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# Presbyterian Record 

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## NOTES.

"Rejoice! rejoice! still cried the crowdMy mother answered with her tears,"
Is the old time tale of the orphan child whose soldier father's life had helped to win the nation's triumph, and who could not understand why the mother wept when others all were glad. The voice of joy and thanksgiving has these days past echoed Britain's drum beat round the world; but round the worla, not only in Great but Greater Britain, there is the sad refrain from hearts and homes made desolate.

To know thai loved ones fall bravely at the post of duty is a solace of its kind, but it cannot touch the sore spot in the bereaved heart. God alone can reach that with his healing touch. Let the Te Deums of an Empire mingle with their thanksgiving much of prayer for those who have paid the price of victory.

Mead the "Famine Scenes," on another page, and remember that the present famine is the worst recorded in India's history; that the famine area is about 600 miles long and as many wide, with $60,000,000$ of people; that $5,000,000$, the population of Canada, are
already wholly dependent upon help beyond themselves; that there are yet four mo:.ths before the earliest possible harvest: that our own mission field of Central India, which never knew famine, though the best part of the famine district, is now the centre of it; that 3 cents a day will feed a hungry one; that there is no way in which our gifts will do so much good as through our own missionaries; that heip, when given by them, will also win an entrance for the Gospel, and that the place to send help for that object is to our chuch agents in Halifax or Toronto, Mr. McCurdy or Dr. Warden.

A nation is huilded of its people. The Church and school are the bond, the cement that binds these people into a solid, loyal, whole. No matter how good the natural qualities of the building material, without the church and school a community or nation rapidly disintegrates and hastens to its fall. Without the Church, moral influences wane; self rules, might makes right. savagery prevails, true national life is impossible. The ancient heathen nations declined and fell when they lost faith in their gods. Religion is a national necessity and the better it is the better the nation. But the school is also necessary. Without it religion will become mere blind superstition. Scotland has long been noted alike for church and school, and the world knows the result. If the alien peoples filling our country are to be a strength to the country there must be church and school, and the school under decidedly religious influence. Our Home Mission Committee is aiming to erect among these new settlers in the Northwest, as rapidly as means will admit, buildings that will answer for both church and school, and to appoint among them missionaries who will give them knowledge, secular and religious, on week days and on Sabbaths. No more patriotic work can be done than aiding the committee in thus building up at once the Kingdom of Christ and a strong loyal Canadian-British people.
"We do not want a South Africa west of Lake Superior," is a favorite expression of Rev. Dr. Rovertson, when pleading for help to carry on Home Mission work and thus ald in assimilating the alien masses that are pouring by tens of thousands into our ferthe Northwest. The phrase has much of meaning. The United States has a gigantic problem in the foreign multitudes thronging thitherward. But ours is a more diffcult one, for many of these foreign peoples come from lands where the sentiment is distinctly anti-British, and while many of them do not bring much else they bring this sentiment. If left to themselves they will be centres of disaffection. There is no way of welding them so quickly and thoroughly and sympathetically into our national life as by winning them to an intelligent religious life; and no agent so valuable to the Empire as the missionary and minister.

Of two things our Dominion Government should have a care: First, not to admit too large a proportion of foreigners as immigrants; second, not to settle them in large blocks of thousands, where they will remain undigested, unassimilated, a foreign, unsympathetic, unhealthy element in our body politics. Last year some 50,000 immigrants found in our wide land a home. This year a larger number is coming. The larger proportion of these are from Central and Northern Europe. Most of them are ignorant. Many have little religion worth the name. Every effort should be made to encourage immigration from Britain and the older provinces, and to discourage too large an inflow of alien population, alien in race, in language, in loyalty to our Empire.

From April 21 to May 1 will be held in New York City the World's Second Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, representing the Protestant Missionary Societies and Missions of the World. The first was held in London in 1888. Preparations have been making for it for four years. Closing up as it does the end of the first century of Christian missions, planning and praying for far greater advance with the beginning of another century, great things are hoped from it. The conference is undenominational. All churches are asked to assist in bearing the expense. Any church sending $\$ 5$ wh receive a Report of the Conference in two handsome volumes, valued at $\$ 2.50$. Make orders payaule to George Foster Peabody, 156 Fifth Ave., New York.

The Century Fund is making good progress. More than half the amount almed at has been subscribed. Anout 800 of our ministers. or about two-thirds of the whole number, have subscribed nearly $\$ 80.000$. The canvass is being diligently pushed. Some congregations have compieted the work. Others have it in progross. It meets with almost universal good will and support. It too is a "Patriotic Fund" in the truest sense. Its aim is to make Canada a better country. It will put all the schemes of our church in a position that they will do more and better work as they enter upon another century.
"The Western Presbyterian" states that with all that is done in the West there are 24,000 boys and girls under it years of age in the Province of Manitoba alone not within reach of Sabbath schools.

The Synod of Hamilton and London will meet in St. Andrew's Church, Lendon, on Monday, April 30, at 7.30 p . m. Clerks of Presbyteries are requested to send all necessary documents to the Clerk of Synod, J. H. Ratcliffe, St. Catharines, at least eight days before date of meeting.

One of the most valuable funds of our Church is the Church and Manse Building Fund of the Northwest. With a capital of only $\$ 55,000$ it has been instrumental in erecting some 400 churches and manses. In some cases small sums were granted as free gifts. In others as loans without interest. In yet others, at a low rate of interest.

The French Protestant Churches of Mon: treal have been holding a series of revival services. They have been assisted by Rev. S. Delagneau of Boston. Much interest has been manifested. The French Protestants have been brought together, made to feel tueir unity and to realize their numbers; all of which has given them much encouragement.

The Manitoba Indians have been doing well. At Lizard Point they are entering with heart and hand upon the work of building a church. The chief gave twenty logs. The Indians have already placed sixty logs on the ground, and thirty days work have been promised towards its erection. The sum of $\$ 61$ in cash has been subscribed, of which $\$ 25$ came from the reserves.

## Calls.

From First Church, Vancouver, to Mr. R. G. Macbeth, of Winnipeg. Accepted.

From North and Centro Dawn, Ont., to Mr. Rovert J. Ross of Tamarisk, Man.
From Knox Church, Roxborough, to Mr. R. McLeod, of Ripley, Ont.

From St. Paul's, Truro, to Mr. P. M. McDonald, late o! Wolfville.
From Glamis, Ont., to Mr. P. M. McEachern, of Waterdown.
From Malcolm and Crawford, to Mr. A. Leslie, of Gobles.
From Port Morien, to Mr. K. J. Macdonald. of Beaverton.

From Knox Chureh, Cannington, Ont., to Mr. D. M. Martin, of Tweed.

From Dresden, Ont., to Mr. N. Lindsay, of Lobo and Caradoc. Accepted.

From Mitchell, Ont., to Mr. A. McAuley.
From Strathroy, Ont., to Mr. H. A. Mac-
pherson, of Acton.
From Comox, B. C., to Mr. Thos. Menzies, of Revelstoke.
From Strathcona, Alba., to Mr. R. M. Dickey, late of Dawson City.
From Bridgewater, N. S., to Mr. E. M. Dill.

## Inductions.

Into hnox Cnurch, Gencoe, March 1, Mr. James Wilson.
Into St. Anurew's Church, Lancaster and Curry Hill, Feb. 13, Mr. J. N. Tanner
Into Strabane and Killbride, Feb. 28, Mr. P. J. McLaren.

Into Chalmer's Church. Toronto, March 20, Mr. R. G. Davey.

Into Cooke's Church, Kingston, March 27, Mr. Alex. Laird.
Into Allandale, Ont., March 27, Mr. H. D. Cameron.

## Resignations.

Uf New London and Kensington, P. E. I., Mr. Chas. Mackay.
Of Richmond, Ont., Mr. James Bryant.
Of Dominion City, Mr. G. W. Faryon.
Of Knox Church, Toronto, Dr. Parsons.
Of Olds, Alta., Mr. P. Naismith.
Of Dunwich, Ont., Mr. John McNeil.
Of Tamworth, Ont., Mr. Ballantyne.
Of Cookstown, Ont., Mr. G. B. Greig.
Of Sawyerville, Que., Mr. F. W. Gilmour.
Of Carp, Lowry and Rinburn, Mr. J. McLaren.

Of Hamiota, Man., Mr. C. Moore.
Of Souris and Bay Fortune, P. E. I., Mr. J. R. Mackay.

## Obituaries.

Rev. George Law, pastor since 1898 of Deloraine and Whitewater, Man., died at the latter place, Feb. 27, in his 57th year. He was a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Rev. John Scott was born at Bellingham, Eels, Northumberland, England, Dec. 22, 1824, and received his early education in
that country. His first mission was at Bath, Ont. Removing to Napance, the first Presbyterian minister to be settled there, he remained cighteen years. At Jamestown, North Dakota, he passed away, Feb. 19.

## Presbytery Mcotings.

Synod of the Marltime Provinces.

1. Sydney.
2. Iverness, Orangevale, 15 May, il a. m.
3. P. E. Island, Charlottetown, "2 March.
4. Pictou, New Glasgow, 1 May, 1.30 p. m.
5. Wallace, Wallace, 7 May, 7.30 p. m.
6. Truro, Truro, 10 April, 11 a .m.
7. Hallfax.
8. Lunenburg.
9. St. John, St. And., 10 April, 10 a. m.
10. Miramichi, Bathurst, 27 March.

Synod of Montreal and Ottawa.
11. Quebec, Sherbrooke, 3 July.
12. Montreal, Mont., Knox, $2 f$ June.
13. Glengarry, Alexandria, 10 July, 10 a. m.
14. Ottawa, Ottawa, Bank St., 1 May, 10 a. m.
15. Lanark \& Ren., Carleton Pl., 17 Ap., 10.30.
16. Brockville. Lyn, 10 July.

Synod of Toronto and Kingston.
17. Kingston, Picton, 3 July, 11 a. m.
18. Peterboro, Peterboro, 10 July, 9 a. m.
19. Whitby, Oshawe, 17 April, 10 a. m.
20. Lindsay. Uxbridge, 26 June, 10.30.
21. Toronto, Toronto, Knox, 1st Tues. ev. mo.
22. Orangeville, Orangeville, St. And., 1 May.
23. Barrie, Barrie, 17 April, 10 a. m.
24. Algoma, Richard's Landing, Sept.
25. North Bay.
26. Owen Sound, Owen Sound, 10 April.
27. Saugeen, Palmerston, 10 July, 10 a. m.
28. Guelph, Guelph, St. A., 15 May, 10.30 .

Synod of Hamilton and London.
29. Hamilton, St. Cath., 15 May, 10.30
30. Paris, Chal., Woodstock, 10 July, 11 a.m.
31. London.
32. Chatham, Chatham, 10 July, 10 a. m.
33. Stratford. Stratford, 8 May, 10.30 a . m.
34. Huron, Clinton, 8 May.
35. Maitland, Wingham, 15 May, 9.30 a. m.
36. Bruce, Port Elgin, 10 July, 10 a. m.
37. Sarnia, St. A., Sarnia, 9 July, 7.30 p.m.

