab control, are almost as merciless as the Inquisitors of Spain. Men and women and children are mutilated, starved, buried alive, burnt alive, roasted over slow fires, and all this to gratify the whim of a greedy tyrant or a blood-stained slave-dealer. At this time, Stanley and others are trying to penetrate anew the heart of Africa, the scenes of the worst horrors, in order to rescue a gallant ruler who has stood at bay for years surrounded by blood-thirsty savages. Stanley and his associates may succeed, or they may fail, in their arduous quest for Emir Bey; but they will most certainly succeed in calling attention still more vividly to the needs of miserable Africa. Christian civilization is coming

into closer contact with the heathenism of Africa and the Mohammedanism of the Arabs. Commerce will make its channels broad and deep. The plowshare of war will break up the soil. Science will contribute its aid in manifold ways. Steamers will soon churn into foam the placid waters of those great lakes and rivers; and where waterways are impracticable, railways will be built. Such is the outlook for Africa. It is not in vain that Livingstone toiled and died for this great continent. It is not in vain that Hannington fell, as it were on the threshold of his beneficent enterprise. It is not in vain that Stanley and his associates venture all in the interests of humanity and civilization. A chain of mission stations will soon reach across the continent from Zanzibar to the mouth of the Congo. Then, and not till then, the period will come when Livingstone's eager wishes and his prophetic declarations shall be fulfilled, and slave-hunting shall cease forever.

The Bible in Schools.

THE country that would exclude the Holy Scriptures from its Schools would be guilty of criminal folly. But it is not enough that we should abstain from insulting God by the expulsion of His Word from our institutions of learning. We must do all that in us lies to have the Bible diligently and reverently taught in our Sabbath Schools and Churches, and especially in our families. Faithful domestic teaching is perhaps the most effective of all. Even the Sabbath School cannot do the full work of the parent. The school by the fireside is often the very best of schools. Let us see to it that the Bible be entrenched in the hearts and memories of the people, and then we need not fear.

It is astonishing to see the number of families, nominally Protestant, throughout the land, that are without a copy of the Holy Scriptures in their dwellings. We may fairly assume that the maritime provinces are in this respect on a level with Ontario and the new provinces,—no better and no worse. Well: one Society with headquarters at Halifax, has been at work for nineteen years circulating Bibles, tracts and

Christian literature in general; and the colporteurs of this Society have found no fewer than 2,369 families without a copy of the Scriptures. It is probable that in Ontario, 12,000 nominal Protestant families might be found without a copy of the Bible. The fact that we have the Word of God in print and at extremely low prices surely makes it doubly our duty to see to it, that no families shall grow up in utter ignorance of the sacred volume. In Quebec, it is gratifying to know that by means of our Board of French Evangelization and other agencies, thousands of homes are annually being supplied with copies of the Word of Life. May the time soon come when the Bible will be found and read in every home in the land.

Revivals.

MOST cheering is the item in our report of the Presbytery of Sydney—an average of 130 members added within the year to seven congregations. An equal rate of progress over the whole church would mark an epoch in our history. Let us hope and pray and work for great things. There is nothing too hard for the Almighty. Large accessions are reported in other Presbyteries, east and west. The Church has been prospering in the essential element of success, the winning of souls. For this let us be devoutly thankful. It is noteworthy that in connection with every revival which we report, there is a revival of liberality on the part of the Christian people. Conscience is quickened with respect to the Lord's claims on our property. Arrears of ministerial stipend are wiped out. All the schemes of the church are cheerfully remembered. Not less important is the effect of revivals on our pastors. They rejoice with great joy over a bountiful harvest crowning years of toil and anxiety. Their hands are strengthened, their hearts are cheered and their zeal burns with a clearer light. Often their physical health is benefited by the success which they witness and the spiritual blessings they enjoy. Weeks and months of unremitting labour are endured without fainting or murmuring. Praise God, bless God, for the crowning joy of special success!

Editorial Correspondence.

GENEVA.

THIS is the oldest, the largest, and the richest town in Switzerland. The population, including the suburbs, is about 75,000—very nearly equally divided betwixt Catholics and Protestants. Geneva is the *Aurelia Allobrogicum* of the Romans, and traces its history back into the centuries before Christ. Its history has been a chequered and stormy one. At the time of the Reformation, it came under the sway of John Calvin, who ruled both the Church and the State. In 1798, it was annexed to France; in 1814, it was happily re-united with the Swiss Confederacy, and has ever since enjoyed unbroken peace and prosperity.

Geneva lies at the foot of Lake Lemán, in a valley 1240 feet above the sea. It is divided by the Rhone, which issues swiftly from the lake, but is soon arrested by a barricade of dams and compelled to work *pro bono publico*. Not only does it supply the city with water for domestic use and for innumerable street fountains, by means of magnificent hydraulic engines, but it also furnishes unlimited motive power for manufacturing purposes. Geneva has many attractions. From early times it became a 'City of Refuge.' Here the Waldenses often sought and found an asylum. Hither Calvin and Knox fled from persecution, and many English families, during the reign of 'bloody Mary.' French and Italian exiles came from time to time to increase the population and enrich the community. Political intriguers and adventurers—communists, socialists and the like—have also resorted to Geneva, yet few cities are to-day so free from internal disturbances. The adjoining country is so fertile and beautiful and the climate so salubrious, many wealthy foreigners have purchased lands and built elegant villas, in which they spend the summer. Gentel families, with limited means, find Geneva one of the cheapest places in the world to live in, while its educational advantages draw students to its schools and colleges from many lands. The town itself is not beautiful. It has been said that "a too stern Calvinism, which could recognize no beauty but 'the beauty of holiness,' has

left indelible marks on the central city of the creed." Be that as it may, the main features of the city are severely plain and rigid. The houses are very high, mostly of the same pattern, and all of a dull gray colour. The old town has undergone but little change during the last half century. It clusters round three or four old churches. In it you find streets as narrow, alleys and closes as dark, stairs as like cork-screws, and 'flats' as numerous and airy as in the old town of Edinburgh. Some of the old streets are fine streets still, but the old names are disappearing. 'Calvin,' 'Farel,' 'Voltaire,' and 'Rousseau' are old streets with new names. Calvin street was formerly the *Rue des Chanoines*—the street of the church dignitaries. 'Hell,' 'Purgatory,' and 'Paradise,' are the original names of streets, so-called still, on three sides of the old Madeleine Church—once the aristocratic quarter of the town. The *Bourg de Four*, by its name, recalls the time when the city bakery was in full blast here, to which every citizen must bring his or her bread to be baked. The *Rue Corps Saint* owes its name to a 16th century 'pious fraud,' feisted on 'the faithful' by unscrupulous priest-craft. Among other old landmarks is the *Tour Cæsar*, standing on the site of a tower built in the time of the Cæsars. The open space in front of it seems to have been another 'Grass-market,' for a slab on the wall bears this inscription:—"To the memory of Philibert Berthelier, citizen of Geneva. He was beheaded at this place for having defended the liberties of his country, in the year 1519." St. Peter's Cathedral, the most imposing edifice in the city, occupies the site of a temple of Apollo in pagan times. Hence the name of the street alongside of it—*Rue de Soleil Levant*—street of the rising sun. The tradition is preserved in the city arms which, in the centre of a sun emitting rays of light, has the mystic letters I. H. S., standing for Jesus Saviour of Men, and the motto '*Post Tenebras Lux*'—'Light after the darkness.' An inscription on the wall tells that the Cathedral was founded in A.D. 1010, but the present edifice, in its old st parts, belongs to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Of its internal decorations, nothing remains but a few carved stalls and monumental stones, the canopy under which John Calvin preached, and his pulpit chair.

The Cathedral is fitted up in modern style as one of the National Protestant churches and holds a large congregation. In its best estate, it could never have ranked higher than a second-class basilica. The other old churches are exceedingly gloomy places of worship; as for the modern ones, none of them are above mediocrity. The finest auditorium in the city is the Reformation Hall, seated for about 2500, frequently used for religious meetings. Attached to it there are a missionary library and museum. The style of preaching in Geneva, and in Switzerland generally, is extempore, ornate, and highly oratorical. The ministers are said to be hard workers and very poorly paid. The house in which Calvin lived is still to be seen in the street now bearing his name. On the front of it is this inscription,—*Dominus est propugnaculum meum*—‘The Lord is my defence.’ A small square stone, with the initials J. C. cut on it, is all that marks the place where he is supposed to have been buried in the old cemetery, near the confluence of the Arve with the Rhone. The Town Hall is chiefly remarkable in that its topmost story is reached by a curiously constructed inclined plane which enabled ‘city fathers’ of the olden time to ride up to their chambers on horseback.

The new town of Geneva may be said to date from the commencement of the railway era. It was in 1849 that the walls were thrown down, and where wet ditches and drawbridges barred the entrance, spacious boulevards, pleasant gardens, and palatial dwellings have risen up as if by magic. The university and the theatre are the finest buildings in the new town. The latter cost \$700,000. The University is a plain, chaste structure, erected by the government in 1867–71 in testimony, as it bears on the face of it, that “the promotion of higher education is esteemed by the Canton the best guarantee for national peace and prosperity.” The central building contains the class-rooms, and the convocation hall in which popular lectures are given by professors and others every night in winter. One of the wings is occupied by the library of 100,000 volumes and its adjuncts. In these is a reading-room, where the poorest man in Geneva may sit comfortably from morning till night and call for any book in the catalogue. Another hall contains a

large collection of manuscripts, including Calvin’s works and portraits of eminent divines and statesmen, among whom are such familiar names as these,—Wicliffe, Luther, and Knox; Jean Cauvin, *alias* Calvin, represented as a small, spare man of sallow complexion, with a full forehead, a piercing eye, thin lips and a very long nose; Theodore Beza, his friend and coadjutor; Zwingli, looking every inch a man of war; Melancthon, thoughtful and emaciated; Erasmus, sharp as a needle; Peter Viret, the pious and eloquent reformer, looks very homely on canvas; Farel has a prodigious mouth. There, too, are the Turretini’s, the Tronchins, the Diodatis, and many others, famous in their day. The finest portrait in the room is that of Dr. Merle D’Aubigne. The library is said to have been founded by Bonnivard—the prisoner of Chillon—and is splendidly fitted up. The other wing contains the Natural History Museum, admirably arranged and specially rich in its collections of birds, shells, and fossils. In front is the Botanical Garden. The University has five faculties,—Science, Literature, Law, Theology and Medicine. There are, in all, sixty professors and twenty-seven tutors; in the Theological Faculty, five professors and one tutor.

The centre of attraction to summer-visitors is the *Jardin Anglais*—a beautiful garden and promenade fronting on the lake, laid out in graceful English fashion upon ground reclaimed from the water. At the entrance is the national monument—two colossal female figures in bronze—representing Helvetia and Geneva re-united in 1814. In the garden, there are fine specimens of *Wellingtonia gigantea*, the *Magnolia grandiflora*, the *Cedar of Lebanon*, and different varieties of larch and spruce. Other attractions of Geneva are, its handsome quays, tempting shops, charming walks and drives, and magnificent views of Mont Blanc. A favourite excursion is to Fernez, a few miles out of town, at the foot of the Juras. Here is Voltaire’s chateau, a fine old mansion with beautiful garden and grounds—his study and bed-room, much as when he last occupied them more than a hundred years ago, and the chapel—“Erected to God by Voltaire, 1761.” May we go in and see the “altar to that unknown God?” “O no.” Why not? The truth is, that the

chapel is now used as the wine-cellar of the present tenant! Was Voltaire buried here? Yes, but his remains were subsequently removed and interred with royal honours in the Pantheon at Paris! Alas for such hero-worship! The best that can be said of Voltaire is that his infidel writings did less harm than those of his illustrious deistical contemporary and hated rival, Jean Jacques Rousseau, whose books were burned by the public hangman in front of the Hotel de Ville in 1763.

Geneva is noted for the number of its charitable and benevolent institutions. There are two hundred of them, it is said. Let us step into this little hospital by the river-side, called the *Crèche St. Gervais*. Here the children of the washerwomen are taken care of during the day. To see these women at work is one of the most curious sights of the town, *but*, to be seen counting them is to subject yourself to a volley of uncomplimentary epithets. The women are very sensitive on that point: but count them I did, and found no fewer than four hundred and fifty at this one place. The washerwomen are a great host in Geneva, probably a thousand strong at least. Washing, especially in the country districts, is the event of the season, occurring only twice a year, and a farmer is accounted rich according to the number of shirts he possesses—twelve dozen being accounted a moderate trousseau. The children of these hard wrought women are taken into the *crèche* for a few cents a head per day; schools are provided for the older ones, dainty little cots for the infants, and all are well fed.

The principal industries of Geneva are still the manufacture of watches, jewellery, and musical boxes. Next to these come the hatters, glovers and ribbon-makers. Some seventy thousand people are employed in the watch-making business, much of the work being done in the country—so well done that when the different parts of a watch are brought in from the mountains, each is found to fit its place with mathematical precision. This industry, which brings many millions of dollars annually into Switzerland, owes its existence to a smith's apprentice, fourteen years of age, who commenced by mending a broken watch, and who died in 1741 the manager of a large watch-making company.

Some of the *fêtes* peculiar to Geneva occurred during our residence there. That known as *The Escalade*, was observed on the 12th of December. But you say that was Sunday! So it was: but that makes no difference here. One of the most eloquent and evangelical ministers in the town took this for the text of his morning discourse, and drew from it some excellent practical lessons. It commemorates a signal victory of the Genevoise over their old enemies, the Savoyards, in 1602. The celebration takes place in the night, when bands of men in coats of mail and antique dresses parade the streets by torch-light with banners and song. Every child in Geneva is taught to reverence the memory of old Dame Royaume, who on the night of attack, emptied her pot of boiling soup on the head of one of the assailants to his utter discomfiture. Christmas and New Years are also observed with great *éclat*. The churches are decorated with flowers and services are held in most of them. Every family has its Xmas-tree. The New Year's fair is kept up for three days and nights. Booths are erected in the streets for the sale of all sorts of merchandize—toys, bijouterie, wearing apparel, flowers, real and artificial, some of the last named most beautiful, and wondrous cheap. When lighted up with torches, coloured lanterns and tapers, the effect of this street market is at once novel and picturesque. Larger tents contain circuses, menageries, merry-go-rounds, wax figures, theatres, dancing saloons, 'chambers of mystery,' and 'shows' generally. The air is filled with discordant sounds. The streets are blocked with crowds of people from the neighbouring villages; every thing goes on in the best of humor. But I am sorry to add that Sunday is the great day of the feast. The morning of the day of rest is decorously observed. The churches are all well filled. I heard a good sermon from a Roman Catholic priest that morning, who took for his text,—“Vanity of vanities, all is vanity.” He gave his people excellent advice, suited to the occasion, but it was the old, old story over again,—“They rose up early and offered burnt-offerings; and the people sat down to eat and drink, and rose up to play.” Before two o'clock, the fair was again in full blast—drums beating, horns blowing, bells ringing, bands playing, and

scores of hand-organs striving for the mastery. This continental Sabbath is an insidious, demoralizing thing. Give it an inch, it will take an ell. Let Canada hold fast that which she hath. C.

Missionary Cabinet.

JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

THIS Apostle is generally supposed to have been the youngest of the twelve, and he outlived them all. Having already stated all that is known about the parentage of James, it will not be necessary to enlarge on the family history of this other son of Zebedee and Salome. He was brought up a fisherman. Whatever was the nature of the "partnership" betwixt the sons of Zebedee and of Jonah, Luke 5 : 10, John and Simon did not row in the same boat, but they were on such friendly terms as would enable them, when the occasion offered, to control "a corner" in fish. John must either have laid up some money while he was in business, or inherited it from his father, for he is represented as having a "home of his own" when still a young man, John 19 : 27. It seems not improbable that he was in some way related to Annas, the high-priest, otherwise it is difficult to account for his intimacy with that official, John, 18 : 15. Although an elegant writer, there is nothing to indicate that he was specially favoured with educational advantages. The manner in which he and Peter are spoken of by members of the Sanhedrim, in Acts, 4 : 13, implies that he made no pretensions to literary attainments. Compared with the Pharisees, these disciples, and their Master as well, passed for "unlearned and ignorant men," Matt. 13 : 54-55. And yet, they had a native eloquence, and an insight into the meaning of the Scriptures which was "astonishing," even to those who prided themselves on their learning and culture. The earliest notice of John is in his own Gospel, ch. 1 : 40, where with his usual modesty, he speaks of himself as "one of the two" who heard the Baptist. We learn from this passage that he was already a disciple of the Baptist, when he and Andrew were first introduced to Christ. After that, he seems to have returned to the sea of Tiberias, and to have followed

the business to which he was brought up, until, along with the rest, he received and accepted the call to follow Jesus.

The first thing that strikes one forcibly, in studying the life of John, is the impression generally formed of his exceeding amiability and gentleness of character. Pictured to us as reclining on the Master's breast, the idea is not very unnaturally formed of an effeminate youth, the personification of meekness. But there is nothing in the record to justify such an opinion. On the contrary, what we read about John points unmistakably in the opposite direction. "The disciple whom Jesus loved" was a title given to him much less, probably, on account of any special sweetness of temperament than for his clear-headedness—that quickness of perception which enabled him to comprehend and enter into more fully than any of the twelve, his Master's views. It is not without significance that John is called "a son of thunder." Was it not he who with his brother James would have invoked fire from heaven to consume the Samaritans, who from conscientious scruples did not accept Christ's offer to stay a night with them, Luke 9 : 54? Was he not as selfish and ambitious as James in requesting Jesus that they might sit on his right hand and on his left, in his glorious Kingdom? Mark, 10 : 37. At the very time that the Great Teacher was inculcating upon the twelve a spirit of child-like simplicity was it not "the beloved disciple" who answered and said,— "Master we saw one casting out devils in thy name and we forbade him, *because he followeth not us?*" Luke, 9 : 49. No, no, John was not the soft, gentle courtier of our imagination. He was a sturdy Galilean—a race distinctively characterized by Josephus as "ardent and fierce." Nor are we to suppose that on that account he was ill suited for an apostle, or unworthy of his Master's warm affection for him. Whatever his failings were, his was precisely the kind of temperament needed to lay the foundations of the Christian Church, at a time when the greatest known forces in the world combined to strangle it in its birth.

