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# Presbyterian Record 

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2
DWIN ARNOLD has done his utmost to glorify Buddhism at the expense of Christianity. His "Light of Asia" is virtually a plea for the religion of the "Buddha." It seems that while in Bostou last year, Arnold in an address to the clite of that city, told them that he "preferred the dark shadows of Hinduism to the sunlight of Christianity." IIe then descanted on the benevolent spirit of the Buddhist faith. The "Church at Home and Abroad" calls attention to some of the fruits of this pet system of Armold's, and quotes one instance in which a "Calvinist" is brought into contrast with Buddhists.

Dr. Taylor of the Presbyterian Hospital in Pekin was summoned to attend a poor boy who had been almost killed by a man who had hired him to drive him with a donkey some distance from the city. The rascal cut the boy's throat and otherwise wounded him, and then ran away with the donkey. The boy was found almost dead in a field, and carried close to one of the largest Chinese temples. Hundreds of priests saw the case, but showed no mercy. They would not even lot the boy be carvied for shelter into the temple porch. No holp could be got from them in any way. At last Dr. Taylor got him to the hospital, attended to
his wounds, and the boy is slowly recovering. Where would Edwin Arnold find a body of "Calvinistic" ministers who would thus cruclly ignore the claims of humanity? By the way, it is curious to see with what unanimity the votaries of scepticism and of ritualistic superstition unite in hating and demouncing " Calvinism."

That Boy.-Ask the Lord te call him to the Gospel ministry. Your boy, I mean, whom you love so dearly and for whose future you are naturally anxious. If he has the qualifications which would fit him for the ministerial office and work, why should not you devote him to so noble a vocation? Give him to the Lord, plead with the Lord to accept the gift. Our church is in need of the services of her sons. Her future largely depends on the character and calibre of her ministers. A mighty work has to be accomplished throughout the world during the coming fifty years, requiring the best energies of the best men and women. Let us propare for the long conflict. We cannot do better for our boys, the brightest and best of them, than to offor them to our Masteri for service whorever. He may send them.

Women, in ever-increasing numbers, are devoting themselves to the work of making bnown the Gospel of our Lord in places
and among classes where men cannot gain access to the Zenanas of tile East. Womeil have proved in course of the past forty years that they have special fitness for special work, as medical missionaries, as Biblereaders, as tenchers. Christian ladies of the highest attainments have gone to heatheu
lands from Great Britain and the United States and Cauada, and have rendered noble service especialiy in bettering the condition of their own sex. Over one hundred Canadian women have devoted themselves to work among the heathon as wives of mission. aries, or as teachers and medical missionarirs.


The Leonine City-Rome.

Tos Ris is the name given to a quarter of the Tiber, and enclosed within walls of its own. It has a history of its own, too, and it has this added interest that these walls at the present time form the boundary of tho Pope's semporal dominions, oxtending to some 1700 acres more or less. The faith of the civil government is pledged to the Popg and his successors, that they shall retain possession of this circumseribed sanctuary -nothing more and nothing less-though under what conditions or limitations doponent sayeth not. Within these walls are situated the historic castle of St. Angele, the basilica of St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace, and the old Palace of the Inquisition. There is little doubt that, after all, this is the part of Roms that draws the largest crowds of visitors from year to year; for St . Peter's is the first and last thing that peopie want to see in Rome. Many centuries before it assumed its present magnificent form, the site on which it stands was known as a part
of 'Nero's Gardens'-the place Gi fashionable resort in an age of moral depravity such as has nevor been surpassed since the world began. Here, in the times of the first persecutions, multitudes of Christians suffored martyrdom, and greater enormities were enacted than ever disgraced the Colisseum. Covered with skins of wild beasts, or coated with pitch, they were doomed to die by the mangling of dogs, or by being nailed to crosses, or to be set on fire and burnt by way of nightly illumination. "Along the paths of these gardens were ghastly torches, blackening the ground beneath them with streams of sulphureous pitch, and each of those living torches was a martyr in his shirt of fire."*
These walls that have stood for a thousand years were orected by Leo IV to protect the Church and precincts of St. Peter's from the depradations of Saracen hordes who had repeatedly made incursions and carried off

[^0]whatever valuables they could lay hands on. The approach to the Borgo, as the Leonine City is now called, is by the bridge of St. Angelo, the oldest of the five or six bridges that span the yellow Tiber, which is at this point about two hundred feet wide. Facing this bridge is the famous round castle of St . Angelo, built by the Emperor Hadrian as his family mausoleum. In the contre of a vaulted chamber of this stronghold the remains of Hadrian and of other emperors were laid in costly sarcophagi and urns of gold. Architecturally, this structure was accounted the finest in Rome, but nothing of its original splondour now remains. Tho 'Parian marbles with which it was covered are 'gone ; the statues with which it was adorned were thrown down by vandal hands on the beads of its assailants, and the royal tomb has long since been rifled of its contents, but the Castle of St. Angelo is still one of the mostimposing structures in Rome. It is now used as a state prison, and is connected with the Vatican by an underground passage, the key of which is kept by the Pope himself, thus securing for his Holiness a temporary sauctuary in case of sudden emergency. Over the highost pinnacle of tho castle, Hoating as it almost seems in the air, is the figuee in bronze of an angel with a sword in hand. This serves to perpetuate the legend, dating from A.D. 590, which tells of Gregory the Great, leading a penitential procession to St. Peter's in order to offer up prayers for the staying of a great plague,-" When, as he was crossing the bridge, oven while tho people were falling dead around him, he looked up at the Mausoleum and saw Michael the arch-angel on its summit, sheathing a bloody sword, while a choir of celestial voices chanted the anthem ever since adopted by the church in her vesper service." At that time the name of the Mansoleum was changed from Moles Hadriani to that by which is now known. Of its illustrious founder, it remains on record that "Hadrian died, worn out by bodily sufferings, A.D. 13S, at the age of sixtythree; after a reign of twenty-one years, having unfortunately lived long enough to cloud with iadelible stains the career of one of the wisest of Roman Emperors." Traces of his enterprize are still to be met with in remains of 'Hadrian's wall," which reached from the Tyue to the Solway,
a distance of seventy-three miles and a-half. It was built of stone eight feet in width and twenty feet high, and at that time marked the northern boundary of England. But the most romarkable evidence of his proclivity for building is the magnifieent ruins of his "Villa" near Tivoli.

## ghtissimaty edbinet.

Rev. Joseph H. Neesma, LL.D.*

20HEN a full biography of this gentleman shall be written it will constitute a remarkable chapter in the Romance of Foreigu Missions; in the meantime we must content ourselves with a very meagre outline of his personal history. We have not the exact date of his birth though we are led to believe that he was born in 1844, at Annaka, a town about 80 miles northwest of Tokyo, Japan. Brought up in accordance with the ancient customs of his people and instructed in their heathen beliefs, ho seems at an early age to have been inwardly convinced that the pagan sysiems of his country could not give him the help or hops he needed. He had never seen a Christian persou; he had never heard of the Gospel ; but some uadefined and shadowy conviction of His presence who is not far from any one of us, and who has not left Himself in any soul without a witness, had dawned upon him, and given him the sense that the idols ho had worshipped, were vanity. While in this state of mind, a Japanese friend, having met a little book called "The Story of the Bible," written by a missionary in China, brought the book to this young man, as a strange story which he wished him to read. He took it, and when he reat therciu that in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth, it became to him a new revelation. "This," said he "is the God for whom I have been looking-this is the true God; "and, without knowing at the time what he was doing, this young Japanese began to worship his Divine Creator. About the same time, having read a little book on America by Dr. Bridgeman of the American Board, he was seized with a strauge and strong desire

[^1]fo visit that country-although he knew that for him to become a Christian, or to leave his native land, was to subject himself to the death penally. Where there's a will there's a way. Not daring to attempt escaping from Yokohama, he went to Hakodate, on the other side of the country, where he found a vessel which would take him to China if he could but get on board. This he eventually managed to do, and from Shanghai he succeeded in getting passage on a merchant ship to Boston-as a sailor. For weeks after his arrival in Boston he remained on ship-board-working hard all the time. At length the captain mentioned his name and the circumstances which had brought him to America to Mr. Hardy, a well known citizen, who interested himself in the young Japanese. By his kindness he was enabled to pursue a curriculum of academic and theological study, in the course of which he won the respect and love of all who knew him. 'Having completed his studies at Andover Seminary, he was ordained to the office of the ministry on the 24th of September, 1874. During his stay of ten years in America, a great change had como over his native country. Japan had thrown her doors open to western civilization and to Christianity. A deputation headed by the minister of education and other leading Japanese came to Boston to enquire into the systems of national eduation in this country. Mr Neesima was asked to accompany them for this purpose. After visiting some of the principal academils and universities of the United States and Canala, they travelled in Germany, France, Britain, Switzerland, Hoiland, Denmark, and Russia. The result was that Mr. Neesima became more and more convinced that education is the foundation of western civilization, and ' that in order to make Japan a nation worthy to be counted among the enlightened countries of the world, the people must be trained up, not only as men of science and learning but men of conscientiousness and sincerity, and this he believed could only be done by a thorough education-based on the principles of Christianity.

With such sentiments, and with a heart fillod with the love of God and faith in Jesus Christ as his Saviour, Mr. Neesima roiurned to his native country firmly re-
solved that his life should thenceforth be dovoted to this grand object. Ho made choice of the sacred city of Kioto-the anciont capital of Japan, a city of 600,000 people, situated in a rich and populous valley, and connected with the cities of Kobe and Osaka by railway. There are in the city 3,500 Buddhists, and 2,500 Shinto temples, with 10,500 priests and keopers of the Shinto shrines. Kioto has long been considered the spiritual capital of the empire. This lent additional importance to Mr. Neesima's enterprize. Through the aid of friends in the government, five and $a$ half acres of land wero secured in the northern part of the city in 1875 . In the following year a suitable building was erected and a twining school was opened with 65 pupils, of whom more than forty were members of the Christian church and employed all thoir spare time in ovangelistic work:' A number of the most able missionaries in Japan are now associated with Dr. Neesima in this edncational work which has also received the countenance and financial support of many of the leading men in the empire, and also of a number of friends in the United States, who hasve contributed very liberally towards the "Doshisha College," as it is called, in which there are at present a preparatory course, an English collegiato course, a theolugical course, a Girl's school, and a hospital and nurses' school. There are altogether 34 regular teachers, 23 assistant teachers, 899 pupils, with a list already of 309 graduates. So marked has been the success of the Doshisha, it is felt that the time has come to raise it to the rank of a fully equipped University. That is now Dr. Necsima's aim, and with what is known of his perseverance and administrative ability there seems no reason to doubt of its accomplishment in the near future.

Wo have left ourselves no room to enlarge upon Dr. Neesima's personal character. But there is no need to do so. Wherever he is known he is beloved and trusted. IIe stands out conspicuously as the leading philanthropist of Japan today, and at the same time is one of the most devout aud able men in the empire. One of his must remarkable traits, and he has many, is his modesty. Both he and his friends are cuite unwilling that any extended account
of his life should be published. Dr. Necsims is married but has no children. Ho ranks, officially, as a "corresponding member" of the American Board and is the President of the educational institution we have been describing. Amherst Cullege gave him the degree of LL.D. last year. His health is not grood, yet he is able to do much in connection with his new seheme for the University in which many of his countrymen are taking a deep interest, and which is cortain to exercise a very powerful and beneficial influence on the presont and future generations of the 'Sunriso Kingdom.'

## 

## Poricage la Prairie.

 ${ }_{\sigma}^{\text {en }}$ HIS rising town is situated on the main of Winnipeg, on a plain of large extent and phonomenal fertility. The district known as the "Portage Plains" is acknowledged to be one of the best wheat growing districts in the couniry, and is perhnus unexcelled anywhere in the world. The four large grain elevators, which, together with the "Assineboino Mills," form so conspicuous a feature in the landscape, bear emphatic testimo $a y$ to the wonderfal capacity of the soil, and the extent to which it has already been brought under cultivation.The first white settler, other than missionaries, came here in 1860. The growth was slow for several years, and when incorporated as a town, in 1879, there were perhaps not more than one hundred inhabitants. On the approach of the railway it experienred a time of unhealthy inflation, still spoken of as the " brom," followed in due time by the inevitable reaction. It has again by a steady, healthy growth, reached a popul3tion of fully 3,000 , which would undoubiedly be greater but for the lack of house accomniodation. It is fast becoming an important railway centre. Already three independent companies operate their roads, and the prospects are good for one or two additional lines within the present year. The Public School is a large and handsome brick building accomodating easily 500 pupils. A most efficient principal and staff of teachers are doing a noble work. Lansdowne College affords excellent facilities for
the study of the higher branches of education. The Home for Incurables is nearing completion. There are four Banking institutions, a Lands Title office, three weekly nowspapers and hotel accommodation, moro than ample. The Protestant douominations are nearly all represented, and the few Roman Catholic families in the town and neighborhood are ministered to by oceasional supplies from Winnipeg.
In 1851, a Church of England Mission was founded for half-breeds and Indians, by Archdeacon Cochrane. Rev. Mr. Rubertson broke ground on behaif of the Methodist body about 1870 ; the Baptists began in 1880 ; the Deciples in 1853, and the Congregationalists in 1888. The Presbyterian cause was started here int the fall of 1868, when the Rey. Mr. Fletcher came to the sotulement as a missionary of the Canada Presbytcrian Churrh. Service was held in the house of Mr. Kenneth Mc.Bain, on the River Road, until a lug church was built in the summer of 187\%. For a few years Rev. Alex. Fraser ministered to the united charge of Portage ' Prairie and Burnside. In July, 1875, Rev. Allan Bell was ordeined to the work of the ministry and was placed over the united charge. The congregation had then a membership of fifteen, but under Mr. Bell's fostering care it grew to be a large and influential body of people. In 1881 Mr. Bell's whole services were confined to the Portage, when a handsome edifice was built by the congregation. In 1885 the church was destroyed by fire, and and was replaced during the following year by the present building, which occupies a more central posilion. In September, 1888, Mr. Bell accepted a call from a congregation in the the State of Wisconsin. The vacancy thus caused continued until last July, when the writer, formerly of Stratford, accepted a call and was duly inducted. The chnreh has since been enlarged by the addition of 230 sittings, and now affords ample accommodation for 650 people. The membership is rapidly increasing and is just a little short of 300. The Sabbath-school and Bible-class have an average atiendance of 300 , with a roll of about 350 .

It is characteristic of this country that one joung people take a deepar interest in chureh work than those in the olcler portions of our Dominion $\mathrm{do}_{\mathrm{t}}$ and are more viaily setainat in our Sunday-schools and Bible-classes. May this feature be as abiding as it is hopeful and chearing. For if the noble class of young people can be won for Christ, their influence will tell with grand effect in moulding the moral and spiritual future of this great land. Thus will our church have a heroism equal to her strength, a consecration commensurate with her resources, and a zeal to match her mighty opportunities.

PETER WRIGHT.

##  dyuthoxdest.

晕 EV. G. A. Laird writes from Crowstand School, Kamsack, N.W.T., as follows:-
Our work here is mainly educational and evangelistic. The cbaracter and habits of the people are such that rapid progress is almost impossible. Still I am glad to be able to report that during a residence of less than three years, very substantial results have been attained. A successful hoarding school with at daily attendance of nearly 50 children has been established, the Gospel has been preached at five different points, and the great majority of the people have been brought, from a state of indifference and heathenism, to look upon Christianity as sumething which demands their earnest atterition. It has been the policy of the Presbyterian Church for some years to spend considerable sums of money on boarding schools for Indian children. The idea is to take the children from their homes and with a certain amount of aid from the Government to take charge of them, feed them, clothe, and teach them for a term of years. They are thus separated almost altogetber from the influences of their homes, and are made to enjoy the advantages of a Christian training and home-life. They are also taught different kinds of useful work with a view to their being self-supporting as they grow to years of maturiiy. In the case of our school at Cote's Reserve the results so far have been extremely grat:fying. Regular atiendance has been secured. A marlied improvement on the children who attend school, not only in appearance, but also in deportment and general intelligence is discernible. In school studies most of them bave made almost as rapid progress as white children. They are taught altogether in English, and although they do not know a wurd of English when they tirst come to school, they are not long in picking ı, p words and phraves and soon begin to take an interest in their lessons. Our Indians here are anything but uninteresting, and this remark applies with even greater force to the children. You cannot be among these children from day to day without becoming intensely interested in them, and the very fact that there is much about them to correct and repress, seems to draw one all the more strongly , toward them. I wish you could step into our school some day and see their bright eager faces, and hear them sing, and recite their lessons. We are much interested in them all, and our hope is that such an influence will be exerted upon them while at school as will be powerful in moulding their after lives.