Synod of Manitoba and the North-West.
38. Superior.
39. Winnipeg, Man. Coll. 8 May, bi-mo.
40. Rock Lake, Miorden, 10 April, $1.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.
41. Glenboro, Glenboro, 10 July.
42. Portage, Portage la P., 7 May, 8 p. m.
43. Brandon, Brandon, 8 May.
44. Minnedosa.
45. Melita.
46. Regina.

Synod of British Columbia.
48. Calgary.
48. Edmonton.
49. Kamloops.
50. Kootenay.
51. Westminster.
52. Victoria, Victoria, St. A., 4 Sept. 10 a.m.

## EXPERIENCES IN YUKON.

By Our Mlssionary, Rev. J. A. Sinclair.
What men endure in the search for gold will never be known and the heroism of helpfulness by our missionaries and others is also beyond our ken. The following extracts of a recent letter in the "Western Presbyterian," by Rev. J. Sinclair, our missionary at Lake Bennett, give glimpses of what is done and suffered:-
Week before last a poor fellow got both his hands terribly frozen. A "musher" started out from Summit in spite of warnings in the face of a big storm. A telegraph message was sent to Fraser, seven miles this side, telling them to look out for him.
When he did not turn up in a reasonable time, Ryan, a section man at Fraser, started out to try and meet him. Ryan went four miles and then turned back as the storm was increasing. But he soon found great difficulty, as the snow and ice would form over his cyes so that he could not see. He took off the right mitt to pick the snow off his face, and in a minute he found that his thumb was frozen. He then took off the other mitt to rub snow on the frozen thumb and both hands were soon so benumbed that he couldn't get on either mitt, and had to walk all that way back with both hands almost bare. He will lose all his fingers and thumbs of both hands and half of the right hand as well.
In the meantime the man he started to relieve had turned back and went into a. different tent from the one from which he set out without reporting. He was safe by the fire while this heroic fellew lost his hands in an effort to rescue him. When I visited him in the hospital the other day, he was making no complaints, either of the careless fellow's conduct, whose life he tried to save, or of his terrible prospect. Such is the grit and heroism of some of our chaps in the North-land.
Our pretty, cosy little church is the most popular rendezvous in town for the best people. They hold socials, write letters. have business meetings, meet engagements, read, smoke, file saws (when there are no ladies present), and sometimes do a little courting in the place, which, in a better equipped town, they would reserve exclusively for worship.
We have as many as eighty and a hundred at church sometimes on Sunday evenings, even in these days when Bennett is almost deserted by all whose business does not compel them to remain during the winter. At our weekly Tuesday evening social we are always crowded, and last Tuesday many had to go away not being able to get inside the door.
At those socials I have had collections given for the maintennnce of our indigent hospital patients. The first collection
amounted to $\$ 55$ within three minutes after Ifrst mentioned the case and the need!
The way it started was the following: A man named Flaherty had been slck for a month in a little tent eight feet by ten, down on the beach, all alone excepting when some of the boys would drop in after work and spend an hour with him. This was before I knew anything about him. He was being treated for Bright's disease, but having to make his own fires and get his own meals, of course got gradually worse. When I called he had just been told that he must go to a hospital or die. He had only thirty dollars left, the doctor who had been attending him having taken fifty dollars for his services. The fare to Skugway would cost ten dollars, hospital treatment from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per week.
That evening i:t a social in our little church I told or finding him. A chap in a front seat who had at least smelt the cork of a bottle of Scotch, blurted out, to the intense amusement of the crowd, "Let her go at that, parson, pass the hat. I'll start 'er with a flver." "But," I said, "it has been already started with a twentier." "Well then," was the ready response, "I'll make it a ten. Rustle the hat." The hat went round, he put his ten on, and in three minutes we had fifty-five dollars. The fellow who stertit with twenty dollars handed it to me with an expression that was neither orthodox nor classical and need not be reproduced in print, but its spirit was Christian. I took him over and placed him in the railway hospital where he cost us three dollars per day, and that was the lowest rate they could make, being nearly what it cost them, the Division Superintendent told me.
Later on I had another collection-(for at one time I was personally responsible for the payment of seventy-three dollars per week for Atlin patients), which amounted to fifty-two dollars, another of forty-two dollars, and last week while I was absent they took a collection of twenty-three dollars and twenty-five cents. What's the matter with Bennett?

The same night that I took Flaherty on the train I heard moans from another part of the car. I went to see what was the matter and found a young chap from Acton, Ontario, delirious with typhoid fever. He had come thirty miles from Caribou Crossing in a row boat when it was blowing and four below zero. Soon the conductor of the train came around and told me that he and his chum had only one ticket between them and no funds. I bought a ticket for the sick man, as the chum was also a convalescent and could not be put off the train. I took the sick man along with Flaherty to the railway hospital and both men were admitted on my personal guarantee that the funds would be provided. Next day the Acton man's temperature fell below normal and for a week he was expected to die. But
thanks to good care and modical attendance, and to having led a clean temperate life he rallied and is now a convalescent in a hotel in Skagway. His eycs filled with tears the other day when he asked what he was to do about his hospital fees, and when I told him that they were all paid and that he need not bother about them untll able to return the money.

While he was in Bennett resting for three days before starting for Skagway, a doctor here charged him twenty-two dollars for four visits and a little medicine. I made the duffer "cough up" twelve dollars of that extortionate charge under threat that I would have him arrested for practising without license. I, of course, thrst appealed to his sympathy, but found that he had neither sympathy nor conscience.
The chum who was travelling with him travelled on his ticket, for when he recovered consciousness he showed me that that one ticket was his. This is "one better" than stealing the coppers of a dead man's eyes. I am confident that this young man will never forget what the church of his home and boyhood has doae for him. The memory of how she has picked him up will be a better antidote for scepticism in his bellef than all the apologetics ever written.
On Christmas Day a fellow came to the church asking me to admit his chum to the hospital. I told him that we had none. but could take him to Skagway if the case was serious. I sent him to have a doctor examine his patient, promising to call in an hour. When I called I found a fellow in a bunk-house, in a high fever and other symptoms of pneumonia. He had taken sick on the way to Dawson, and had lain on some brush in his tent down on the lake for five days during the first big storm. The doctor had called, had remarked that he had considerable fever, asked if his fees would be forthcoming and on finding that he would have to wait for his fees, left abruptly, telling his partner to give him a little quinine! I put mustard on him that night and next day took him to the hospital at Skagway. He is now out again. having narrowly escaped a serious attack of pneumonia.
Mr. Whitten, manager of the Golden North hotel at Skagway, a great friend of mine, with whom I lived for over a year, was killed on January 10th by a fall from a gang-plank of a steamer. His wife wired me that day and I went over on the first train, taking along also a natient for the hospital. That was the last train, for a worse storm than the former one has blocked the road ever since. I "mushed it" back getting in last night after a wild old trip. This is the second time I have had to do this as I was caught in the previous storm, having then also taken over an indigent patient to the hospital.
Last time I faced a gale with the ther-
mometer twenty-five belew zero. Perhaps I wasn't cold, but thanks to formor acquaintance with Jack Frost 1 "didn't get a bite," being the only one out of a party of a dezen who escaped. But I see that those tramps are putting some more wrinkles in my face. 1 made the twenty miles from the Summit to Bennett in six and a half hours' actual walking yesterday over a bad trail. I fancy you will say that the tramps "must bo making other changes in my aldermanic form, too." Well, as they say here, "that's no josh, either." I feel like a foundered horse to-day, but will be all right to-morrow.
So we peg away doing what we can to minister to body and soul. The results we cannot count in large church membership, in self-sustalning congregations, nor in large financial returus. This work at present does not pay in money, but I feel that in many places far from here, the church will feel a new throb of life and loyalty from what may seem rather recklt 3 expenditure out here. In this work of relief we are simply carrying out the original spirit of the apostolic church whose first church officers were a charity committee rather than a modern Board of Management.

## " THE TRUTH."

Whatever may be said about other publications, there is one paper in Canada that speaks without fear or favor what the publisher believes to be right. It is "The Truth," published monthly in Trenton, N.S., by Rev. H. R. Grant, in the interests of temperance and righteousness. Tender and helpiul in a marked degree to all who want to do righi, a MAN in capitals, Mr. Grant knows no half measures in his efforts to put down the liquor traffic and save the young, The paper has what it calls "The Black List." In this are printed, month after month, the names of all in Pictou County who have been convicted of selling strong drink. When it finds that any one so convicted has given up the business the name is dropped. Otherwise it is continued in every issue. The list in heavy black letter is no honor roll. Those who are given such free advertisement would no doubt gladly dispense with it but there is only one way of escape from being thus publicly branded as the destroyers of home and country, and that is, as Sam Small used to put it, "Quit." The paper is not large, and is only 25 cents a year. It is straightforward, common sense, and in "dead earnest." Christian and Temperance workers will find it a healthful tonic.
if our Sunday schools are turned into Bible schools, where the very words of Holy Writ are studied, and helps and methods less depended on. those who teach and those who are taugit will derive that illumination which ever comes from the entrance of the truth of God.-Episcopal Recorder.

FAMLNE SCENES IN INDLA.
Rev. J. Fraser Campbell, D.D., our misslonary at Rutlam, writes:
"The distress is lncreasing and must incrense. Yesterday on my way home from our morning service I met a stream of miserable creatures, and anally the extreme emaciation of one little tot brought me to a stand. Immediately I was surrounded, his father showed me that another who was being carried in a basket was still worse, and other people had their own miseries to show. I had them come to the house, began with milk and hot water for the childiren and had food prepared for all. About forty were fed, and among them was a particularly emaciated man who was recognized as having been here before with a brother, his wife and child, but now he was alone-the rest had died, he said.
"This morning about $6 o^{\circ}$ 'clock when I was dressing I heard a man's voice crying; the sound came from waste ground near our house, and I sent a man to enquire. The word came back that the man's child had died. Later I found that it was the one who was in the basket; it proved that it was still allve, though in the cold of the early morning it had seemed to die. The parents with tears besought me to take the children and bring them up. I did what I suppose you would have done-arranged to take the mother and three children meanwhile and give the man some worls. But it is probably too late to save all of the children.
"Meanwhile word came that the carrion birds were at the corpse of a boy in another part of the same ground."