In reviewing the life of James we have already noticed that John was one of the favoured three who were present at the raising of Jairus' daughter, at the Trans-

figuration, and at the agony in the garden. He himself is the only one of the four evangelists who has drawn the picture of "the disciple whom Jesus loved, lying on Jesus' breast," ch. 13: 23-25. The question which he at that time put, at the solicitation of Peter,—“Lord, who is it that shall betray thee,” and the direct and satisfactory answer given to it, attest unmistakably the affectionate regard in which John was held by the Master. Matthew and Mark are very explicit in telling how Peter, James and John, fell asleep in the garden, when they should have been awake and watching, and in quoting the sarcastic words which their want of vigilance drew from the suffering Saviour,—“Sleep on now and take your rest,” Matt. 26: 45; Mark 14: 41. After the scenes in Gethsemane, when all forsook Jesus and fled, Matt. 26: 56, John joined in the race, but he turned back and followed close in the wake of the crowd, right up to the palace gate, as did Peter also, John, 18: 15. Being “known to the high-priest,” John went in with Jesus to the court-room and witnessed the proceedings taken against him. Through his influence, Peter was afterwards admitted. A little later, we find John standing by the cross, along with the faithful women, and among the last words of the Sufferer, were those addressed to “the disciple whom he loved.”—“Behold thy mother!” ch. 19: 27. “When all was finished,” next to Mary Magdalene, John was the first to repair to the sepulchre, where, not venturing to go in, he stood in breathless amazement, to find the report of the women, as he believed, true. Not until Peter had entered the tomb and made a thorough search, did John go in also, when he was convinced that the body of his Lord had been abstracted—“For as yet they knew not the Scripture that he must rise again from the dead,” John, 20: 9.

The next mention of John is that contained in the last, most interesting chapter of his own Gospel, where we have a graphic account of Jesus meeting a number of the disciples at the sea of Tiberias. Towards the close of the interview, Peter, turning towards John, said,—“And what shall this man do?” His inquisitiveness only elicited the dubious reply,—“If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? Follow thou me.” This was misconstrued

by the disciples to signify that he should not die. John, however, intimates plainly that they were wrong in so doing. It is probable that the words used here “till I come,” referred to the time when Christ should come in judgment on Jerusalem, and in that sense, they were literally fulfilled. John is mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles several times. He was one of those who met for prayer immediately after the ascension, Acts, 1: 13-14. Later, we find him associated with Peter in the healing of the lame man at the gate of the temple, ch. 3: 3, on which occasion he was arrested and imprisoned for his “boldness,” ch. 4: 13. Again, after the martyrdom of Stephen, he was deputed, along with Peter, to visit the new Church in Samaria, ch. 8: 14. Having preached the Gospel in many cities of the Samaritans, he returned to Jerusalem, ch. 8: 25. After this, his movements are obscure. Paul incidentally alludes to him in his epistle to the Galatians, as “a pillar of the church,” ch. 2: 9, which shews that, up to that date, A.D. 58, he was still residing in Jerusalem, and although he does not mention his name on the occasion of his last visit to that city, two years later, it is generally supposed that, except when he was engaged in missionary excursions in the country, John remained in Jerusalem until A.D. 66, when the city was besieged by the Romans. Then, recalling to mind that memorable morning when, in company with the rest, he sat on the Mount of Olives, admiring the city and its grand temple, and heard their doom pronounced, Mark, 13: 1-3, he would also remember the pointed admonition of Jesus,—“Then let them which are in Judea flee to the mountains, and let them which are in the midst of it depart out,” Luke, 21: 21. Most of the Christians left Jerusalem at that time, and tradition has made the city of Pella, about sixty miles N. W. of Jerusalem, the place of their temporary refuge. But troubles soon arose there, too, which would necessitate an early removal. There is nothing to render improbable the view, entertained by many, that John accompanied Peter to Mesopotamia, where he may have remained a number of years. Nor is it inconsistent with this to adopt the general belief that eventually he came back to the west and made Asia Minor his home, and that his later apostolic labours were carried

on among the seven churches of which, after the death of Timothy, he became the arch-presbyter. Polycrates, Bishop of Ephesus, A.D. 196, says that John died at Ephesus. Irenæus confirms this tradition, stating that "John lived up to the time of Trajan and published his gospel in Ephesus." The story of his having been thrown into a caldron of boiling oil, from which he came out unhurt, is not worthy of credence, inasmuch as Tertullian, the author of it, was notoriously sensational and credulous.

In the persecution of the Christians, towards the close of the reign of Domitian, John was banished to the Isle of Patmos—a desolate rock in the Ægean sea, some forty miles from Ephesus. Domitian died, A.D. 96. His successor, Nerva, in the first year of his reign issued a decree for the liberation of all who had been banished by his predecessor. The duration of John's exile, and the date of his relief are thus arrived at with tolerable certainty. The Apocalypse bears on the face of it that it was written in Patmos, ch. 1 : 9. The reason for his banishment is there given,— "For the word of God, and for the testimony of Jesus Christ." John's Gospel may have been composed in Patmos, though published in Ephesus. His first "general" epistle was probably written at Ephesus, its scope and structure marking it as a very suitable introduction to the gospel. The second and third epistles are chiefly interesting as the only letters in the sacred canon addressed to private persons, excepting Paul's epistle to Philemon. The former is to a lady, the latter to Gaius, (or Caius), a layman, probably, of whose kindness and hospitality to the brethren in the ministry he speaks with lively gratitude.

It is now almost universally believed that John died a natural death at Ephesus, about the year A.D. 98. Supposing him to have been ten years younger than Christ, his years would be close upon ninety. Browning, in his "Death in the Desert," has the following touching reference to the aged Saint,—

"There is left on earth
No one alive who knew—consider this—
Saw with his eyes, and handled with his hands
That which was from the first, The Word of Life ;
How will it be when none more saith,—" I saw ! "

Certainly John was the last surviving eye-witness of the Lord. His writings, especially the Gospel and Revelation, have been

the subject of much learned controversy. All that can be said here in that connection is, that, of the four evangelists, John is the one who has chiefly in view the divinity of our Lord. He writes like one who, having the other three Gospels before him, aims at supplementing their statements rather than repeating the facts they contain. He is the only one of the four who records the miracles of turning the water into wine at Cana; the healing of the nobleman's son there; the curing of the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda; the curing of the man born blind at Jerusalem; the draught of fish at Bethsaida, and, that most notable of all Christ's miracles, the raising of Lazarus from the dead. He is the only one of the four who makes no mention of the Transfiguration, nor of the agony in the garden, though he was an eye-witness of both these scenes.

The Children.

It was by no means uncommon during the recent political conflict in this country for children to take sides, and exhibit very deep interest in what was going on. They caught the catch-words and nick-names of parties; and they heard with exultation or with disappointment the results of the voting. If our children can be thus interested in political contests, how much more may they be taught to watch the progress of the Kingdom of Christ! There is no subject in which the parents' hearts are bound up that will not be of interest to the children; and there is no work in which the children cannot afford valuable aid. The earlier in life they identify themselves with the work of the church the better for them and the better for the cause of Christ.

The children of our Sabbath Schools have for years contributed liberally to the *Dayspring*, to the support of native teachers, to the Mission Schools at Pointe-aux-Trembles, and to other objects. If we train our children in early youth to follow with attention the varied operations of the church, we are laying the foundations for the very best results. The coming generation will be loyal, liberal, and well instructed,—as Presbyterians ought always to be. This work rests largely with parents and Sabbath-school teachers.

Joseph Exalted.

APRIL 10. B. C. 1716. GENESIS 41: 38-48.

Golden Text, Psalm 37: 5.

WHEN the Midianite merchants who had bought Joseph from his brethren reached Egypt, they sold him to a captain of the King's guard, called Potiphar. This was in the city of On, the capital of Lower Egypt, also called Heliopolis, near the head of the Delta of the Nile. For about ten years, Joseph served Potiphar. God blessed him, and his faithfulness brought him the full confidence of his master. Ch. 39: 3-5. On a false accusation, he was imprisoned, and even fettered. Psalms 106-18. During his imprisonment, he interpreted two remarkable dreams of his fellow-prisoners, Pharaoh's chief butler and chief baker. Events having proved the truth of his interpretations, the butler, two years after, mentioned the matter to Pharaoh, who was troubled about the meaning of two dreams he had had. Joseph was sent for, and predicted from them that seven years of great plenty would be followed by seven years of famine, and advised the King to store up as much wheat as he could for the coming scarcity. Pharaoh was pleased with this advice, and to reward Joseph, made him ruler over the land. V. 38, *a man in whom the spirit of God is*—the spirit of prophecy that comes from God. See Dan. 5: 14. Holy men are called in the N. T. "Temples of the Holy Ghost." 1 Cor. vi. 19. 2 Cor. vi. 16. V. 39. *For as much as God hath shewed thee all this.* "Joseph honored God before Pharaoh, and God honored Joseph in the sight of Pharaoh." 1 Sam. 2: 30. John 9: 31, v. 40. *Over my house.* Ps. 105: 21-22. *According to thy word.* Heb., at thy mouth shall all my people kiss," meaning, "at thy word, they shall kiss their hand in token of obedience." See Job 31: 27. 1 Sam. 10: 1. Ps. 2: 12—the kiss, a mark of worship and adoration. All Egyptians would have to submit to Joseph. *In the throne,* Pharaoh, alone, as King, would be his superior. V. 42, *the ring*—a signet ring, or seal, representing the authority delegated to him. Esth. 8: 8. The vesture of fine linen, and the gold chain, were likewise badges of his high position. v. 43. *Chariot*—first carriage mentioned in Scripture. *Bow the knee*—in the East, it is still customary for the people to kneel to, or prostrate themselves before their rulers. V. 45. *Zaphnath-paaneah*—an Egyptian name meaning "revealer of secrets" or according to Jerome, "Saviour of the world." *Asenath*—although the daughter of a heathen priest, there is no reason to believe that she remained an idolater after her marriage to Joseph. *On*—Heliopolis, called by the Hebrews "Beth-Shemesh," house of the sun. Jer. 43: 13, v. 46. *Thirty years old*—having been 17 years old when sold by his brethren. V. 47. *By handfuls*—in vast abundance. V. 48. *All the food*—that could be spared.

Joseph Makes Himself Known.

APRIL 17. B. C. 1707. GENESIS XLV: 1-15.

Golden Text, Rom. 12: 21.

THE seven years of plenty were now ended, and a time of famine had followed, as Joseph had predicted. This scarcity existed not only in Egypt, but also in all adjoining lands. Gen. 41-57. Jacob, having heard that there was corn for sale in Egypt, had sent ten of his sons to buy and bring home a supply. Joseph knew them at once, but did not make himself known to them, accused them of being spies, and finally let them go, on condition that they would bring Benjamin with them the next time they came, and that in the meantime, Simeon should remain as an hostage. Gen. 42: 10, 16-24. Jacob consented to send Benjamin, but with great reluctance. Gen. 44, 13, 14. The price of the corn had been returned to his sons. Ch. 42: 25. Jacob bade them take double money with them, lest it should have been an oversight, and also a valuable present for Joseph. Ch. 43: 11, 12. The famine had lasted about two years at the time of this second journey of the sons of Jacob. Their reception this time was kind, but after they left with the corn they had bought, Joseph's guards pursued them, and brought them back on the charge of Benjamin having stolen Joseph's cup. Joseph had planned this, to test the feeling of his brethren towards the youngest son of his mother, Rachel. Finding them evidently changed for the better, he now makes himself known to them. V. 1. *No man with him.* Prov. 14: 10. Joseph did not wish, 1st, to humble his brethren before strangers, 2nd, to show his emotions to the Egyptians, although when he wept aloud they heard him. V. 2. *The house of Pharaoh*—Joseph's residence must have been in the palace of the King, or very near it. V. 3. *I am Joseph, therefore your brother.* *His brethren could not answer*—so frightened were they, they seemed to have drawn back, for he says: v. 4, *come near*—and repeats that he is Joseph, "*your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt.*" He owns them as brethren, thus forgiving their sin. This is Christ-like. See Heb. 2: 11, v. 5. *To preserve life*—God had made their evil work for good, as many centuries later the betrayal of Christ by Judas, became an important link in the chain of man's salvation. Thus God overrules the wickedness of men for the good of his people. V. 8. *He hath made me a father to Pharaoh*—as a father feeds his children, thus the King of Egypt and his people were indebted to Joseph for their escape from starvation. God, however, is the real Preserver. V. 9. *Haste ye.* Jacob was very old, and had mourned for Joseph many years, hence this necessity for speed. V. 10. *The land of Goschen*—that part of Egypt bordering on the Delta of the Nile, to the east. Joseph's free forgiveness of his brethren is an example to all Christians, see Matt. 18: 21-35.

Joseph and his father.

APRIL 24. B. C. 1706. GENESIS XLVII: 1-12.
Golden Text, Eph. 6 : 2.

AFTER Joseph had made himself known to his brethren, he sent them back to Jacob, in Hebron, providing them with wagons and provisions. Ch. 45: 21. He also gave them rich presents, especially to Benjamin, Ch. 45: 23, 24, urging them to lose no time in coming back, with all they possessed, to Egypt, and warning them not to quarrel on the way. V. 25. At first, when they reached home, Jacob would not believe the good news they brought, but when he saw the conveyances that Joseph had sent, his spirits revived, and he resolved to go and see him before he died. 45: 28. It took some time, however, to get ready, and travelling with great flocks and herds was necessarily slow work. A few months may be supposed to have elapsed between the events of our last lesson, and of this one. The family of Jacob consisted of 66 souls, or counting in Joseph, his wife and two sons, of 70 souls. Ch. 46: 27. They reached the land of Goshen safely, and Jacob sent Judah to inform Joseph of their arrival, who at once rode out to meet him. See Ch. 46: 29. The re-union of father and son was very affecting. Jacob wept long—an old man's tears of joy. Joseph now informed Pharaoh of his father's arrival, and presented five of his brethren to him,—v. 3. V. 4. *Thy servants are shepherds.* The Egyptians considered shepherds an impure caste of men. See Ch. 46: 34. Joseph had advised his brethren to say what they did, so that they might remain in the pastoral region of Goshen, and thus be prevented from mingling with the idolatrous Egyptians. V. 6. *Rulers over my cattle*—overscers of the King's flocks and herds *Men of activity*—diligent men still command the preference with employers. V. 7. *Jacob blessed Pharaoh*—"an honorable old age is a sort of priesthood in the world" (Lange.) V. 9. *My pilgrimage.* See Heb. xi. 13. God's people confess themselves "strangers and pilgrims on the earth." Heaven is the country they seek. Phil. 3: 20. *Few and evil*—the longest life appears short when the end is reached. Jacob longs for rest. *The life of my fathers.* He was 130 years old, but Abraham lived to 175 years, and Isaac to 180. Jacob was spared for 17 years longer. V. 11. *The land of Rameses*—here named after a like-named place in Goshen. Exod. 1: 11. The Exodus started from Rameses. Exod. 13: 37. Num. 33: 35, v. 12. *Nourished his father*—supplied him and his family with the food they needed. We have in this lesson an example of the respect and honor that children should give their parents, even if they should be in high positions, like Joseph, and their parents in much lower ones, like Jacob. We also learn the duty of the wealthy among God's people, to help poorer brethren, and thus lay up treasures in heaven.

Israel in Egypt.

MAY 1. B. C. 1635—1571. Exod. 1: 6-14.
Golden Text, Psalm 105 : 24.

THIS lesson is taken from the second book of the Bible, or Exodus, a word meaning "a going out," because the greater part of it tells of Israel's deliverance from Egyptian bondage. It was written by Moses. Jacob had died, aged 147 years (Gen. 47: 28), after blessing the sons of Joseph, and his own. He directed them to bury him in the cave of Machpelah, where Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Rebekah and Leah had been laid. Joseph carried out his instructions. Gen. 50: 1-14. He himself lived to the age of 110 years. Gen. 50: 22. He made his children swear that when they left Egypt, they would carry away his remains and bury them in the land promised to his fathers. Gen. 50: 24, 25. He had been eighty years ruler of Egypt. V. 7. *Increased*—thus fulfilling the promise given to Abraham (Gen. 17: 6), to Isaac (Gen. 26: 4), and to Jacob (Gen. 46: 3). V. 8. *A new King which knew not Joseph*—there was a revolution, or change of government, a new dynasty or line of Kings, reigning over Egypt. V. 9. *They are more and mightier than we*—evidently an exaggerated statement, although there might be reason to think that before many years the Israelites would outnumber the Egyptians, and wish to rule them. V. 10. *Deal wisely with them.* It would have been better to have made friends of them. The King preferred enslaving them. V. 11-14, show the means taken to put down the Israelites, and thus check their increase. They were, 1st, hard labor (v. 12), under cruel task-masters (v. 11); 2d, heavy taxation, called here "burdens," including compulsory labor for the State. This kept them poor. *Treasure cities*—fortified places, where the stores of grain and other provisions were safely kept. *Pithom and Raameses*—these cities were on the canal which then connected the Nile with the Red Sea. V. 13. *Serve with rigour*—embittering their life, ruining their health, discouraging them from marrying, breaking their spirits, and obliging them to incorporate themselves with the Egyptians. This treatment was also the cause that many Israelites abandoned the worship of Jehovah for that of the Egyptian gods. See Josh. 24: 14. God threatened to destroy them on that account, even before they left Egypt. See Ezek. 20: 8, v. 12. *The more they multiplied.* The history of the Christian church has shown the same thing. The more it was persecuted, the more it grew. The blood of martyrs was the seed of the church. Comp. Acts, 5: 40, 6: 7. We learn from this lesson that God never forgets his people, although they may forget Him. He allows them to be tried and afflicted, but in His own good time he will deliver them. All the wickedness of men cannot hinder his plans. The bitterness of Egyptian bondage is a type of the slavery of sin.