With regard to mission work proper I can only say, that there is much reason for thankfuluess. God has been owning and blessing
our feeble attempts at service. The people are favourably disposed towards the Gospel, and come in goodly numbers to our meetings. Our aim is to speak to them in the plainest manner possible,- 10 tell them in simplest terms the story of the cross. For tho most part they listen attentively, and often many of them are visibly affected by the good story of God's love.
There is a good deal of hardship and exposure in connection with Indian work, especially during the winter months. The people are scattored and far apart, and it is necessary to drive long distances in order to rearh them. But difficulties of this kind are exporienced more or less, in all the mission fields of the North-West. Thero is great need for more men to take up work among Indians. Thero are still many fields unoccupied aud ready for the harvsts. The time has come when a missionary should be at work on every reserve in tho त्रorth-Vest. Shall not the men and the means be speedily forthcoming to carry the Gospel to the heathen of our own land? The Indian has claims upon us. He has long been neglected and sitting in darkness, it is manifestly the duty of the church tn come now to his aid and give him the light.

## 

To me oldest inhabitant can scarcely remeetings under this name were first instituted in Montreai. We ourselves have a vivid recollection of them forty years ago at least, and they have gone on contimuously ever since with varying success. Many a time and oft the old Methodist churcin in St. James street has been packed to its utmost capacity, while eager crowds besieged the doors but could not find admittance. Twenty years ago, perhaps, these meetings had reached the culminating point when not only the citizens of Montreal, but people from all the country round about came to listen night after night, for a whole week, to rousing addressess from the ablest platiorm speakers in Canada or from the United States, for at that time it was more customary to invite speakers from a distance than now. And when the old church, hallowed by so many sacred menories, was swept out of existence by the tide of commerce, and our Methodist friends erected instead, the magnificent new Temple on St. Catherine street, it was
for a littlo time doubtful, whether the prestige would be maintained. But it now appears that the spell has not been broken. The meetings held this year in the new church at some disadvantage, owing to the prevailing opidemic, were well attended and elicited much interest.

Young Men's Christian Association:-The first evening was devoted to the thirty-eighth anniversary of this association, und was probably the largest ever held in that connection. Mr. W. D. Ross, President of the Association, in his opening speech said that the past year had been a prosperous one, both temporally and spiritually.

The Secretary (Mr. D. A. Budge) spoke of the number of men who had gone out to labour for Christ during the past twelve years in whose life the association had played an important part, either by being theinstrument of their conversion or by developing them in Christian work. In conclusion he referred to the new building, and said that of the $\$ 70,000$ which had been subscribed, $\$ 18,000$ had been given by the young men, $\$ 17,000$ by the directors, $\$ 500$ by the boys and the remainder by the citizens, whom he desired to thank for their liberal support.

Majcr-Gdeneral Huward of New York, said that to plead for Young Men's Christian associations was to plead for Christianity. A thousand objections were raised against these associations when they were first organized, but the object of their founder was to get hold of a class of young men who were nut reached by other influences. In concluding an earnest and eloquent address, be urged all young men who were not Christians to at once become so.
Tefe Bible Society:-'The socond evening witnessed the sixty-ninth annual meetirg of the Montreal Auxiliary. Sir William Dawson presided. In the course of his remarks, he mentioned that the Bible was translated into some 290 different languages and during the past year nearly $4,000,000$ copies of the Book wore circulated through the agency of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Rev. Dr. Seaw presented the amnual report. The financial returns from the branches amounted to $\$ 7,405.91$, of which $\$ 2,410.5 \%$ were derived from the sale of Bibles, and $\$ 4,995.39$ from free contributions. Eleven colporteurs were employed during the year, and six Bible-women were employed under the auspices of the Ladies Association. Altogether the year had been a prospercus one. The work of the colporteurs had been almost exclusively confined to the French-speaking districts.
Rt. Rev. Brshop Bond made the speech of theevening, in which his well-known liberality and catholicity of spirit found expression in pleasing terms. Speaking of the Bible, he
said "The Word of God is the foundation stone of freedom, and it is the high prerogative of the Christian minister to proclaim the doctrine of universal freedom, and to make that freedom a living truth, a reality brought home and to be accepted by all.
The Evangblical Alliance held its annual meeting on the third evening. Vos. Archdoacon Evans presiding, and was well supported by a stalwart company of Presbyterian ministers.
Rev. Dr. Wells said the alliance was at a disadvantage on account of its newness. Its object was to show the world that, in spite of their apparent differences, the great Protestant churches all believed in the same fundamental principles of Christianity, and that they had one faith, one hope, and one God.

## 

WHAT IS YOUR LIFE.
For what is yous life? It is even a vapour, that appeareth for \&iftlo time, and then vanishoth away.James, 4:14.

OW prodigal, nevertheless, we are of our time! We begin life in the expectation of many long years before us; it seems to the youthful it is never to have an end. The intervening years between youth and inanhood, or womanhood, seem to move at a snail's pace, and even when the goal of maturity is reached, the future of life's journey seems to stretch away off beyond the possibility of a terminus. But, alas! this is only a seem-ing-a dream-it is not a reality. Time burries us along day by day, week by week, month by month, and year by year, and ere we have thought or are aware of it, life is gone. The passage from one stage to another is made with an ever-increasing speed, and the last stage is passed as with lightning rapidity. It scarcely seems possible to the aged at threescore and ten that the whole of life by natural limitation is gone, and only the remnants-a few days, months or years-are left for the vinding up of life's aftairs and tho final exit. If this be so, then note the importance of making the best of time even as it flies. "Work while it is called to-day; the nigl:t cometh wherein no man can work." The past is past, never to return; the future is all unknown, and cannot be certainly relied upon. The present day-nay; the present momentas a measure of time is all that we may properly call our own. And, therefore, what engages our attention, as our work, must be done now, and that quickly.

The work of all work is the saving of the soul. This work is of the first and last importance. It admits of no delay, no postponement, until a more convenient season. It is a work of prime necessity as well as of highest import, and demands the best of our time and
effiort. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness." Sirive, agonize, to onter into the straight gate." "For what shall it profit si man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul, or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul ?" Surely, this is something worthy of consideration, and that betimes. To save the soul, to secure Gid's love and power, to inhorit eternal life, to reign with Christ in his kingdom in heaven, and that forever! What greater good than this can be desired? Surely, it is the "one thing" of sll that is under the sun which "is needful." But, notwithstanding, men do and will put off this important work, but in so doing it is well to remember that the future, as shown, is not at their distribution, and a delay may be fatal.

We cannot tell what may be in store for us through God's gracious will and appointment. We only know dhat he says: "sieek yo the Lord while He may be found; call upon him while He is near." "To-day, if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts. Bohold now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation." Come, then, to Jesus; aye, come to be saved "just now."
"Just as I am, without one plea,
But that thy blood was shed for mo,
And that thou bid'st me come to thee, O Lamb of God, I come."
S.S.S. in Presbyterian.

## A GREAT SALVA'TION.

God is great in salvation; God is mighty to save. What a grand thing it is to say so! It needs no special wisdom on your part or mine to know that none but a mighty God could save. Do you disbelieve it? Listen for a moment. What is the work that God has to do? He has to redeem men from the destructive power of sin; and who knows the measure of that! A babe can take a glass of water and scatter it; who can gather it again? An idiot can smash a beautiful vase into a thousand pieces; who can put it together again? That is the problem. Have you ever seen a fussil? "Yes," you say. What kind of problem would it be to give life again to it? Even that is a little thing compared with the the problem before us. What do we ask God to do? To save us? What does saving mean? It means that my dark heart should be so washed and cleansed from sin that I should be a new man, and yet the same man all the time. I have a scar on my hand. I could tell you the story of it. It has been there since I was a boy. I remember the accident and the desperate cry. I have lived many years since then. There is a conventional philosophy which goes about the world, that says our bodies change every 7 or 14 years; but the scar is there, and I shali go to the grave with it. I am the identical individual;

I bear the mark; I am the very same person as I was when a little boy; but I am changed. Yes, blessed be God! I am a new man in Christ Jesus. I kncw I am the same; memory confirms it ; and yet the very tibre of my soul is changed. You say that God can make a new one. That is nothing. To create a now universe, to raise out of the dust a new order of men is nothing to this-how to change a man and leave his personality ihtact. You might think it was mpossible, and I would say it cannot be if I had not before me that God is mighty, and it is the very essence of God. Omnipotence bends its energies to this work. If I did not believe in an omnipotent Saviour I would not believe in salvation.- Kev. W. Pierce.

## JOHN POUNDS.

When Dr. Guthrie was in Anstruther on the shores of the Firth of Forth, he saw a picture which awakened his interested attention. It represented a cobbler's room, with his bench and humble tuols. The cobbler himself was there, an old shoe between his knees, and his spectacles on his nose. His forehead was massive and lis mouth and chin indicative of unusual firmness of character, decision and determination; but from beneath his heavy bushy gyebrow looked out a kindly eye. His face was lit up with a peculiar expression of benevolence; and around him were gathered a group of poor children, some standing, others sitting, but all busily engaged at tioieir lessons. An inscription beneath the picture interpreted the scene. It was humble John Pounds, a cobbler by trade, in Portsmouth. He had taken pity on the ragged children, whom ministers and magistrates, ladies and gentlemen, were leaving to run wild and go to ruin on the streets. John Pounds, like a good shepherd, went out into the highways and byways, gathered in these outcasts, trained them up in intelligence and virtue, and, without looking for human reward or even recognition, and while compelled to earn his bread by the labour of his hands, had, before he died, rescued from ruin and saved to snciety and a better life not less than five hundred children, and all this John Pounds did without helper save God.
He was a genius in his way; to say the least he was ingenious. If in no other way he could take a boy captive he would, being crafty, catch him with guile. He might be seen on the quays of Portsmouth hunting down a ragged urchin and persuading him to come to school at his cobbler's shop by the power of a hol roasted potato. Knowinghow an Irishman loves potatoes, and how hungry these little waifs often are, he would run alongside a timid and reluctant boy, holding the potato under his nose, and moving him by a double appeal to his desire for knowledge and his appetite for a dainty morsel.

Subsequently Dr. Guibrie made a pilgrimage to Portsmouth that he might visit the little shop where John Pounds wrought such wonders. He strode away to an old-fashioned street in an humble quarter, and there found a small shop in a two-story house built of wood and not more than seven feet broad by fifteen long. That was the hallowed temple of one of the High Priests of humanity. Sometimes in that contracted place thirty or forty boys crowded, and yet so did they delight to come that not unfrequently they might be found sitting outside on tios street.

John Pounds used to say that if it pleased God, he would wish "to drop like a bird from its ferch," and so it did please God, for he died and was with his Lord in the twinkling of an eye.-A. T. Pierson.

## CHRIST'S GREA'I GIFT.

In 1855, when some of the soldiers came back from the Crimean War to London, the Queen of England distributed among them beautifnl medals, called Crimean medals. Galleries were crected for the two houses of parliament and the royal family to sitin. There was a great audience to witness the distribution of the medals. A colonel who had lost both feet in the battle of Inkerman was pulled in on a wheel chair; others came in limping on their crutches. Then the Queen of England rose before them in the name of her government and uttered words of commendation to the officers and men, and distributed these medals, inscribed with the four great battlefields, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. As the Queen gave these to the wounded men and the wounded officers, the bands of music struck up the national air, and the people with streaming eyes joined in the song:

> God save ourgracious Queen!
> Long live our noble Queen!
> God save the Qaeen!

And then they shouted "Huzza! huzza!" Oh, it was a proud day for those reiuraed warriors! Bû̀ a brighter, better, and gladder day will come when Christ shall gather those who have toiled in His service, good soldiers of Jesus Christ. He shall rise bef.re them, ard in the presence of all the glorified of heaven He will say: "Well done, good and faithful servant!" and then He will distribute the medals of eternal victory, not inscribed with works of righteousness which ve liave done, but with those four great battle:fields, dear to earth and dear to heaven, Bethlehem! Nazareth! Getnsemane! Calvary !-Talmage.

The iove of Christ has to come to sinful men With pationt pleading and remonstrance, that it may enter their hearts and give its blessings. Some of you may remember a modern work of art in which that long-suffering appoal is wonderfully portrayed. He who is
the light of the world stands girded with the royal mantel clasped with the priestly breastplate, bearing in his hand the lamp of truth, and there, amidst the dew of night and the rank of hemlock, He pleads for entrance at the closed door which has no handle on its outer side, and is hinged to open only from within.
"I stand at the door and knock. 'If any man open I will come in.-Dr. Maclaren.

DUTY.
In one of Stamley's recent letters he speaks very cheeringly of the progress of Christianity in Uganda, where the converts have ondured prolonged and shocking persecutions. He proceed :hus:
"I suppose you do not know Mackay personally. Well, he is a Scotchman-the toughest little fellow you could conceive, Young, tooprobably thirty-two years or so, and bears the climate splendidly-even his complexion is uninjured-not Arricanized yet by any means, despite twelve years continued residence. These mission sociatios certainly contrive to produce extraordinary men. Apropos of Scotchmen, can you tell me hy they succeed oftener than other people? Take Moffatt, Livingstone, Mackay, real Scotchmen with the burr - they stand pre-eminent above all other missionaries, no matter ồ what nationality. It is not because they are Scotchmen that they succeed; It is not because they are better men in any one way or the other, physically, mentally, or morally-of that we may rest assured-but it is because they have been more educated in one thing than all others. While I say this I review mentally all whom I know and have met, and I repeat the statement confidently. That one thing is duty."
"These missionaries, Moffat, Livingstone, Mackay, piously brought up, are taught among other things what duty is, what it means, not to yield to anything but strict duty. Thus, Moffatt can persevere for fifty years in doing his duty among the heathen; and Livingstone, having given his promise to Sir Roderic that he will do his best, thinks it will be a breach of his duty to return home before he finishes his work; and Mackay plods on, despite avery disadvantage, sees his house gutted and his flock scattered, and yet, with an awful fear of breach of duty, clings with hopefulness to a good time coming, when the natives of the country will be able to tell out to each other the good news of 'Peace and good will to men."

These sentences we quote as an illustration of the value and unspeakable importance of a sense of duty. "Havisg done all,-Stand!" We must be loyal to God at all hazards. Life cannot be better spent than in the service of the Gospel.

## The brant guybicim.

## Marce 9.

A.D. 31.