Dr. Margaret McKellar, our medical missionary in Neemuch, in a letter of Feb. 12, just received. says:
"For over 100 years there has not been a like distress, consequently last September the poor people in less favoured districts began flocking into Central India, feeling sure that here they would get food and fodder, but alas! they were doomed to disappointment. It has been with great difficulty that those in authority have driven back outsiders to their respective states to be provided for by their own Rajahs.
"It was while these streams of people were passing to and fro that we started in a small way to give food. From September 11th to December 31st we gave bread or grain to 55,912 souls. At first, we gathered them on our own compound and were able to tell them of the "Bread of Life," as well as give them the bread that perisheth. The congregating of them together in this way was discontinued by order of the Commanding Officer, for fear of bringing infectious diseases so near the British soldiers.
"Since January 1st I have been giving bread and boiled peas from my cart, going to and coming from my dispensaries
to those on the roads, and in this way about 8,000 more have recolved a little.
"It is sad to see men, women and children winnowing the dust of the streets and following the heavy-laden carts of wheat, in the hope of picking up a few grains th eat; sadder still to see them breaking up excrement on the road for particles of undigested food, which they greedily devour. In the villages round about many are grinding down the barks of ceranin trees to mix with the flour to make their bread and then only get one meal every second or third day.
"When thousands are on the march, many a mother with her new-born babe found shelter in one of our "mangers" and was fed and cared for until she was strong enough to continue her journey with her people.
"Some 200 souls have been taken in by our mission in Neemuch. Of that number several are children forsaken by their parents in the Bazaar streets or out in the fields, who were picked up by policemen or some of our workers and brought to the orphanage. where they are tenderly cared for by the big girls, who were saved from the famine of three years ago. Others were brought by their parents. The number might have been double or treble what it is had we been willing to buy the children brought to us for sale. Is it not sad that the nangs of hunger so stiffe tender parental feelings that for a "mess of pottage" they are willing to sell what should be dearer than life to them? Not a few have been found by wells "sick and helpless and ready to die."
"Saturday as I was coming home from my city dispensary I found a woman lying by a well and saw that she was too weak to come for the foo… so I went to her, but before she would touch the food she pleader for a drink of water. There is no telling how long she may have been there, within two or three yards of the well and scores coming and going for water but nu one gave her to drink. I had only boiled grain left, as I had given all the bread away, which when she tasted, she asked for bread. I said if she would stay where she was that $I$ would go and bring her some bread, clothing, and all that was necessary. An hour later Miss Campbell and I returned in the moonlight, with a bottle of milk, bread, a warm blanket, and a bullock cart for her.
"In the meantlme she had dragged herself away to the verandah of an empty house where she had been sleeping for some time with her only child a bright-eyed boy of 8 or 9 . Both were trying to warm themselves over a fire of sweepings. She was too far gone to taste the bread and mill we had brought for her so the boy got them.
"We got them into the cart, and, as we were ready to start, the bystanders said there was another woman and her child. Sure enough, lying without any covering, was the mother, with her daughter in a
pitiable condition, as she had been bitten by a dog. They, too, were put into the cart.
"Monday evening, on passing the same well, I found another poor woman, whose cry too was for water. I asked $\Omega$ woman who was drawing water at the time, to give her a drink. but she refused. Taking the tin with which I scoop out the boiled peas to the people and helping her to sit up, for she was too weak to get up by herself, I forced the woman to give me some water for her. In a very short time she was put into a cart and brought to the shelter of the Home, where the kind. motherly matron began caring for her at once, but she was too far gone to revive. The following morning she passed the way of all living.
"When they come to us they are so wretched, so hungry, so dirty and deceitful trint we say: 'How shall I put thee among the children?' Therefore we have opened up a receiving home, where they are bathed. have their heads shaved, clean clothes given them and cleanly habits taught them. When they are ready they will be drafted into the Orphanage.
"An old man came one day with his only child and gave her to us, desiring at the same time that we feed him too. He was very ill so we sent him a few days later in a cart to the Charitable Hospital. He was not taken in, and, as the instructions were to take him then on to the Relief Camp, as there is a hospital there also, we saw him no more. The driver said that when he found that he was being taken to the Poor House he jumped out of the cart. We fear that the truth of the matter is that when the driver learned that the distance was so great he dumped him out on the roadside for the man was ton weak to leave the cart by himself. A man was sent to search for him but in vain.
"The daughter too was thought to be at the point of death when she was brought to the sunny side of our house and put on the verendah where she might breathe her last away from the noisy babble of the 60 inmates of the Orphanage. From that time she seemed to get a new lease of life, although for days her life hung in the balance. Miss Campbell kept her in her own study for weeks and now she is back with the others, well, although far from strong.
"In all our care for the sick ones we have been greatly hampered by not having a hospital where they can be properly nursed. We have had as many as 30 "in patients" at a time, to treat, without the conveniences of a hospital.
"Another item of good news has come from the home land since I started this letter. Our W. F. M. S. has voted $\$ 500$ for use in the present distress amongst the women and children. Like the five loaves that sum is good as far as it will go, but "what are they (the dollars) among so many"?

How fitting to the above are the words of a Calcutta newspaper, The Englishman. which says of a famine incldent:
"The only comment we would make is that it is a mere sample of unnumbered similar cases of the most abject distress. it should be read and re-read by everyone who has a rupee to spare, and who has the heart to feel, and the head to understand, that the smallest coln which he fings, perhaps thoughtessly, to the relief fund, may save at least one human llfe. We trust that the narrative of this missionary, dreadful in its simplicity, will be widely notroi, and that it will give a stimulus to the public meeting to be held in Calcutta this week in order to inangurate a new relief fund. Great, ::1most overwhelming as are the necessities of the time, its opportunities are greater still."

## The same paper says:

"Every day it becomes clearer that the hack record of the year 1897 will be eclipsed by the present one. Famine, plague and war were the spectres which brooded over that memorable period-a period to which one and all bade farewell with a feeling of doleful satisfaction that the calamities it had brought were too gigantic, too phenomenal to colncide again. But they have all come back, and with greater intensity than ever. India gazes horror-stricken at the progress in South Africa of one of the most desperate struggles in which the Empire has ever been engaged. while nearer home the famine returns show a total of $4,000,000$ upon relief works, and (largely owing to the plague ravages) the death rate in Bombay has reached the staggering total of 400 per day.
"It is, as the Viceroy recently observed, an unparalleled situation. and if His Excellency could say this with regard to the famine alone, how much more true does it become when we consider the concurrent progress of famine and nlague?"

Rev. Dr. Buchanan, M.D., our missionary among the Bhils. writes of the sore need on account of the prevailing famine, mentioning incidentally an instance, not as among the worst, but as showing how a little timely aid wins entrance for the Gospel.
"A man, his wife, and their children came along a couple of weeks ago in great destitution. I gave them a couple of pounds of corn on trust and provided them work. The trust, at a time when there is almost no trust in the country seemed to take hold of him and he listeried to the Gospel very attentively for some time.
He has been "rrking ever since and getting the small wage of four cents a day and his wife three cents. With this they have to try and support their family. I am having him taught a waile every day and now he seems inclined to believe in his and our God.
"News of trouble comes to us from many quarters," writes Mr. Mitchell, of Honun, "but we have to report that in four weeks spent in touring, wo have met with scarcely any unpleasantuess from the people, and with much iriondilness. Occasionally questions are asked us to why it does not rain, and whether it will rain this year or not. Many have given up all hope of sowing this year."

## Crnada and China. A Contrast.

What here would be called a year of plen-ty-writes Dr. Malcolm from Honan-might at home be called a hard year, and 1 am free to confess that, before coming to China, I did not appreciate the real meaning of the word "famine." Boyhood's days are fraught with memories of barns and granaries stuffed to bursting, and very vivid are the recollections of times, when, trying to pack a few more sheaves under the ridge-pole, the long shingle nails which protruded through the barn roof yearly scarred the scalp. But while at home some years are better than others, no such thing as famine is ever dreamed of.
What a contrast here, where harvests are so often a fallure and where swarming villages are as numerous as tarm dwellings in the home land; and while the export of grain is absolutely prohibited here, this year's output of wheat alone, from two of the home provinces is estimated at forty millions of bushels.

But God's gifts of grace far outnumber his temporal blessings, and what povertystricken China needs to-day is not so much food and clothing, but the Gospel of the Grace of God. Are we who are so greatly favored doing our duty in behalf of China's millions?

## Famine in China as well as India.

Twn salutations are unheard in China, viz.-"Good morning, have you used --'s soap?" and "This is a fine day." The first would be meaningless in this "Land of the great unwashed," where soap of any kind is an almost unknown quantity. The latter would be equally out of place, for all days are clear and bright. But to those who know, there is untold sadness in these "beautiful" days. Unlike our beloved Canada, where there is alternate rain and shine, in Honan the weather is fine the year round, excenting the rainy seasons, and that is why a Honanese looks at us in such amazement When we remark that it is a fine day, and says by his looks, if not in so many words:"Why do you make such a remark? of course it is a fine day'. Aren't all the days fine? And is it not just because all the days are so fine that we have not enough to eat?"

It is therefore in a year like the present, when there has been no rainy season, that one of Longfellow's dreary rainy days would be looked upon as "beautiful," for it would at once bring joy to these sad hearts, and
ruitfulness to the dry ground. The usual salutation hore is: "Have you caten?" which is much more to the point in this great land of want than a commonplace remark about the weather-Dr. Malcoim.

## He was worth working for.

Mr. Mitchell, one of our Honan missionaries, says that-"'lhe care of the churehes in this fleld is often not a matter of much comfort, but occasionally one meets with such a believer as to make up for a number of disappointments.

The other day, at a place thirty miles from the station, 1 told a man that on the following Sabbath we should eat the Lord's Supper. He at once replied: " 1 'll be there. I've been gathering fuel for some days, and to-morrow l'll carry some water for my mother, and go in on Saturday." So on Saturday he tramped the thirty miles to be one ot the little band to commemorate Christ's d 5 ing love."

## TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

of Rev. H. A. Robertson,

Erromanga, New Hebrides, Dec. 20, 1899.

## To the F. M. Com. E. D.:

Again the time has come round for me to discharge the duty, which is always a pleasure, of preparing and sending away my annual report of our work and the work of the teachers on Erromanga. Health, one of the greatest of blessings, has been bountifully lavished upon ourselves as a family throughout the whole year. For this we are devoutly thankful.

In referring to our good health last year, 1898, our dear friend, the late Dr. Morrison, Wrote: "Whet a comfort and joy it must be to be able, with the hound of health to carry on the work with . fine swing!" It was when his own strength was falling that this earnest worker wrote those words. May those of us who are now in the full enjoyment of the inestimable blessing of heaith consecrate that boon to the service of our Master more than ever before.

Sickness Among the People.
Would I could tell you that our Erromangans have also had a year of good health, and that there have been few deaths among them. The reverse of all this is true in their case, for there has been, and still continues to be, much sickness over the whole island, and alas! a large number have died, and at the present time both influenza and measles are prevalent and doing their work of death among our poor people.
It is these dreadful epidemics, not the endemics, that carry ofi our people. Their own ordinary diseases and little attacks of intermittent or remittent fever, or fever and ague, they can grapple with fairly well, but they
are mown down before even a mild form of epldemic. Before this influenca and the measles came, there was much slckness anil many deaths, but sluce their coming many strong men and women and young people have been cut of.