Our Own Church.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, WINNIPEG.—This congregation has recently been greatly blessed in connection with a series of special services. Last month, seventy names were added to the roll, fifty of whom were on profession of faith.

COLLEGE CLOSINGS.—The present session of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and of Knox College, Toronto, closes on the sixth of April, when most of the students will go into the mission fields of the church for the summer months.

REV. JOS. ANNAND.—This devoted missionary and his wife sailed from San Francisco last month, on their return to the New Hebrides. They met with many friends and very great kindness in San Francisco, where their stay was unexpectedly prolonged, because of delay of the mails.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Croil, managing Editor of the RECORD, spent the month of February in Italy. His last letter was written from the Bay of Naples, on 25th February. He purposed leaving Italy in a few days, returning to Scotland *via* Switzerland and France. His Italian experiences will be given to our readers in subsequent issues of the RECORD.

NEW HEBRIDES.—Recent letters report our missionaries and families all well and the Lord's work prospering in their hands. The attitude of the French towards the New Hebrides is still most unsatisfactory and ominous of evil. The government gives renewed assurances to the British Government, and all seems for the moment safe. But actions seem to belie promises; and among the latest items of news, is the announcement that 25 French families are being sent out to the New Hebrides to found a colony! The Australians still watch the French with eager vigilance.

CONGREGATIONAL REPORTS.—We have received the Annual Report of a large number of congregations, to which space prevents our referring at length in this number. The fact is very strikingly brought out by a perusal of these reports, viz., how much the success of a congregation's contributions to the schemes of the church depends on the minister. If he is warmly interested in these, and if he sets the example of liberal giving for their support, the congregation

soon catch his spirit and follow his example by devising liberal things. Here is an illustration—exceptional, it is true, yet not an imaginary case. Mr. — is for years pastor of a charge whose givings for missions are very trifling. He accepts a call to a congregation that enjoys a good reputation for very liberal contributions to the schemes of the church. Within two years the givings of that congregation have fallen to less than a third of what they formerly were; whereas the church this pastor left, has, under a minister of true missionary spirit, increased its contributions to the schemes nearly fourfold.

CALLS.—Mr. Isaac Baird, to Economy, *Truro*. Mr. John L. George, to St. James Church, Dartmouth, *Halifax*. Mr. J. M. MacAlister of Ashton, to Iroquois, *Brockville*. Mr. G. Whillans, to N. Georgetown, *Montreal*. Mr. Jos. Johnstone, to Hornby and Omagh, *Toronto*. Mr. M. Leod, to North Bruce, &c., *Bruce*. Mr. D. Currie, B.D., of Three Rivers, to Glencoe and also to Wallacetown, *London*. Mr. R. H. Abraham, to Niagara, *Hamilton*. Mr. T. H. Patchell to Wellandport, &c., *Hamilton*.

ORDINATION.—Mr. Jos. Johnstone, March 15th, and inducted same date to Hornby and Omagh, *Toronto*.

INDUCTIONS.—Mr. W. C. Calder, March 15th, Woodstock, *St. John*. Mr. Jas. Ross, March 16th, South Richmond, *St. John*.

DEMISSION.—Mr. J. Pullar, March 1st, Morewood, *Brockville*. Mr. J. Crombie, March 13th, Union Church, Smith's Falls, *Lanark and Renfrew*. Mr. D. Wardrope, March 15th, Westminister Church, Teeswater, *Bruce*.

NEW CHURCH.—In Dunbarton, *Whitby*, a new brick church seating 300, was opened on 6th Feb., by Rev. Prof. McLaren of Knox College, Toronto. The church cost upward of \$5,000, and with the exception of \$600 is free from debt.

DEATHS.—Elder Peter McMartin died at St. Andrew's Q., on 30th Jany., at the age of 88 years. He was a native of the Bay of Chaleur, and came with his father's family, in early youth, to St. Andrew's. He was converted during a revival, after which he joined the communion of the church, and was in 1836 ordained to the eldership, continuing in office till his death, a period of over fifty years. He was faithful to the Presbyterian cause in days when it had to contend against much. Of genuine and unostentatious piety, he was remarkable for the regularity and the punctuality of his attendance at church and Sabbath-school, walking many a time over bad roads, nearly three miles, to teach his class, even when he was an old man. He took much interest in the work of the church at large, being a constant reader of the "RECORD." He took great delight, in former days, in attending the Synod,

and, having a retentive memory, was full of interesting talk long afterwards of the persons and things he had seen and heard there. On the Sabbath before his death, he conducted family worship immediately after tea, as usual. That night the hand of sickness smote him, and on the next Sabbath morning he was removed to the sanctuary above, whether his devout and godly partner had gone ten years before him. He was a man of good sense, sincere and upright in character, and has left to his numerous descendants, scattered in Canada and the Upper Provinces, the inheritance of a name without reproach. The congregation of Kintyre sustained a serious loss through the death of *Mr. Alexander Lamont*. Mr. Lamont was a native of the Isle of Skye, Scotland. In the year 1841, he emigrated to Canada, and shortly afterwards settled in West Aldboro. Here, amidst the difficulties and hardships incident to pioneer life in this country, he reared for himself and family a comfortable home. He was connected with the history of Presbyterianism from its commencement in this part, and had the satisfaction of seeing it grow to its present flourishing condition. In October of 1861, he was received as a member in full communion, and in April of 1868 was ordained to the office of deacon in the congregation of Kintyre. In this office he faithfully served until he was called to his reward on the 19th of January. By all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, he was highly esteemed as a humble, benevolent and upright Christian man.

MANITOBA ITEMS.—Manitoba, and especially Winnipeg, are on the "qui vive" for the General Assembly. The North-West highly appreciates the honor, and expects a good turn out of the delegates. The sight of the metropolis of the North-West, will be a surprise to those who have never seen it. A good view of the prairies, "the gardens of the desert for which the speech of England has no name," will be worth the trouble of a visit. The travelling facilities are such as will not soon be offered again. St. Andrew's and Knox Churches, Winnipeg, have been holding special religious services. The first Sabbath of March, St. Andrew's added to its membership forty on confession of faith. Knox Church communion has not yet been held. Much interest has been awakened in the North-West by the proposal of the Assembly's Committee to reduce the salaries of missionaries on the prairies. Returns from a large number shew the opinion that living in Manitoba proper is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ greater than in Ontario, and in the Territories, especially in remote parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ more to double. It is cruelty to our self denying missionaries even to discuss the proposed change. It means, if done, the supplying the North-West with a class of inferior men. B.

PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.—I send a few notes from this far away corner of the Dominion.

Dr. Jardine has got fairly settled down to work in St. Paul's Church. The building is far too small for the congregation, which must move at once for a larger place of meeting. A series of entertainments is being given in the church every fortnight, alternately lectures and mixed musical and literary programmes, all of which are much appreciated and well patronized by the citizens. Proceeds financially go towards repairs to manse. A somewhat similar entertainment was given at Colleston, on 12th January, and although the weather was very cold, a pleasant evening was spent by quite a number. Proceeds go towards the schemes of the church. It is proposed to have another at Willoughby, shortly, with the same end in view. The High School is making progress in numbers and efficiency, although the lack of accommodation and appliances keeps it back. There are 19 pupils now on the roll. The problem of increased and improved accommodation for both church and school must be faced squarely by the congregation of St. Paul's Church this summer. Some kind friends at Willoughby, presented a fine wolf-skin robe and whip, to their pastor, Rev. Alex. Campbell, a few weeks ago. It was done so quietly and unostentatiously that he hardly realized his duty of heartily thanking the donors for their handsome present. I had almost said that the wolves were of their own raising instead of their own trapping. This enhances the value of the gift.

S.

Meetings of Presbyteries.

TRURO, Feb. 15.—The Presbytery met at Coldstream, for visitation of the congregation. The only draw-back in the condition of the congregation is the existence of arrears of stipend. The people were urged to take immediate steps to wipe this away. Rev. James Maclean reported from Economy a call to Rev. Isaac Baird, which was sustained. Dr. Burns was nominated for Moderator of the General Assembly.

SYDNEY, Feb. 8.—The following congregations had been visited by committee according to directions of Presbytery: St. Matthew's, North Sydney; St. Andrew's, Sydney Mine's; Little Bras d'Or; Leitch Creek; Cow Bay; Glace Bay; St. Andrew's, Sydney; Falmouth, Sydney. All the work of the congregations was carefully looked into. All were found in a very satisfactory state, financial and spiritual. In the seven congregations visited, there was an aggregate increase of 916 members,—an average of 130 to each congregation. Aggregate contributions for all purposes \$11,247,—an average \$11.83 per family. For the schemes, 93 cents per family. Suitable resolutions were adopted with regard to each of the congregations visited.

LUNENBURG AND SHELBURNE, Feb. 8.—Arrangements were made for the supply of New Dublin and the payment of arrears to the late pastor. All aided congregations had been visited in the interest of the Augmentation. A small increase from local sources has been secured at Mahone Bay. The Presbytery's share of the fund will be raised as in past years. The following amounts are asked for: Mahone Bay, \$190; La Have, \$150; Lockport, \$300; Shelburne, \$225; Clyde and Barrington, \$150. Special services have been held in all the congregations, with excellent results. The Assembly's remit on the marriage question was approved. The remit on ecclesiastical co-operation was also approved. Only one commissioner to the Assembly was appointed, and his expenses are to be paid, at least in part.

VICTORIA AND RICHMOND, Feb. 8 and 9.—The Presbytery visited the two sections of Rev. Angus McMillan's charge, River Dennis and Malagawatch. Good progress has been made in all respects. The salary promised has been raised, and a comfortable manse built. 24 had been added to the communion roll during the year. A call from Little Narrows to Rev. T. D. McKay, Free Church, Tiree, Scotland, was sustained. Dr. Burns was nominated for Moderator of the General Assembly.

PICOU, March 1.—Nearly all the congregations have paid in the amounts required of them for the Augmentation Fund. The Committee on Statistics were directed to obtain returns from all congregations and stations, and secure collections from all to all the schemes of the church. The Systematic Benevolence Committee's statement was directed to be printed, and placed in the hands of every family within the bounds. A conference will be held, May 2nd, in James Church, New Glasgow, on the state of religion, on temperance and on Sabbath-schools, and arrangements will be made to secure a large attendance of elders, Sabbath-school workers and others. Messrs. J. L. George, C. S. Lord, E. Scott, A. M. L. Sinclair, ministers, and Dr. Kennedy, D. C. Fraser, J. D. MacGregor, and Daniel Macdonald, elders, were appointed commissioners to the General Assembly.

HALIFAX, Feb. 17.—The Presbytery met at Lower Stowiacke and Shubenacadie for visitation and other business. A call to Rev. John L. George, from Dartmouth, was sustained. Rev. Isaac Baird declined a call from Lower Musquodoboit. Rev. Adam Gunn withdrew his resignation of Gore and Kennetcook. Dr. Archibald of Kentville, tendered the demission of his charge. The congregation (Rev. M. G. Henry, pastor), was found in excellent condition. A hope was expressed that a congregation so strong and so favourably situated will very shortly raise the minister's salary to \$1000 a year. Mr. Dickie was appointed to exchange with Mr. Henry next Sabbath and express to the people the mind of the Presbytery.

St. JOHN, March 1.—New Kincardine has

not yet come up to expectations, and the question of its status is left over till May, when the Presbytery will expect fuller information. Mr. Macleod was appointed to Andover. Greenfield becomes an augmented charge. A catechist is appointed to Bailey and Town Hill. An ordained missionary will be sent to St. George's and Pisarince; and a catechist to Nerepis and Jerusalem. The Presbytery took measures to raise \$900 to meet obligations incurred in church building in a new congregation, \$400 were assessed on the congregations in proportion to their strength. The Dorchester and Riverside congregations being chiefly interested, pay \$100 each. The Presbytery Fund, Home M. Fund and the Women's H. M. Fund to pay \$100 each. Shediac becomes a Home Mission charge. Shemogue asks a supplement of \$200. Applications for augmentation were made on behalf of Sussex (\$250); Glassville (\$240); Woodstock (\$180); Nashvaak and Stanley (\$250); Bocabec (\$300); Chipman (\$280); Buctouche and Scotch settlement, (\$250); Greenfield (\$150). Rev. W. C. Calder accepted a call to Woodstock, and Rev. James Ross to South Richmond. The Presbytery approved of the Assembly's remit on the marriage question. Rev. W. Stuart resigned the convenership of the Presbytery's H. M. Committee and Mr. Willett was appointed in his place. Dr. Burns was nominated for Moderator of Assembly. Commissioners to the General Assembly were appointed. The measures of the Evangelical Alliance on behalf of Sabbath observance were approved.

LANARK AND RENFREW, Feb. 28.—Mr. Ross, Perth, was elected Moderator for next six months. The Presbytery accepted Mr. Crombie's resignation of his charge of Union Church, Smith's Falls, and agreed to apply to the Assembly for leave to retain his name on the roll as Pastor *Emeritus*. He continues Clerk of the Presbytery, and the congregation provided a retiring allowance of \$400 for three years, with a lesser allowance at the end of that time. His address will be still Smith's Falls. The following were elected Commissioners to the General Assembly. Messrs. Gandier, McKechnie, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Bennett, Knowles, Edmondson, Ballantyne and Scott, Ministers:—Messrs. Stewart, Bell, Clark, Allan, Fraser, Forgie, Clint and Wallace, Elders. Dr. Burns was nominated as Moderator of Assembly. Mr. Ballantyne, Rembroke, gave intimation of the demission of his charge. The demission was laid on the table, and Dr. Campbell and Mr. McLean appointed to visit the congregation, with a view to the issuing of the case as early as convenient. The annual meeting of the Presbyterian W. F. M. Society, was held on the evening of the 1st March, when the report was read and the intimation made that during the past ten months they had contributed \$1,701 for missions.

BROCKVILLE, March 1.—The remits on marriage and on co-operation were approved. Reports anent missionary meetings were

encouraging. Messrs. Wilson, Stitt and F. J. Styles were, after examination, received as Catechists. There was reported a call from Iroquois, to the Rev. J. M. MacAlister of Ashton. The Presbyterial W. F. M. S. met with Presbytery and presented their Annual Report, which was very satisfactory. H. M. claims and requirements were discussed and passed. Mr. Pullar resigned the pastoral charge of Morewood. Messrs. Grant, Richards, MacArthur and Bayne, Ministers, and Messrs. A. J. Colquhoun, John M. Gill, Adam Harkness and Rutherford, Elders, were elected delegates to the General Assembly. Standing Committees for the year were appointed. It was decided to overture the General Assembly to appoint an agent to advocate the claims of the A. and I. M. Fund.

GLENGARRY, March 8.—Mr. J. Matheson reported that he had organized the new congregation at Maxville, and that they were now in a position to give a call to a minister. Reports were given by the deputations appointed to visit the several supplemented congregations. It was agreed to apply to the Home Mission Committee for supplements as follows:—Alexandria, \$250; Dalhousie Mills, \$150; Glensandfield and East Hawkesbury, \$250; Summerston, \$250. The following were appointed Commissioners to the Assembly. Ministers, Messrs. J. Hastie and J. MacKenzie by rotation, Dr. MacNish, and Messrs. J. A. G. Calder, and A. MacGillivray by ballot. Elders, Messrs. D. B. MacLennan, H. Robertson, D. McMillan, J. R. MacKenzie, and D. P. McKinnon. Dr. Burns was nominated as moderator of Assembly, and the Rev. John Fraser as moderator of Synod.

Toronto, March 1.—Mr. M. C. Cameron reported in a call to Rev. Jos. Johnstone, probationer, from Hornby and Omagh. The call was sustained and accepted. Trials for ordination were assigned, and the Presbytery agreed to meet in Hornby Church, on the 15th, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of hearing the trials, and if satisfied therewith, to proceed with the services of ordination at 2.30 of same day. Authority was given to Mr. J. Carmichael to moderate in a call at Newmarket. On report of a Committee appointed to confer with Mr. T. Nixon anent the tender of his resignation, the Presbytery resolved to cite his congregation to appear at next ordinary meeting. On report of another committee anent a re-arrangement of Leslieville, York Townline, Bethesda Church, and York Station, it was resolved to favour the erection of Leslieville as a separate charge, to cite all the parties concerned to appear at next meeting, and to ask a grant of \$200 meanwhile, for the congregation of Leslieville. A minute was adopted anent Rev. J. Alexander, whose present pastorate of thirty-five years has just expired. The following Commissioners to the General Assembly were elected, Dr. Reid, Dr. Gregg, Messrs. R. Wallace, J. Pringle, J. W. Cameron, F. Smith, W. T. Wallace, and J. Mutch,

by rotation, and Revs. Dr. Caven, Dr. McLaren, and Mr. D. J. Macdonnell by ballot. Also the following Elders by ballot, Hon. A. Morris, Messrs. W. M. Clark, Hamilton Cassils, Wm. Carlyle, J. K. MacDonald, J. MacLennan, Q. C., R. Kilgour, James Brown, W. Adamson, W. B. McMurrich and Joseph Gibson. Reports on the State of Religion, Sabbath Schools and Temperance, were read by Revs. W. Frizzell, J. Neil and W. S. Wallace respectively, and ordered to be sent to the Synod's Conveners.