Golden Text-Matt. S: 16.
${ }_{\square}^{〔} T$ was said of Jesus before his birth that (5) "He should save his people from their sins," Matt. 1: 21. That " men might know that he has power on earth to forgive sin," he healed all bodily diseases of tho sick who came or were brought to him, Matt. $9:(6 ; 12$ : 15. The cures he effected were perlect. The blind saw, the lame walked, the deaf heard, Matt. 11: $\tilde{5}$, typifying the perfection of the spiritual healing, believers still receive from him, Is. $53: 5$, by the efficacy of his shed bloo 1 . 1 Pet. 1: 18, 19; 1 John 1: 7. We see Christ in our lesson to day as "The Great Physician" who healeth all our diseases, Ps. $113: 3$. He was then in Capernaum, and it was the siabbath, v. 31. Jesus, according to his custom, had gone to the synagogue, ch. 4:16. V. 33 . An unclean devil-Trnclean because his nature was the opposite of that of a pure and holy God. Mark God's providence in bringing this man face to face with Jesus, who alone cc: turn him from the power of Satan unto God. fets 26: 18. V. 34. Let us ulune-The devil assumed that he had a right to his victim. This was false. Satan is an usurper, and Jesus has como to destroy his works, Heb. 2: 14. The devils know that thoir time is cuming to be punished, Matt. 8: 29. I know ThecThe evil spirits had no doubt of Christ's Messiahship, Mark 3: 11. The Ho'y One-Comp. Ps. 16:10. V. 35. Hold thy pace-lit. Be Sitill. thrown him-in Mark, torn him, yet without doing him serious injury. The deril is malignant to the last, Luke 9: 42. V. 3s. Wife's mother-Peter was married. His wife afterwards travelled with him, 1 Cor. 9:5. It is plain from this fact that a celibate clergy is not a New "esíriaent institution. V. 39. min-istered-There was no weakness left, the curo was perfect. She did what she could for Jesus and his friends. The best proof of a soul-cure is when the believer abounds in labours of love for Christ and his disciples, 1 Cor. $15: 58$. V. 40. was setting-The sabbath being counted over at sunset, the friends of the sick would deem thomselves free to ongage in the work of bringing them-It would also be cooler. Comp. John $5: 10$. Everyone - No one sent away disappointed. V. 41. Rebuking them-Jesus does not need the testimony of devils. He is their conqueror and has no compa it with them. I. 42. A desert place-there to rest and pray. It is good for us alsi) to withdraw at times from the society of men, and to be aione with God, Matt. 6:6. Stayrd him-The people of Nazareth would have killed Jesus, here they want him to stay. Wherever the Gospel is preached, sone reject, but others believe it Let us not be weary in well doing then. V. 43. The lingdom of God-lit. I must declare the glad tidings of the kingdom, i.c., evangelize.

## The 思ranylt af tighes.

March 16. A.D. 31. Ieff 3: 1-11.
Golden Text, Luke 5: 10 .
ean ${ }^{\text {en }}$. men miracle relatod in our lesson to-day,
was not only a fresh display of Christ's almighty power. It was also symbolical of the rosults that were to follow thp evangelizing of the world. It teaches all who labcur for Christ, that although they may at times think with sadness that them work has been for nought, Is. $49: 4$, yet in God's own good time a harvest will come. God's promises are true, I's. 126: 6. Nations shall yet be born in a day to the new life of Christ, Is. $66: 8 ; 2.2$. It is generally supposed that the call to Peter and his friends in v. 10 , is the same mentioned by Matthew and Mark, Matt. 4: 15-2:, Mark 1: 16-20, but it is not certain, V.1. pressed upon him-ch. 4: 37, 42. Gennesarct-Luke is the only evangelist who gives this name to the Sea of Galilee. V. 2, Two ships-fishing boats of no greatsize, see v.7. Sluziding by-anchored or drawn up on the beach. V.3. Simon'sThe other boat belonged to Zebedee and his sons, r. 10. Sat down-the usual posture of Jewish teachers, from the ship-as in Matt. 13:2. V. 4. into the deep-a distance from the shore. V. 5 . toiled all night-Many an earnest servant of God toils long in midst of the night of orror to save souls, without any apprent rosult. Men may lay the blame of his want of success upon him. Jesus does not du so. Lct down your nets-Try again. God's word never return's to him void, Is. 55: 11. V. 6. At thy word-Like Peter, let us follow Gou's command, work, and leave the result to God. V. 7. a multitude-the reward of obedience. In due time we shall reap if we faint not, Gal. 6:9. the net brakc-R.V. was breaking. If it had broken, the fish would have beon lusi Mark how richly Jesus repaid Simon for the loan of his boat. This is God's method as seon by Mal. 1 ; 10, and Heb. 6:10. V.8. Depart from me-not that Peter really wished Jesus to go away, but being terrified at Christ's display of Divine power, he trembled at his presence. Honce his confession, I ame a sinful man. Thus Isaiah trembled, Is. 6: 5, Thus Job abhorred himself, Job 43: 5-6. V. 10. Fear not-the same words spoken to John in similiar circumstances, Rev. 1: 17: Catch mon-In the Gospel net. This was fuldilled to the lettor, when at the proaching of Puter, on the day of Pentecost, 3000 men wero added to the church, $A$ its 2: 41. V. 11. They forsooi all.-Tho companionship of Jesus was more to them than thoir boats, nets or fish. And thus when a.sinner hears the voice of Jesus calling, he should be ready, if the Lord requires it, to give up all for Him, Matt. 19: 29; 16:24.

## Chtrist forgiving sin.

 Marce 23. A.D.31. Luke 5: 17-26. Golden Text, Luke $\begin{gathered}\text { : } 21 .\end{gathered}$EOMIP. Matt. 9: 1-S, Mark 2: 3-12. The events here related took place in Capernaum, Mark 2: 1, which Mathew calied Jesus' "own city;" Matt. 9:1, as the Lord often resided there. Luke probably had the account from Mark, as the words are almost identical. We know by Col. 4: 10, 14 that they inet in Rome. The purpose of this miracle is clear. It is a direct attestation to the powor of Christ to forgive si... Thescribes rightly said, "Who can forgive sins but God alone?" v. 21. It is therefore also an attestation to the Livinity of Christ. The genuineness of the miracle is seen from the fact that many of its witnesses were not friendly to Jesus, e.g., scribes and doctors, of the Law v. 17.V.17. to heal them-R.V. The power of the Lord was with him to heal. V.18. Palsyparalysis, a total loss or diminution of motion or sensation in any part of the body. This disease is incurable. In a bed-a mattress or simply a blanket on which the sick man was aarried. V.19. the housetop-The centre room or court of Eastern houses is commonly uncovored, except in wet weathei or great heat, when an awning is spread over it. The bearers partly removed this cover, to let duwn the sick man from the edge of the flat roof. V. 20. thy sins-It may have been that the man's illness had been caused by asinfullife, of which he now repented. forgiven-God's.forgiveness removes the penalty of $\sin$ in the future life. Christ in andition to this was about to remove the temporal punishment of this man's sins. V. 21 . God alonc--Becsuse He is the Lawgiver and Judge who alone cau havo the right to let mercy take the place of justice. blasphemics. words disparaging to majesty of God. V. 23. Whether is easier-The first, of course, since no one could test the truth of the assertion "Thy sins are forgiven." But Jesus gives a visible proof of His power by healing the man instantly, and he points ont the purpose of cure in v. 24. V. 25. Glorifying God-giving thanks to God and declaring His power. The taking up of his bed showed to all present, that he had fully recovered the use of hus limbs $V$. 26. All amazed-friends and enemies. Some, however, may not have glorified Gud in the person of Christ, but like the Pharisees in John 9: 24, said: Give God the praise-We know that this man-Christ-is a sinner. Even Christ's miracles did not cause all men to repent and believe. We all need God's for-1 giveness. He calls us all to reprat of our sins, and to forsake them. By faith in Christ we obtain Remission of sins. There is salvation in no other, Acts 4:12. and His precious blood cleanseth from sll $\sin$, Johu $1: 7$.

## Chtist's =inw of exuc.

April 6. A.D. 31. Tıze 6: 27-38. Golden Tcxt, Luke 6: 31.
$\prod_{6}^{\text {OOM }}$ HE discourse of Christ fiom which this recorded by Matthew and known as the Sermon on the Mount. It will be noliced that both discourses begin and end alike, aro substancially the same, and are followed by the same ovents, Matt. S: 5-13; Luke 7: 1-10. V. 27. Love your cnemies--This is essentially Christian. The world would say " Hato your enemies." Do thom all the harm you can. Revenge yourself for every injury. It is easy to see that these worldly maxims would perpetuate hatred and violence. Christ's teachings, on the contrary, will lead to peace and good will. If the disposition of mind He enjoins was universal, the world would be a society of friends. In proportion as it prevails, in the same proportion it blesses mankind, 1 Sam. $24:$ 17-19. Resst not evil-Thes is a general principle, but must be judiciously applied. All laws, human and Divine justify your self-defence when life is in danger. But if struck, like Christ we may remonstrate, John 18:23. If a man by process oflaw, Matt. $\overline{5}: 4 \overline{5}$, or by violence, Luke $\mathfrak{i}: 29$, wishes to deprive us of part of our property, better submit to a trifling injury than resort to law or violence against him. V. 49 Give-Again, there is an ovident limitation, for an inconsiderate observance of the teachings of this verse would encouraige laziness and pauporism. Comp. 2. Thess. 3: 10. In all such cases Christian has to consider how best to meet the want, for the good of him who asks. A man asks for mauey, it may be betler to givo him work. V. 3l. The golden rule. Note that it is only all the "good" that we would that men should do to us, that we should also do to them. Reci, procity in evil or folly is evidently shut out. V. 32-34 contrast the way of the work with the boiter way of Christ. This is to do good, not because we expect to receive from mon the same that we give them, but smply becauso we are to imitate God's impartial goodness to the gond and to the wicked, Matt- 6:35. Our reward is to be "the children of the Highesi" $\nabla .3 \overline{3}$. He is merciful, let us, lake Him , bo merciful, for wo all need mercy from Him. V. 37 Judge not-Be not eager to find fault. Be charitable. 1. Cor. 13:5-7Forgive as you wish to be forgiven, Mait. 6: 12. V. 3S. into your bosom-Allusion to tho large fold of Eastern dresses over the chest, often used as a pocket. it shall be mousurcd The severity which we have unjustly metard out to others, becomes the measure of what is justly doalt to us. The whole passase is a lesson of forbearance, charity and love. God's glory, and not the praise of men, being our motise.

## Curlesiastical gevus.

Qos COTLAND. The weather is very mild. In warm spots the rhododendron is said to be in bloom, and to my own knowledge birds are nesting. Colds are prevalent, and most peopls sigh for a few weeks of good steady frost, if the loord will, to reinvigorate our bodies, growing enfeebled with the spring-like season. Influenzas are common enough, but there has been little of the Russian type, so far. The students in Glasgow University are rejoicing much over the success of their Union Bazaar. The Queen was patroness; marchionesses, Jadies and honourables were stallholders. While the wives and daughters of professors, men of science, and of wealth as well, lent their willing aid. The Bute and Randolph Halls, where the sales were boing carried on, presented a scene of rare splendour; while the students' Fish Pond in the crypts below was the scene of much merriment and wit. The results of the five days sales amounted to about $\$ 68,500$, or $£ 13,750$ sterling, the expenses being $\$ 10,000$ or so. The object was the furnishing and endowment of their Union Building. The Rev. Mr. Salmond, of Rothesay F. C., goes to Morningsida, Edinburgh. The compleint against the Rev. Mr. Houston, V. P., Glasgow, for allowing the Rev. David MracRae, of Dundes, to occupy his pulpit, has not been sustained, but ministers havo been commended in procuring pulpit supplies, to "have due regard to the doctrinal position of the Church, and the edification of their congregations.".... With regard to doctrinal positions, Principal Cunningham is reported to have declared that a minister of the State Church may think or say anything he pleases, "without being in danger of the judgment!" Constitutional action is said to have been taken by the Presbytery of Meigle anent the inaugural address of Dr. Niarcus Dods. The vote of the Presbytery was unanimous. Professor Johnston, of the U. P. Hall, adopts a conciliatory course towards his students. Princess Louise is busy, completing a portrait of her royal mother. The painting was commenced in Balmoral last August. At the anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Glasgow, the membership in June was 8,912 , and the income over $\$ 18,000$. Mr. Quarrier was successful in the suit raised against him by a R. C. parent, for the recovery of a child, the surviving parent having been proved unworthy, I understand. Within a week he received $\$ 15,000$ for the erention and furnishing of two new Homes. What a standing monument these Homes are to the faithfulness of God, as the answerer of prayer, as well as th: Father of the fatheriess! The commission of the Giasgow Presbytery is still dealing with the housing of the poor.
D.

Irkland:-The death of Professor Witherow is a great loss to the churcb. He was a master in his own department, well read, most industrinus, of a calm judicial mind, and conservative. Some would say that he erred in belng too cautious, but he was a safe leader. For 24 years he filled the chair to which he was unanimously elected by the General Assembly. For the twenty years previous he was pastor of the large and respectable congregation of Maghera in the Southern part of the County of Londonderry, in which county he was born and brought up, and spent his whole life save the time he ras at college. Dr. Witherow was an extensive author. Some of his books are in many a household in Canads. Possibly his little book on Baptism is more widely known in the Dominion than any other. His first literary adenture was a lecture which was given to the public in 1800. It was prepared for a Young Men's Association in the town where he was then pastor. Some of the members of the Association are now prominent men in Canada. The titly of the lecture was "Three prophets of our own," meaning by that celebrities that had been brought up in the neighbourhood. One of the three was Dr. Henry Cooke, one of the greatest men the cburch in Ireland ever had. One of the most popular of bis other works was "Derry and Enniskillen," an historical sketch of the vieges the two places endured in 1689. His last work which came out last year is an elaborate discussion of New Testament Church Government. Early in his literary careor he drew up a handbookion the subject under the title "The Apostolic Church: which is it?" He ovidentiy laid more stress on the subject. than many in the present day do. His Magazine and review articles ii gathered up would make quite a number oi volumes. He was a very careful and accurate writer, he allowed nothing slovenly to pass out of his hands. His loss will be greatly felt in the church. He was not an old man, somewhere between 65 and 70 . Dr. Killen was in harness some 16 years before him, and he still remains and is able to do literary work. The Church in Ireland hes within a few years lost by death some choice men, the removal of Professor Witherow is one of the heaviest blows inflicted for some time.
H.

Canida:-The Methodist Church has lost its most eminent layman and Canads one of her most entarprizing, patriotic, and influential citizens by the death of the Hon. John Macdomnald of Torontn, which occurred on the 4th of February. Mr. Macdonald was born in Perthshire in 1824. His education was begun in the regimental school of the 93 rd Sutherland Highlanders. On coming to Canada bes attended Dalhousie College, Halifas, and afterwards an academy in Toronto. After a number of vicissitudes he made his home in Tononto $\begin{aligned} \text { Hita } & \text { he established a mercantile }\end{aligned}$
business that grew in his hands to be the largest of its kind in Canada. His attention, however, was by no means resticted to business. He was a man of exceptional ability and was equally at home in discussing politics or preaching from the pulpit. He had fine literary tastes, was a good speaker and wielded the pen of a ready-writer. Better than all, he lived a consistent and exemplary Chris--ian life. He was a princely giver, honevolent almost to a fault, and always ready to respond to any reasonable claim on his philanthropy. He was long an active member of the Executive Committee of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, and Ireasurer of its Missionary Society, took great interest in educational matters, in Bible and Temperance Societies, and especially in those agencies which had for their object the welfare of youth. Only a short time before his death he paid over to trustees the sum of $\$ 40,000$ to found a hospital for the sick in Toronto.