The measles were carried to Tanna and Erromanga by the "Sydnoy Belle," a Queensland labour vessel. No matter what care may be taken at the Queonsland end to see that no one like!y sufforing from such epidemics is allowed to leave any port for the Islands, it will be vain to hope for freedom from the consequences that must follow, so long as there is no government at this end to make and enforce regulations to prevent the introduction of diseases, when vessels, wherever from, or however employed, arrive in the group. 1 need not foint out to readers how alsurd it would be to allow any ship arriving, say from hondon or New York, to go right up to a dock at Hallifax before she had been passed by the health officer of the latter port, no matter how good the bill of health given at London or New York may have been at the time of departure of the vessel.

## The Labor Trafle.

The labor traffic can never be and never has been "regulated," anu our one bope now is, in its utter suppression, when confederation of all the Australian colonies becomes a fact, as happily it is in Canada. But thank God Canada has never had the disgrace of a so-called "tabour" tratic, as unfortunately (Queensland has had for years. Had Queensland, of her own accord, given np forever this infamous traffic it would always continue to be a great honour to her, and would have, in some conslderable measure, wiped out her stain; but if she is only compelled to it by a confederation there will be small thanks to her. She had the chance a few years ago, but she lost it when she renewed the traffic. It do most earnestly pray for confederation for this reason and for the sreater reason, namely, the progress and sucicss and increase of Australia kerself.
Personally, to ourselves as a family, those in the labour vessels are most kind and abliging, and are often men of education and refinement, but the whole tramic is destructive to our work at all times and is the most potent factor in the extermination of the natives, an extermination now rapid.
While writing about this labour traffc, a sibject and actual fact always painful to me, I must mention that a large number of our young men and boys under special training at our principal station, as well as nany of those under the care of the teachers at the outstations, left for Queensland during the year, but more especially during the months of midwinter, when the traffic was represented by a number of vessels in the islands. This was a sore blow to me in my work among themselves for their future education and good, and most discouraging to my daughters, who had been syending so much time in teaching them.

Whole schools of promising youths were thinned out: If the indolent and those of bud cauracter and bad manence omy had gone, we would let them go, with all our heart, but they unfortunately szen to have a strong inlluence over the good youths and boys and are vigorous in using that inlluence, as bad peopie do not like to be alone In anything adverso to prosperity and the ligher good of the greater number.

## Death of Yomot.

And now before 1 change to facts and hopes that are cheering and bright let me tell you of one event that took place in September last, only ten days after we left our station to come here to Sydney. But that event, though of deep sorrow to my family and myself, has a very bright slde, yes stretching away back for forty-two years and inseparable from the history of the Erromangan misgion. We heard by letters from the teachers, as well as from the missionaries who came $\%$ Syduey by the steamer in November last, that Yomot, our first elder and the ablest and bravest friend the mission at Erromanga ever has had, died on Sept. 20th. Though grieved to learn that he had died, we were not much surprised, for he had been failing in health for a number of years, and under God his life was, I believe, prolonged by our attention to him, and by nourishing food and by relieving him of all work which might expose him to wet or cold, by sea or by land. Though not retired we allowed him to be very much his own master and only to teach, preach and visit as he felt inclined and able to do, but I paid him his full salary up to the last, and well I might, for he had been of immense service to the Erromangan mission.
I would like to tell the Committee more al,out our departed friend Yomot and what a help and protection he ever was to us in the earlier vears of our labours and dangers. bui I must not make my report much longer. However, I intend to write a short sketch about this once strong and even "iron man," and I feel I would be wanting in my duty to our church, represented in Erromanga for nearly forty-three years, if I failed to do so.
Owing to age and failing health and the peculiarities which I fear all of us take on as we grow older, for few of us "grow old gracefully," Yomot was not so helpful to the work in latter years as be would otherwise have been, and his strong force of character, and his acknowledged power as a leader among his countrymen, made it hard for him to adopt mild measures sometines, which I have always found not only the most enlightened, but which succeed best and prove of the most permanent good to the natives themselves, for if the bow be bert overmuch it is almost sure to break. But Yomot throughout all his forty odd years as a firm friend of the mission had a clean record, and a stainless life.
A few days after Yomot died, Molis, another teacher and elder, died.

## Schools.

Much close attention has been given to teaching, and more especially at the two central stations, where classes have been conducted daily, with the exception of Saturdays, and the progress of the children and young people has been most encouraging, and more than in any former year have the parconts and friends of the children helped us in getting the children and young people to attend regularly the classes provided for them.
Perhaps the only drawback of any importance to the progress of the Mission on Erromanga now is the Queensland labour traffic. So many young men and boys have gone to Queensland, and so many are anxious to go, that we find that in most of the districts the most hopeful class of our people are either away, or unsettled, and so we are discouraged in our elforts to impart a more thorough education to our young neople than they have hitherto enjoyed.
The Lord's Supper has been dispensed five times during the Synodical year, and each time at a different district. Three years ago we began to press upon our Dillon's Bay people, who can read well, the great benefit to themselves that would result if they would commit to memory a Gospel. A number began to do so. I selected the Gospel by John, and quite a number are now well on with that Gospel, and a few have finished it and have begun mark.

In free labour the teachers and better class of people nave re-thatched two of our mission buildings at Port Narevin and nine at Dillon's Bay, and they have cleaned all the roads leading from the head stations and have gone with me any time when ( have been visiting the districts and schools.

## New Testament in Erromangan.

For many years 1 have been engaged in translating portions of the New Testament and have given as much time to this important work as other work that could not have been neglected without injury to the mission, would permit. in 1878 1 printed 1,000 copies of the Acts of the Apostles, in Sydney; in 18St an equal number of copies of Mathew and Mark, in Toronto, and in 18902,000 copies of the four Gospels and the Acts, in Sydney. Besides these we have had four editions of our Catechism and Hymnal printed in the islands and at Sydney, from time to time, as we added new matter and former editions were exhausted. Whatever printing was done in the islands for us, was done without money and without price, by Messrs. Paton, Watt, Annand, Lauric, and Gunn.

Any editions of our Hymnal and Catechism printed and bound in Sydney we have paid for out of proceeds of our mission arrowroot, prepared annually by our better class of Christian natives, for unfortunately with us as with churches everywhere in the world, we have not a few slugs and para-
sites who have a name to live but none of the power.

All portions and books of the Scriptures we have had printed, were printed and bound at the expense of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, in the first instance, and we have recunded the whole sum, with the exception of $£ 30$, which this noble society generously deducted when we made our last payment of the balance due on the edition of the Gospels and Acts.

The Bible Society also printed Genesis and Matthew ior James D. Gordon as a free gift, for at that time there were few Christans on Erromanga to help.

During the past year 1 have been enabled to give a considerable portion of the forenoons of four days of each week when not visiting district schcols and settlements, to the most important werk 1 can now do for the firm establishment and permanence of the mission on Erromanga, namely, completing the translation of the New Testament. And my special object in coming to Sydney at this time is to finish and revise and transcribe that work and have it printed directly under my own personal superintendence, and 1 can do all this much better here than on Erromanga. I feel that woe is me if 1 do not give the Erromangans the entire New Testament, and that no amount of general missionary work, not even the preaching of the Gospel, can supply the lack now of the written Word of God in building up and establishing the people in the faith.

I therefore feel that "Ihis one thing I do." A duty too long delayed, and the only duty, as regards Erromanga and the Erromangans, that 1 reproach myself for not doing. but hitherto I have been hindered. This has not been according to my heart, but no one man can do everything and perhaps as I now know the wromangan language better than 1 did some years ago, the work will be better and more nearly correct than if it had been done earlier. And how our better men and women are now fairly hungering for this precious treasure! This too arges me forward in the work, at once difficult, laborious and intensely interesting.

I have just completed arrangements with the Bible Society to have the complete New Testament in Erromangan printed and bound here in Sydney, under their auspices. and for them and at their expense. the Society allowing me to refund the whole cost of printing and binding, year by year, as we may be able to prepare and dispose of arrowroot for that purpose, after paying the salaries of our own teachers on Erromanga.

## Our Sale of Arrowroot.

We shipped 2,000 pounds of arrowroot in August, in the steamer "Thermopylea" of the White Star Line. That fine steamer was wrecked on that homeward voyage and our arrowroot was lost, but fortunately. Dr. Cosh had insured it, as he always does for
me, and the amount, about $\pm 100$ sterling, wien recovered by Dr. Cosh's agents in London, will form our first relund to the British and Foreign Bible Society toward the cost of printing and binding the New Tesrament, and that we may find it impossible to apply the money to the Teachers' Fund, or to any other object on Erromanga however good in itself, I am asking Dr. Cosh to write to London at once, instructing that the whole of this insurance money be immediately paid to the Bible Society as 1 have indicated, and gradually, as our constant friend, Mr. Barnett of Glasgow, can find a market for our arrowroot, we will reduce the balance till we shall, 1 trust, pay oft every shilling of it. Mr. Barnett finds much more difficulty now than formerly in disposing of our arrowroot as so many other New Hebrides missionaries are sending arrowroot to Scotland, but in a recent letter to me Mr. Barnett says he will do his best to find a market for Mr. Mackenzie's arrowroot and mine. What a friend Mr. Barnett has been in helping us in this way for many years! Indeed, but for his help we never could have disposed of our arrowroot.

## A New Stage in Self-Support.

I am quite resolved, for their own real and permanent good, that the Christian natives of Erromanga shall now and henceforth pay the salaries of their own teachers on their own island. I do feel that the Canadian Church should now be relieved of the expense of the Erromangan mission to that extent.

Our Erromangans are very far from being a rich people. tiven as we understand the term in reference to native races. They are among the poorest in the group, as their island has few, very few, cocoanits upon it. But that is the people's fault, for not planting them, as the soil will grow anything which can be grown in the tropics anywhere. Yet they are not poor, and where there is the will there is always the way; and since they can and do spend money for tobacco, guns, hair oil, periumeries, and upon too much heavy needless clothing in such a warm climate, and upon other foolish things; 1 have no hesitation in pressing upon them their duty as professed Christians to support entirely and freely and ungrudgingly and systematically their own faithful and hard working teachers. And if they will not do so then they shall not have them, for after years of thought and prayer and planning in connection with this important department of the work, my wife and I have come to the conclusion that the time has fully come when the Erromangans should support all native helpers on their own island, build and keep in repair all the mative-made school houses and churches, and maving for all their own books, including the complete New restament, and that to keep the Christians of our island any longer in swaddling-bands would only prolong
their helplessness and foster the natural selfishness of the human heart.

When 1 paid the teachers at the close of the sacrament at the end of April (1899), I distinctly told them, firmly but kindly, that that was the last money they would ever receive from the Presbyterian Church in Canada as salaries, and that we must now look to the people themselves for their support. I had announced this the previous evening at the close of our Gospel meeting to over 100 people, including 200 church members, and we must go forward in this inatter.