STRATFORD, March 8.—N. and S. Nissouri reported as proposed to give \$580 for supply,—a student to be sent for the summer. Dr. Burns was nominated as Moderator of Assembly, and the following were elected as commissioners:—Messrs. J. Campbell, A. Grant, A. Stewart, D. Gordon and E. W. Panton, Ministers, and Messrs. R. Hamilton, W. Dunn, T. McPherson, F. Bell and J. Hedley, Elders. Leave was given to moderate in a call at North Mornington. Mr. Campbell of Granton, is hereafter to give fortnightly supply at Fraser Church.

HURON, March 8.—Dr. Burns was nominated as Moderator of the General Assembly and the following commissioners elected:—Messrs. Musgrave, McLean, Acheson and Dr. Ure, Ministers, and Messrs. Dobie, Carnie, Whiteford and M. Y. McLean, Elders.

Bruce, March 8.—The remit on Ecclesiastical co-operation was disapproved of by a vote of ten to six. Dr. James, Messrs. Tolmie, Eadie, Gourlay, Ferguson and Hanna, Ministers, and Messrs. Craig, Fitzsimmons, McFarlane, Blair, Dunn and J. Rowand, Elders, were appointed Commissioners to Assembly. Mr. D. Wardrope's resignation of Westminster Church, Teeswater, was accepted, and an application was forwarded to Assembly on his behalf, for leave to retire from the active duties of the ministry, and to be placed on the A. and I. Ministers' Fund. The Committees appointed to visit augmented charges, reported that the congregations of Hanover and North Normanby, and North Brant and West Bentinck, were putting forth efforts to be self-sustaining, and did not apply for any grants. Reports on Sabbath-School, Temperance and the State of Religion, were submitted and read by the Conveners of the respective Committees, and arrangements were made for holding a conference on the above subjects at Chesley, on Monday, July 11th, at 7 p. m.

REGINA, March 1.—Notice was given of the death of Mr. C. G. McKay, Missionary to the Indians of Crow Stand, Ft. Pelly, and a resolution of sympathy for bereaved relatives passed. The following were appointed Commissioners to General Assembly:—Ministers, Messrs. J. Fotheringham, J. Herald, Dr. Jardine, J. C. Herdman and H. McKay. Elders, Messrs. G. McCuaig, R. L. Alexander, J. S. Laidlaw, C. M. Copeland and Justice Taylor. Mr. A. Ogilvie was ordained. A committee was appointed to draft an overture in favor of a division of the Presbytery.

Ecclesiastical News.

SCOTLAND.—The celebration of the Jubilee of our beloved Queen is most deservedly taking precedence of all other topics just now. The "Victorian Age" will ever be the most marked period, so far, in the annals of our country and kingdom. As no other period has done, these fifty years have served in a truly marvellous manner to develop the resources, the prosperity and the power of our great empire. The advancement of the arts and sciences, the diffusion of education and intelligence, the great extension of political power among the people, the cheapening of the necessaries of life, the expansion of our commerce, of our methods of communication and of travel, and with them the diffusion of wealth, with the unfettering of religious liberty, and the growth of the Christian cause at home and in the foreign field, are among the events which will give a lustre to the age; while the personal character and conduct of our Queen, whether as Empress, as wife, or as mother will render her always the noblest ideal we possess of true womanhood. Long live the Queen. Edinburgh and Glasgow have held large meetings in favour of the Imperial Institute, proposed by the Prince of Wales, with the sanction of the Queen, as a fit mode of commemoration. In it again, she looks forward to the more perfect consolidation of the Empire. It will be a focus towards which all information from the outlying portions of the Empire may converge, and from which much information may be given. There will be (1) museum, illustrating the natural products and manufactures of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India; (2) a library with books of reference and maps bearing upon the political institutions, the natural history, mineral resources and climates of all parts of the Empire; (3) a reading room and hall for conference and lectures on intercolonial questions; and (4) a bureau of enquiry and information for intending emigrants, and for merchants trading to these parts. Thus our readers will see the intensely practical aspect which this movement has, and the truly patriotic desires of our noble Queen. Turning now to the churches, there can be no doubt, from the published correspondence of the committees of the Free and Established Assemblies, that the further discussion of the great question of Union is for the present blocked. The questions put forward in these documents as of initial importance are—"shall the church be officially recognized by the state, as the Church of the Nation," and "shall she retain the national emoluments?" The term church here means, of course, the United Church, should the negotiations ever culminate in that. These questions bar the way. In Canada, the discussion of the first point was, of very necessity, purely *Academic*.

the second was more easily soluble, for the story was of more recent date. D.

IRELAND.—We have more deaths to record this month, the older men fast dropping out of sight. It is just 49 years now since the Rev. John Meneely, D.D., was ordained over a new charge in Ballymacarrett, a suburb across the river from Belfast. When a young man, he had gone to business in a small town in the south of Ulster. While there, Dr. Cooke preached in the town, and the young man resolved to study for the ministry. He became one of Dr. Cooke's most confidential friends. While there was no particular brilliancy in him, he was devoted to his work, and very great success attended him. He not only built up a strong congregation, well equipped in every way, but he lived to see three or four other strong charges formed in that growing suburb on the Co. Down side. Belmont, Mountpottinger, Dundela, and Westbourne are all on that side of the river, and all have been formed since 1860. Dr. Meneely was known as a sound theologian and so was considered to be a suitable man to be at the head of the Theological Committee for many years. Some ten years ago, he was moderator of the General Assembly. The Rev. Robert S. Erwin of Cargyreevy in the Presbytery of Dromore, was not so old a man, but he was venerable in years, having been ordained in 1845. His first charge was Moira, from which he removed after two years to Cargyreevy, a new charge where he ministered for nearly forty years. He was a faithful pastor, much respected, and his memory will long be revered in that part of the country. Mr. Jackson has been installed in Duncairn as successor of Dr. T. Y. Killen. One of Mr. Jackson's predecessors in Larne was the Rev. John McMurray who was minister of Brockville for a number of years. The same people do not love long vacancies, already they have called and their call is accepted. The object of their choice is the Rev. James McGranahan of Magherafelt. He is a young man having been ordained less than a year and a half ago. C. E. Lewis Esq., was elected for North Antrim, by a large majority. He had two opponents, a Mr. Travill a local magnate, and a Mr. McElroy, whom we remember to be the editor of a weekly paper in Ballymoney. The last named is a Presbyterian and a follower of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Lewis is an elder of the English Presbyterian Church. Quite a number of names have been put forward for the moderatorship of next assembly. The choice, probably, will be between the Rev. John H. Orr, of Antrim, the Assembly Clerk, and Rev. Dr. Crawford of Berry Street, Belfast, with the odds possibly in favour of the former. H.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.—A biography of the late Rev. Dr. W. Fleming Stevenson is in course of preparation. The work has been undertaken by the very competent hands of

Dr. Andrew C. Murphy, of Crouch Hill, London, formerly one of Dr. Stevenson's co-presbyters, and an intimate friend, and Dr. Adolph Saphir. Lord Gifford, an ex-Judge of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, who died recently, has bequeathed £80,000 to found Natural Theology Lectureships at the four Scottish Universities. Edinburgh gets £25,000, Glasgow and Aberdeen £20,000 and St. Andrews £15,000. At Youghal, Ireland, 150 children left school in a body, singing "God Save Ireland," because of the presence of two children whose father is an emergency man. Bishop Dowden, who not long since inhibited a brother bishop from occupying an Established Presbyterian pulpit in Edinburgh, has a second time distinguished himself. Canon Fleming had promised to lecture to the Young Men's Guild on Sunday evening, in St. George's Church. He received a letter, however, from the Bishop, strongly urging him not to do so, on the ground that it might tend "to create, or foster, among our own Church people a feeling that it is all the same whether they go to the Presbyterian service or our own." A petition on behalf of the Free Church of Scotland has been forwarded to Queen Victoria, praying for protection from French interference to their mission work in the New Hebrides. The document sets forth that Presbyterian missionaries have been successful in civilizing a large portion of the people of the New Hebrides. Nearly \$900,000 has been expended in carrying on the work, in which sixteen missionaries and over one hundred native teachers and evangelists are engaged. The missions have made 9,000 converts to Christianity, while 50,000 natives have been more or less civilized.

FOREIGN. — The Rev. James Johnston, of London, who is an authority on all questions touching foreign missions, in a recent pamphlet of extraordinary interest, furnishes the following facts, condensed from his pamphlet, which will be useful to all our readers:—Three thousand ordained missionaries, 730 laymen, and 2,500 women have been sent out by the Protestant Christians of Britain, America, and the continent of Europe, into all parts of the heathen and Mohammedan world. These 6,230 messengers are now preaching the everlasting Gospel in twenty times as many languages as were spoken on the day of Pentecost. Twenty-seven thousand native converts are now employed and paid as evangelists to their own countrymen, and 2,500 are ordained pastors of native congregations. Many voluntary workers give themselves willingly to evangelistic work, and many thousands of teachers and professors are employed in the more secular but important work of teaching the young in schools and colleges. In America, and Great Britain and on the continent, \$12,250,000 is raised to support the American, European, and native agents, and to cover all expenses connected with the work at home and abroad.

Of this sum, fully \$4,250,000 is raised in America, by more than fifty missionary societies. Nine hundred thousand dollars is collected by the thirty-four societies from all the nationalities on the continent. Nineteen societies belonging to the religious bodies in England and Scotland raise annually \$4 750,000; while twenty societies independent of them, collect, for the most part from the members of these same bodies, \$750,000 every year. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, in a paper on India, read to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in Paris on 19th October, expressed a belief that the colonial expansion of Christian nations would eventually cover the whole world, and that India would one day spontaneously embrace the faith of her masters and educators, as she had already adopted their arts, industry and commerce. Eight hundred and seventy thousand adults, converts from among the heathen, are now in communion with the Church of Christ as the result of Protestant missionary labor. These, with their families and dependents, form Christian communities, scattered over almost every portion of the habitable globe, numbering in the aggregate, at least, 2,800,000 souls. Two thousand five hundred of these converts are ordained ministers of the Gospel, placed over Christian congregations; 27,000 are employed as evangelists to their heathen fellow-countrymen, and a large number are acting as voluntary agents in preaching and teaching in Sunday-schools, and engaged in other works of Christian usefulness. The children of these converts, with a large number of the children of the heathen, are receiving secular and religious instruction in day schools. The Presbyterian missionaries in China, are asking the churches at home for three hundred thousand dollars, to establish a college which shall do for China, what Robert College has done and is doing in Constantinople and the region around, and what Beirut College is doing for Syria. There is no surer way of propagating Christianity rapidly and giving it permanence in a community than by establishing schools and colleges, based on true religion and conducted on Christian principles. Our own missionaries are always educators. They establish schools among the New Hebrides converts. In Trinidad, their schools are so excellent that the Government of the colony favours them with generous recognition. In Formosa, Dr. MacKay has given special attention to education; and in India also, much time and attention is given to teaching. Wherever we look, we find that Christian missionaries of the right stamp are always ready to encourage education. In New-South Wales, some Presbyterians have left the Church of their fathers, because the General Assembly tolerates organs and hymns, and they wander into Episcopal and Congregational churches, where they have both. The Presbyterian Church has, in Mexico, 89 churches, ministered to by 27 ordained native Mexicans; 2 Presbyteries; a number of schools and a Theological

Seminary. All this is the growth of some 15 years. There are 69 Foreign Missionaries in all; and 5 Theological Seminaries; 48 ordained native ministers; 264 Protestant Congregations; 13,000 communicants and about 27,000 adherents. The field is most inviting.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.—Over two hundred members were added, last year, to the Presbyterian Churches in Brazil. What is this in so vast a country! Yet it is a beginning. The largest oak was once folded up in an acorn. In Brazil, there is a fair measure of liberty of conscience, and the Presbyterian missionaries are increasingly popular. Three hundred years ago, the Huguenots tried to establish a mission in South America, but the experiment failed. We are glad to see Presbyterianism in the 19th century resuming the work that failed in the 16th.—Presbyterian Missions are prospering in Mexico, in the face of much persecution, organized and stimulated by the priests. A few missions exist in Chili, Peru, Ecuador, and other republics. Our United States brethren are feeling more and more that they have a most important work to perform in relation to the people of the Central and South American Republics. Romanism never Christianized those nations. The priests have usually been prominent in vice and evil deeds. The common crowd are idolatrous, and the educated classes treat the religion of the state with utter contempt. Those lands are in need of the Gospel as truly as the Zulus or the Coreans.

CANADA.—The Congregational College Board of Montreal have invited the Rev. Dr. Barbour, of Yale College, Conn., U.S., to become Principal of the College. Dr. Barbour preached in Emmanuel Church during Christmas vacation with very great acceptance. He is a man of about fifty-five years of age, was formerly a professor in Bangor Theological Seminary, and for the last ten years has held the position of preacher in Yale College. His reputation as a scholar, teacher and preacher has made him widely and favourably known. Dr. Barlow has accepted the appointment. Subscriptions for the new buildings and endowment of Victori a College have now reached \$116,500.

Foreign Missions.

FORMOSA.

TAMSUI, Jany. 11th, 1887.

Rev. Dr. Wardrope,

DEAR SIR,—According to promise, I give you a few of the methods of work employed in this mission. These methods have been used from the beginning, and are still in operation, with what success the Canadian Church already knows.

1. Dependence on native preachers rather than on foreign missionaries. From the very first, it was Dr. MacKay's aim to establish a native church, ministered to by pastors taken from among themselves, and so he early selected a number of young men to be trained as preachers. The foreign missionary was among them teaching and organising, and fitting the students for the work they were to do in the future in gathering in converts, when they would separately have charge of congregations.

2. Travelling with the students and teaching while travelling. For several years, this plan was exclusively followed, Dr. MacKay's vigorous constitution making it possible in such a trying climate. During the past year, circumstances have made it absolutely necessary that the same method of teaching be carried out. At the time I write, the students are in Oxford College being drilled, and in a few weeks more four will be teaching them,—Dr. MacKay, Rev. Giám Lien Hô who was a Chinese teacher before becoming a convert and always remains in the college, then such help as I may be able to give.

3. Subjects taught and modes of teaching them. To the practical nature of these I have already referred in former letters.

4. The constant practice whenever occasion has permitted of holding evangelistic services, with short addresses by two or more speakers, short prayers and much singing.

5. Another important means of success is the medical work carried on by native preachers in the country. Medicines are dispensed at the chapels, and on a small scale surgical operations performed, also teeth extracted when instruments are at hand. This relieving of suffering is a powerful agency in day by day removing prejudice; a favorable impression thus made is closely followed up by the preaching of the gospel to the very one impressed and by the very preacher who has impressed him, if not by Dr. MacKay himself. We ourselves have met with a number of converts who have told us this is the way they were brought in. The longer I am here and see these methods in operation, the more I am convinced that they are apostolic, common sense, and so far as I can learn, the most practical that could be employed.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN JAMIESON.

TAMSUI, Jan. 11th, 1887.

Rev. Dr. Wardrope,

My DEAR BRO.,—When I will tell you that there is a heap of letters six inches high before me (without envelopes) to be answered, and that the steamer will leave in less than an hour, you will see how I can only send a short note this time. The F. M. C. promptly and nobly responded to my appeal for money. Oct. 25th, 1886, I began to build three new

churches, and made my last round Dec. 25th, 1886, and the three were finished, painting and all. One at *Loatin-tia* is of solid stone and much more handsome than *Secitiane*, equally solid and strong. Another at *Chin-Nih*, also of solid stone, work exceedingly lovely, and the third at *Go-Ko-Khi* of sun dried bricks faced with burnt ones and is very pretty. I will write at length about them soon. There are now stone churches on the sites of every one which was pulled down. Ten thousand thanks to my dear native Canada, also to General Loo. Earth and hell cannot prevail against the Church of our Lord and Redeemer.

Ever yours,
G. L. MACKAY.

TAMSUI, January 21st, 1887.

EDITOR PRESBYTERIAN RECORD.