Uxifen States: Tho revision of the Westminster Confession is atill brewing. Of the 211 Presbyteries, upwards of 100 have discussed the question, and fully tro-thirds of them favour revision. It is impossible to forecast the result. Some are apprehensivo that the northern Church, will again be "a house divided against itself;" as it was during the regime of the "Old" and "NJew Schools." One thing is certain, the controversy has blocked the way towards ro-union with the Southern Assembly, which, while it might consent to a few rerbal changes, would resist to the last any alterations that would in the slightest derree imply any ${ }^{\prime}$ intrinal deviation.
Two rather significant affairs have transpired during the past month. The one was the installation of Dr. Lyman Abbott as pastor of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Drs. Phillips Brook and E. W. Donald, of the Episcopal Church, took part in the proceedings, and were kind enough to say that they recosnize the orders of Congregational ministers to be valid -entitling them to preach the gospel and to administer the sacraments One step more and the concession would be worth somethins; let them invito a Congregationalist or a Presbyterian into their pulpits! Dr. Abbott's statemens of belief was very long-far too long. It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to determine from it whether Dr. Abbott is a Congregationalist, a Unitarian, or an Apostle of "Couditional Immortality:" The general opinion among us, howover, is that the man is better than his indefinite creed. The other circumstance has roference to the controversy which has for somo time been distarbing the peace of the Americau Board of Commissioners for Foreign ASissions, in reierence to the theory of a "future probation." Dr. Storrs in accepting the presidency of the Board distinctly repudiated this notion for himself, and expressed disapproval of appointing any one to
the mission field who held that doctrine. A recent applicant for an appointment as missionary is Mr. Covell, at young man from Andover College, of undoubted ability, and whose views are in the main sound and unexceptional, but be has some doutts about this question of future probation. The Prudential.Committee recommend delay, in the hope that his doubts may be removed before loner. Dr. Storrs, while staunchly orthodox in his orn views, judging this individual case on its own merits, favours immediato appointment. The position is an embarrassing one for the Board. I. notice that we have quite a number of ox-Canadian minisiors in our Western Synods-Dr. J. K. Smith, of St. John's Church, San Francisco. and his son, Rev.James Cumming Sinith, of Howard Street Church in the same city. Rev C. B. Pitblado, at Santa Rosa, Cal.: Riev. D. B. Whimster, in Hay's City, Kansas; Rov. John Ferguson, at Denver, Col.; Rev. James McFarland, at Central City, Col.; Rev. W. E. Archibald. in Topeka, Kansas; Kevs. Charles aud 'Pelesphore Brouillette, the former at Alexandria, Neb, and the latter at Napavine, W. T.: Ror. J. s. Black, Colorado Springs, Col., and Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of the Reformed Church at Pasadena, Cal.

Evgland: By the death of Dr. Ligilfoo:Bishop of Durham, the Church of Eagland bas lost one of its brightest ornaments. He was a man of remarkableability -one of the greatest scholars of the age. D:. Lightfoot was one of the original members of the company of revisers of the New Testament. Hn was glso a prolific writer of commentaries. His edit:ons of "The A postolic Fathers," gave him a unique reputation. He was born in 1S2S. and succeeded Dr. Baring as Bishop of Durham in 1879. He died 22nd Dec., in his 62nd year. Robett Browneng, whose fame as a poct is scarcely surpassed by Tennyson, has been laid to rest in the Poet's Corner. Westminster Abbey. Mr. Gladstone is siill vigorous at eighty, and declines to be eleratod to the peerage. Dean Pcrowne, of Pererborough, one of the ablest preachers in the Anglican Church, says that " he dare not accept the position, that the 'dissenting' churches are not churches, or that their ministers are not lawful ministers, and their sacraments vaiid sacraments."

Germany. Old Dr. Doclinger, the renswned leader of the Old Catholic movement, the uncompromising opponent of Ultramontanism, and who denounced with opecisl emphasis tho Papal dogma of "Infallibility," died at AIunirh on the 10th of January, from influenza. He was born in 1799. On account of his opposition to the Vatican decrees he was excommunicated by the Archbishop of Munich in 1S71. But.he never lost the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and remained president of the University of Munich as long as he lived.

## (9)u (Onve Chmarth.

$\stackrel{\square}{5}$OREIGN MIssions :--By appoiniment of the General Assembly, the congregations are reminded this month of the duty and priviloge of contributing as the Lord may have enabled them towards the Foreign Mission Fund of our church. It has been gravely hinted in some quarters that our church is extending its Foreign missions, :f no to the detriment of its Home missions, with perhaps a show of preference for the other. Now this idea shuuld not for a moment bo encouraged. It has absolutely nu foundation in fact. The Committee, of - vurse are bound to do al: they can to promote and extend the great work entrusted to them. So long as any portion of the worid is. unevangelized they must use every Legitimate means within their reach to foster the missionary spirit, and to draw upon the liberality of the Christian peoplo of Canadia in order that the Gospel may be preached to every creature. But it is a remarkable fact, and one that is highiy creditable to our church, that sinco the time of the union in 1875, the contributions placed at the disposal of the respective committees for Home and Foreign Missions have gone on increasing in almost precisely an equal ratio. It is true, no matter what may be said to the contrary, that the one re-acts on the other. The more people give for Foreign Mrissions, the more will they giva for Home Missions, and rice versa. The estimates for our Foreign Missions this year, as we showed last month, caid for $\$ 106.500$. This is not a large sum for so wealhy and so highly-favoured a church as the Presbyterion Church in Canada. May He whose ar the gold and silver, incline the hearts of of His people everywhere, to recognize the responsibilities of their stewardship, that by their " willing" and iiberal coutributions towards the Foreign Mission Fund of our church, they may be instrumental in adyancing the cause and Kiugdom of our Lord and Saviour, "Till each remotest nation has learnt Mesaiah's name."

Eastern Section.-If our congregations continue to contributo relative'y as they did last year during the closing montins of the present Assembly year, the balances
will be on the right side. The claims for foreign missions are larger than last year. For Tunapuna the excess is $\$ 121$; for Couva, \$534, and for San Fornando, \$171. A prosperous and growing mission like that of Trinidad, will necessitate increased expenditure from year to year.
M.

Dr, Reid has received from the executors of the estate of the late Hon. A. Morris, the sum of six thousand one hundred and ninety-nine $\frac{49}{100}$ dollars ( $\$ 6199.49$ ) being amount held by him as Trustee, the came being intended for the purpose of estabishing a Mission to the Jews in Palestine. Dr. Reid has also received from Rev. P. M. Murrison Halifax, the sum of \$2563.91 being contributions from congregations in the Synod of the Maritime Provinces for Home Missions in the North-West.

Persoval.-Rev.J.S. Black, of Colorado Springs, formerly of Erskine Church, Montreal, paid us a flying visit last month. Ho describes C. Springs as a paradise of betuty -a quiet aristocratic town of 12,000 in-habitants-basking in perpetual sunshinein full view of Pike's Peak, which lifts its snow-clad summit 14, 300 feet sbove the seadevel. Since he went there-six years ago-the membership of his congregation has increased from 130 to 350 , and a beautiful new churck has been arected at a cost of some $\$ 55,000$. Colorado, famed for its fine scenery, its clear skies and pure air, is the 38th State in order of admission into the union. The lines have fallen to brother Black in pleasant places. Rev. Herbert C. Ross, late of Ingersodl, Ont., was received by the Presbytery of Erie, U.S., in.November, and on 12 th December was installed pastor of the First shurch of Erie. With a beautiful church edifice and a fine congregation, Mr. Ross begins his ministry thero under most favourable circumstances. Rec..Dr. Proudfoot, who has recentlv demitted his charge of the First Presbyterian church London, Ont., has ministered to that congregation for thirty-eight years. Dr. Proudfoot is a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and was ordained in 1848. Rev. D. L.: Macrae of Jamestown, N.Y., formerly of Cobourg, Ont., has declined an urgent call! from Knox church, Regina, N.W.T. Father. Chiniquy, has published an appeal for aid
to enable the French congregation worshipping in Russell Hall, Viontreal, to erect a new church. Rev. D. Macrue of Vietoria, B.C., has been appointed clerk of the Presbytery of Columbia, wice Rev T. G. Thomson of Vancouver, resigned. Rev. Thomas Cumming of Truro and his brother Rev. Robert Cumming of Westville, N.S., have gone on a five months visit to Egypt and Palestine ; we trust thoy will have a grood time and a safe return. Rev. Dr. Reid of Toronto, attained his jubiles on the 30th of Jamuary, hie ordination having taken place on that date as minister of Grafton and Colborue, Ont., in 1840 . A host of friends congratulate him. So far, the Presbyteries seem to be unanimous in nominating Rev. Dr. Laing for the moderatorship of the neat General Assembly. Mifr. Nalcolm MacMillan of Catalone, C.B., recently attended the communion services at the age of 102 years. He is still alive and well.

## ORDINATIONS AND INDUCTIONS.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.-Rev. David Sutherland of Richmond, Halifax, was inducted on the 1Sh of December.

Appin anis Taits' Corners, London-Rev. Alex. Henderson of Hyde Park, Ont., was inducted on the 23rd of , lanuary.

Priceville, Orangevillc.-Rev. 1). Macleod of Kouyon, Glengarry, was inducted on 27 th January.

Ricrsond, St. John. - Rev. Mr. Barker, formerly of the Congregational Church, was inducted on the 28 th of January.

Siscon, Hamilton.-Rev. W. J. Dey was inducted over St. Paul's Cliurch on the 9th of January.

Lis And Canstown, Brockilile-Mr. J. J. Wright (Queen's College) was ordained and inducted on the 31st of January.

Hawsesbury, Oltazua-Rev. W. R. MicCulloch of Loeds, Que., was inducted on the 23rd of January.

Calls-Rev. WV. S. Smith of Contreville, to Dunbar, Brockville - declined. Rev. Thomas Nattrass (late of Knox College) to Awherstburg, Ont. Rev. C.D. Mar.Donald of Thorold, Ont., to Kildonan, Manitoba-accepted.

Demssions.- Rev. Dr Prolidfoot of First Presbyterian Church, London. Rev. E. S. Bayne of Middle Musquodoboit, N.S. Res. John Turnbull of St. Louis do GonzagueMontreal. Rev T. G. Thomson of FirstChurch, Vancouver, B.C. Rer. A. A. Drummond of Newcastle, Ont. Rev. Robt. VVallace, West

Church, Toronto. Rev. William Meikle of Oakville, Ont. Rev. W. K. Shearer of Fitzroy Harbour, Ottaur. Rev. Dr. Jardine of Prince Albert, N. W.'T.

New Churches. - Airlie, Ont.:-A very neat and commodious church was opened for worship at this place on the 12 th of January by Rev. Dr. Maclaren of Toronto. It cost about $\$ 2,000$ and seats comfortably 250 persons. We have already referred to the opening of the handsome new St. Andrew's Churah. Victoria, BC . The pastor was assisted on the occasion by Rev. D. J. Macdonnell of Toronto, who preached in the forenoon and in the evening; Rev. E. D. Maclaren of Vancouver, conducted the afternoon service, assisted by the Rev. Donald Fraser of the First Church, Victoria. The church edifice is the finest yet built in the west and the proceedings were throughout of a very interesting character.

Congregations.-Springhill Mnees, N.S. has engaged to pay the salary of a missionary in the North-West. The 119th Anniversary of the First Presbyterian church, Truno, N.s. was observed on the 22nd of December last, when Rev. E. Scotiof Ners Glasgow condluited the services, morning and evening. The Session of St. Andrew's Church. Ottauk, have resolved to ongage an assistant minister, at a salary of $\$ 1,000$, with a view, specially, of overtaking missionary work at Stewart and other outlying portions of the city. St. Paul's congregation, Montreal, is opening a branch Sabbath-school in the west end of the citythe necleus, pnssibly, of a future congregation.

## PRESBYTERIAL ITEMS.

Guelph: The committee appointed to consider and report on remits from the Gioneral Assembly recommend :-(1) that the proportion of representatives to the General Assembly should be ore-sixth of the number of ministers on Preshytery rolls, instead of one fourth as at present; (2) that it is unnecessary and inexpedient to appoint a General.Secratary for Sabbath-schools; (3) that all ministers at their induction, and foreign missionaries at their appointment, should connct themselves with the Aged and Infrm Ministers' Fund. Conferences have been held on The State of Religion and Temperance.

Montreal: By a majority of one, the report of the committee on the order of deaconess. Rev. L. H. Jordan, convener. Was received, viz.-"That in the judgment of this Presbytery the time has fully come when the various female workers in our Presbyterian congregations should, in some way, be more fully and efficiently recognized by the courts of the Church." It was further resolved to instruct the committee to formulato some distinct and definite plan whereby the Presbytery can givo effect to the said resolution.

Winnipeg: The following resolution propesed hy Principal King at last meeting was adopteri:-
This P:esbstery, while cherishing and expressing $n$ decided proteronee for at thoroughly unsectarian. public school systeu, embracing all sehools m:intained by public uroneys and under the supervision of the state, is resolutely onposed to any systemot stato-sunnorted education in which pray er und the reading of tho Bible and the employment of its teachings to inculcato and enforco Caristian morulity, aro nrulibited, as indefousible in principle, almost certain to bo prejudicial in oneration, and, moreover, as wholy unnecessary and useless as a measure of concilintion,

Torosto:-Still they come! New congregations are multiplying fast in the Queen cily. In addition to the three nuticed in January Record, viz.-St. John's, St. Paul's, and St. Mark's, three others have been sanctioned by the Presbytery, -St. Enoch's, ani offishoot of the old St. Andrew's Church (Mr. Milligan's), a second church for Parkdale, and one in Brockton. Besides these, an application is on the table from the mission station of Fairbank (or the Five Points) asking the Presbytery to organize a congregation in that part of the city.

Orangeville:-Neither does this Presbytery approve the appointment of a General Socretary for the Sabbath-schools of the Church. A. ${ }^{2}$ a Preshytery it proposes at next regular meeting to consider the propriety of undertaking the support of a missionary to the heathen.

Ionnox:-As one result of the Moody evangelistic meetings in London, Ont., a union service was held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on a recent Sabbath, at which clergy of all the Protestant denominations were present, including the Bishop and Dean of Huron, Canon Richardson, \&c., \&c. Bishop Baldwin preached the sermon, in the course of which he said-"We have here one evidence of the evangelical alliance and kind spirit of unity existing among the people of this city," Rev. J. A. Alurray, pastor ô̂ St. Andrew's reciprocated the kindly sentiments of the Bishop, observing that he was glad to see such catholicism in the pulpit and pew as was represented at the meetings during the entire week.

Stratfond:-The Presbytery will overture the Synod of Hamilton and London to reverse its decision in reference to the entertainment of delegates attending the meetings of Synod, and ask leave to return to the gond oldfashioned way of accommodating delegates in private families in 50 far as it may be convenient and asreeable to all parties concerned. The Presbytery would have the minister's connection witi the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund entirely voluntary.

Truro :- Votes for the presentrepresentation of Presbyteries in the General Assembly-one-fourth of the ministers and an equal number of elders. It disapproves of the appointmeat of a General Secretary for Sabbath schools, and approves of making it obli-
gatory on pastors at their induction, and foreign missionaries at their appointmant to becoine connected with the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund.

## (0) Mitutaxy.

® EV. Whanar Lrall, D.D., Professor of ๔. Logic and Psychology in Dalhousio College, Halifux, died ou the 17 th of January, at the good old age of 79 years. Dr. Lyall came to Canada in 1848, and for sometime taught in Knox College, Toronto. In March, 1850 , Professor McKenzie of the Free Church College, Halifux, died, Dr. Lyall was appointed his successor and commenced his labours there in November of that year. For a number of years he taught Latin, Greck, Logic, Rhetoric and Philosophy. When the Union of 1860 was effected his labours were greatly lightened. From 1863 he occupied the chair of Psychology and Logic in Dalhousic College. During many years he preached very frequently and with much acceptance. Fie was a most amiable man, and an accomplished scholar. His salary as professor in Dalhousie was paid by the Presbyterian Synod.

Rev. Jomi A. Macdonald, a devoted and excellent minister of the Presbyterian Church, died on the 24th Jonuary, at East River, Pictou. Mr. Macdonild studied for the ministry partly at Halifax and partly in American Seminaries. Ho was in very delicate health during the whole course of his studies, and when he completed his curriculum he tried the mildest available climates. He laboured up to the full measure of his strength, and was greatly liked whorever his lot was cast. He returned to his native country to die. Some years ago, before he commenced his studies with a view to the ministry, he rendered valuable aid to our missions in Trinidad as a teacher.