Our own feeling is one of the deepest gratitude to God, who has given us the victory in contributing, on our beloved Erromanga, this year, $£ 100$ in cash, and arrowroot to the value of at least $£ 200$ more, thus heading the list for the whole group fur this year at the time of our synod, in June last. I do thank God for supporting and blessing my efforts against heavy odds on Erromanga in this matter.

## A Year of Progress.

With the exception of the sickness and mortality on the island and the untoward ontcome of the Queensland labour traffic, draining our field of so large a proportion of our able-bodied, strong young men and lads, I regard our twenty-seventh year of missionary labours a very successful one upon the whole. One of the most solid proofs of this statement is that fact, already referred to, viz., the amount given by the natives for the support and extension of the Gospel. Another evidence is that never before have parents and friends of the little children taken such a lively interest in the education and general improvement of the children committed to their $\cdots$. and this we have found to help us immensely in our classes at the leading central station, Dillon's Bay, in which our second daughter has taught for over four years and our third daughter nearly one year. Still another point of encouragement and comfort to myself is that during the past three years I have had all my hitherto multifarious work better in hand than during my olner period since our settlement on the island more than twenty-seven years ago.

## Statistics.

Missionary, 1; teachers, 30; elders, 18; teachers and servants helping other missionaries, 12; church members, 330 ; marriages, 12; population in July, 1898, 1,500; contribution for Teachers' Fund, in cash, £72; frcm proceeds of arrowroot for Teacher's fund, £28; total, £100; arrowroot prepared for mission, 5,000 pounds, value in cash £200; making total contributions $£ 300$ sterling for the whole year, an average of nearly $\$ 5$ per communicant, or $\$ 1$ each for every man, woman and ciild on the island.

LATEST FROM REV. DR. ANNAND.
Tangoa, Santo, New Hebrides.
Dear Mr. Scott,
The turning of the year, as with you at home, brings its special work and cares, and even more than with you its memories and reflections, for we are so far removed from friends and kin.

About the beginning of November we were visited with a severe kind of influenza. It attacked almost every one on the station. The coughing some days in school was anything but edifying. Upon some of our number it settled in a more serious form. An infant of three weeks, a daughter of one of our students, was the first to succumb. A week later a child in the village passed away.

The Story of William.
The next day one of our students died after seventeen days' illness. His case was a very sad one. His father became the first Christian on his own island, and William was baptized in childhood. He, when a lad, to escape the restraints of home life and to see something of the world recruited for Queensland. Instead of returning to his home when his term of service was ended, he remained a time in the colony and then engaged as one of a boat's crew on a labor vessel.

While associating with heathen he learned to reverence their fetishes. To protect himself from the bullets and spears of the savages he bought a small sacred stone from an Ambrim man in Queensland for the sum of five pounds ten shillings sterling. This he carried with him everywhere and as he escaped all dangers he gave his fetish the credit thereof.

Finally returning to his own island, where all were then Christians, he also made a profession of faith and was received into church fellowship. Soon arter that he and some others came away to the Training Institution. For a time he gave us some trouble here but eventually he settled down to good work. Apparently he was sreatly improred, and he joined the evangelistic workers and took an active part in their labors.

Before his death we learned to our surprise that he had never thrown away his fetish; but that he had even carried it with him for protection when going out to speak to the bushmen. When taken seriously ill he lid it somewhere. His death under such painful circumstances cast a gloom over our whole company.

## Deeds of Darkness.

Then in some parts of the inland districts the enemy is remarkably active. Two murders have been committed within a fortnight. A man who is unpleasantly known at this station lately shot a man and cut-
ting up his body he exchanged the pieces for pigs.

> The Bright Side.

On the other hand, as compensation for the cares and sorrows connected with the foregoing, we have had the great joy of seeing all the people of Tangoa, and also some of those of Abinaus and Araki, breaking from their old heathen ways and placing themselves under instruction. The old village of Tangoa is being deserted and thirteen new houses are now going up on a new site near to Mr. Bowie's church. The new life is to be started amid new surroundings. Even the chief, whom few expected to see join us, is now working industriously at his new house.

The last Tangoan heathen, to escape the persistent entreaties and prayers of our workers, fled to Malo. Some of the bushmen who are appealing in vain for teachers to settle among them have sent two of their lads here to be taught the gospel so that they may carry it back to their people. Some of our people, both men and women, are engaged every evening in teaching the new pupils.

## Our Students and their Work.

In the end of November three more of our students completed their four years' course of study and returned to their homes on Malo. In December two others finished their term bere. Thus the number of our students has fallen to seventy-two.

Our student evangelists are still actively engaged in urging the heathen to accept the life offered in the gospel. There have been only two accessions to the Christian party since my November letter. One old man, who had promised to come over, has not kept to his word, because, he says, that the devil is pulling him back more strongly than our lads are drawing him towards the Saviour.

## Our Holiday Season.

The Christmas vacation with its anticipated pleasures and its two weeks' holidays gave joyful activity to all our young people. Great preparations for these glad days were made. Who does not enjoy a holiday after long months of labor? Good work brings real happiness, but brief rest and recreation are necessary to lessen the friction in life's movernents.

With ourselves one of the joys was that the steamer bringing our mails and stores from Sydney was about. due. It is a great pleasure to receive ove letters and supplies on the eve of our holidays, and to see fresh stores coming in as the old stock becomes nearly exhausted. To have the latest word from loved ones far away, and two months' fresh news of the world to peruse during our resting time is happiness only to he known by experience.

## Prayer and Blessing.

We kept the week of prayer for foreign missions, beginning on the 22nd of November. We are expecting greater blessings in answer to the prayers of God's neople throughout the world.
We had our half-yearly communion service about the middle of December wnen a large company of us partook of the sacrament. All Mr. Bowie's teachers and the few church members at his station joined with us in the feast. We had a season of refreshing, showers of blessing. Our collection amounted to about twelve dollars.
Early in December Mrs. Annand and I had a very pleasant visit to Malo. We had been unusually busy for some time owing to illness among our people and to the demands upon our time by hose coming in from heathenism. Then we were ourselves suffering from the influenza and consequently were wearied. Mr. and Mrs. Landels, hearing that we were needing a rest, sent over their boat for us; so leaving our assistants in charge we set out on rest and pleasure bent. Under the influence of our hosts' loving care and genial hospitality the charming retreat soon benefited us.

## WORK AMONG THE BHILS.

Letter from Mrs. Dr. Buchanan

Amkhut, Alirajpur, India. Jan. 29th, 1900. Dear Mother,

Many thanks for Xmas calendar and books. The former is very pretty and with the latter the children are delighted.
We are all very well indeed and enjoying Amkhut exceedingly. I have never known such joy as these last weeks. I suppose it comes partly from being again together after my long sickness and absence in the hospital from home and its loved ones.
But so many of the people seem ready to receive Christ that our hearts are glad with a deeper joy than this world or its pleasures can give. We had such a precious communion service a week ago last Sunday. We had held nightly prayer meetings during the week of prayer followed by a week of special meetings in view of communion service. These two were held nightly, while daily John and I had each a class.
In my class were the three Bhils baptized last year and three of our orphan boys. John had nine Bhils, all of whom want to be baptized. This class he still teaches daily and often comes in with a heart overflowing with gladness.
I do not think I ever felt more touched than on the evening before communion when John welromed into the Church of Christ those poor people giving them the right hand of fellowship.

Ov. hearts are glad for our orphan boys. We teel repaid for all India has cost us.
Le: me tell you of three of these boys. Two of them were with us before we went home and while we were at home, they were with Dr. Campbell at Rutlam. The other was a famine orphan received by Miss Jamieson. We brought him out last year and he has been working for John all the year and is such a comfort, so faithful and earnest. He sat down at the Lord's table for the first time. One of the others we brought out this year. I am teaching him to do housework. We have no doubt that both boys are not only rescued from suffering, but are saved for eternity. The third, also with us before we went home, is cooking for the Bhil orphans. He , too, is a bright little Christian.
Did John tell you of our Bhil orphans. We have twelve of them. I teach them for an hour daily. We have a large and deeply interesting Sunday School. My class numbers from twenty to thirty. It is really too large, but such a joy.
We have besides services every morning at seven and again at one, noon, for all the workmen. On Wednesday evening we have a class for the study of the Sabbath School lesson. John and Cassels (Dr. Buchanan and their little son) go almost every morning to some little settlement to tell the people of Christ. Cassels has a little pony and is quite a horseman.
There is much suffering around us on account of the famine, and it takes much of our time giving out food to the people. They have to walk to Ali Rajpur, sixteen miles, to get food, and when weak and hungry it is so hard for them to go so far with only a few annas and get so little, so we are doing what we can to get them food here, but it means a lot of work, and often we feel that the people are so hungry that it is hopeless to try and reach their souls while their bodios are in such need.
Pray much for us and this pleasant work.

## LETTER FROM HONAN.

By Rev. J. A. Slimmon.

It is interesting sometimes to get a look at things from a Chinese point of view, and I had the opportunity of doing so the other day, when I was interviewed in my Inn by Mr. Li.
Mr. Li is an intelligent B.A. Son of an exmagistrate, and merchant in the town of Which his father was once the "big man." He had the fat, smug, comfortable look that men of his class usually have, and commenced conversation in the hali-playful, bantering tone that some people at home adopt when speaking to children-and which children rebel against inwardly. This is the tone complacent Chinamen adopt towards foreigners and only drop it when the
foreigner has sufficient language and readiness to meet them on their own ground. For they are extremely thin-skinned and withe visibly when the laugh is turned against them.

Finding that I had language enough to engage in serious conversation Mr. Li began to ply me with questions, questions which are occupying the thoughts of the best men in China to-day. He surprised me by the amount of information his questions showed him to possess.

Starting off with Russia he asked how the Trans-Siberian Railway was progressing. When would it be finished? What was the true object of it? How would it affect China? Did Russia mean to occupy all north China leaving Shantung to Germany, and the Yangtsi valley to Great Britain? We discussed these points at length, and he added "We fear Russia but who does not? Even Great Britain fears her. The scattered possessions of Britain," he said, "are at once the source of her wealth and the weak point in her armor. Russia's possessions are all in one place, easily defended, therefore she is free to devote all her energies to extending her hingdom and she will never rest till she has absorbed not only China, but India too."
Then he went on:-
"Why doesn't Britain come to our help against our common foe? America, of course takes nothing to do with outside affairs, Germany and France would gladly help to break up China. But Britain wants China liept intact because only thus can the open door be preserved. If China is divided among the powers, her market will be limited to the two or three provinces that fall to her share, whereas now, nearly all the business is in her hands."
"In your country," he went on, "everyone can make his voice heard. In China we dare not speak of national affairs, but any man in your country can make his voice heard in parliament. Will you not urge them to come to our help? "Alas!" he said, "we are not so well off as Turkey is. Small and feeble though she is, she is safe, because each European power is ready to defend her against the others. We are in great danger of becoming like India."