MY DEAR SIR:—On Christmas day, 25th Dec., 1886, with Mrs. MacKay, eight preachers, twenty students and a host of converts, I made the last round, inspecting the three chapels which I began to build 25th Oct., 1886, and found all finished. Two of them are of stone and one of brick. At *Hé-sin-chin*, about midway between the other two. Such a large number of converts and such a tremendous crowd of on-lookers assembled, that on the spot we decided to reopen the new building. Instead of going inside we stood within the stone wall, and there I spoke for two hours to most attentive hearers. Returning to *Bang-Kah*, we lighted up the church brilliantly and soon had a packed house. Again I told of Salvation through Christ alone for two hours more. The following morning, very early, I started with my faithful attendant *Sun-á*, the ablest native tooth extractor in North Formosa, for the southern stations. Being Sabbath, I preached in the *Sin-teng* chapel, hurried on to *Thó-d-húg* and told of God's wonderful doings amongst the sons of men. Then walked to a town called *Tiong-tek*, where I proclaimed the Gospel in the streets to immense crowds. On Monday, we took a short cut across rice fields—potato gardens and grazing uplands. At 2 p.m., we were in the *Aúg-múg-kang* church. After a little rest we spent a few hours calling on converts, exhorting—rebuking and inviting. About dark the building was jammed with people. The interest manifested was intense. Tuesday morning we hastened on to the city of *Tek-chhane* and unfurled the white banner in the streets. Long before dark, converts from long distances began to pour in, having heard of our arrival. After the preacher (Rev. Tân Hé's brother), ceased beating the large gong to assemble the people, I began to address them. When I stated that three more new chapels were finished, they asked me to stop till all would sing, "I'm not ashamed to own my Lord," etc. After speaking a few minutes more, a very poor man got up—walked straight to the table before me, laid thereon a bright

silver dollar, then sat down. When our meeting closed, he stated that this was truly the church established by heaven. The next morning we marched to *Tiong-kàng* and at mid-day preached; then proceeded to *Au-láúg*, where we had an intensely interesting meeting till very late. We returned to Tamsui quickly as possible for the students sakes.—Beginning at *Au-láúg* and ending at *Kelung*, every chapel in the two districts into which the west coast of North Formosa is divided, is clean, fresh, commodious and strong. I feel profoundly thankful; but there is no time for resting—"I know that my Redeemer liveth." Another thing I know there is no "New Theology" coming out of mortal lips in our beloved North Formosa. No. We will ~~be~~ in the battle field, rather than give up a single word of the old Gospel or Theology as proclaimed on Mars Hill—in lonely Dundee, and out of a window not far from old St. Giles—Don't think I am in ignorance of what is going on in the world of thought outside Formosa. To any person who gives attention to such things it is *ludicrous* in the extreme, to see men lauded to the heavens in western lands as *profound thinkers, &c., &c.* when ignorant heathens knew what they spout about thousands of years ago. But such is the world. What a soul stirring and glorious thought that the *eternal and living* God will give the *final* decision.

Mark this well, *God our Father is still, as in the past, wonderfully blessing His own church here in North Formosa.*

Yours, true friend, Christ's slave,
G. L. MACKAY.

ERZROOM.

We gladly publish the following interesting letter from Rev. Robert Chambers, who has, for a number of years past, been labouring in Eastern Turkey, in connection with the mission of the American Board:—

ERZROOM, Jan. 7, 1887.

DEAR RECORD,

Your welcome face never fails to cheer us. It seems to me that no country in the world, except, perhaps, Japan, furnishes so much of interesting religious news to-day, as beloved Canada. Japan news makes too much of a draft upon our anxieties to make it thoroughly enjoyable reading. The news from Canada stirs one with unmixed feelings of gratitude and honest pride. The progress of her Christianity, during the last decade, vies with the material progress and enterprise of the country.

We are in the midst of the week of prayer. This city contains 35 protestant families. We have meetings twice a day, with two or three extra ones thrown in for the women. The morning meeting held at 7 a.m. (the mornings are as sharp here as in Montreal), has an audience

of about 70; the evening meeting averages about 175. Many take part. The cause does not gain as we should like in this city, but it certainly is not losing.

In one of our out-stations, Pakarich village, a severe persecution has been testing the work for about 3 years. It arose in connection with the conversion of a Mussulman. This year there has been a grand reconciliation—a falling upon each other's necks, a begging pardon and a forgiving all round. When one of our pastors heard the news, he exclaimed, "God is there!" That village contains 90 houses, of which 8 are evangelical. Every house is furnished now with one or more copies of the Scriptures in the vernacular.

Two attempts have been made, within a month, to burn down our High School building in this city. In both cases, the attempt was discovered *at once* in a most providential manner. Truly God is our protector!

We have already enjoyed two Christmases here, and have another yet in prospect. We are not quite so well off in the matter of New Year's Days, having only two—one old style, and one new style. On our New Year's Day, we had over 100 callers, among them a Turkish Pasha, a Russian General, a Persian Khan, a Gregorian Bishop, several Consuls, some priests, and narrowly missed having several Jesuits. What a mingling of races and conditions is seen here. The Persian Consul-General, who came here three years ago, soon threw off his Persian habit, and I think has imbibed a good deal of Christian thought. His eldest son is in our school, and is our best pupil in English. The other four sons attend the Jesuit school. The Persian Muharrim passed off last fall without the usual ghastly spectacle, and order was kept by a regiment of soldiers. Some of the more fanatic devotees made a secret attempt the next day to cut themselves in honor of Ali, but they were discovered and prevented. In other cities, the horrible gashing with swords went on as usual. In Constantinople, a European visitor fainted at the sight.

Half a century ago, no Christian could be buried in this Empire without a written order from the Government. The form of the order was something like the following:—"Inasmuch as the dog A. B. has become a carcass, and in order that the upper air may not become contaminated (though the earth herself receives him with disgust), we give command that you dig a hole, cast him into it and tramp the earth down well upon him." In appearance, this is all changed since the Crimean war. The other day an influential Christian died in Constantinople. Both during his illness and after his death, he was a special object of kind attentions on the part of the Sultan. But the Mussulman cannot always conceal his contempt for the Christian. We are often saluted with the left hand and even sometimes, after an elaborate and over polite salutation with the right, a half concealed finishing-touch with the left, as our obsequious

friend turns on his heel, serves to absolve his conscience without any very overt breach of courtesy. The other day, some young men—Armenian Christians—were brought to Erzroom from Vau, and are now in prison here. Their crime is being leaders in a movement among the young men of Vau to establish a society for mutual improvement. The Government suspects political motives. Our Protestant schools in this station have more pupils than usual this winter. Our four Erzroom schools—Kindergarten, primary, girls' high school and boys' high school—have about 120 pupils. One village school, which had 40 last year, has 60 this; another, which had 35 last winter, has over 80 now, and is conducted by a graduate of our girls' high school. The Gregorian bishop, not content with the efforts of the priests, has been visiting the houses of his flock in this city who send their children to the Jesuit and Protestant schools. He succeeded in drawing one very hopeful girl from our school. After a few days absence, however, she returned. She says that when our school bell rang in the mornings, a trembling would seize her and she would flee to some corner and pour forth her tears. Her parents, seeing her unhappiness, consented to her return to our school. May God grant to His workers throughout all the world a glorious harvest in 1887!

Yours sincerely,
R. CHAMBERS.

INDIA.

The following is taken from the *Times* of India. It is satisfactory to know that some of the native princes appreciate the work accomplished by Christian institutions:—
Oodeypore, Dec. 28: His Highness the Maharana opened the New Mission Hospital to-day at 11.30 a.m., in the presence of an assembly of European ladies and gentlemen. Some of the principal nobles and officials of the State were also present and added to the brilliance of the occasion. His Highness, who was accompanied by Colonel Walter, the Resident, was received on arrival by Dr. Shepherd and other representatives of the Mission (Rev. William Robb of Nusseerabad and Dr. James Gray of Ajmere). After a short introduction, his Highness and the Resident were conducted to the verandah, where Dr. Shepherd presented his Highness with a silver key, and requested him to open the door of the hall. On opening the door, his Highness and the Resident were conducted to their seats at the upper end of the hall, the Resident occupying the seat on the left of his Highness. Two rows of seats were also arranged parallel to each of the side walls. Those on the right of his Highness were occupied by the Durbar nobles and officials, while on the left of the Resident sat the European ladies and gentlemen. When all were seated, Rev. Mr. Robb rose to pray, and with him rose the whole assembly, including his Highness, and re-

mained standing while the prayer lasted. The prayer was in Hindustani, and ended with the Lord's Prayer. At its conclusion his Highness read an address in Hindustani. The following is an abstract of what he said:—

I feel great pleasure in declaring this fine new hospital open. I am specially gratified at being asked to give permission to call this hospital by my name, an honour I decline with thanks; being of opinion that, as this institution owes its existence solely to the indefatigable and conscientious labours of Dr. James Shepherd, it is but just that the worthy doctor's name should be associated with the hospital. I have done nothing save allotting a plot of ground for the purpose. I would be much pleased if you agree with me, gentlemen, when I propose that this hospital be named "Shepherd Mission Hospital, Oodeypore." My best wishes are for the prosperity of the institution, which has for its aim and object the physical well-being of my subjects. I hope that the benefits of this charitable institution will be spread far and wide, which it is in every way so well fitted to bestow; and I desire to offer my best thanks not only to Dr. Shepherd, but to all those who have contributed so liberally towards the construction of this hospital. I now declare the hospital open for the use of the public.

Literature.

LETTERS TO OUR CHILDREN. By J. Cunningham, Cincinnati Standard Publishing Co. The author, being much from home, conceived the idea of writing a series of letters for the benefit and advancement of his children, and also for the guidance and government of all children. They are exceedingly earnest, interesting and instructive.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL, Jan. 26th, 1887, is got up as usual in the best form as to both matter and style. The Knox College and Presbyterian College, Montreal, Journals are also most creditable to the students of the respective institutions.

THE PULPIT TREASURY. Rev. J. Sanderson, D.D., Managing Editor. New York: E. B. Treat, Publisher, 771 Broadway. Yearly in advance \$2.50, Clergymen \$2.00.—The contents of this high-toned magazine for February are:—Sermons by Drs. Gordon and Henderson, and one by Mr. Williamson, also an expository lecture by Dr. Taylor of Broadway Tabernacle, besides the usual variety of useful and interesting matter.

THE CHURCH AND THE COMMONWEALTH. By the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, Brantford: Bradley, Garrison & Co., Brantford. This is a goodly sized volume of sermons on Questions of the Day, Biographical and Historical Studies, &c., preached in Zion Church, Brantford, during the past twenty years. The range of topics

discussed is quite wide, embracing:—Christian Citizenship, Capital and Labour, Popular amusements, Scientific objections to Prayer, Christian manliness, True beauty of womanhood, Religion and the State, &c., &c. There are also biographical discourses (with portraits) on Luther, Carlyle, Hon. George Brown, Lincoln, Garfield and Gen. Grant. The popularity of Dr. Cochrane's writings is seen in the fact that the sale of his work on Future Punishment, has already reached thirteen thousand. The present volume is much more attractive, embracing topics of wide spread interest, and written in the Doctor's well known racy style.

IN THE NEW HEBRIDES. Reminiscences of Missionary Life and Work. By Rev. John Inglis D.D. Published by Thomas Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh. Rev. John Inglis, the writer of this book was the fellow-worker of Rev. John Geddie, the pioneer missionary of the New Hebrides. Dr. Geddie commenced work in Aneityum in 1848; Dr. Inglis joined him in 1852. The latter was connected with the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland; the former belonged to the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. For many years they toiled together, strengthening and helping one another amid the toils and trials of mission work in the New Hebrides. Breaking ground in the New Hebrides was most arduous work; and to Mr. Geddie belonged the honour. Christianity had become popular and strong on Aneityum when Dr. Inglis landed there. The island was then populous; and for a number of years the prospect was unclouded. But a fearful epidemic of measles cut down the population to less than half its previous number. The decrease has been going on ever since, so that the present population is only about a third of what it was thirty years ago. There will probably be a turn in this process of de-population, as in Rarotonga. Dr. Inglis did much in Aneityum to evangelize the people and especially to furnish them with the word of God in their own language,—a language which Dr. Geddie and himself had to conquer without the help of a single printed word. The volume before us is full of interesting facts concerning the mission, the missionaries, and the people. Biographical sketches are given of Rev. James McNair, Dr. Geddie, Mrs. Inglis, Sir George Grey, Admiral Erskine, and Bishop Selwyn. We have chapters on the Sabbath in Aneityum,—the School, the Bible, the Pulpit, the Service of Song, the Synod, the "Dayspring," &c., &c. A vivid description is given of the great earthquake and tidal wave of 1875. The French occupation of the New Hebrides is discussed with a fulness of knowledge not always possessed by persons dealing with the subject. We commend the book to all who are interested in the New Hebrides Mission, and especially to ministers, elders and office-bearers officially connected with the management of our Missions.

The Presbyterian Record.

MONTREAL: APRIL, 1887.

JAMES CROIL,
ROBERT MURRAY, } Editors.

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

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

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

Remittances and correspondence of every kind should be addressed to "THE PRESBYTERIAN RECORD," Box 415, Post Office, Montreal.

REPORT PROGRESS.

It is time to ask how are we doing this year as a Church. The Assembly year will close in a month from now. Hitherto, almost every year has shown an advance in numbers and in liberality over the preceding one. Shall the current year prove an exception? God forbid! Stagnation would be disgraceful and disastrous—quite unworthy of an enlightened Christian people. Our "Schemes" are steadily expanding. Fields of increasing interest are opening to us in all directions. How many men could we usefully employ to-day in our own Provinces, in the New Hebrides, in our Indian Mission? Very earnest and deeply affecting is the pleading that comes to us from some fields: and the harvest everywhere is white. The Church will at least continue the rate of progress that has marked her career since 1875.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Our Assembly will meet on Thursday, 9th June, at Winnipeg—the capital of the great West—the central point of our vast Dominion. It must be that the first General Assembly in the North-West, shall be a prosperous one, rejoicing in past achievements, and filled with noble aspirations for the future.

It will be seen that the railway rates to and from Winnipeg are low. We hope that ministers and elders, elected to be commissioners, will make every effort to be in their place when the Assembly opens;

and that congregations will show liberality in providing, as far as possible, the means of travel for the men appointed to attend to the public business of the Church.

The Committee of arrangements in Winnipeg, are making every effort to suitably entertain the Assembly. Presbytery Clerks are requested to send, immediately after election, the names of Commissioners with their addresses, to Rev. Dr. Bryce, Winnipeg, the Chairman of the Executive Committee. On receipt of these names a circular will be sent from Winnipeg to each Commissioner, asking him to signify whether it is his intention to be present at the Assembly or not. It is hoped Presbytery Clerks and Commissioners will be prompt in supplying the information needed.

MEETINGS OF SYNOD.

The Synod of Montreal and Ottawa meets in Knox Church, Montreal, on Tuesday, April 19th, at 8 p.m.; the Synod of Hamilton and London, in St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, on Monday, April 25th, at 7.30 p.m.; the Synod of Toronto and Kingston, in the Presbyterian Church, Brampton, on Monday, May 9th, at 7.30 p.m.; and the Synod of Manitoba and N.W., at Portage la Prairie, on Tuesday, May 17th, at 7.30 p.m.

Rolls of Presbyteries and all papers for the Synods, should be in the hands of the respective clerks at least eight days prior to the meeting. Certificates enabling ministers and elders to travel at reduced rates will be sent in due time. The addresses of the Synod Clerks are as follows:—Montreal and Ottawa,—Rev. J. Watson, M.A., Huntingdon, Que. Hamilton and London,—Rev. Dr. Cochrane, Brantford, Ont. Toronto and Kingston,—Rev. Dr. Gray, Orillia, Ont. Manitoba and N.W.—Rev. D. B. Whimster, Winnipeg, Man.

PRESBYTERY MEETINGS.

Glengarry, Lancaster, May 17th, 11 a.m.
Lanark and Renfrew, Carleton Place, May 23rd, 5 p.m.
Brockville, Lyn, July 5th, 3 p.m.
Whitby, Dumbarton, April 12th, 10.30 a.m.
Toronto, Toronto, April 5th, 10 a.m.
Paris, Paris, May 10th, 10 a.m.
Stratford, Stratford, Knox Ch, May 10th, 10.30 am
Huron, Hensall, May 10th, 10.30 a.m.
Bruce, Chesley, July 12th, 10 a.m.

A Page for the Young.

LITTLE TEMPLES.

JESUS, can a child like me
 Thine own living temple be?
 Yes, Thy Spirit, day by day,
 In my heart will deign to stay.
 Then that heart must ever be
 A fit dwelling place for Thee.
 Naughty tempers, thoughts of sin,
 These things must not enter in.
 But a temple is a place
 Built for constant prayer and praise,
 And the teaching of Thy Word:
 Am I such a temple, Lord?
 Yes, if all I do and say,
 In my work and in my play,
 Shall be gentle, true, and right,
 Pleasing in Thy holy sight.
 Help me, Lord, for I am weak;
 Make me hear when Thou dost speak.
 Cleanse my heart from every sin,
 Make me beautiful within.
 May Thy presence from above
 Fill my heart with holy love.
 Then shall those about me see
 That the Saviour dwells in me.

DOING THINGS WELL.

"THERE!" said Harry, throwing down the shoe brush; "that'll do. My shoes don't look very bright, but no matter. Who cares?"

"Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well," said his father, who had heard the boy's careless speech.

Harry blushed, while his father continued:

"My boy, your shoes look wretchedly. Pick up the brush now and make them shine; when you have finished, come into the house."

"I have a little story to tell you. I once knew a poor boy whose mother taught him the proverb which I repeated to you a few minutes ago. This boy went out to service in a gentleman's family, and he took pains to do everything well, no matter how unimportant it seemed. His employer was pleased, and took him into his shop. He did his work well there, and when sent on errands, he went quickly and was soon back in his place. So he advanced from step to step until he became a clerk, then a partner in the business. He is now a rich man, and anxious that his son Harry should learn to practise the same rule which made him prosper."

"Why, papa, were you a poor boy once?" asked Harry.

"Yes, my son—so poor that I had to go out to service, and black boots, and wait at tables, and do any menial service which was required of me. By doing little things well, I was soon trusted with more important ones."

"YOU'RE A FOOL!"