Rev. Robert Neill, D.D., of Seymour, departed this life on the 23 rd of January, in the S7th year of his age. Dr. Neill was born at Denovan, Scotland. He completed bis education at the University of Glasgow, and ras licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dumbarton about the year 1830. Ee came to this country upwards of fifty years ago under the auspices of the Glasgow

North American Missionary Society. For six months ar er his arrival in Canada he supplied the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church, Muntreal. He also spent a short time at Valcartier, Que. For twelve months he was assistant to Tr. Machar, Kingston. In January, 1840, he was ordained minister of St. Andrew's Church, Soymour, and there he laboured faithfully and very successfully until January, 1884, when the infirmities of age compelled him to retire from active service. In 1853, Dr. Neill married a daughter of the late Dr. Urquhart of Cornwall. In 1872 , he received the degree of D.D. from Queen's University. Dr. Neill was a man of high culture, singularly gentle and affable in manuer, and from first to last was beloved and respected by his congregation and, indeed, by all who knew him. He passed away peacefully to his rest and reward, leaving his widow and a large family to thank God for his goodness to him in his declining years. Though old and frail he suffered no pain. His remains were followed to the grave by the moderator and cierk and other members of the Presbytery of Kiusston. Rev. D. Sutherland conducted the funeral service and preached from liev, 2:10,-Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.
liev. John Davidson of Williamsburg, died on the 2ud of February, age 76. Mr. Davidson was a native of Paisley, Scotland, studied for the ministry at the University of Clasgow, was ordaiued in 1844, and the same ycar was inducted to tho charge of Laprairie, Que. In 1849, he was translated to New Carlisle, Bay of Chaleurs, and in 1851 to New Richnond, where he remained until 1858, when he was inducted to St. Andrew's Church, Williamsburg. There he continued his ministrations in connection with the Chureh of Ecotland till the day of his death. Although he did not enter the Union of the Presbyterian churches in 1875, he never manifested other than kindly feeliugs towards his brethren who took that step. Ho was an amiable, unassuming man, an oxcellent preacher, and a faithful and diligent pastor. He has left a widow, but no children. Mr. Davidson was buried in the Mount lioyal Cemetery, Montreal. The funeral scrvice was conducted by Iiev. E. Hill, pastor of St. Andrew's church, assisted by Rev.

Peter Watson of Williamstown. Mr. Hill paid a high tribute to the character and attainments of his departed co-presbyter.
Rev. John Dunbar, late minister of Glenmorris, bat for some years past living in retirement in Toronto, died in the end of January. At the funeral service Principal Caven paid a high tribute to the memory of the deceased, in which he mentioned the leading events in his ministerial career. The remains were taken for interment to Dunbarton, a village named after Mr. Dunbar's father who was one of the earliest settlers in that part of the country.

Rev. Thomas Tallach, minister of Dresden, Ont. As we are going to press intelligence has reached us of Mr. Tallach's death which took place on the 4th of February, from pneumonia, resulting from an acute attack of the prevailing intluenza. Mr. Tallach was a native of Scotland, was ordained in 1857, and previous to his settlement in Ontario, was for some years minister of Amherst, N.S.

## ctarmasia.

1) R. G. L. Mackay writes from Tamsui, 4th W. December:-Having given most of my time to the training of students and preachers in Oxford Collese, from January until September, I dismissed them, so that each could go to his appointed field of labour. I am now back from a twenty-two day's journey amongst our stations, towns and cities on the west side of this island. There is a town not far from savage torritory called Toa-kho-ham. It stands on the bank of a mountain stream that at times rushes wildly over its stone-scattered bed. That bank rises fully 100 feet above the water's edge, and strotches as a table-land back to the irregular hills and forest-clad monntains. Nyear by is a hill stmuing by itself with rice fields at the base of three sides, and the dashing torrent along the fourth. On the very top is a temple (and no other building), and on the sides ljamboo groves. I never saw a place in Formosa which so vividly brings to mind the groves and altars of ancient times. "Thou shalt not plant thee a grove of any trees near unto the al ar of the Lord thy God." The scenery, the view from overy peak, is beautiful, grand and sublime. Even the bed of rounded stones on one ride of the river is full of interest-is indeed a ery book, if only read with light from heav 7 shining thereon. The hills, the uplands sne mountains here are all composed of mae-grained sandstone of various colours. More than a dozen years ago I spent weeks at a time in this region going inland far boyond Chinese
habitations, and witnessed more than one skirmish and pitched battle between them and the savages. A few months ago a small room was secured and two studonts sent to occupy the field. We found them on duty trying to pave the way for further extension. Many friendly savages were going in and out all day though the dowapour was enormous. Converts from two neighboring stations hearing we were there, came before dark, and just when beginning to address the crowded room, in walked one of our messengers, thus making ten, and with the two students, oxactly twelvo in number. These sat around the Lord's table in that town where the dying love of Jesus was never beforo commemorated. About two dozen savages were standing near mo looking on in silence. The Chinese Governor here has a man employed teaching a number of mountain lads the Chinese languare; sud as they are not tatooed it would be dificult for a stranger to know that they are the Aborigines. All seemed bright enough, although a streak of laziness could be seen running through them. Before all dismissed I had a few to feel the effiects of my electric battery. The brightest savage boy said, "The wise men who made such an instrument must worship the right God." Some long-gowned Chinamen standing by, did not appreciate the remark. At another town, when preaching in the house of God, I was struck nith the eager, anxious looks of an old man, one of our first converts there. About three (3) months after the building was secured for mission use, he began to attend, and never wavered since. His family persecuted him savagely; his wife beat him without mercy, whilst sons and neighbors assisted and reviled. At the close of our communion I asked ail members present to come into a large room right back of the preaching hall, for prayer, then invited any one to take part without reserve. The first on his feet was the old man referred to above. He began to sing a hymn, whicb is a prayer for the Holy Spirit. All joined most heartily. He immediately followed with a shorl prayer, touching the same subject. Anothor quickly followed with oither hymn or prayer; then another and another. God heard; the answer quickly came. Six precious meetings. Do we all and always belicee what we profess and proach? Do we believe God is and answers prayer? The Chinese are considered nonemotional. I dare say they are. At this meeting. there was a sond deal of emotion nevertholess. This mecting made us forget, sand in our clothes-sand in our ears-sand in our eyes-sand above, beneath and around us. With such meetings, such a God ever near, let the eartly shake, the mountains tremble, the rains descend, the sands drift, the tempests howl, and yon sea frot with rage, we fear not.
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Ren Ev. Joserm AvNann, writes from Santo as follows:-lomorrow or the nest day we expect our mail to be called for by the "Dayspring," so I may give your readers the latest news from Saito. 1 few days ago the somewhat famous ship that rode but the hurricane at Eamoa last March, H.M.S. "Calliope," called here, and reported that the mission vessel was lying at Port Stanley, Malekula, while Mr. Gillon's house was being built. Mr. Smaill, the other new missionary, has been settled on Epi. Thus the group is being occupied. All are well, and the work is progressing steadily all along the line. The workmen aro encouraged and hopeful. Heaven's blessings are resteng upon the mission, and wanderers are being reclaimed. This is Monday; yesterday we had thirty-five men and boys, besides our own servants, at our services-the same number both morning and afternoon, but not all the same people. To-day I had oleven young men at the morning school. These are about our highest numbers as yet. We did not expect many yesterday, because most of last week was taken up with wedding festivities. To-day I gathered all the information obtainable about the affair; and as this style of feasting is not general throughout the group, I may tell you something about it. Iwo young men of this village, four months ago, brought home two brides from a neighborboring villaqe, They were partly paid for at the time of delivery, by four or five pigs for each. However the great day of the feast for one of the bridegrooms was last week. For weeks and even months before, payment was being collected by the bridegroom and his friends. Men from six other villages came to help supply the demands of the time. On Thursday afternoon a large company of young men repaired to the home of the bride's father, carrying pigs and small mats, five of the former and fifty of the latter. These were delivered and p'syment completed. A return feast was then made for the company. This occupied till late in the evening; then the young men returned home accompanied by the friends of the bride. Arriving here before midnight, the chief part of the entertainment berins. Tho groom decides whether they shall have dancing or only singing. In the present case singing was chosen. Songs, both ancient and modern, wero sung with vigour, and continued until the sun was an hour high on Friday morning. Feasting is again the order aiter breakfast. at which a big pig has disappeared, besides yam and puddings in abundance. Those taking part in the singing are all paid, each one receiving a small mat or something equivalent. These mats, called "ro," are very neat and pretty, being about a yard long, with fringes at the onds, and about
six or eight inches wide. They are made of split pandanna leaves, and woven. very closely and well. The singers being all paid, there is an immense heap of yam, taro, and other food distributed among the company. More cooking and feasting until evening, and thon the ceremony is completed. The young man has got his wife paid for, and he is stripped of the greater part of his movable property, and besides is largely indebted to his friends. This indebtedness he will pay in instalments at every similar entertainment in any of the villages taking part in his one. Once in a lifetime is all that is requised of any one man. He may take a second wife or a half dozen more, and no further entertaimment is expected from him, but of course he must pay for his wives in the hard cash of the island, viz. pigs. There are no less than three more marriage feasts similar to the one above described, on the boards. The young men have already got their wives, but the payment is not yet ready, and will not be all collected for some time. I nave before written that our people have no marriage ceremony; but from the above you see that if there is no formal marriage yet there is a great wedding entertainment that takes place at an indefinite time afterwards.

Mrs. A. is still miserable with fever. Quinine seems to have lost its porer to check the disease. We are ra lir far from a "drug store" to obtain the medicines we would now like to use. We trust that in a week or two she may be as well as ever. My heelth is good.

## The latest from Santo,18th Oct., 18 s 9.

To all the brethren, greetings! Good and only good. has attended us on Santo. The hand of our God has been with us. He has inclined the hearts of many of these poor people toward us. Our work has gone on unmierruptedly through the season. We have not been out ot sight of our home since we settled here two years and three months ago. The foundations are still being laid. Daily we are endeavoring to impart the trath both by precept and example. Within the last few months a change lowards the gospel has been made by the women of our village. Every Sabbath some of them are now attentive listeners in the church. Our little company of chuseh-goers has increased. We have had as many as seventy-four present at one time, nearly all these clothed and fairly well behaved. Brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified. All fairly well. J. Annand.

## THE "DAYSPRING."

The Mission Board has agreed with the United Australian Steam Navigation Company
to do the carrying business of the New Hebrides Mission for a subsidy of fifteen hundrod pounds $(\$ 7,500)$ for one year. The agreement is an experiment, mails are to be delisered monthly, and all the stations are to be visited regularly. This will be a great convenience to our missionaries,-friends sending letters and papers to our New Hebrides will hence please address them to the missionarie; at their respective stations. It is better to omit "Cure of Kev. Dr. Steel." The new arrangement is much less costly than the purehase and running of a $n$ ission steamer. it is estimated that a steaner would cost three thousand pounds a year. Cases sent for the miss:on should be addressed to the care of Messrs Burns, Phelp \& Co.. Sydney.
M.s. Robertson's health is improving. The latest news from Efate and Santo report that our missionaries there are well.

## MANI'OBA ITEMS.

The annual meetings of the Wimnipey Congrogations are over, aud represent a large amount of good woik. Knox Church has advanced in missions $\$ 120$ over last year, and has paid off $\$ 3500$ of debt. The total am unt raised exceeds $\$ 13,000$. St. Andrew's has also an excellent showing, having reduced in elitedness by $\$ 1,000$, and raised upwards of $\$ \mathbf{S}, 000$. The The little sisters, Augustine and North Church have both excoeded any previous year All this has been in the face of a year of short crops. Presbyterianism has never seen so great an advance in the North-West as during the past year. Yet, we have many vacancies in which good men may do excellent service for the Master. Educationally, Manitoba is the centre of interest for the Dominion. Its University system is being largely modified, the plan being to restrict the Arts work of the College chiefly to Classics and Philosophy. The Province will thas be expected to shouldor the heavy departments so far as expense is concerned of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, as well as Modern Languages. A great advance is likely to be made in Collegiate, Model, and Normal faculties. The present minister in charge of education is anxious to build up a good system and these connecting links must be strengthened. Naturally the chief interest centres on the abolition of Soparate Schools These schools are doome I in Manitoba. At one time there seemed a danger of the Protestants dividing on the question of making the schools absolutely siecular. This has been practically settled. The Bible will be permitted as heretofore. In consequence of its determination to abolish Separate Schools the Government has lost the support of five French members, but it counted on this from the first. Should no mishap occur the Manitoba School System, when cumpleted will be from top to bottom the model for the Dominion.

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## JAMES CROIL, ROBERT MURRAY, $\}$ Editors.

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## PAYMEN'I IN ADVANCE.

Articles intended for insertion should be sent to the Office of Publication by the fifth of the month at litest.
Remittances and correspondence of every kind should bo addressed to "The Presbyterian Record," Box 415 Post Office, Montrcal.

We beg to call the attention of our correspondents to the standing notice that " All articles intended for insertion should be sent to the office of Publication by the fifth of the month at latest." Our large circulation makes this necessary in order that our publishers may be able to keep faith with us in the monthiy dispateh-our aim being that the Record should be in the hands of the congregations the first Sunday in each month.

## Giterature.

Tee Caristiax Portrait Gallery, containing over one hundred life-like illustrations with biographic sketches; Londos: Morgan \& Scott. This is truly a royal volume, printed and bound in best English style, and rich in its contents. The porrraits are finely executed, and the biographic aketches will be appreciated by all who have any acquaintance with the writings and labours of the men and women who have taken a leading part in the great religious movements of these later years. Evangelists like Somerville, Moody, Varley, Hammond, Weaver, and McAll; preachers like Spurgeon, Lindsay Alesander, Maclaron, Arthur, Yunshon and Saphir; Teachers like Cairns, McCosh, Hodge, MacVicar and Sir William Dawson; Missionaries like Duff, Moffat, Murray Mitchell and Bishop Hannington; Philanthropists like Earl Shaftsbury, Müller, Quarrier and Gough, and poets like Bonar and Frances Ridley Havergal. As a book of reference it is invaluable. Montrear: William Drysdale de Co. ; price $\$ 2.50$.
Tge Grent Hymes of the Chorch-Thir Origin and Authorsirp, hy Rev. Duncan Morrison, hf.A., of Owen Sound, Ont. Toronto: Hart \& Co.; pp. 250, price $\$ 1.50$. To know something about the authors of those hymns that hare become the common heritage of Christendom, and the circumstances in which they were composed, adds greatly to their importance and cannoí fail to awaken a deeper
interest in the service of song. These notes supply the desired information admirably, displaying fine literary taste and discrimination, as well as accurate research. Mr. Morrison has selected for notice twenty-eight of what he considers the best hymns known to the Church, commencing with the grand old Te Deum. We only wish that the list had included at least another score of, monographs from the same scholarly hand.
annivarsary Sbusios, preached by Rev. W. T. Herridge to the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa, December 1st, 1859. If the preacher is not a Scotchman, his sermon has the genuine Scotcl2 ring about it. It is full of good advice, and closes with the hopeful anticipation of the glorious Reformation of the future, "when Andrew shall again recognize Peter, and removing the obstacles which impede his progress, come with him 'again to worship the Lamb of God,"-to which we cordially say Amen.
Canadian Conmunion Tokens. By k. w. Mf Lachlun, Montreal. This is the titlo of a yery ingeniousand interesting essay published in the Canadian Antiquary, in which the writer makes effective use of the Token to illustrate the history of the Church. 'The descriptive list includes twenty-eight different patterns,on the oldest of which is inscribed the name of the Rev. James Sommerville, Montreal, 1803. Mr. McLachlan should take courage from the success of this effort to pursue his investigations before the old communion token passes quite into oblivion.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES. Guelph, Knox Ch., 18 March, 10.30 a.m.
Winnipeg, Winnipeg, 6 March, 7.30 p.m. Brandon, Portage la Prairie, 11 Mar., 7.30 p.m. Brockville, Spencerville, 11 March, 1 p.m. Rock Lake, Manitou, 5 March, 10.30 a.m. Sarnia, St. Anörew's Ch., 1 s March, 1 p.m. Stratford, St. Andrew's Ch., 11 Mar., 10.30 a.m. Whitby, Oshawa, 15 A pril, 10.30 a.m.
Orangeville, Orangeville, 11 March, $10.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}^{\circ}$ Calgary, Calgary, 5 March.
Chatham, Chatham, 11 March, 10 a.m.
Glengarry, Cornwall, 11 March, 11.30 a.m.
Kingston, Kingston, 18 March, 3 p.m.
Lindsay, Uxbridge, 25 Feb., 10.30 am .
London, London, 11 March,
Maitland, Wingbam, 11 March, 11.15 a.m.
Paris, Woodstock, 11 March, noon.
Quebec, Morrin College, 11 March.
Kegina, Broadview, 10 March, 9 a.m.
Saugeen, Palmerston, 11 March, 10 a.m.
Brace, Paisley, 11 March, 1 p.m.
Lanark \& Renfrew, Perth, 24 Feb., 2 p.m.
Owen Sound, Owen Sound, 17 N.arch, 7.30 p.m. Toronto, St. Andrew's Ch., 4 March, 10 a.m.
Baxrie, Barrie, 18 March, 11 a.m.
Peterboro, St.' Paul's Ch., 18 March, 9.30 a.m. Montreal, College Hall, 18 March, 10 am . Hamilton, Hamilton, 18 March, 9.30 a.m. Halifax, 1st April, 10 a.m.