When I remarked that China's only hope or help, lay in herself; that unless she reformed, nothing could save her. "Yes," he said, "reform is the only thing, but how can we set about reform, when our officials are full of jealousies, and trust and sincerity are unknown in the kingdom?"
Then he wanted my opinion of the two leading statesmen in Pelin. "What did I think of the different squadrons? Were the foreign drilled troops effective? Could the Kansuh troops make any stand against forsign troops?"

He refused altogether to be drawn on the subject of Kang Yii Wei, and turned the conversation to international politics, asking
why was there a difference made between criminals and political refugees?

We then got on to a discussion of religions. He maintained that the religion of China was the same as that of western nations in that it had for its end the instructlon of the people in morals and the worship of God, only that the Chinese method had the advantage over, and was more reasonable than the western, in so far as that we would begin with God, who was far off, and from that come to the duties of man towards man; while in China the emperor and parents were acknowledged as God's representatives; and to do our duties and worship them was to do our duties and worship God. As for socalled idolatry it was no more than the use of images and the crucifix in the Roman Catholic Church, and that when people bowed to the images it was no more than reverencing them for their great virtues, and such reverence would lead to the desire to imitate them.

When pressed upon the point he had to confess that whatever the theory was, the actual practice was rank idolatry, that had no connection with morality. He tried to zloss this over by saying that it was only old women and ignorant people who really worshipped the idols. But had to yield that point too for there are no more sincere and faithful worshippers of idols than business men who publicly invoke the god of wealth to enable them to get rich. And not all the images are supposed to represent good and virtuous men. Some were anything but that. He admitted but could not account for the fact that there is more righteousness and sincerity in Christian nations than there is in China.

Nor-on the ground that Jesus was no more than Confucius, that both were but preachers and examples-could he explain why followers of Jesus came nearer to the example of their Master than followers of Confucius had ever done. He would not accept any explanation, because he maintained that man required no outside help. He was a free agent, and it lay with each man to decide whether he would follow good or evil.

This is the true doctrine of the Confucianist, and they do not seek to account for the fact, that all men naturally follow evil.

Finally he explained that the object of his coming was to enquire if I would instruct a young friend of his in the English language. "English." he said, "is to be the lang age of the future, and those who can spear English are sure of 'getting on.'"

I expained that those who sent me out and maintained me in China, expected me to devote myself to instructing people in matters relating to the soul, and everlasting life, and we placed little importance on success in this life if we were ignorant of the life to come. "The same old story," he cried, "begin at that which is far off, and then come to that which is ciose at hand."

## Poutb.

Answers to most of the following questions will be found in this Record.
Where is our New Hebrides Mission?
How many missionaries have we in the group?
How long have these missionaries been there?
Which of the missionaries has his report in this Record?
How many people, communicants and native teachers are there in Erromanga, and how much did they give last year?

What do they cultivate to sell and give for their Bibles, etc.?

Why is Erromanga called the "Martyr" Isle"?

What were the people like when Mr. Robertson began his work among them?

What is a great hindrance to the mission in Erromanga, as well as to the other islands of the New Hebrides?

What is the cause of the famine in India?
How many people live in the famine dis trict?

What different methods of relief are carried on?

In what way may the famine be made a means of helping mission work?

In what measure does the cause of famine in India affect China?

Name the missionaries and their fields in Yukon, etc.

## Have You Written Home ?

When I was leaving for Australia, every day, for weeks before I sailed, there came to me letters from all parts of the country, entreating me to enquire for sons and daughters who had gone away, and of whom nothing had been heard for months-sometimes for years.

What pictures I saw in those letters! The little cottage where grow the roses about the porch; and every day, as the postman passes, there comes the mother to the door; the roses have faded from her cheeks, and the light has gone from her eyes. She hears the words so often spoken. "Nothing for you to-day, ma'am." I see her creeping back to her little kitchen, and setting her arms against the old blackened mantel-piece, she rests her head. The firelight glistens in the tears, and her heart swells with pain. Lads and maidens, vow to God that you will never hurt the mother so.
I remember how I used to be out at the plough with my father, and many a time I have seen him walk along the furrow quite quiet, with his lip bitten and the tear creeping down his cheek. I knew he was thinking of his boy who had gone away, and he had not heard from him for many a month. The half of true religion lies in this sacred and tender love to father and mother.-Mark Guy Pearse.

## Sceret of Success in Life.

Here are some of the reasons given by distinguished men and women, for their having attained success:
"What is your secret?" asked a lady of Turner, the distinguished painter. He replied:
"I have no secret, madam, but hard work."
Dr. Arnold says:
"The difference between one man and an-other-that is, between a man who makes a fortune, and the man who does not-is not so much in talent as in energy."
"Nothing," says Reynolds, "is denied to well-directed labor, and nothing is to be obtained without it."
"Excellence in any department," says Dr . Johnson, "can now be obtained by the labor: of a lifetime, but it is not to be purchased at a lesser price."
"Nothing," says Mirabeau, "is impossible to the man who can will."

Sir Isaac Newton, one of the greatest men the world ever saw, when asked by what means he had worked out his extraordinary discoveries, modestly replied:
"By always thinking of them."

## How he was Cured.

"I don't believe all I hear about the unwholesomeness of cigarettes," said a young man. "I acknowledge they are nasty things to smoke, and very offensive to some people, without doubt, but i won't be abused into reforming, and I won't 'swear off.' "
"It always seems to me," he went on, "that a fellow can't trust himself if he his to quit anything by swearing off. If anybody will show me some good, sound reason why I should be ashamed to smoke cigarettes, I'll quit for good and all without taking a vow."
"Do you mean that?" asked the friend to whom he was speaking.
"I do."
"Then come with me."
The two young men went out on the street. stationed themselves at a prominent corner, and waited. Presently a little Italian boy came along. He had a basket on his arm. It was half full of tine stumps of cigars and cigarettes which he had picked up from the gutters, and he was adding to his stock momentarily from the same source.
"What do you do with those, my boy?" inguired one of the young men.
"Sell 'em. Cigaretta factory. Ten centa
"Do you believe in doing anything to encourage that sort of industry?" asked the friend.
"On my honor, no!" answered the cigarette smoker.
He took a box of the "coffin nails" from his pocket, deliberately tore them to fragments, threw them away and never smoked ancther.-Youth's Companion.

## The Best Life Rule.

The best life rule is to be true. The young person who shuns shams and deceptions and untruth in all its forms has the freest, happiest and strongest life. Half the troubles that vex the race never come near him; he is too high above them. Utter honesty is also the most attractive trait in a human life. People ere instinctively drawn to him whom they know to be true. Thus the soul that loathes a falsehood of any sort finds that because he will not bow to the world and its subterfuges, the world turns about and bows to him.

## Not Afraid, but Ashamed.

A college acquaintance of mine died not long after graduation. Just before the end, some one said to him:
"Harry, you are not afraid to die, are you?"
"No," was the reply, "I am not afraid to die; I am ashamed to meet Jesus."

He was asked why, and, with faltering breath, he responded:
"Because I have not been a first-class Christian."

Sooner or later to all of us will come the time for reviewing our Christian life. Oh, may we be spared the mortification of realizing. when it is too late, that we have been half-hearted, inconsistent, second-rate Chris-tians!-Rev. H. A. Bridgman, in Good Cheer.

## Only a Minate's Work.

An itinerant minister some years ago was passing through a prison crowded with convicts showing every phase of ignorance and brutality.

One gigantic fellow crouched alone in a corner, his feet chained to a ball. There was an unhealed wound on his face, where he had been shot while trying to escape. The sight of the dumb, gaunt figure touched the visitor's sympathy.
"How long has he to serve?" he asked.
"For life."
"Has he anybody outside to look after him-wife or child?"
"How should I know? Nobody has ever noticed him all the time he has been there."
"May I speak to him?"
"Yes, but only for a minute."
The rinister hesitated. What could he say in one minute? He touched the man's torn cheek. "I am sorry," he said, "I wish I could help you."

The convict looked keenly at him, and he nodded to indicate that he believed in the sympathy expressed.
"I am going away and shall never see you again perhaps; but you have a Friend who will stay here with you."

The small, keen eyes were on him; the prisoner dragged himself up, waiting and eager.
"Have you heard of Jesus?"
"Yes."
"He is your friend. If you are good and true and will pray to God to help you I am sure he will care for you."
"Come, sir!" called the keeper. "Time's up."

The clergyman turned sorrowfully away. The prisoner crawled after him, and catching his hand, held it in his own while he could. Tears were in the clergyman's eyes.

Fourteen years passed. The convict was sent to work in the mines. The minister went down one day into a mine, and among the workmen saw a gigantic figure bent with hardship and age.
"Who is that?" he asked the keeper.
"A lifer and a steady fellow; the best of the gang."

Just then the "lifer" looked up. His figure straightened, for he had recognized the clergyman. His eyes shone.
"Do you know me?" he said.
"Will He come soon? I've tried to be good."

At a single word of sympathy the life had been transformed, the convict redeemed.Exchange.

## When God Speaks Through Man.

When I was a young man, before my conversion, the daughter of a clergyman once said to me: "Otis, if I were you, I would not talk against the Scriptures. I would just be a Christian." The expression pierced my heart like a dart and lodged in my memory. It was fifty-two years ago, and it seems but yesterday when she spoke the words. I could give hundreds of iliustrations of the wonderful effect of a brief utterance-a condensed statement, or of a striking simile; when the Spirit of God is with the shaft it always goes home to produce the result which the speaker desires, always when God is in it or with it by His Spirit.-Maj. Gen. Howard.

## The Two Rulers.

"The Bible is so strict and old-fashioned!" said a young man to a gray-haired friend who was advising him to study God's word if he would learn how to live. "There are plenty of books written nowadays that are moral enough in their teaching and don't bind me down as the Bible does."
The old merchant turned to his desk and took down a couple of rulers, one of which was slightly bent. With each of these he ruled a line, and silently handed the ruled paper to his companion.
"Well," said the lad, "what do you mean?"
"One line is straight and true, is it not? Now, my young friend, when you mark your path in life do not use a crooked ruler."Selected.

## YOUNG PEOPLES' SOCIETIES.

## The Assembly Committec's Plan of Study.

Conducted by Rev. Alfred Gandier, Con-
vener.
The monthly topics are adapted to the varlous sorts of Young Peonle's Societies. They are set down for the third weekly meeting of each month and the topic is treated in The Record the month preceding.
The special Topic Card for the Presbyterian C. E. Societies has been issued for 1900 as before. It embraces the "Uniform" Topics, the Monthly Topics of the Plan of Study, and the Questions on the Shorter Catechism for each meeting throughout the year. Price $\$ 1$ per luv.

Booklet, containing the same matter, and also Daily Readings for the whole year; price $\$ 1.50$ per 100.

Orders and remittances for Topic Cards and Booklets to be sent to Rev. R. D. Fraser, Conrederation Life Buildiag, Toronto.

## Monthly Topics for 1900.

April-How the New Testament Grew.
May-Work and Workers in the Yukon and Northern Gold Fields.