Some years ago a Christian lady in Scotland lay upon her death-bed. Her husband was already dead; and reflecting that her little daughter would soon have to be handed over to the charge of her grandfather, who was an infidel, she was filled with anxiety at the prospect, and called the child to her side and obtained from her a promise that for *her sake* she would read one chapter of the Bible every day.

The child soon after was removed to the house of the aged infidel, and faithful to her promise, was found by him one day reading to herself in the garden. Requiring to know what book it was, she replied it was her Bible.

He at once began to make light of it, declared that it was useless to read such a book, and asked what was the good of it. She answered that she might learn of God.

"God," he said; "there is no God."

The effect of this upon the child can scarcely be described, so great was her fright and amazement. For the moment she appeared petrified; but recovering herself, exclaimed with passionate earnestness:

"Oh, grandfather, you're a fool; you're a fool. The man was amazed at this extraordinary audacity on the part of his granddaughter: but the child continued to exclaim:

"Oh, grandfather, you're a fool! The Bible says you are a fool! 'The fool hath said in his heart. There is no God.'" (Psa. xiv, 1.) The man listened no longer; but to forget it was impossible. Wherever he went, by night and by day, every waking moment seemed to come into his mind, "You are a fool! The Bible says so!" The result was that he became miserably unhappy and broken down before God; and the Lord graciously used the circumstance to his conversion.

BE COURTEOUS.

"I beg your pardon," and with a smile and a touch of his hat, Harry Edmond handed to an old man, against whom he had accidentally stumbled, the cane which he had knocked from his hand. "I hope I did not hurt you. We were playing too roughly."

"Not a bit," said the old man, cheerily. "Boys will be boys, and its best they should. You didn't harm me." "I'm glad to hear it," and lifting his hat again, Harry turned to join the playmates with whom he had been frolicking at the time of the accident. "What did you raise your hat to that old fellow for?" asked his companion, Charlie Gray. "He's only old Giles, the huckster."

"That makes no difference," said Harry, "the question is not whether he is a gentleman, but whether I am one; and no true gentleman will be less polite to a man because he wears a shabby coat or hawks vegetables through the streets, instead of sitting in a counting house." Which was right?

Acknowledgments.

Received by the Rev Dr Reid, Agent of the Church at Toronto, Office, 50 Church Street. Post Office Drawer, 2607.

ASSEMBLY FUND.

Received to 5th Feb, 1887.	\$1,348.63
Fitzroy Harbor & Torbolton	3.75
Garafraxa, St John's	3.60
Princeton	2.00
Coldsprings	8.00
Baluklava	2.00
Halifax, Chalmers' Ch.	5.00
Leiten Creek	1.50
Sydney, Falmouth St.	2.00
Capo North	1.00
Great Village	3.00
Red Bank	2.00
Alton	1.00
Hamilton, St Paul's	5.98
Almonte, St John's	15.00
St Theresa de Blainville	5.00
Balderson & Drummond	3.00
Balderson & Drummond SS	1.00
Hollin	2.50
Fergus, Melville Ch.	12.50
Buckingham	4.00
Hibbert	10.00
South Finch	1.70
Exeter	2.00
Lanark	2.00
Bethesda	5.00
Drumbo	3.85
Chatham, Knox Ch.	3.00
Port Stanley	5.00
Brussels, Melville Ch.	7.00
Brussels, Knox Ch.	5.00
Osgoode	3.00
Toronto, Cooke's Ch.	4.00
McIntosh	20.00
Belmore	4.00
Three Rivers	2.00
Guelph, Chalmers' Ch.	3.00
Cobourg	16.20
Finch, St Luke's	8.00
Faisley, St And's Miss Ass.	4.00
Bonchurch & Westmeath	2.00
Gravenhurst	6.00
Chatsworth	2.00
Walkerton, Knox Ch.	10.00
Loudon, St Andrew's	6.00
Molesworth	25.00
Alnwick	2.00
Oakville	2.00
West Gwillimbury, 2nd	6.00
Silver Hill	4.00
Hamilton, Central Ch.	29.90
Grimshy	5.50
Hamilton, Macnab St.	18.00
St Catharines, Knox Ch.	8.00
St Catharines, 1st Ch.	8.25
Hamilton, St Paul's	21.50
Simcoo	9.90
Hamilton, Erskine Ch.	11.10
Waterdown	7.30
Lynedoch & Silver Hill	4.00
Niagara, St Andrew's	4.35
Hamilton, Knox Ch.	3.00
Morrisburg	21.50
Owen Sound, Division St.	4.00
Woodstock, Chalmers Ch.	12.00
Halifax, St Matthews	8.00
Toronto, Central Ch.	20.00
Port Elgin	24.00
Baddeck	5.00
Malton	3.00
Lyn	2.00
Caintown	3.00
Toronto, Charles St Ch.	3.00
Lakefield	12.00
Fingal	10.00
Stirling	10.00
Brighton	3.00
Glamis	0.04
Woodbridge	3.03
Valleyfield, P E I.	2.00
	5.00

Sydenham, Knox Ch.	2.00
Montreal, Erskine Ch.	27.00
Montreal, Knox Ch.	15.00
Bonaharionis	2.00
Huntingdon, St Andrew's	6.00
Port Elmsley & Olivers Ferry	3.00
Strathroy	9.00
Duart & Highgate	2.00
	\$1,952.55

HOME MISSIONS.

Received to 5th Feb	\$15,022.17
Fitzroy Harbor & Torbolton	12.00
W R.	8.00
Holstein	11.00
Bayfield, St Andrew's	4.00
Garafraxa, St John's	2.50
Garafraxa, St John's	2.50
Toronto, Charles St Ch S S.	87.00
Princeton	6.00
Late Mrs R Middlemiss, Galt	200.00
Galt, Central Ch \$50 N W.	100.00
Seaforth, 1st Ch.	30.87
The Free Ch of Scotland	97.11
Coldsprings	70.00
Peterborough, St Paul's	200.00
Winnipeg, St Andrew's	58.85
Balaklava	6.00
Newbury	5.00
Keene S S.	12.00
Fergus, Melville Ch.	75.00
Alton	10.00
Nassagaweya	15.00
Hamilton, St Paul's	38.00
Amherstburg	83.60
Colchester	6.05
Merrickville	2.59
Balderson & Drummond	25.00
Balderson & Drummond SS	9.00
South Westminster	17.00
Smith's Falls, Union Ch.	90.00
Kitley	10.00
Huntingdon, 2nd Ch.	10.00
St Mary's, 1st Ch.	25.00
Wroxeter	18.55
South Finch	4.00
Riversdale	7.00
Bethesda	12.00
Drumbo	20.00
Guelph, Knox Ch.	101.00
Friend, Port Elgin	2.00
Charleston	20.00
Port Stanley	25.00
Essex Centre	1.89
Cobourg S S.	15.00
Dresden & Knox Ch.	5.16
Turin	5.00
Cornwall, Knox Ch S S.	20.00
Brussels, Melville Ch.	46.00
Brussels, Knox Ch.	25.00
Toronto, Cooke's Ch.	45.00
St Sylvester & Lower Leeds	6.00
Oshawa	66.00
The late James Loghrin	100.00
Londesborough	15.00
Whitby	50.00
North Easthope	40.00
Cobourg	40.28
Finch, St Luke's	4.00
Brooklin	17.00
A Friend, Paisley	4.00
Chingungousy, 2nd Ch S S.	10.00
Paisley, St And's Miss Aux	5.00
New Edinburgh	25.00
Toronto, St James Sq Ch S S	190.00
Toronto, Knox Ch Y P Assoc	12.50
Balaklava	8.25
Lobo	11.00
Toronto, Erskine Ch.	80.00
Gravenhurst	12.00
Chatsworth	30.00
Chatsworth S S	9.72
London, St Andrew's	257.50
London, St Andrew's S S.	65.00
Molesworth	10.00
Durham S S.	12.13
Alnwick	5.00
Oakville	9.09
Ross & Cobden	15.00

Disciple, Scarborough	20.00
West Gwillimbury, 2nd Ch.	22.00
Morrisburg	20.00
Morrisburg S S.	8.00
Troquois	10.00
Owen Sound, Division St Ch	60.00
Woodstock, Chalmers' Ch.	50.00
Scarboro, St Andrew's S S.	17.00
Jessie, Guelph	10.00
Toronto, Erskine Ch S S.	40.00
Bromley	20.00
Toronto, Central Ch.	180.00
Port Elgin	20.00
Martintown, St Andrew's	30.00
Toronto, College St Ch B O.	5.00
Malton	12.00
Drummondville	18.00
Newcastle	10.00
Lyn	9.00
Caintown	4.00
King, St Andrew's	30.00
Toronto, Charles St Ch	75.00
East Seneca	6.50
Toronto, West Ch.	45.00
Toronto, St James' Sq Ch.	942.00
Fingal	45.00
Westwood	25.00
Enniskillen & Cartwright	17.00
Stirling	6.00
Dunwich, Chalmers' Ch.	35.00
Vancouver, 1st Ch.	42.00
New Westminster	41.60
Brookville, 1st Ch S S	20.00
Brighton	11.15
Columbus	50.00
Roxboro, Knox Ch.	4.00
Glamis	7.00
Dunwich, Duff Ch.	44.00
North Caradoc	12.45
Alexandria	8.00
Woodbridge	20.00
Sydenham, Knox Ch.	8.00
Montreal, Erskine Co.	125.00
Montreal, Knox Ch.	75.00
Leeds	45.02
Ormsdown	60.00
Chateaugay	15.00
Beauharnois	45.00
Elgin	10.00
Athelstane	10.00
Garden Hill & Knoxville	4.00
Pleasant Valley	5.00
Lachine, St Andrew's	60.00
South Mountain	6.50
Huntingdon, St Andrew's	40.00
Strathroy	60.00
Duart & Highgate	5.00
Scarboro, Knox Ch S S.	10.00
Spencerville S S.	13.00

	\$21819.63
STIPEND AUGMENTATION FUND.	
Received to 5th Feb	\$8679.30
Fitzroy Harbor & Torbolton	25.00
Holstein	2.27
Bayfield, St Andrew's	8.00
Little Britain & Felkirk	20.00
Garafraxa, St John's	1.00
St Ann's	20.00
Smithville	3.00
Princeton	6.00
Galt, Central Ch.	35.00
Seaforth, 1st Ch.	3.88
Coldsprings	45.00
Peterborough, St Paul's	100.00
Balaklava	6.00
Newbury	5.08
Normanby East	2.62
Merrickville	3.00
Balderson & Drummond	25.00
Balderson & Drummond SS.	9.00
South Westminster	18.00
Mount Pleasant	13.70
Lurford	7.30
Smith's Falls, Union Ch.	100.00
Huntingdon, 2nd Ch.	40.00
Friend	3.00
Buckingham	20.00
Hibbert	32.00

Ayr, Knox Ch	2.00
Bothesda	6.00
Guelph, Knox Ch	101.00
Charleston	10.00
Waddington	27.35
Gladstone	8.65
Vernonville	6.00
Dresden & Knox Ch	5 16
Turin	19.32
Brussels, Melville Ch	40.00
Osgoods	10.00
Toronto, Cooke's Ch	45.00
St Sylvestro & Lower Leeds	20.00
Oshawa	45.00
Roseland, Mission Field	6.50
Rat Portage	20.00
Morris	10.00
Whitby	60.00
Three Rivers	30.00
North Easthope	27.00
Cobourg	118.00
Brooklin	22.00
Beachburg & Westmeath	13.00
Paisley, St Andrew's	5.00
Lobo	11.00
Gravenhurst	25.00
Chatsworth	13.23
Erin	7.60
Richmond	20.00
Walkerton	30.00
London, St Andrew's	300.00
Abingdon	6.00
Molesworth	15.00
Esquing, Union Ch	4.50
Alnwick	5.00
Oakville	20.00
Lancaster	25.00
Ross & Cobden	30.00
Port Dalhousie	20.00
Louth	4.00
West Guillembury, 2nd Ch	20.00
Grafton	16.00
Morrisburg	22.00
Iroquois	15.00
Owen Sound, Div St Ch	45.69
A Friend, Fergus	50.00
Toronto, Central Ch	400.00
Port Elgin	23.00
Toronto, Collogo St Ch, B C	8.00
Malton	10.00
Drummondville	7.00
Brookville, St John's	48.67
Lyn	16.00
Caintown	16.00
King, St Andrew's	35.00
Toronto, Charles St Ch	250.00
East Seneca	20.00
Toronto, West Ch	80.00
Toronto, St James Sq Ch	826.81
Lakofield	15.00
Tilbury East	9.09
Stirling	10.00
Gravel Hill & Ft Roxboro	10.00
Manitou	23.00
Dunwich, Chalmers' Ch	13.00
New Westminster	20.00
Columbus	135.50
Brighton	6.35
Roxboro, Knox Ch	10.00
Glamis	20.00
North Caradoc	5.30
Woodbridge	5.00
Sydenham, Knox Ch	20.00
Montreal, Erskine	687.50
Montreal, Knox Ch	314.00
Leeds	1.09
Ormsdown	90.00
Chateauguay	10.00
Beauharnois	20.00
Elgin	20.00
Athelstane	20.00
Garden Hill & Knoxville	20.00
Pleasant Valley	5.00
South Mountain	4.00
Masham, French Ch	5.00
Kingston, Cooke's Ch	6.00
Port Emsley & Olivers Ferry	8.00
Aylmer	13.00
Winnipeg, Knox Ch	300.00

New Glasgow	20.00
Dalhousie Mills &c	17.00
Prince Albert (Sask)	21.15
Duart & Highgate	10.00

FOREIGN MISSION FUND.	
Received to 5th Feb.	\$20,025.29
Fitzroy Harbor & Torbolton	10.50
W R	8.00
Holstein	9.00
Keady S S, N W Indians	6.00
Bayfield	4.00
Chuter	6.11
Garafraxa, St John's	2.50
Garafraxa, St John's W Aux	2.50
Toronto, Charles St Ch S S	37.00
Princeton	3.00
Late Mrs R Middlemiss, Galt	100.00
Galt, Central Ch	150.00
Seaforth, 1st Ch	20.44
Coldsprings	100.00
Peterborough, St Paul's	300.00
Chisselhurst S S	10.63
Balklava	16.00
Fergus, Melville Ch	75.00
Alton	5.00
Nassagaweya	15.00
Hamilton, St Paul's	83.60
Merrickville	2.00
Blackheath S S	3.61
Balderson & Drummond	30.00
Balderson & Drummond SS	11 0
South Westminster	20 00
Smith's Fall's Union Ch	50.00
Kitley	10.00
Huntingdon, 2nd Ch	30.00
Huntingdon, 2nd Ch S S	9.97
St Mary's, 1st Ch	25.00
South Finch	3.00
Ayr, Knox Ch	70.05
Bethesda	10.00
Toronto, Old St And's S S	50.00
Toronto, Old St And's S S	35.00
Drumbo	12.00
Guelph, Knox Ch	95.00
Lady, Melville Ch, Brussels	3.00
Friend, Port Stanley	1 00
Charleston	10.00
St Andrew's	16.00
St Andrew's S S	5.03
St Andrew's S S	5.48
St Andrew's S S	8.00
Port Stanley	10.00
Seaforth, 1st Ch Y M B Class	50.00
Essex Centre	6.50
Georgetown S S	10.00
Cobourg S S	15.60
Turin	6.91
Cornwall, Knox Ch S S	10.00
Cornwall, Knox Ch S S	10.00
Brussels, Melville Ch	51.00
Brussels, Knox Ch	6.00
Toronto, Cooke's Ch	60.00
St Sylvester & Lower Leeds	2.00
Oshawa	20 00
The late James Loghrin	100.00
Brampton S S	24.00
Mosa, Burns Ch S S	1.40
Whitby	20.00
N Currie, Newbury, Mich, US	10 00
Kodgerville S S	25.52
Rodgerville S S	25.52
Wellwood Cowan, E Paslinch	4.00
North Easthope	42.00
Cobourg	40 00
Bristol	40.00
Brooklin	16.00
A Friend, Paisley	4.00
Beachburg S S	10.00
Beachburg S S	5.00
Chinguaousy, 2nd Ch S S	12.00
Paisley, St And's Miss Aux	5.00
New Edinburgh	25.00
Toronto, St Jas Sq Ch S S	75.23
Toronto, Knox Ch Y P Assoc	12.50
London, South, B Class	15.00
Lobo	11 00
A few ladies of Clifford Ch	10.10