THE PRESBYTERIAN RECORD.
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| Mono Centre | 1.50 | Stipend Augmentation |  | Teeswater, Westminster Ch. | 8.30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Peterborough, St Paul's ${ }^{\text {S }}$ S. | 140.10 | Received to 5th Juny.g.. .. | . $\$ 2410.54$ | Papis, River st Ch.... | 1500 |
| Tecowater, Westm'storChSS | 7.60 | Tare ........ . ........... | 2.00 | E Puslinch... | 500 |
| Paris, Rive: street Ch....... | 25.00 | Luckno | 2.35 | Gamebridge | 536 |
| E. Puslinja... | 60.60 5000 | Whitewrod Group |  |  | 1.5 |
| Montreat, Naza | 50.00 84.61 | Blackheath . | 1000 3.60 | Eden Mitils | - 3.80 |
| Markham, Molvillo Ch S S. | 9.00 | Columbus. | 63.57 | Chatham, St An | 15.00 |
| Durham B Class | 10.75 | Glonmorri | 1.25 | Midland. | 16.00 |
| C Ashffeld | 12.00 | Camlachio | 4. 60 | Brussels, Mellville | 22.100 |
| Chatham, | 36.60 | Claremon | 13.59 20.00 | Zorrn, Burns | 16.00 |
| Brussels, Mellivillo | 73.00 | Monre, Knox | 10.00 | Silver fill | 10.00 2.00 |
| Zorra, Burns Ch | 34.00 | Collingtood | 10.00 | Barr | 31.00 |
| Lyned,ob | 22.75 | Camden \& Nor | 25.00 | Wallaceburg \& Calvin | 20.00 |
| Silver H | 5.50 | Brock . . . . . . . | 5.00 | Metcalfo....... | 6.00 |
| Bnrrie | 50.60 | Brocklin | 12.00 | Tilbury Ea | 10 co |
| Wallaceburg \& Colvin Ch.... | 8000 | Cornwall | 60.00 | Oakvillo | 1509 |
|  | 2.00 | Walton.. | 11.00 |  | 15.10 |
| Millbrool | 20.60 | Cranbrook. | 200.00 | Pomb |  |
| Centreville | 15.00 | Grafton. | 7.00 | Chesley | 14.35 |
| Port Stanle | 20.00 | Ver | 12.60 | Chesley |  |
| Niagara Fal | 15.00 | Fultarton | 12.00 | Woodland | 7.00 |
| West Wi | 22.00 | A conbank | 9.00 | L Temp | 500 |
| Norval | 28.10 | Gordenvill | 2.10 | Greenwood Group | 10 co |
| Oakvill | 28.00 | Lunenburg | 7.00 | E Hawkesbury... | 10.6 |
| Lobo... | 3000 | Torunto, Old St.Andrew's | 80).c0 | Toronto, St Andr | 557.52 |
| N. Carad | 28.00 | Dorches | 9.50 | King, St Andrew's | 40.60 |
| Pembrok | 70.00 | Crumlin | 7.50 | Winnipeg, Knox | 175.00 |
| Chesley | 118.20 | Bromley | 18.00 | Dundias | 7500 |
| Chesley S | 2.97 | Admaston | 12.10 | Bracebridg | 1003 |
| Sutton \& Pefferlaw | ¢3.00 | Doun | 350 | Brantford, Ti | 30009 |
| Toronto, Collegest S S | 45.98 | Scarboro, St Andrew | 46.00 |  | 34.00 |
| North Brant | 350 | Caradoc, Cooke's Ch | 5.60 | Nontreal, Crescent st Ch .... | 400.60 |
| $1{ }^{\text {c }}$ 'rempleton | 10.0 | Grimsby | 6.00 | tieorgetor | 2300 |
| Greensood G | 30.00 | Mitchol | 6.00 | Arunde! | 5.10 |
| Wianipeg. Knox | 52300 | N Mornington ............... | 29.00 | Chatham, Chalmer's $\mathrm{Ch} . .$. | 4.010 |
| Dundas | 1\%2.12 | Middleville \& Dalhousie..... | 3.50 | Caledon, Knox Cha........... | 500 |
| Bracebridg | 3000 | Comox | 6.00 | Buwmanville, Et Paul's .... | 100 (0 |
| Brantiord, Zi | 480.00 | Sebright | 201 | Peterburough. St Paul | 1810 |
| L'Orignal S | 4.60 | Windham . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10.60 | Parkhill | 800 |
| Montreal, Crescent street Cl. | 400.10 | T'ait's Corner | 5.00 | Deseronto | 20.00 |
| Georgetorn | 45.00 | Alice \& Pecarvava | 4.00 | Iruguois | 20.00 |
| Arundel. | 6.00 | Wakotield d Masham. . . . . . | 15.0 | Bethang | 1110 |
| Clmslay... | 17.00 | Kingsbury \& Flodden . ..... | 5. (4) | 1 orunto College at Ch B Class | 1400 |
| Chatham, Chalmer's Cn | 9.00 | Goderich, Knox Ch.... ..... | 30.00 | Ayr, Kinox Ca ........... | 52.0 |
| Caledon, Rnox Cb | 5.00 | Leeburn | 5.(x) | Hamilon, Central Ch | 42540 |
| Dunstiord | 15.00 | Chater......... ........... | 17.43 | llamiton, Cemral Chisis | 560 |
| E Hawkesbur | 17.00 | Castloford, Dowars \&: Stuart- |  | Torunto. Charlesst Ch | 2200 |
| Beverly. | 3100 | ville............ .. ...... | 14.00 | Saltilcet | 5.60 |
| Toronto, West | 2.40 | S Westminater. | 32 lt | Dover. | 656 |
| Toronto, St Androw's | 1018.15 | E. Oxford, St Andrew | 13.00 | Manotick \& Sơluuces | 2000 |
| King, St Andrev | 40.00 | Toronto, Blonr st Ch.......... | $18000$ | Abingdou ... ...... | 1000 |
| Bowmanville, St Paul's. Bownanvill $^{\text {B }}$ | 10.00 | Durham S .......... ........ | 29.52 3.00 |  |  |
| Eowmanville. St Paul's S.S | 25.00 300 | Durham S S <br> Storrington | 15.00 |  | 14250 |
| Parkhill .... | 1100 | Acton | 30.00 |  |  |
| Toronto, St Andrew's SS. | 15.00 | Beaverton | 6.57 | Foreigs Mission Fuxd. |  |
| Walkerton, Knox Cb | 10.00 | Millbank | 5.00 | Receired to 5th Jan........\$1: | 181.59 |
| Deseronto.. | 35.00 | Franlstown | 5.00 | II ick | $11: 60$ |
| Iroquois ................... | 22.00 | Hillsburg | 8.00 | Tara. Guide |  |
| Home Mission Box, Guelph,. | 4.00 | Simcoe | 5.00 82.00 | Guiden . Lucknow | 25.00 |
| Beaverton Alnwick. | 32.25 10.00 | Guelyh, Kn | 82.00 0000 | A Friend-V.indecar ......... | 5.60 |
| Clearwa | 17.00 | Alezandr | 2451 | 1 Stewart, Rentrew | 500 |
| Toronto, Collegest Ch $\bar{S}$ Cilas | 12.00 | Picton | 33.00 | Eramosit, 1st Ch, SS.NIV. ... | 5.00 |
| coronto, St Andrew's Wom |  | Dixic | 8.60 | Black | 10.00 |
| Ass for Home Missions.... | 25.00 | We.t Toro | 22.64 | Leith | 9.85 |
| Hamilton, Ceratral Ch | 277.20 | Hydo Park ................... | 10.63 |  | 3.00 |
| Hamilton, Central ChSS. | 75.00 |  | 5.00 | Toronto, St James Sq, Ch ... | 46.50 |
| Hariston, Guthric Ch.. | 5.43 | E Seneca | 1000 | Columbus.... | 5650 |
| Toronto, Charles st Ch | 150.00 | Glen Sinndield | 9.00 | hingston, Coo <br> Glenmorris | $1{ }^{14} \mathbf{7}$ (10 |
| Admaston | 13.00 | Springville | 8.58 10.00 | Glenmorris | 13.10 |
| Equesing, Ünion | 3240 | Torunto. Central | $300.01)$ | Chatsworth ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 11.00 |
| Keady. | 6.10 | A fricud of missious | 59.00 | St Ann's... | 2.45 |
| Avonmore | 18.00 | Toronto, West Ch. | 85.00 | Camlachic.............. | 4.co |
| Newmarkets ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | . 5.00 | Kegina ..... | 25.c0 | Ayr Stanley St Cl, SS ......... | 20.60 |
| Hamiliton, St John | 25.00 | Frgus, St Andrew's | 20.10 | Morrisburg Si........ ...... | 20.00 |
| Hamilton, St John | 25.00 | Blythfield. | 2007 | Wattord ... | 42 |
| Binbrook | 1900 25.00 | West Brant | 1.00 4.50 | Hill's Green A (riend. Viola. | 4.30 5.00 |
| Dove | 16.50 | Uphill | 100 | Claremont...... | 20.00 |
| Manotick \& S Glou | 20.07 | Grand | 2.00 | Moure, Koos Ch | 100 |
| Abingdon | 6.00 | South Finch | 2.10 | EPustmeh, 10th Con SS ... | 1000 |
| Rev W. MoKinlay, Toronto. | 10.00 | Gcorgetown | 20.90 | Collingwood | 15. 00 |
|  |  | Limehouse | 5.00 | Scarbcro, K sox Ch, is. | 30 U |
| \$20,9 | 941.09 | Danbarton .................. | 5.00 | Y P C Union, Namaria ..... | 20.00 |



| 14.00 11 | liyde Park SS |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8.10 | 14 Seneor |
| 1200 | Cilen Sandfiold . $\ldots$.......... |
| 1500 | Kineardine, Chatmers |
| 10.60 D | Duart.... ${ }^{\text {Pentral }}$ |
| ${ }^{60} 0000$ | Poronto, centrat |
| 32.00 B | Regina |
| 8.00 E | Eergus, St Andro |
| 17.001 | West isrant $\ldots \ldots$. |
| 23.20 ' | Toronto old st Andress: |
| 1.61 |  |
| 8.00 | Bruecfield, Union |
| 23.52 L | E Wawanosh Ss. |
| 12450 | Cianbrassil, Ces rety |
| 500 S | South Finch..... |
| 30.018 | Gcorgetown |
| 5.40 I | Limehouse. |
| 7.5) | Dmbarton |
| $500.0 n$ | Dunbarton S |
| 51.27 | Aurora Si. $\underset{\sim}{\circ}$ |
| 1.50 | Murkham, StJohn's. |
| 55.00 4.00 | Peterborough, st Pnuls <br> Teeswater, Westminister SS |
| 4.00 | Tecswater, Westmmister SS <br> Paris, Miver St Ch |
| 801.00 | if Puslinel |
| 21.60 | Montreal, Nazaretir St SS. |
| 1200 | Gamchritge. |
| 3.31 | Drayton. |
| 3.60 | Elora, Knox Ch |
| 227 | Elorr, Knox Chss. |
| 150.09 | Surham, 3 Class |
| 2.50 | S Ashfield.... |
| $20 . \mathrm{Mb}$ | Chathmm, St Andrew: |
| 67.00 | Alidiand |
| 1200 | 3russols. melvillo |
| 14.50 | \%orra, ${ }^{\text {Buras' }}$ Cbs |
| 1300 | lsnedoch. |
| 610 | Silver lili |
| 5.65 | Barric .............. |
| 4.00 | Wallaceburg and Calvin Ch |
| 30.6 | Alox McDonala; Brooksane |
| 50.00 | Port Stantey |
| 5.00 | Tilbury east. . |
| 800 | West Williams |
| 3000 | Amos |
| 65.00 | Unk villo.......... |
| 5 ¢0 | Montreal, Crescent St Ca |
| 14.00 | Lobo |
|  | LubosS |
| 19.10 | N Carado |
| 30.05 | Pembroko |
| 10.10 | Chesley |
| 501 | Chesley |
| 17.00 | Sutton and Peffe |
| 200.00 |  |
| 1.00 | Foranto, Collegest Ch SS ... |
| 2.0 | Deor Park SS............... |
| 700 | Greenwod Graup. in |
| 11.92 | Brussels, Melville Ca SS. |
| 12.00 | Mnrris, 4th Con SS |
| 510 | Winnipeg, Knox Cb. ........ |
| 3565 | Dundas |
| 3.801 | Dundas, Indian College |
| 10.00 | Bracebridge ........ |
| 52.75 | Brantford, Zion Cla |
| 3800 | L'Original SS..... |
| 18.00 | Ifyndasaa. $\mathrm{y}_{\text {a }}$ |
| 6250 | Ormstosn Village SS ....... |
| 15.00 | Mowick, Miss Mcheracher |
| 2.43 | Class,) SS .............. |
| 4.00 | Montreal, Crescent St Ch.... |
| 8.100 | Georgetorn $\because$ Presby Ch ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |
| 17.20 | Montreal, An, Presby Ch SS |
| 10.00 | Chathrm, Chamers ch...... |
| 267.17 |  |
| 99.00 | Castleford SS ... . ......... |
|  | E Hawkesbury ...... ....... |
| 7.00 | Reverly wo.. chis ...... |
| 11.00 | Toronto, West ChSS. |
| 3.48 | S Toronta, St Andrew's |
| 460.60 | Bormannyille, Rit. Paul's. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |
| 17.00 | Bowmarville, St Piul's SS.. |
| 15.10 | 0 Poterborough, St Pial's ..... |
| 5.00 | 0 Parkhill |
| 55.03 | 3 Coronto St And SS Si.... |
| 1500 | 0 Walkerton, Knux Ch SS..... |
| 21.25 | ) Deseronto..... ..... |
| 11.82 | 4 Iroquois......... . . . . . . |

Iroquois............................