June-How We Got Our English Bible.
July-The Presbyterian Church Throughout the World.

August-The Place of Song in Christian Worship. (The History of Sacred Song, from Apostolic Days until the Present, suggested as a study.)

September-Our Work Among the Indians in N. W. Territories and British Columbia.

October-The Book of Fraise-The Psalter. (The Psalms in history, suggested as a study.)

November-Our Honan Mission.
December-The Book of Praise-Hymns 1-34.

Topic for Week Beginning May 20th. Works and Workers in the Yukon and Northern Gold Fields.

## Suggestions.

1. Let the committee who arrange for this meeting send to a C.P.R. office and get the company's Handbook on Klondyke and Yukon Gold Fields, which contains a map of the whole district. The printed minutes of last General Assembly contain a somewhat similar map.
2. Perhaps no better arrangement can be made than to follow the division of the tcpic, and of Mr. Mclaren's article which follows, and have two papers or addresses -one on the Work, a second on the Workers. The individual missionaries who have lreen sent to the Yuion have without exception been men of strong personality and striking originality-well worthy of study.
3. The church papers for the last two years have contained much about the work and many interesting incidents from the lives of the workers. The Missionaly Committee might give some time to a searching of "back numbers" and a collecting of illustrations and incidents therefrom to be used at the meeting. Information can also be obtained from the Home Mission Report in the Minutes of the last General Assembly. Every young person in the Church (and every old person, too) should read the bright and pithy article that follows, from the pen of Rev. E. D. McLaren, Vancouver, B. C.

## Work and Workers in the Yakon,

By Rev. E. D. McLaren, Vancouver.

## I. The Work.

Mission work in the Yukon differs in some respects from mission work in any other part of Canada; and even those features ot it that are common to the Yukon and to certain districts of British Columbia, are found in "the golden north" in specially pronounced and accentuated forms.

1. The work is peculiar in the dangers and hardships it involves.
Those only who have had personal experience of life in the Yukon can fully realize how great these dangers and hardsuips are. Think of the enormous toil required to reach "the summit" in the early days; when miners and missionaries alike, on leaving the boat at Dyea or Skagway, had to "pack" their stuff for miles up the steep mountain side; and when the White and Chilkoot Passes-sometimes almost impassablewere thronged with eager but weary gold seekers, and crowded from end to end with thousands of tons of merchandise. Think oi our missionaries toilsome sabbath tramp from Telegraph to Glenora, or picture him, with his pacir on his back, trudging, footsore and weary, over the lonely trail of 150 miles between the Stikine River and Teslin Lake. Think of the raging White Horse liapids through which men went in peril of their lives and in which there have occurred so many sad fatalities. Think of the mud and the muskeg; the blinding snowstorm and the piercing cold; the nights spent on the trail without any shelter amid the rigours of that frozen north, and the dreary winter days that are chiefly night. Think of the terrible, tedious journey of 600 miles from the seaboard to Dawson, before railway and steam boat and mounted police posts had come to lessen the dangers and privations of the trip; when the physicol and nervous strain was so groat inat men, naturally cheerful, grew moody and silent, lifelong friends quarreled and parted forever over some trifling difference of opinion, and sometimes brave hearts quailed before the magnitude of the task, and the quest that had been entered upon so hope-
fully, was abandoned in the bitterness of desnair.
Of course these nardships wers not experienced by our missionaries alone; they were the common experience or all Klondykers. Others, however, exposed themselves to these discomforts and dangers buoyed up with the hope of fabulous wealth. Our missionaries encountered them at the call of the Church and because the love of Christ constrained them. All honour to them, and all praise to God for the selfsacrificing devotion with which they faced and conquered the difficulties that confronted them.
2. The work is peculiar in the prominence it has received.
The eyes of the world have been fixed on the Yukon, and from many countries of the world men have rushed in eager haste to our Canadian gold tields. The lawless desperadoes of the American Kepublic have long been aware that on Canadian soil they would be compelled to bow to the majesty of law; their experience in the Yukon has taught them that the British \#ag means not only the necessity of obeying the law of Britain's queen, but also the opportunity of hearing the Gospel of Heaven's king; and some of them have heard it to the saving of their souls.
The Rev. J. A. Sinclair, in a letter that has just been received, speaks of "the reputation our church has to-day up here for doing a rare sort or disinterested Christian work." That reputation extends far beyoud the boundaries of the Yukon. All through Canada and the United States, and in many other lands as well, there are people who have good reason to speak thankfully of the fact that at least one branch of the Church of Christ in Canada feels the pressure of its great responsibilities, and is quick to recognize its glorious opportunities.
3. The work is peculiar in its unspoken but pathetic appeals.
To some extent all pioneer work is pathetic; but to those who have eyes to see and hearts to feel, the pathos of life in the Yukon becomes painrul in its intensity. There, in its fullest and most saddening manifestations, is to be seen the materializing and deteriorating power of an all-absorbing greed for gold. There, in its most deadly forms-gambling and drunkenness and licentiousuess-vice lies in wait for the unwary, and finds its senseless victims alike amongst those who have "struck it rich," and amongst those who have had to drink of the cup of disappointing failure. There, in many cases, the great failure-the failure of life itself-has been unexpectedly encountered; for not a $40 \pi$ who have gone to the Yukon to seek for gold have only succeeded in finding graves. There, deprived of the sweet comforts and helpful associations and the moral restraints of home, men are cast entirely on their own resources; and unless the grace of God comes to their assistance they are almost certain to go down
before the wild onset of innumerable spiritual foes. There, in comfortless tent or shack, sickness must be terrible; and who can adequately describe the awful horror of battling with death all alone in some distant gulch, without a word of loving sympathy or Christian hope to speed the passing soul-without a single human being to minister to the needs of death's lonely victim?
4. The work is peculiar in the variety of the demands it makes upon the workers.
A missionary in the Yukon has to be his own cook and housemaid, his own architect, and to some extent even, his own carpenter: He must be ready to play the part of beadle as well as preacher, and to discharge the functions of physician and nurse in addition to those of pastor. He must have a bright smile and a cheery word for the men he meets on the trail; and he must make himself a welcome guest in the large railway camp or in the solitary miner's hut. Out in the rough and tumble of daily life he must commend himself to men who admire manhood by his own manly bearing; and in the pulpit he must compel their respect by the force ot his intellectuality.
Like the old Hebrew prophet: he must be fearless in his denunciation of wrong in the midst of abounding iniquity; and yet he must be as tender as a woman in dealing privately with the sinful and the sorrowing. He should be able to tile a saw or grind an axe or repair a broken sled; for some such act may prove to be his first step along the path that leads into the sacred recesses of a stranger's soul. He must keep his church every day as a reading room for those who wish to resort to it, and be ready at night to turn it into a dormitory for those who are "dead broke"; and week after week he must arrange for social gatherings, to keep as many as possible away from the soul-destroying influences of the brothel and gambling hell. He must tramp many a weary mile to visit the miners on distant creeks or away up on the mountain tops; and, with his soul in his eyes, and his heart in every tone of his voice, he must bend over the dying, listening to the last messages for loved ones far away, and whispering, in tender solemnity, of the true "home land" where, in beautiful Scripture imagery, the city streets are all paved with gold.

## II. The Workers.

In view of the nature of the work it is eviuent that the workers, if they are to be successful, must be men of strong personality, rare tact and wonderful versatility. It is men of this stamp who have been sent to represent us in the Xukon; and the members of the Home Mission Executive are to be warmly complimented on the excellence of all the appointments they have made to this important field. No better men could have been found anywhere than the men
who have so faithfully and creditably upheld the banner of Canadian Presbyterianism in our distant North.

In October, '97, the Rev. R. M. Dickey began his labours in Skagway, where he at once endeared himself to all classes of the community, and laid the foundations for the success of his subsequent work among the miners of the creeks in the vicinity of Dawson. A few months afterwards he was followed by the Rev. A. S. Grant, who at once proceeded across "the Summit" and established a mission at Lake Bennett. In the spring of ' 98 Mr . Grant went down the river to Dawson City, where, for a year and a half, he laboured in all sorts of capacities and with indefatigable zeal, establishing for himself amongst the inhabitants of Dawson a reputation that a king might envy, and leaving behind him, when he came out last fall, a well-equipped hospital and self-sustaining congregation.

In the beginning of '98 there was a great deal of tall about an all-Canadian route to the Klondyke, and a large number of people had gathered at Fort Wrangel to go up the Stickine River and into the Yukon by the trail from 'relegraph Creek to Teslin Lake. In March of that year the Rev. John Pringle was sent to labour in the vast narish that stretches from Glenora to Teslin; and amid countless discouragements he did his work with rare heroism and conspicuous success. When the Stickine route was abandoned, he accompanied a large number of his widely scattered but deeply attached flock to the newly discovered gold fields of Atlin, where he still displays the same brave, cheery, earnest spirit-the best known and the best loved man in the whole Atlin district.
In June, '98, the Rev. J. A. Sinclair took up the work at Skagway, Mr. Dichey havins: gone on to Bennett to replace Mr. Grant. Subsequently on Mr. Dickey's going "inside" to labour at Eldorado and other creeksMr. Sinclair took charge of Bennett, but still continued to supply Skagway as well till it was taken over by the American Presbyterian Church. In both places his forceful character soon made itself felt, and he speedily became one of the most infuential factors in the life of the community, and an unmistakable power on the side of law and order. During the dangerous and exciting events connected with the shooting of "Soapy" Smith, he won the admiration of Skagway by his manly, Christian conduct; and at the time of the strike during the construction of the White Pass Railway, he was the means of averting very serious trouble, enjoying, as he did, the fullest confidence of the railway officials and of the men on the line. The beautiful little church at Bennett (which will be free from debt in a few months) will remain as one monument of his labours when he goes on this spring to White Horse to establish a mission there.
Early last summer the Rev. D. G. Cock went in to take Mr. Dickey's place at El-
dorado; and later in the summer the Rev. J. J. Wright was sent to succeed Mr. Grant at Dawson. Both of these men are proving themselves worthy followers of the men whose places they have been called to fill.
The writer of this article has never felt so proud to be a minister of the Presbyterian Church as when returning Klondykers, sometimes singly, sometimes in groups, have sought him out to express their grateful appreciation of what our Church was doing in that northern district, and their admination of the splendid type of men she had sent to represent her there. One's sense of reverence may-be somewhat shocked by the language used, but every Presbyterian will surely confess to a feeling of thankful pride when he hears that a rough miner, speaking to the Rev. W. L. Clay about our Atlin missionary, said of him: "He's the whitest man God Almighty ever put into shoe leather." Other miners have spoken of him and of the other missionaries in terms just as complimentary, and sometimes just as irreverent.
Such is the work to which God has called our Church in that distant part of Canada, and such are the men whom our Church has called to prosecute the work. God speed the work! God bless the workers!