Toronto, Erskine Ch	100.00
Gravenhurst	12.00
Chatsworth	20.00
Chatsworth S S	9.50
London, St And's	257.50
London, St And's S S	30.00
Molesworth	10.00
Durham S S	10.00
Alnwick	8.00
Oakville	8.00
Disciple, Scarborough	20.00
West Guillembury, 2nd Ch	10.00
Morrisburg	3.00
Morrisburg S S	17.00
Morrisburg S S	10.00
Morrisburg S S	15.00
Iroquois	10.00
Beverly S S	5.00
Beverly S S	5.00
Owen Sound, Division St Ch	85.00
Woodstock, Chalmers' Ch	10.00
Jessie, Guelph	10.00
Mosa, Burns Ch	47.20
Toronto, Central Ch	100.09
Port Elgin	55.00
Port Elgin S S	5.00
Martintown, St Andrew's	24.00
Toronto, Collogo St Ch B C	7 00
Malton	15.00
Toronto, Old St Andrew's	213 60
Drummondville	10 00
Lyn	5.00
Caintown, Formosa	4.00
Kingston, St Andrew's	25.00
Toronto, Charles St Ch	100.00
East Seneca	6.00
Toronto, West Ch	50.00
Toronto, St James Sq Ch	428.00
Fingal	40.00
Westwood	25.00
Enniskenil & Cartwright	12.00
Roseland, &e, S S	6.75
Dunwich, Chalmers' Ch	25.00
New Westminster	20.00
Brookville, 1st Ch S S	20.00
Brighton	11.00
Columbus	50.00
Roxboro, Knox Ch	30.00
Glamis	5.00
Dunwich, Duff Ch	20.00
Alexandria	9.00
Ingersoll, Knox Ch	18.00
Ingersoll, Knox Ch	2.00
Woodbridge	20.00
Sydenham, Knox Ch	4.00
Montreal, Erskine Ch	375.00
Montreal, Knox Ch	75.00
Leeds	47.80
Ormsdown	56.00
Chateauguay	6.00
Beauharnois	25.00
Elgin	10.00
Athelstane	10.00
Garden Hill & Knoxville	9.00
Pleasant Valley	5.00
South Mountain	3.25
Huntingdon, St Andrew's	32.00
Sherbrooke	16.69
Kingston, Cooke's Ch	1.50
Kingston, Cooke's Ch	10.00
Port Emsley & Olivers Ferry	10.00
Strathroy	55.00
Brook	5.00
Duart & Highgate	5.00
Scarboro, Knox Ch S S	10.00
Spencerville S S	25.00

\$25,164.23	
COLLEGE FUND.	
Received to 5th Feb, 1887.	\$2199.87
Fitzroy Harbor & Torbolton	4.50
Garafraxa, St John's	2.00
Princeton	4.00
Galt, Central Ch	150.00
Coldsprings	22.00
Fergus, Melville Ch	52.00
Alton	3.00
Hamilton, St Paul's	10.00
Almonte, St John's	10.00

Balderson & Drummond	9.00
Balderson & Drummond SS	5.00
South Westminster	5.00
Smith's Falls, Union Ch	50.00
Kitley	5.00
Huntingdon, 2nd Ch	20.00
Hibbert	33.00
South Finch	3.00
Bethesda	10.00
Drumbo	10.00
Guelph, Knox Ch	10.00
Charleston	5.00
Charleston, Special	5.00
Ripley	6.00
Port Stanley	5.00
Brussels, Melville Ch	20.00
Brussels, Knox Ch	8.00
Osgoode	10.00
Toronto, Cooke's Ch	15.00
Oshawa	10.00
North Easthope	12.00
Cobourg	25.00
Finch, St Luke's	4.00
Brooklin	10.00
Beachburg	15.90
Annan	4.12
New Edinburgh	10.00
Gravenhurst	5.00
Chatsworth	10.00
Oakville	10.00
West Guilimbury, 2nd Ch	8.00
Morrisburg	10.00
Iroquois	5.00
Owen Sound, Div St Ch	25.00
Bramley	5.00
Toronto, Central	70.00
Port Elgin	5.00
Malton	4.00
Drummondville	10.00
Lyn	6.00
Caintown	4.00
Toronto, Charles St Ch	30.00
East Seneca	6.00
Lakefield	14.00
Fingal	30.00
Columbus	15.00
Brighton	30
Woodbridge	5.00
Sydenham, Knox Ch	4.00
Strathroy	15.00
Duart & Highgate	5.00

\$3,083.69

MANITOBA COLLEGE FUND.	
Received to 5th Feb, 1887	\$1,007.20
Fitzroy Harbor & Torbolton	4.72
Galt, Central Ch	50.00
Seaforth, 1st Ch	8.12
Peterborough, St Paul's	55.69
Dunville	3.79
Rodgersville	13.00
Chiselhurst	3.69
Fergus, Melville Ch	50.00
Hamilton, St Paul's	10.00
Almonte, St John's	25.00
Balderson & Drummond	3.00
Balderson & Drummond SS	2.00
South Westminster	4.00
Smith's Falls, Union Ch	10.00
Kitley	5.00
Huntingdon, 2nd Ch	10.00
St Mary's, 1st Ch	8.00
Buckingham	5.00
Hibbert	10.00
Lanark	12.00
Ayr, Knox Ch	12.00
Toronto, Old St Andrew's	38.00
Guelph, Knox Ch	10.00
Charleston	2.00
St Andrew's	3.00
Port Stanley	3.00
Cheltenham SS	5.23
Brussels, Knox Ch	4.00
Brussels, Melville Ch	10.00
Toronto, Cooke's Ch	8.00
Oshawa	15.00
North Easthope	5.00
Cobourg	15.00
Brooklin	5.00

Toronto, Erskine Ch	50.00
Gravenhurst	4.00
London, St Andrew's	50.00
Molesworth	2.40
West Guilimbury, 2nd Ch	3.00
Owen Sound, Div St Ch	10.00
Rev Robert Hamilton	10.00
Toronto, Central Ch	100.00
Port Elgin	6.75
Toronto, Col St Ch, B Class	5.00
Malton	4.00
Lyn	3.00
Dunwich, Chalmers Ch	6.00
Greenbank	3.18
Toronto, Charles St Ch	30.00
Toronto, West Ch	10.00
Toronto, St James Sq Ch	125.00
Lakefield	8.00
Fingal	20.00
Vancouver	10.00
Columbus	10.00
Roxboro, Knox Ch	10.00
Dunwich, Duff Ch	8.00
Woodbridge	3.00
Valleyfield, P E I	10.00
Duart & Highgate	2.00

\$1,918.77

KNOX COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND.	
Received to 5th Feb, 1887	\$1,9632.57
Thos Cook, Limehouse	1.00
Mrs Sutherland	1.00
Thos Brown, Manchester	5.00
Robert Guthrie, Ayr	5.00
Chiselhurst	8.00
Heusal	118.16
M Fleming, Sarnia	83.34
Harwich	30.00
Ayr, Knox Ch	60.00
Almonte	20.00
Thos Goodeve, Caledon East	10.00
Lucan	11.00
James Black, Dundas	5.00
Fergus, Melville Ch	55.82
Fergus, St Andrew's	46.09
Miss Law, Guelph	5.00
Seaforth	266.63
John H Mitchell, Caledon E	3.00
Caledon, St Andrew's	2.50
Exeter	17.00
Elina Centre	4.00
Wm Drynan, Paris	15.00
Ravenswood	27.50
Cheltenham	60.00
Mount Pleasant	31.00
R. Dack, Toronto	20.00
Wm Bell, Arkona	6.00
James Smillie, Walton	8.00
Varna	41.00
Pine River	14.00
Wm Watson, Woodbridge	10.90
Waterdown	119.00
Woodstock	37.50
York Mills	15.00
Oshawa	55.00
Belmont	25.00
Strathroy	125.00
Delaware	85.67
Sutherland's Corners	8.00
Beechwood	52.50
Nairn	10.40
Brooklin	7.00
Thedford	15.00
London	159.99
Clifford	25.00
Belmore	17.00
McIntosh	23.50
Wroxeter	32.50
Holstein	18.00
Fairbairn	16.00
Arthur	13.00
Port Hope	8.00
Ingersoll	6.00
St Catharines	110.00
Kintaro	12.50
Harrington	34.00
Barrie	22.50
Ashfield	31.70
John Monteith, Oshawa	7.00

J B Fairgrieve, Hamilton	16.66
Bothwell	19.93
Botany	19.00
Greenbank	26.00
S McClure, Vaughan	15.00
A G Campbell, Cheltenham	6.00
John McMahon, Lucan	4.00
Millbank	17.00
McNish Bros, Fingal	20.00
John Fish	6.00
Tilbury East	41.00
Barrie	5.00
Burford	2.00
Paris	155.50
C B Robinson, Toronto	250.00
Windsor	267.50

\$22,473.00

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.	
Received to 5th Feb 1887	\$2364.77
Fitzroy Harbor & Torbolton	5.75
W R	4.00
Dunwich, Duff Ch	7.00
Garafraxa, St John's	2.00
Princeton	2.00
Galt, Central Ch	50.00
Seaforth, 1st Ch	14.11
Coldsprings	10.00
Rodgersville	9.55
Chiselhurst	1.61
North Bedque	5.00
Alton	1.00
Hamilton, St Paul's	7.47
Almonte, St John's	15.00
Merrickville	1.00
Balderson & Drummond	4.00
Balderson & Drummond SS	1.00
South Westminster	4.00
Kitley	5.00
Huntingdon, 2nd Ch	1.00
St Mary's, 1st Ch	5.00
Hibbert	5.00
South Finch	2.00
Niagara, St Andrew's	10.00
Exeter	3.00
Bethesda	6.00
Drumbo	5.00
Guelph, Knox Ch	30.00
Charleston	6.00
Port Stanley	4.00
Waddington	10.00
Brussels, Melville Ch	11.00
Osgoode	4.00
Toronto, Cooke's Ch	11.00
Oshawa	12.00
Whitby	10.00
Three Rivers	3.00
Cobourg	15.00
Finch, St Luke's	4.00
Brooklin	4.00
Beachburg	8.55
Paisley, St And's, Miss Aux	5.00
Lobo	5.00
Toronto, Erskine Ch	20.00
Gravenhurst	5.00
Chatsworth	8.00
Molesworth	2.50
Alnwick	1.00
Oakville	8.00
West Guilimbury, 2nd Ch	2.00
Morrisburg	10.00
Iroquois	3.00
Owen Sound, Div St Ch	30.00
Woodstock, Chalmers' Ch	8.00
Toronto, Central Ch	27.00
Port Elgin	5.00
Newcastle	6.00
Lyn	5.00
Caintown	4.00
Toronto, Charles St Ch	10.00
Lakefield	10.00
Enniskillen & Cartwright	4.00
New Westminster	20.00
Brighton	2.26
Columbus	10.00
North Caradoc	4.80
Carman	3.00
Ingersoll, Knox Ch	6.86
Woodbridge	4.00

Sydenham, Knox Ch.....	3.00
Montreal, Erskine Ch.....	10.00
Montreal, Knox Ch.....	25.00
Chateauguay.....	2.00
Beauharnois.....	5.00
Pleasant Valley.....	2.00
South Mountain.....	1.00
Sherbrooke.....	5.56
Henningford.....	7.50
Strathroy.....	10.00
Duart & Highgate.....	3.00

\$2887.23

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

Ministers Rates.

Received to 5th Feb.....	\$1877.15
Rev Donald Stewart.....	10.00
John Mutch.....	16.00
J R S Burnett.....	8.00
W K Shearer.....	8.00
A Dawson.....	10.00
J Douglas.....	10.00
J Douglas.....	10.00
J R MacLeod.....	8.00

\$1947.15

AGED & INFIRM MINISTERS FUND.

Received to 5th Feb.....	\$3,247.61
Fitzroy Harbor & Torbolton	7.50
Bayfield, St Andrew's.....	1.50
Garafrana, St John's.....	2.00
Princeton.....	5.00
Late Mrs R Middlemiss, Galt	50.00
Seaforth, 1st Ch.....	14.73
Coldsprings.....	20.00
Balaklava.....	4.00
Fergus, Melville Ch.....	100.00
Alton.....	1.00
Hamilton, St Paul's.....	7.47
Almonte, St John's.....	25.30
Amherstburg.....	4.00
Colchester.....	1.00
Merrickville.....	2.00
Balderson & Drummond.....	8.00
Balderson & Drummond S S	3.00
South Westminster.....	8.00
Smith's Falls, Union Ch.....	30.00
Kitley.....	5.00
St Mary's, 1st Ch.....	5.00
Hibbert.....	23.00
South Finch.....	2.00
Exeter.....	3.00
Bethesda.....	6.00
Guelph, Knox Ch.....	35.00
Charleston.....	15.00
Ripley.....	6.00
Port Stanley.....	5.00
Waddington.....	20.00
Brussels, Melville Ch.....	20.00
Brussels, Knox Ch.....	9.00
Osgoode.....	5.00
Toronto, Cooke's Ch.....	16.00
Quebec, Chalmers' Ch.....	40.00
Oshawa.....	25.04
Keene.....	38.00
Whitby.....	10.00
Three Rivers.....	3.00
Cobourg.....	15.00
Finch, St Luke's.....	4.00
Brooklin.....	8.00
Beachburg.....	12.00
Mrs W B Clark, Quebec.....	100.00
Paisley, St And's Miss Aux.....	5.00
St Ann's.....	2.60
Lobo.....	12.00
Eden Mills.....	4.00
Moore Line.....	3.00
Toronto, Erskine Ch.....	40.45
Gravenhurst.....	10.00
Chatsworth.....	9.00
Normanby, Knox Ch.....	2.10
Walkerton, Knox Ch.....	15.00
London, St Andrew's.....	78.00
Molesworth.....	4.00
Alwick.....	1.00
Oakville.....	6.00
Smithville.....	4.00
Ames.....	6.74
West Guilimbury, 2nd Ch.....	6.00

Morrisburg.....	12.00
Iroquois.....	10.00
Owen Sound, Division St Ch	20.00
Woodstock, Chalmers' Ch.....	10.00
Toronto, Central Ch.....	90.00
Port Elgin.....	10.00
Toronto, College St Ch B C.....	7.24
Malton.....	4.00
Drummondville.....	4.00
Newcastle.....	8.50
Lyn.....	6.00
Caintown.....	4.00
Rev Jno Dunbar, Toronto	120.70
Weston.....	8.00
Markham, St Andrew's.....	8.00
Cedar Grove.....	4.00
Greenbank.....	4.07
Toronto, Charles St Ch.....	31.00
Lakefield.....	15.00
Pinngal.....	30.00
Enniskillen & Cartwright.....	4.00
Mount Pleasant.....	6.85
Burford.....	4.65
Toronto, West Ch.....	34.44
Brighton.....	0.61
Columbus.....	15.00
Roxboro, Knox Ch.....	6.00
Carman.....	7.15
Ingersoll, Knox Ch.....	7.00
New Westminster.....	20.00
Woodbridge.....	3.00
Sydenham, Knox Ch.....	2.00
Montreal, Erskine Ch.....	30.00
Montreal, Knox Ch.....	35.00
Ormskewen.....	20.00
Chateauguay.....	2.00
Beauharnois.....	4.00
Garden Hill & Knoxville.....	6.00
South Mountain.....	0.50
Sherbrooke.....	6.50
Port Elmsley & Olivers Ferry	4.00
Strathroy.....	12.00
Duart & Highgate.....	6.00

\$4,823.57

AGED AND INFIRM MINISTERS FUND.

Ministers Rates.

Received to 5th Feb.....	\$1,467.70
Rev Donald Stewart.....	3.75
John Mutch.....	11.50
A Sutherland.....	3.75
J R S Burnett.....	3.75
W K Shearer.....	3.50
A Dawson.....	4.00
J Douglas.....	3.00
K MacLennan.....	5.00
J Becket.....	4.00
James Herald.....	5.00
D W Morison.....	25.00
R J Beattie.....	12.50
N McPhoe.....	5.00
J R MacLeod.....	3.75

\$1,561.20

KNOX COLLEGE ORDINARY FUND.

Seaforth, 1st Ch.....	\$ 16.40
Nassagaweya.....	8.00
St Mary's, 1st Ch.....	20.00
Turin.....	2.31
Oshawa.....	15.00
Whitby.....	10.00
Paisley, St And's Miss Aux.....	5.00
Lobo.....	15.00
London, St Andrew's.....	50.00
Molesworth.....	5.00
Woodstock, Chalmers' Ch.....	16.00
Rev Robert Hamilton.....	10.00
Toronto, Central.....	110.00
Toronto, Erskine Ch.....	100.00
Toronto, Cooke's Ch.....	10.00
Toronto, Charles St Ch.....	50.00
Toronto, West Ch.....	40.00
Toronto, St James Sq Ch.....	455.00
Enniskillen & Cartwright.....	12.00

KNOX COLLEGE BURSARY FUND.

Rev J Bryant, assist s'ud't.....	50.00
Rev J Bryant, for next year.....	50.00
Executor of Alex'r estate.....	166.68

Toronto, Charles St Ch.....	40.00
-----------------------------	-------

CHURCH & MANSE BUILDING FUND.

T Woodbridge.....	\$30.00
Late Mrs Middlemiss, Galt.....	50.00
Henry Michie.....	50.00
Wm Murray.....	4.00
Alex Mills.....	4.00
Robert Phillips.....	10.00
Wm Rose.....	3.33
Robert Black.....	5.00
John Beattie.....	4.00
James Argo.....	25.00
Wm Castell.....	5.00
Andrew Semple.....	5.00
Peter Steele.....	5.00
John Gowans.....	50.00
Rev John Mutch.....	20.00
D D Christie.....	33.00

CONTRIBUTIONS UNAPPROPRIATED.

Brantford, Zion Ch.....	\$60.00
Mount Forrest.....	185.00
Orillia.....	117.00
Bobcaygeon.....	28.00

KNOX COLLEGE STUDENTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Toronto, Charles St Ch.....	\$10.00
Brussels, Melville Ch SS.....	10.00
Scarboro, Knox Ch SS.....	10.00

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Hamilton, St Paul's.....	30 78
Whitby, St Andrew's.....	10.00
London, St Andrew's.....	50.00

WELLAND MISSION.

Toronto, Charles St Ch SS.....	70.00
--------------------------------	-------

TRINIDAD.

Toronto, Erskine Ch SS.....	45.75
Kingston, Cooke's Ch school.....	10.00

ERROMANGA.

Molesworth U P Miss Band.....	25.00
Toronto, Erskine Ch SS.....	15.00

DAY SPRING.

Toronto, Old St Andrew's.....	50.00
Beachburg SS.....	10.00

MCALL MISSION.