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Ksox Colmegr Fund.
Tara, 83 no: Lueknow, 10.30 . Welund, 585 ; Enclisa Settlement: Columbus, Il. 04 ; Camlachio, 4.00 : Ayr. Sanley St, 2s.00: Charemont,
 20.01: Wattord, 1000 : Crossail, Eramosi, Ist, 10 Ois; Cranbrosk, 5.00 : s Pbimpen, 10 e 0 : Lako Road, 4.10 :


 nonville, 5.6 , Scarbrro, 0 , Sonth Luther, Uriusby, 1' vo: Tecswater, Westminister, 8.04 Wiuchefl, 4.00 S Sebright. $2.20:$ Toronto, Ohl St Androv's 100 00: E St John, 2).00: 'loronto, Blour St, 93. 40 : Avonmore 2.00: Durisam: 12.40 ; Escueging, Union, A.00: Dur. Wateráovra, $5.00:$ Dundas, wo.03: Acton, $13.00 ;$ North Caradoo, 1.00 : rueph. Knox, 1 . ville, 20.0 ; Alexrndriat, 5.00 : We.it Wilhutns, 6.00: West'Yoronto, Junction S S. 5.60 ; Wallaceburg and Calvin, 1000 ; Molessorth, 2.01 ; Bartie, 20.07; Hydo Park, 4 lo : Elora, Knox, H.00: Kincardine, Chara, Kners. 200 Silver Hill. 2.00 ; Duart, 4.00: Lynedoch, $10.00 ;$ Toronto.
 Toronto, Wrest, 5e 0 ; Bramt, 3.00 ; Ilillsbure, 3 5); Vphill, 2.60 , Georgetown, 20.00 ; Limehouse, $10 .(0)$; Dunbarton 6.00; Fergus. St Audrew's, 11.50 Paris, River St 12.00: Gamebridge, 4 00; E Ashifild, 2.00: Chathan, St Andrew's, 20.00: Midand, 5.00; Port and Petforlaw, 900 : Deer Park SS, 5.00 : Chathom. Chalmers' howmanvile, 200 Walkorton, Knox Ch $\mathrm{SS}_{2}$ 10.00; Alnwick, 8. 00 : Thedford, 483 ; Hamilton, Central, 60.03 ; Hamilton, Central CbSS,50.00; Toronto, Clarles St, 101.00 ; Binbrook, 300 : Salifleets $3.00 ;$ Dover, 2.00 ; Ábingáon, 1.0 Rev W McKinlay. Toronto, 10.00 .

Quern's Collegr. Fuid.
Brock, $\$ 9.06$ Bromley, 13.00 ; Grimsby, 3.00 : Middleville and Dalhousie 4.10; Toronto,0id St Andres's 100.60; Waterdomn, 0.00 ; A vontuore, 2.00; Alerandria, 3.00; Bupmanville, St. Paul's 10.10; West Tronto, JunctionSS, 5.00 ; King, St ludreev's, 30.00 ; Toronto, Central. 25.00 : 11.50; Chesley, 7.11 ; Dundas, 25.00 ;

Walkerton, Knox Ch S S 10.00 ; Winbrook, 3.00; Saltfleet, 3.00.

## Montreal Collegr Fund.

Latona, $\$ 675$; Aloxandrin, 300 ; Glen Sundield, 2.00 ; Metcalfo, 6.00 ; Peubroke. 2) 03; Chesley, 7.14: Iroquois, 10.00 ; Binbrook, 3.l0; Saltilet, 3.10; Manotick and South Gloucester, 15.0

## Manitobs Colifge Fusd.

Received to 5 th January $\$ 557.97$. Tara, 1.50. Mosa, Burns' 7.60: Moors. Buras', ©.41; Gilenmorrs, 1.25 , Rıpley, Muron, 6.57; Claremont, 3.60; Cullingwood, 10.05 ; Brooklin, 500 : Walton, 4.0 : Eramosa, Ist, 200 ; Vernonvilie. 3.0 J ; Fullerton, 7.00 ; Avonbank, 7.10 : Lunenburg, 7.00; Mount. Pleasant, 5.00; Bromley, 500 ; Scarboro, St Andrew's, 3500 ; Grimsby, 2.00: 'Teeswater, Westminister, 9.31 ; Essa 'lownlive, -. G') 'Toronto, Old St Andrev's. 110.00 : Kingsbury and Flodden, 5.00 ; Goder. ich, 5 nox, 10.00 ; Castleford, Dewars and Stuartville, 2.00 ; TOROnto, Bloor St, 40.00; Caledon, finox, 5.00 ; 5 Westminister. 5.00 ; Chatham. Chalmers', 2.00; E Oxford, St Andrev's, 2.00: Brantford. Zion, 2500 : Anton. 13.00 ; Dundas, 15.00 : Guelph, Kinox Ch, 10.00: Chesley, 7.14: 1sicnheim, St Andrer's, 2.00; Pembroke: 15.00 : Alexandria, $7.00 ; \mathrm{N}$ Curadoc, $5.0 \% ;$ Picton, 6.00 ; Loho, 300 ; W Poronto, Junction is, 5.00; West Willirms, 4.03; Toronto, Central, 50.10 ; Toronto, West, $10.0_{i}$; Fergus. Sc Andrew's. 12 u0: West Brant, 1.54 ; (x corgetown, 1000 ; Zimehouse, 5.00 ; Kirkspall, is Clasí, 10.00; E Poslinch, $6 . v_{1}$; Elor:a, K=ox, 5.00 ; E Ashfield. 3. 0 : Chatham, St Andrev's, 10.00; Brussels, Merville, 12.0 J : Zorra, Burns', 3.05 ?' Ivnedoch, 5.50 ; Silver Lill. 1.40 ; Wallaceburg and Calvin, $\overline{5}$. 0 ; Pori Stanles, 2.00; Sutton and Yeffertav, 5.00 ; Greenvood Group, 12.00 ; Toronto, St Andrew's, 75.10 ; Bowmauville, St: Paul's, 20.00 : Peterborough. St Paul's, 25 G1; Waikerten, Knox Ch, 30.00 ; Desoronto, 3.00 ; Hamilton, Central, 60.00: 'Toronto, Chartes St, $60.01 ;$ Kicady, 3.cC; Avonmore, 2.00; Hamilton, St John s, 10.00 : 13 inbrook, 3.00 : Salttleet, 3.00 ; Dover, 2.00. Total, si484.81.

THidoms' and Orzanasis Fgind. Received to Sth January Sizl6.23 Tara, 4.00; Dunblane, 1.50 I Iucknow, 1.65; Mosa, Lurns', 3.00 : Weliand, 8.15; Blackheath, 1.00 ; Moorctown, 3.00 ; Hamilton, Central, 55.33 : Columbus, 13.6; Iluntingdon, 2nd, D.OU; Glenmorris, 3.50 ; Cuntsworth, 6.85 ; Camlachie, $4.00 ;$ A 5 F, Stanley St , 2500 ; Morrisburg SS. 5.10 ; Watford, G.63; Claremont, 6.01: Collingrood, 10.01; Brock, 5.00 ; N Kinloss, 1.25 : Riversdale, 2 : 2 Brooklin, o.00; S Plympton, 2.00 ; Walton, 2.00 ; Cranbroos,3.0'4 Winnipes, St $\Delta$ ar's, 10.09 : Grafton, 12.00 ; Vornonville, 5.00 ; N Normanby, l.00; Lunenbure, 4.10 ; Tilbury, East, 11.43; N Nissouri, 0.5 ;); Bromics, 400 ; Scarboro, St Andrem's, 12.00: Caraidoc, Cooke's, 3.00 ; Walkerton, Knox, 10.00: Grimsby, 3.0 J MLitchell. 6.2 j ; N Mornington, 3.00; Pajsley, ínox, 6 15. Windham. 10.00 : Newtonville. 1.36 : Wakefield and Masham, 300 : Goderich, Knox, 1500 ; Lecburn. 2.0J: Castletion, Dewars and Stuartrille, 5.00 : $S$ WFestrainister, 10.00 ; Toronto, Bloor

St. 2000 : Durham, 14.05; Durham S S. 3.00; Waterdovn, 6:00; Acton, 4.03 ; Acton SS, 600 ; Franktown, 3.00 ; Millsburg, 4.00 : Simeoe, 8 75; Guelph. Knox, 10.00 ; St Vincent, 3.20; iscamsville, 4 on: Victoria;

200 : Fort Eric, 200 : Barton, 100 : hopatreal, St. Paul's, 30000 ; Alexandria, 5.00 ; Carluke, St. Paul's, 10.00 ; Picton, 9.00 ; Toronto, West Ch SS, 10.00 : Molesworth, 4.40; E Soneca, 200 : Glen Sandfield, 2.00 ; Duart, $\$ 3.00$ : Toronto Central, 4001 : Toronto West, 5.00 : Regina, 10.60 ; Grantor \& Lucan, 3.00 West Brant, 4.00; N. Carmdoc, 3.10 : South Finch, $2.05 ;$ Lobo. 2.00 ; Georgetorn, 4.00 ; Onkville. 14.01; Limehouse. 2.00 ; West Williams. G.10: Dunbarton, G. 10 : Niagar: Falls, 5.00: Clinton Willis, 12.50: Gienburo, 5,07; P:aris River'St. 5.00 ; E. Puslich, $5.0^{n}$ : Elora, Knox, 600 : E. Ashfield, 1.00 ; Chatham, St. Andrews. 10.00; Midland, 2.00: Brussels, Melville, 5.00; Zorra, Burns. 4.01: Lynedoch, 301 ; Silver Mill. 1.00: Barric. 20.00; Wallaceburs \& Calvin, 3.85: Port Stanloy. 3.00; Chesley, 2i.5j: Sutton \& Peffer1:215, 6.0: Greenwoud Groun, 3.77; Winnipeg, Fnox, $31(0):$ Port Hope, 1st, 15.0J: Dundias, 13.60 ; Brantiord,
 real. Crescent St, 50.00 ; Georgetown, 16.00: Laguerre, 1.60: Si:atham, Chalmers, 2.00; Caledon, linos, 4.0'): Dunsford, 2.00; E. Harmesbury 4.u0: Dowmanville, St. Yaul's : 10 no: lroquais, 7.01: Alawiek, 1.00: Bererly. 200 : Toronto, Charles st. 14.03: Esquesing, Union, 3.65 : Keady, 3.00; Avonmore, 8.00 ; Hamilton,St. John's, $\$ .00$; Bublronk, $\overline{0} .40$ : Saltifect 2.50 ; Dover. 3.00; Manotick \& S Gloucester,4.e0; Abingdon,1.50.Total,32261.92

## Widots and Orphans Fund.

## Ministers Ratis.

 J. A. McConnell. 3 . (N: Rer. J. R S. Burnett, 8.00 Jas. Stearart, S.0J: Rev. Jas. Watenn, DD, S $W$; Kev. M. AcLeoa, $8.00 ;$ Rer. A.Sterart, S. .0 ; Rev. A. McLennan, 8.00 ; Rev. S. Fisher, S.0j: Kev. W. Varquharson, 5.00 ; lier. W. Nillican, 8.00 . Rev. Dr. Parsons, s.co; Rov. A. Midermid, 8.)J. Rer. H. H. Macuherion 8.10: Rev. J. It. Murras, S.OU; Rer. R. Fowlic, S.00; Rev. J. A. Carmichael, S. 0 : Rer. A. Matay, 8.00 ; Rev. A. A. Scott, S.O): Rev. E. II. Sawers, S. 10 : Leer A. II. Scott, Sim; Rev. A. Sterenson, 3.00 : lier. Ales. Henderson. 8 ,17: Rer. R.J. Craig. 8.00; Rev. Dr. Kelloge, $1 ? 00$ Rev. A. McU. Maig, Son) Rev. J. I. Rntclific: 8.03: Kev . (3. C. Heine, 8.00 - Rev. 11 . MifGresor, 61.G): Rev. $G$. Bremner, Sow: nev. A. McTavish, 10.00 ; Rer: A.iI. IIamilton, S.10: Rev.John Lees. S.GN; Rev. Hugh Cameron, 8.00 ; Hev. Alex McFarlane. S. 10 : Rev. Dr. MaLaren, S.OG: Rer. W. P. Walker, S.00: 1Res. D. Findlay, 8.00. Total $\$ 173.48$.
Aged and Infiry Ministrrs' Fund.
Received to 5th January \$2093 17. Tara, 3.00: Lucknow, 1.15; Dunblanc, 3.00 : Embro, 35.30 ; Mosa, Jurns', 4.00 ; Blackbcath. 1.00 : Mooretown, 3.00: Ilamilton, Central, 7059 : Columbus, 16.00 ; lluntins Ion. 2 nd, 500 ; Glenmorris, 4.33); Chatsworth, 4.45 ; Uaionvilic, 1.82: C:amlachic, 3.75; Morrisburg SE, 5. 10 : Watford; 10.07 : Claremont, 7.00. Collingwood, 10.6J;

Petrolia SS. 9.39; Camden and Newburgh, 5.00: Crosshill, 3.50 ; Brock, 5.00, Brooklin, 6.00 ; S Plympton, 3.00; Waiton, 6.c0; Eramosa, 18t, 3. 50 ; Cranbrook; 4.OU; Winnipes, St Aridrew's. 10.00: Grafton, ¿o 00 : Vernunville, 8.60; N Normanby, 1.00; Lunenburg. 10.00; Crumilin, 4.05; Bromley, 6.00; Doon, 2.00; Scarbnro, St Andrew's, 40.00 ; Caradoc, Cook's, 4.'10: Grimsby, 7.00 ; Mit hell, 5.50 , Middleville and Dathousie, 5.00 : paislex, linox. 7.45 ; Windham. 10.0) ; Alico and Peravrawa 3.50; Newtonvilie. 6.00 ; Wakefield and Masham, 3.00; Goderich, Finox Cb, 2v.00; Leeburn, 3.00: Castleford, Dewars and Stuartville, 7.00; liendal, 3.60; E Oxtord, st Andrew's, 2.00: Toronto, Bloor St. E0.00; Durham, 15.31): Durham SS. 3.00; Waterdom, 0.09. Acton, 25.00 : Acton SS. 4.57 ; Millsbura, 6.50; Guelph, St Andrew's. 25.00 . Sinacoe 5.00; (iuelph, linox, 30.00: Blenhoim, St Andrew's, 2.01; diontreal, St P'aul's, 20 filou: Alexandria, 1300. Carluke, Si Panl's. 34.00 ; Picton, 11.(W); Toronto, West Ch SS, $5.10:$ Mulesworib, 7.0): Hydo Park, 18.00 Hyde Park, s.00: E Senec. 3.00 : Glea Sandield, 2:0u: Kincardine, Chaluers ch, 4.09 ; Juart, $4.00:$ Toronto, Central, 2:30.00. Bracrbridgo 10.01; Toronto West. $60.0 \%$; Dundas 61.00; Rersina, 10.100: Wınnipeg, Knox 70.0): Fertus, St. Andrews 1…00; Granton d Lucan, 300 ; West Brant. 4.(10) : S Caradue. .00 : South Finch, 2.(1); Lobo. 5.0 ): Gecrgetown. 14. (0): Gakville, lis.00 ; Limehou:e, 6.03; W. Williams. S. 0 : Dunbarton. 6.00 , Niagara Falis, 5.00 : Chanton. Willis 10.00 : Paris, liversi 5.00 ; E. Puslinch 5.00 Elora, Knox 18.00; E. Ashficld 3.00: Don. Guthrio, Guelph 25.00: Mialand 2.50; Brussol2, Meloillo 12. (:0; H. 13 hain Toronto 5.00 ; $\mathrm{I}^{2}$. Woodbridge, 1.00 ; \%orra, Burns 5.00: Lynedioch 8.75: Silver IHIl 1.?): Barrie 10.00: Wallaceburf $\&$ Calvin 2).60: Metcalfo 9.00: Purt Stanley 4.00; Chesley l4.20: Sutton \& Pefferlaw 12.00: Greenwood (roup 5.UU: Branttor, Vion 100.00 ; Georgeturn $15.6 \bar{x}$ : Elmsley 5.00 ; Williamsturn, IEphzibah 5.15 : Chatham, Comalmers +00 ; Caledon, liaux, b. (h). Dansford 210 . E II:arkesbury, t. 40 : Turonto. St. Andrews 35i5.32. Jusmanville, St. Yanls 50.00 : Bowmanville, Si P'ants B. Class 25.89;
 onto sul: Iroquois 10.0): Alntrick 3.:n: Beveriy 2. ne: Toronto, Charles st 45.00: Esquesing. Union 4.70 Keady 3.00 ; Avonture 7.00 ; Binbrook 11.00; Baltilect 5.00 ; Dorer 6.00 : Manntick \& S. Gloucester 5.00 ; abingdun 1.00 .

Total, $\$ 4509.29$.

## Ministers Rater.

Keceived to 5 th Jan'y $\$ 905.53$ : Rer's. J. A. MíKean 4.40: IV. Meikle 3.00 J A Me' onnell 4. 0 : E Minli:n 3.50 ; II Edmison $4.00=\mathrm{J}$ is S buructe $3 . \overline{2}$. $J$ Stewart 3.00: Jas Watson, Du 4.00 A Sterrart 4.00 A MeLennan 3.50 : S. Fisner 4.00: J Wells, fi.03: W Farquharson 3 75: D D McLcod 6.50 ; W Millican 4.25; Dr Parsons 20.00: A MeDiarinid 3.s. $:$ J G Murray 2.50 : 16 Formico $400: J$ A Carmichnel 5.00 A Mackay 4.50: A A Scott 4.40: A Fraser S.00. J Herald s.00; E 1 Sawers $5.7 \overline{5}:$ R J Craik 5.10 : A 1 Scott 7.00 : J R AIcLeod 3.75: J B Siemart 4.00: Volin Lees 3.00 : J McMillan 3.50 - A Mactavish 4.50: A Sterenson 3.75; G Bremner 4.00; Alex

Henderson 3.50 : GC Hoine 8.00; N Paterson 3.00 ; A McD Haig 4.5'] ; S A Carriere, 3 years, 12.00 : A M Hamilton $4 . U$; Hugh Cameron 2.00 : Alex MoFarlane 4. ${ }^{\circ}$; K'Cbynne 4.50 : W ${ }_{3}{ }^{3}$ Walker, 3.50 ; D Findlay 4.00 . Total, Sllit.4.

## Knox College Endomarnt Fund.

Received to 5th Junuary \$2u23.97. Thumits Mayberry, Listomel, 5.00 ; W Mckeon, Esith.' 2 以: Walkerion, 20. \%): Watiord, 2.00; D Auderson, Stympton, 1.00 ; liev Dr Parsons, Toronto. 2500 ; Kev J Macliay, Aginesurt, 11.00: Snlsfleet. 5.00; Jolin Fursyth, 13arrie, 7.50 ; Binbrook, 18.50 ; Mrs DicGeoch, Egmundville, 2.00 ; Forest, 4.00 , Win C ampbell. Eiora, 21.00 ; Caledonia. 30.10; Alliston, 330 s: ilugh P'oter, Mono Mill, 10.00: Dr Beaton, Urillia, $23.11 \mathrm{~V}: \mathrm{A} \mathrm{I}^{\prime}$ Wilson, Liondon, 2.0 ; McIntosh, 19.65: Tivertun, 69.s0; Sydenham, St Paul's. 3y.ut: Mrs Latham, scarbori): 400 : Beanure 7.j0: Hulstun, 14.50: 'I J:ack Turonto, 0.01 ; East Pustinch. 4j.0:3: Georat Foster, Hyde Park, 1.00. Total S2M2.12.

## Agfod and Infirm IInisters' Exdowaent Fund.

Received to 5th January © ${ }^{8811.31 .}$ Neil Curric, Toronto $700 J_{j} j$ Young, 2.00: Swan tsrus, 10i.03; J Moerschfehler, $2 \overline{3} .00$ : Mrs 3 Mocrschfelder, 25.0 ; Juhu Waniess, 25.6 W .

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spectorSt, Mission......... \$ 25.00
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A Friend, per Dr Torranco, $\$=000$; Toronto, West Ch Sis 20.00: Robert Kilgour, 50.00 : Coronto, Charles St $\mathrm{Ch}, 40.00$.

Cucten and Manse Bulldisg Find. Miss Beith Bowmanville..... \$15.0J

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Toronto, Old St Andrew's SS. $\$ 10.00$

## McAlf Mission.

Toronto, Old St Andress's SS. $\$ 25.00$
Received during January by Rov $P$ M Morrison. Agent at Halifax, Unice, Duke St, PU Box 333.

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## College Fund.

Preriously acknomledsed, $\$ 5975.62$; St James, Nerreastle, 7.00 ; St Stephen's, St John. 50.00: United Ch, New ( l asgow, 146 00: St Stephen's. Amherst, 15.0); Musquodoboit Harbor, 300 ; Ouslow, 25 . 00 ; Richmond, Malifin, 13.00 . Cors Bay, C B, lu.05: Mabou. C 13, 10.51): Mt Sterrart and W st Peters, 15.)0: Caledonia, PEL. $5.0 r$, $5 t$ Anilrew's, Bermadi, W J Hinson. M D, 0.46: Seotsbura, 50 ): Int. St John's. II alifar. 100 0); Five Islands.5.45; 13:ass River, $N$ S. 4.63 : Portilupique, 300 : Great Village. 20 00: James, Ch. New Glaszow 3500 : Chalmer's Ch. Halifax, 40.00: Boularderic, 10.00 ; Springsido, 21.03 : St Petcr's Hoad, P E I, 675 : bequest of the late Rov. P Clark, 15.00 : St John's, Halafax, 45.00 : West lay, $G \mathrm{~B}, 12,00$; River John, $15.03 ; \mathrm{St}$
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Carston, on subscription to Endowment Fund, 18.00 ; Union Contre and Loohabur. 25.00 ; St James, Lartmouth, 25.00: St Mathews, Halifax, ad'l, 11.00; St Androw's, Halifax, 45.03 : New London North and Kensington, 5.00: St Panl's. Fredoric$\operatorname{ton}_{6} 33.00$; Bass River. $\mathrm{NB}, 10.00$; Glenelg, 2. $65, \mathrm{E}$ R. $0.7 \mathrm{~T}, \mathrm{~L} \mathrm{Cal}, 1.50$, Un Cal, 1.00, $\overline{0}$. 22 ; Fort Masseg Halifax (2nd payment), 80.00; Mira C B, it w ; Alberton, 10.03 : Susser 12.00; Div B of N S, 210.00 ; total 3 ill 25.85 .

## Bursarx Fusd.

Proviously acknowlodged, $\$ 144.56$; StStephen's, St John, 50.00 ; lich mond. Halifias, 500 ; Prince St, Pictou. 5.0 ); Bass River, N S. 6.03 ; Portaupique, 4.0 ; Great Village, 10.00 : Int Alea Fraser, 60 0 : Tatamasouche. 3.03 ; Sprins:ide, 10.00 ; Hev J S Carruthers. 12.0J: bequest of the Rev P Clark, 15.00 : Chaliner's Halifax, $20.00 ; \mathrm{Kev}$. Ann: St John's. Halifax. 6.00 ; Union Cen-
 Dirtmonth, 10.00 ; Kinox Ch, Pictou, 10.00 ; St Natthew's, Ifalifax. 39.25 : St Andrew's. Halifax. 20.00 ; Miss Jane B Dounlas. Boston, 10.0:1 Div Merchant Bank of Halifax, 15.00 ; total, $5 \div 70.30$.

## Manitoba Collfge.

Previously arknowledged, 892.28 ; Sheet Harbor 477 ; Five Is!ands, 4.00 ; B:ass Kiver, NS, 6.1i ; Portanpique, $3.10 ;$ Great Village, 540 : latimarouche, 5.00 ; Lake $A$ isice, 500 ; Linox Wallace, 5.60: Sptingside, s.00: St James, Charluttetovn, $19.100^{-} \mathrm{St}$ John's Ch. II ahfas, 15.00 ; West Bay, C B, 2.00 : SL stephen's. St Stephen, 6.07 ; linion Centre and Lochaber, 12.00 ; St James. Diarimouth. 3-45: St Andrews, Malifix. 2 J .60 ; Now London Nurth ind Kensington. 5.0); Bnss River, $N$ B, $\underset{F}{2} 00$; Fort Massey, Halifix, to.00; West River and Green IIill, 5.03 : Summerside, 900 ; Sussex, 4 co ; total, 320). 31.

## Agrd M•istres Fund.

Preriously ach:orrledged. \$1578.S?: Rev s Boyd, rate. 350 ; Rev J H Cnase rate 400 jece. J. Layton. rate. 3.65 ; Rev 1 -jeawford, rate, 3 03: St James, Nerrastle, $\because .00$ St S.ephen's, St John, 2J 10 ; Unted Ch N:N (ylaskom, 20.ul); Little lliaricer. 2.00: Int lrustees S: And's. Truro. 15j.0s: Musquodobont Harbor. 3.00 ; Onslow. 6 (10 ; Cow Eay, C D, 6.0; Mi Sterart and W. St Poters, 400 : St Andrev's, Bermuda, Mr and ifrs Francis, 2.40; Scotsburn, 2.6j; Prince St, Pictou, 8.0): Rer. J A Cairns, rate. 4.00 , Rer H LIcQuarric, rate, 3.0 ; ; Rov 1 MeDougall. rate, 4.0: Rev SC Guan, rate. 15.00 ; Rev $J$ MeG Mickay, rate, $303 ;$ liev James Mivclean, rate, 4.00: 'Great Villaxe, 15-00; 'atamagouche, 800 : Rev T Sedgrick, rate, 4 uv: Rev H II McPacrson, rate, 7.00 ; St Peter's Koud. P E I, 4 w bequest of the late Rev P Clark, dis io ; it Peter's. C 13. 0.25; St John's, Halifax, 8.03; Ked Bank and Whitneyville, 800 : West Bay, C 3, 4.00 ; John alicVicar. C 5.0 .5 ; Rev James Murray, rate. 6.00: St Stephen's, St Stephen.11.10: Rivir Join, 2.50: Uamo Cenire and Lochsier, 5.00: St James, Dart-
mouth， 8.00 ：Knox Ch，Fictou， 5.00 ； st Mathew＇s，halifix，i57． 48 ：int esse Cumminger， 200 ；St Androw＇s， Halifax， $3 \cdot 05$ ．New Lundon North ：Lad Kensington， 5.0 J ；Glenole， 0.75 ， is 12065 ．LCaledonia，i． 10 ，Up Cal， $050,2.90$ ．lass River，N 1s， 4.00 ： Furt Massey；Inalifin． 20.00 ；Mira， C B， 4.00 ：Chalucr＇s，Mulifax，10．00： Sussex， 2.00 ；total． $32,103.32$.

French Evangelization．
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Iieceived by Rer．Dr．Warden， Preasurer， $198 \mathrm{Et}_{\mathrm{t}}$ James $\mathrm{St}_{\mathrm{l}}$ ，Mon－ treal，to 6th Feb．，1y9）．

Ordinary Fiund．
Already acknowledged，$\$ 3.70$ in

Campbellton St Andrew's S S, 2.00 : Burlington $S$ S, 10.00 ; Myndaan, B. 50 ; Leeds, 7.00 ; Montrenl, Erskine $B$ Class, 50 e0: Ormastorra, Upper and Lower Cun $\mathrm{S} S .50 .00$. Ormstown Viliage $S$ S, E0.01; Rockburn $S S$, 700 Dundas, 0 . Happy Workors, Miss Band, 5 ino: Perth, Kunx $S S$, S0.00 Perth du, Mrs Jas A Allan's \& Class 50.00: Winnipes. St. An drew's SS. 3000 ; Farringlon S S 8000 Pembroke. Calrins $5,50.00$; Beaver!on Knox SS 2500 : Vernonville. S S, 8.46 : Gration S S. 2.00 : Florenee, "F M Soc, $500:$ Brus: sels, Kuox (\%h, 4000 : Almonte, St Johiss $s=2 \pi 00$; Gale, Knox Ch , W Fil Soc. 50 0 0 : ifarwick MainRoad $5 \mathrm{~S}, 11$ it Brockrille. Sc Johns S $S$ : 2500 : alettass. 4 © 0 : Exeters 25.00 : Leeburn SS, $1200 ;$ Mrs $11 c^{-}$ Laren, Morder M, S 00; Sheribrooke, St Andrews $5 \leq, 3 u$ ill; Bristol CornersSS. 12. W Charlotictown, Zion SS Class 13, 50.00: Miss McMartin. Cantuer's Montreal, 200 : Kirshwali S S, 11 O!; W. inamstown, St Andrews S S, in . Uu: vuelph, K nux SS.
 chines $S, 4 i$ in: hilspth $S S$, 6.45 ; Paris, Dumfries St $S \mathrm{~S}, 00000$; Dingrall Furdsee, Fergus. 12000 ; Frátus. St Andres's S S. 250 : Peterburu, St Paul'sSS 5n. 00 : ElmsLevSS. ${ }^{2} 00$ : Montreal, Nazareth St SS, OU Oshatras S, i2 50 : Mattamils $s, 4.00$; Kirkirall, IS Class, Sith: liobert Anderson, Momtreal, 50.e0: Lobo. Melville Ch, it 00. Stan. wood SS, indil Chatham, O. First
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 Brantfordition ChS S. 50.00 : South Westminster, 14 (0): Durhain $S$ S. $8.01=A \operatorname{con}, 2 j .00:$ Do $S S_{2} 20.00$. Toronto. Central Cla, 5000 : Do. Old St Andrew'sS S, 3 , 00: Elora, Knox SS. 10 10; E Ashícid, 540 ; Cha
tham, St Andrew's, 10.00; Sutton and Pefferlaw, il 00: if sution Contril ChS S, 100.00 ; A DesBrisay, Now Westminster, 25.00 ; Vermar ket S S, 1000 ; total, $55,964,21$.

Building Fund.
Already acknuwledged, $\$ 1,338.30$;
F L Himalizon, Ont, 2 io; Fergus St Androw's. $2.00 ;$ Harsowsmith $S$ S. Mrs 5 Williamson's Class, 150 ; Galt, Knox Ch, W FM Socs, 52.25 : Now Richumend. Que. 15 00; Guelph. Knox $\mathrm{Ca} \mathrm{S} \mathrm{S}, 30$ On; Friend, Cerberry. 5.00 ; Orange Lodge, per Mrs $J$ Ross, 4 , No: ler Jos Alesnder, Norval, 5.00 ; Binbronk, 4.77 : Salt' Heot, 351 ; total. $\$ 1.663 .33$.

## Coligny College. Otrama.

Received by Rer. Dr. Warden, Montreal, Treasuter, to 6th Hobuary, 1890.

Aiready acknomledged. $81,807.23$; Pinkerion, Ladies's Aid, 5 © 00 ; per Rev M Mathieu, $309 \frac{17}{27}$, per Rev N Macphee. Dahnusio Mills, 1900 ; Fersus. Melville Ch W Ard S, 1500 : Rev, Alexander, Norral, 5 co: total, s2,10s.50

Scholarshin Fund.
Rey. J Fleck, Montreal, $\$ 10000$ : Mrs Medpath, $\mathcal{L} w^{\prime} w_{i}$ total, $\$ 20.00$.
Presbyteblay Culefge, Mompreal.
Received by Rev. Dr. Warden, Montrenl, Treasurer, to Gth February. 1890.

## Ordinary Fund.

Aready nehnowledged, \$\$01.23; Ifyndman, 3 0s: Lunenbure $4.10 ; D$ Quthrie, Guelph, 2000 : Montrenh. Crescent st, th' (10): Do. St Paul's, 13300 . Wakefich and Masham, 3.00 : Godertsh, 5,00 ; Leoburn, 5.03 ; Georgetorn. Que, 22.00 ; St Andrew's, 10 ib; ljcauharnois. 8.t0; Avonnore, 2. UJ ; tutal, $\$ 96$ ī. 23.

Exegctical Chair.
Alrendy acknowiedged. $\$ 1,66000$ : Arch Cambbell, Montreai. $: 500$;
 dick. do, $25 \mathrm{C} 0, \mathrm{Dr} \mathrm{T}$ Rodger, do $\therefore 0.00$. is Huichiaon, $2 v .00,5 \mathrm{C}$ Watson, do, 25 a0 : tutal, $\$ 1,500.00$. Scholurshis Fund.
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 Spring trade is now ready and will be mailed free to all applicants, and to customers of last year without solicitation.

Market Gardeners wilt find iit to thelr adrantage to sow our seeds.
Ino.A.Bruce \& Co.



[^0]:    * Farrak's" Early Dajs of Christianity," P. 35.

[^1]:    - Tab Missionary Hrrald for Miarch. 1859. and other documents published by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

[^2]:    " God's furnace doth in Zion stand;
    But Zion's God sits by."