Toronto, Charles St Ch SS.....	10.00
Toronto, Old St And's SS.....	45.92
Toronto, St James Sq Ch.....	30.00

MISSION TO THE JEWS.

Toronto, Old St And's SS.....	1.00
A Friend, Paisley.....	4.00
E C.....	1.00
Toronto, St James Sq Ch.....	45.50

WALDENSIAN CHURCH.

Iroquois.....	27.00
---------------	-------

BOHEMIAN CHURCH.

Toronto, Old St And's SS.....	50.00
London, St Andrew's.....	25.00
Clinton, Willis Ch SS.....	25.00

Received by Rev. P. M. Morrison, Agent of the Church at Halifax, Office 135 Granville St., P. O. Box 338.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Previously acknowledged.....	\$3,411.25
Capt J J Logan.....	5.00
Sir W Dawson.....	20.00
Yarmouth.....	33.00
Newport.....	10.00
Lochaber & Union Centre.....	15.00
Glaco Bay.....	20.00
Springfield.....	5.00
Bocabee & Wawcig.....	10.00

Boularderie	10.00
Park St, Halifax	10.05
Georgetown	10.00
Mira	7.00
Upper Stewiacke	16.18
Richmond, N B	20.00
Mt Stewart & W St Peters	60.00
Brookfield	10.00
James Ch, N G	101.40
James Ch Help H S	25.00
Alberton & Mill R, P E I	136.00
Hermon	17.00
Springside	10.70
Maggio Fulton, Springside	1.00
J G Archibald, Stewiacke	5.00
Middle Stewiacke, S C	14.00
Blue Mountain	7.00
Tryon & Bonshaw	5.00
St Matthew's, Wallace	20.00
Fort Massey, Halifax	120.00
Total for Feb	\$786.31

DAYSPRING AND MISSION SCHOOLS.

Previously Acknowledged	\$1444.35
Chalmers' S S, Halifax	60.00
St Paul's S S, Truro	40.00
Union Centre	10.00
Mahone Bay S S	29.00
Chalmers' S S, Kingston, Ont	25.00
Fort Massey S S	45.95
Vale Colliery & S River, Add	1.00
Glace Bay	15.00
Springfield S S	2.00
Bocabec & Wawaig	2.00
West River & Green Hill	45.20
Mira	3.41
Douglastown S S	16.00
Upper Stewiacke	25.71
Little Harbor	4.55
Mt Stewart & W St Peters	10.00
Richmond, N B	20.00
Alberton & Mill River	23.50
Springfield S S	22.45
Lucy Fulton, Springside	1.00
Maitland S S	23.02
Give us a chance, M B	
Maitland	15.00
Upper Solma S S	5.00
Strath Lorne Shore S S	2.00
Fisher's Grant S S	8.00
James Ch, N G, M S	17.20
James Ch, N G, S S	13.15
St Matthew's, Wallace	5.50
Total for Feb	\$495.64

HOME MISSION FUND.

Previously Acknowledged	\$1621.70
"No 27"	2.00
Woodville	5.00
Sydney Mines & Bras D'or	5.00
Chalmers' S S, Halifax	20.48
Yarmouth	20.00
Newport	15.00
Union Centre	10.00
Mahone Bay	6.00
Glace Bay	10.00
Springfield	7.00
Bocabec & Wawaig	8.00
Boularderie	10.00
Park St, Halifax	3.00
Georgetown	2.00
Mira	10.00
Upper Stewiacke	15.00
Richmond, N B	10.00
Mt Stewart & W St Peters	12.00
Brookfield	2.00
James, N Glasgow	44.20
Alberton & Mill River, P E I	15.00
Springside	15.30
Baddeck & Forks	5.60
Bass River	20.00
Middle Stewiacke, S C	10.60
Dividend, Union Bank	3.75
Blue Mountain	4.00
James Ch, N G	11.00

Tryon & Bonshaw	4.00
St Matthew's, Wallace	20.00
Fort Massey, Halifax	80.00
Total for Feb	\$404.73

AUGMENTATION FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$2338.16
Woodville	15.00
Lockport	30.00
Yarmouth	45.00
Union Centre	33.50
Mahone Bay	28.00
Richibucto	65.00
Clifton	63.00
Vale Colliery & Suth. River	55.00
Glace Bay	13.00
Maple Green	4.30
Springfield	10.00
Bocabec & Wawaig	25.00
Scotburn	15.00
Park St, Halifax	115.00
West River & Green Hill	20.00
Mira	20.00
Black River	25.00
Cono Head	25.00
Richmond, N B	25.00
Spring Hill	45.00
Bass River	45.00
James Church, N G	35.00
Carleton and Chebogue	120.00
Alberton & Mill R, P E I	20.00
Maitland	65.00
Baddeck & Forks	125.00
St Croix & Newport	13.00
Lawrencetown & Cow Bay	11.00
Blue Mountain	10.00
Tryon & Bonshaw	4.00
Barney's River	25.00
Garden of Eden	23.00
Fort Massey, Halifax	5.00
Total for Feb	\$1930.90

COLLEGE FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$2265.68
Woodville	10.00
Yarmouth	15.48
Newport	20.00
Int J A R Wier	28.00
Glace Bay	90.00
Springfield	10.00
Bocabec & Wawaig	4.00
Georgetown	5.00
Mira	1.00
Upper Stewiacke	5.00
Spring Hill	20.00
Richmond, N B	10.00
Mt Stewart & W St Peters	8.00
Spring Hill	13.00
Div B of N S	45.00
James Church, N G	112.00
Alberton & Mill River	33.75
Springside	8.00
Baddeck and Forks	10.00
Bass River	3.00
Div Union Bank	3.50
Div People's Bank	381.25
Fort Massey, Halifax	75.00
Total for Feb	\$932.93

COLLEGE BURSARY FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$217.87
Int Rev J D Murray	6.00
Upper Stewiacke	5.00
Div Union Bank	5.00
Fort Massey, Halifax	3.75
Total for Feb	\$39.75

AGED MINISTERS' FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$378.32
Woodville	3.00
Yarmouth	5.00

Newport	7.00
Mahone Bay	5.00
Glace Bay	5.00
Springfield	5.00
Bocabec & Wawaig	1.75
Georgetown	2.00
Mira	2.00
Upper Stewiacke	5.00
Richmond, N B	5.00
Mt Stewart & St Peters	5.00
Int Murdoch Campbell	18.00
Spring Hill	5.00
Buctouche & Scotch Setl'mt	5.00
Alberton & Mill River	5.00
Springside	5.63
Baddeck & Forks	2.00
Bass River	5.00
Div Union Bank	18.75
James Church, N G	5.00

Ministers' Rates.

Rev John Lees	4.00
" E Grant	3.75
" K McKay	4.00
" H B McKay	3.50
Total for Feb	\$136.38

MANITOBA COLLEGE.

Previously acknowledged	\$66.00
Woodville	4.00
Glace Bay	5.00
Bocabec & Wawaig	3.00
Richmond, N B	4.00
Clifton	10.00
Fort Massey, Halifax	40.00
Total for Feb	\$66.00

DAYSPRING—FOR NEW VESSEL.

Legacy of the late Miss Medley Fairweather	\$300.00
--	----------

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

Received by Rev R H Warden, Treasurer of the Board, 193 St James St, Montreal, to 8th March, 1887.

Already acknowledged	\$14,997.29
G E Sterry, New York	5.00
Coldsprings	40.00
Toronto, St And's Ch	100.00
Keone S S	12.00
Beauharnois	20.00
Chateauguay	8.00
Elgin, Que	10.00
Hamilton, St Paul's	59.72
Smith's Falls, Union Ch	40.00
Tilbury, East SS	19.00
Balderson & Drummond	15.00
Balderson & Drummond SS	8.00
Coboconk	3.48
Mrs D A Cameron, Iroquois	5.00
Carluke S S	14.00
Hibbert	20.00
Guelph, Knox Ch	25.00
S D Warren, Boston, US	10.00
Cornwall, Knox SS	25.00
D Lamont, Caledon	7.00
Garden Hill & Knoxville	7.00
Innerkip S S	10.00
Brussels, Melville Ch	42.00
South Mountain	6.50
Huntingdon, St Andrew's	32.00
Rev J Sutherland, Inverness	2.00
Quebec, per Rev W B Clark	50.00
Sherbrooke, St Andrew's	10.25
Per Rev J McCaul	283.32
Per Rev J McCaul	500.15
Athelstane	10.00
Oakville	6.00
Molesworth	10.00
Wm Coltart, Harwich	2.40
W Gwillimbury, 2nd Ch	10.00
Bequest late Mrs Mary Fen-ton, Hamilton	200.00
Moore Line, Knox Ch	2.00
Martintown, St And's	18.00

Montreal, Knox Ch.....	200.00
Lyn.....	5.00
Caintown.....	4.00
Clinton SS.....	15.00
Spencerville S S.....	13.00
Beverly.....	45.00
Strathroy, St And's.....	39.00
Kintoro.....	6.00
Moncton, N B, St John's.....	25.00
Boston, U S.....	72.00
Jamaica Plain.....	30.00
Haverhill.....	25.00
Newton, Centre.....	24.00
Newton.....	5.00
Newtonville.....	5.00
Newbury Port.....	25.00
Andover.....	6.00
Watertown.....	7.50
Worcester.....	24.00
Providence.....	57.00
New London.....	30.00
New Haven.....	66.00
Hartford.....	25.00
West Winsted.....	29.00
Winsted.....	20.00
Danbury.....	30.50
Bethel.....	10.00
Stamford.....	8.00
New York.....	39.00
"Janet" Uxbridge.....	5.00
Lindsay, St Andrew's Ch.....	54.00

Per Rev. Dr. Reid Toronto:—

Holstein.....	7.00
Garafaxa, St John's.....	2.00
Toronto, Charles St SS.....	30.00
Princeton.....	2.00
Late Mrs R Middlemiss, Galt.....	100.00
Galt, Central Ch.....	40.00
Seaforth, First.....	23.39
Peterboro, St Paul's.....	150.00
Balaklava.....	7.50
Fergus, Melville Ch.....	59.00
Nassagaweya.....	5.00
Alton.....	4.00
Merriekville.....	2.41
S Wc...minster.....	6.00
Friend.....	3.00
St Mary's, First.....	10.00
S Finch.....	5.00
S Finch, St Lukes.....	4.25
Bethesda.....	14.00
Toronto, Old St Andrew's.....	82.00
Drumbo.....	2.00
Charleston.....	5.00
Brussels, Knox.....	5.00
Toronto, Cooke's.....	39.00
St Sylvester and L. Leeds.....	3.00
Oshawa.....	5.00
Whitby.....	20.00
Hampstead SS.....	2.73
Cobourg.....	30.00
Brooklin.....	5.00
A Friend, Paisley.....	4.00
Chinguacousy, 2nd Ch SS.....	6.00
Paisley, St Andrew's.....	5.00
Now Edinburgh.....	10.00
Toronto, St James Sq SS.....	10.00
Lobo.....	5.00
Toronto, Erskine Ch.....	50.00
Gravenhurst.....	4.00
Chatsworth.....	14.50
Alnwick.....	7.00
Morrisburgh.....	12.00
Iroquois.....	14.00
Owen Sound, Division St.....	40.00
Woodstock, Chalmer's.....	20.00
Toronto, Central.....	106.07
Port Elgin.....	28.00
Port Elgin SS.....	5.00
Toronto, College St B Class.....	7.00
Malton.....	4.00
Drummondville.....	10.00
Toronto, Charles St.....	80.00
Toronto, West.....	85.00
Toronto, St James Square.....	129.53
Fingal.....	35.00
Enniskillen & Cartwright.....	12.00
New Westminster.....	20.00

Columbus.....	20.00
Ingersoll, Knox.....	12.00
Woodbridge.....	10.00
Sydenham, Knox.....	3.00
Scarboro, Knox.....	10.00
Per Rev P M Morrison, Hlix.....	358.90
No 27.....	4.00
Woodville.....	10.00
Wm McKeen, Gay's River.....	1.00
Yarmouth.....	7.00
Mahone Bay.....	4.00
Glace Bay.....	20.00
Springfield.....	1.00
Bocabco & Waweig.....	2.00
Halifax, Park St.....	25.35
Georgetown.....	3.00
Mira.....	5.00
Upper Steviacko.....	5.00
Mt Stewart & W St Peters.....	15.00
Albert and Mill River.....	15.00
Lucy Fulton, Springside.....	1.00
Blue Mountain.....	4.00
Tryon & Bonshaw.....	5.00
Wallace, St Matthew's.....	7.00
Halifax, Fort Massey.....	40.00

\$19,563.21

POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES SCHOOLS.
Received by Rev R H Warden,
Treasurer, Montreal, to 8th Mar.
1887.

Previously acknowledged.....	\$3500.82
Halifax, Fort Massey SS.....	50.00
St Mary's, Ost 1st Pres SS.....	50.00
Lachine, St Andrew's SS.....	53.56
Guelph, Knox Ch.....	50.00
Kincardine T'ship, Miss J McLennan's Class.....	5.00
Kingston, Cooke's SS.....	17.00
Cobourg SS.....	50.00
Thos Wallace, Woodstock.....	2.00
A Dingwall Fordyce, Fergus.....	50.00
Pickering, St Andrew's SS.....	10.00
Streetsville SS.....	25.00
South Mountain.....	5.25
J Macphee & fam, Cornwall.....	10.00
Beverly SS & B Class.....	10.00
Montreal, Knox Ch.....	25.00
Stewarton, Ont SS.....	25.00
Strathroy, St Andrew's.....	10.00
Cheltenham SS.....	5.22
Georgetown.....	10.00
A Friend, Paisley.....	4.00
Morrisburg SS.....	20.00
Toronto, Central.....	50.00
Scarboro, Knox.....	10.00
Galt, Central Ch.....	30.00
Montreal, Knox SS.....	50.00
Moncton, N B, St John's.....	30.00
Maitland.....	50.00
Halifax, Chalmer's SS.....	50.00

\$4257.88

UNION COLLEGE FUND.

Received by Rev R H Warden, Treasur- er, Montreal.....	
Already Acknowledged.....	\$118.79
St Andrew's.....	10.00
Castleford, &c.....	10.00
Montreal, St Matthew's.....	25.00
Kinnears Mills.....	4.00
Ormsdon.....	25.00
Garden Hill & Knoxville.....	4.00
South Mountain.....	2.00
Lako Megantio.....	3.00
Eganville & Scotch Bush.....	7.50

\$209.29

MANITOBA COLLEGE.

Received by Rev R H Warden, Treasurer, Montreal.....	
Already acknowledged.....	\$162.80
Beauharnois.....	5.00
Chateauguay.....	1.00
Montreal, Knox Ch.....	75.00

\$243.80

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, MONTREAL.
Received by Rev R H Warden,
Treasurer, Montreal.

(a) Ordinary Fund.	
Lachine, St Andrew's.....	\$22.50
St Louis de Gonzague.....	8.00
Farnham Centre.....	2.00
Kenyon.....	20.00
Montreal, Taylor Ch.....	10.00
Williamstown, Hephzibah Ch.....	9.05
Montreal, St Paul's.....	250.00
Brucefield, Union Ch.....	10.00
Arundel, &c.....	4.00
South Finch.....	5.00
Martintown, Burns Ch.....	10.00
Montreal, Crescent St.....	400.00
Montreal, Erskine (on acc.).....	200.00
Lochiel.....	10.00
Beauharnois.....	15.00
Chateauguay.....	4.00
Montreal, Knox Ch.....	150.00
Elgin.....	10.00
Huntingdon, St Andrew's.....	22.00

\$1159.55

(b) Eccegetical Chair.

Already acknowledged.....	\$1510.00
S H Ewing, Montreal.....	50.00
A S Ewing, ".....	50.00
J L Morris, ".....	25.00
George Kay, ".....	25.00
J Hodgson, ".....	100.00
A Murray, ".....	50.00
W D McLaren, ".....	50.00
Jas Robertson, ".....	20.00
G A Grier, ".....	20.00
W & D Yule, ".....	50.00
Alex McDougall, ".....	25.00
Mrs W Miller, ".....	25.00
J C Watson, ".....	25.00
John Robertson, ".....	25.00
C D Proctor, ".....	25.00
P S Ross, ".....	45.00
John McLennan, Lancaster.....	50.00
Dr Roddick, Montreal.....	25.00
J R Lowden, ".....	25.00
Warden King, ".....	150.00
Wm Darling, ".....	20.00
J M Kirk, ".....	25.00
R Cowans, ".....	25.00

\$2410.00

SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Already acknowledged.....	\$150.00
J McLennan.....	25.00
J C Wilson, Montreal.....	50.00
Dr Kelly.....	25.00

\$250.00

ERROMANGA, & C., TEACHERS.

Wm Miller.....	100.00
Fitzroy Harbor & Tarbolton S S.....	50.00
W & G Elliott.....	25.00
Students of Presbyterian College, Montreal.....	50.00

\$225.00

MANITOBA COLLEGE.

Received by D. McArthur and Dr.
King.

For Debt.	
Rev A Cross, Edinburgh (£50).....	\$22.20
Wm Watt, Montreal.....	10.00
H K Wood, London E, (£5).....	24.22
James Hogg, Winnipeg.....	25.00

For Ordinary Revenue.

St Paul's Ch, Montreal.....	100.00
Free Ch of Scotland (£100).....	484.44
St Andrew's Ch, S S, Winnipeg.....	100.00
Knox Ch, Bible C, Winnipeg.....	50.00
St Andrew's Ch, Almonte.....	30.00
Riverside, N S.....	5.00