## One Servant Girl's Influence.

A Boston lawyer, who has for forty years been eminent in his profession and no less eminent in Christian work and in princely gifts to the cause of benevolence, tells this story of what fixed his course of life:-

When he was a young man be once attended a missionary meeting in Boston. One of the speakers at that meeting, a plain man, said he had a girl in his domestic service, at a wage of less than two dollars a week. who gave a dollar every month to missions; she also had a class of poor boys in Sunday school who never missed her from her place. and he said of her, "She is the happiest, kindest, tidiest girl I ever had in my kitchen."

The young man went home with these three broken sentences sticking in his mind: "Class in Sunday school-dollar a month to missions-happiest girl."

The first result was that he took a class in Sunday school; the second was a resolve that if this girl could give a dollar a month to missions, he could, and would. These were the immediate effects of one plain girl's consecrated life.

But who can count, who can imagine, the sum total? That lawyer was, for almost half a century from this time, an increasingly active force in every good work within his reach.-Sel.

## Egiribgood.

## OUR APRIL CATECHISM.

Find answers in this Record to the following questions:
Where is Erromanga?
What is the name of our missionary there?

How long has he been on that Island?
How many people are now on the Island?
How many communicants are there?
How many native teachers?
How much money did the people give for their mission work last year?
From what is India now specially suffering?

In what ways are the people getting help in famine?
How many people are living in the part - of the country affected by the famine?

How many times the population of Canada are there in the famine district?

What are the names of our missionaries in Yukon?
What do people go to Yukon for?
Try how many questions you can answer in "Youth,", and see if you like the stories in "Youth."

## God Loolsed at That.

An idiot boy, unable to defend himself, would simply say, "God looked at that." It made such an impression on a young heart that she says she has never seen an injustice done anyone but there would come in her mind again the idiot boy and his graphic sermon-"God looked at that."Selected.

## How a Rothschild Lives.

Baron William Rothschild, the present representative of the great family of bankers in Frankfort, is a very eccentric man. He is a recluse. He lives within himself, and does not enjoy the society of his fellow-men. His habits are those of an anchorite. No monk of the middle ages was more scrupulous about his religious duties or more abstemious in his diet.

Baron William observes all the Mosaic injunctions. He takes his own cook and cooking utensils wherever he goes, and has his food prepared according to the strictiest Jewish regimen. He will never sit at the same table with a Christian, nor partake of food from which a Christian has eaten. He is always very courteous, and even deferential in his manners, but if he is in the same room with a Christian who is standing Baron Rothschild will sit down. If the Christian sits down he rises.
In the plain little office where be receives those who have business with him there is only one chair. The entire furnishings of the room would not bring $\$ 5$ at an auction. He has the same desk and other furniture
that was used by his father and grandfather, and I was iniormed that he has written with the same quill pen ior more than forty years, but that may be an exaggeration. He has, however, worn the same hat for nearly a quarter of a century, and it is said he buys a new suit of clothes every fifth year.
This is not due to parsimony, because Baron Rothschild's residences are numerous and palatial, he has a host of servants, fine horses and carriages, and his fammly fare sumptuously every day. He is very generous, and gives to several men of his race more money every year as a charity than he spends for his own comfort. His wants are few. It is pleasure to live simply, and he enjoys his own society more than that of other men.
Another of Baron Rothschild's peculiarities is to conceal his benevolence. He is said to give away a great deal of money, but if the man who receives it ever mentions the fact so that it comes to the baron's ears he is not likely to get any more.
His contributions to general benevolence are always anonymous or pass through the hands of the rabbis. His name never appears upon any subscription list. This is due partially, perhaps, to the Scriptural injunction about concealing from one hand what the other hand is doing, but also to a horror of notoriery. He has never allowed his biography to be written and has never been photographed or had his portrait painted. No likeness exists or has ever been made of him.-Selected.

## A Christian Man.

A Chinaman applied for the position of cook in a family which belongs to a fashionable church.
The lady asked, "Do you drink whiskey?"
"No, I Christian man."
"Do you play .cards?"
"No, I Christian man."
He was engaged, and proved honest and capable. By and by the lady gave a progressive euchre party, with accompaniment. John did his part acceptably, but next morning he appeared before his mistress:
"I want quit."
"Why? What is the matter?"
"I Christian man; I told you so before. No workee for Melican heathen."-Religious Telescope.

## "Father of a Sancepan."

Dr. Thomson, the distinguished Eastern traveler, says that "the Arabs call a person distinguished for any peculiarity the father of it. A man with an uncommon beard is named Abu dakn-'Father of a beard;' and I have often heard myself called Abu tan-gera- 'Father of a saucepan,' because the boys in the street fancied that my hat resembled that black article of kitchen furniture."

## A Talk to Boys on Drill.

Look at a little fellow just being taught how to stand up on his feet. At first he has to climb up by the side of a chair, and hold on to it in ordel ' 3 make his legs go, one after the other; and after a while, when he gets so he can stand alone, there is a time when he is like a little steamboat 1 have heard of. It had steam enough to go or to whistle, but it had not steam enough to go and whistle both at the same time. Whenever it whistled it stopped. So this young boy can stand up, or e co, but he cannot stand up and go at cuv vame time. But the instinct to travel is in him, and he keeps drilling away until his legs get to be such good soldiers that they go marching off whenever he orders them.

To do a thing well you must drill yourself at it. A great writer says that a very commonplace person will repeat a lesson better after going over it thirty times than a genius could do at first. So it is that dill takes the place of genius, and even often surpasses it. We are all bundles of habits, and drill gets its great value because it has for its background this power of habit.

If you have been accustomed to sleep until seven o'clock in the morning, and to-night you put beside your bed an alarm clock set to ring at five o'clock, you will likely jump clear up in bed to-morrow morning when it goes off. If you get up promptly in response, and go out to the day's duty, it will not take more than three or four or hall a dozer. such awakenings for you to get drilled into the habit of waking at five o'clock in the morning as certainly without the alarm clock as with it.

But if, on awaking, you seize the clock and thrust it under the mattress on your bed, and lie down and sleep again, it will only be a few mornings before that alarm clock could ring to its heart's content, and, if you are a reasonably sound sleeper. not disturb you at all. You will have drilled yourself into the habit of paying no attention to it.

The same is true concerning self-control. Solomon says that a man who rules his own spirit is greater than the man who captures a city. Any boy may become such a ruler. All it requires is a daily drill in self-mastery. If the quick-tempered boy will put himself under drill, and, when he is tempted to say the wicked word, or do the rash, wrong deed, through anger, will hold himself silent and force himself to be patient, it will not be very long before he will get control over himself. He drills himself into self-mastery. Habits of courtesy and politeness are acquired in the same way. Habits of kindness and unselfishness of conduct. toward others are also great drill-grounds for boys. The first thing they do with a young soldier is to put him to drill until he can carry himself and step like a soldier. I have a friend who will stand with me in the
street and pick out every man who has been a soldier as he goes by, by the way he walks. It is the effect of the drill still left on him, though it may be years since he was in the army. So the first thing Christ does with those who are to be His soldiers is to drill them in prayer, and Biblereading, and honesty, and truthfulness, and kindness one to another. Are you a soldier of Christ? Then be faithful on the drill-grounds.-Louis Albert Banks, J.P., "The Children's Record" of Scotland.

## A Black Woman made White.

Where was it, and how was it done? It was in Belfast, Ireland. In the city mission of one of the Presbyterian Churches there. How it was done is told in the following story in the "Missionary Herald," by Mrs. Mitchell, one of the workers in the mission:-

A poor woman came one night into the mid-week meeting. She was miserably dressed and smelling strongly of drink. At the close she came begging from Mrs. Mitchell enough to pay for her night's lodging. "But if I give you money," she answered, "you will only spend it in drink, and I don't wish that. I have a message to you from the King of Glory. If you take Him as your Saviour He will deliver you from this craving for drink, so that you will not have to beg."

Much more she told the poor creature of her danger and of the way of deliverance, and ended in saying, "I will make a tryst with you that you will not touch drink. and I will give you what will get you your lodging."

She promised and went her way, and nothing more was heard or seen of her for a considerable period.

At length, one day the servant announced that a poor woman was at the door (not an uncommon occurrence), and wanted to see Mrs. Mitchell. On going out she found a respectably dressed woman with a basket selling delf, ornaments, and trifles of one kind and another.
"You do not know me, ma'am," she said, when she saw she was not recognized. "I am the woman that you gave the money to to pay for her night's lodging thirteen months ago."

She then told how the word spoken had been blessed to her, and how, sleepless during the night on which sle had been urged to accept Christ, she had trusted herself to Him.
"I don't want anything from you," she added, "I wan't to make you a little present," and taking from her basket two spools -a black one and a white one-she said, "That one is like what I once was, and this (the white one) like what I am now, washed in the blood of Jesus." Those spools are still treasured by the recipient.

## Eife and @ork.

What wit hath man to leave that wealth behind
Which he might carry hence when hence he goes:
What alms he gives alive, he, dead, doth find;
But what he leaves behind him, he doth lose.

To give away, then, is to beare away;
They most do hold who have the openest hands;
To hold too hard makes much the lesse to stay;
Though stay there may more than the hand commands.
-Sonnet by John Davies of Hereford.

## Moody on "Appeals."

One day, a few years ago, a mini.ter asked permission to present a certain cause at Northfield, making the request with some hesitation, because Mr. Moody was at that time earnestly seeking funds for his Colportage Library, and two other causes had already been presented with large collections taken up that very week. "Most assuredly you shall have opportunity," was his hearty reply. "The more good causes presented at Northfield, and the more money collected here the better for ws all. What we all need is a larger interest in good works being done in the world.-Selected.

## Progress or Decline.

Age is progress, or age is decline. It ought to be progress and gain: it will be if one is in the right way. It may be decline and decay; it will 5 le if one is in the wrong way. God gives to every one of us the choice of his own direction. We choose frr ourselves to go up or to go down, to advance or to decline.

Choosing the better way, we have God's help continually, and are making progress steadily, despite all appearances. "Wherefore we faint not; but though our outward man is decaying, yet our inward man is renewed day by day."-S.S. Times.

## Systematic and Proportionate Giving.

Weekly giving is systematic. Tithe giving is proportionate. The ancient Hebrews were trained to both. Christians are not under Jewish economy, not under law but under grace. Shall they on this account be less devoted and benevolent? Nay, more. Christian service is voluntary, and hence the most complete in its self-dedication. A miserly Christian is a contradiction of terms. A disciple of Christ dedicates all-person and possessions-to God. But to give all does not prevent specific benevolence. Nay rather, it ensures it. The following princi-
ples are accepted by intelligent Christians as fundamental:-

1. A stated time for giving is essential to Christian development and Christian fidelity. "Let each lay by a special offering to the Lord on the first day of the week," was the apostle's command. One could give monthly or at any regular interval, but the weekly Sabbath marks the natural time for public worship, and all associate duties. Frequency is best promotive of spiritual discipline and right habit.
2. A stated amount is as essential as a stated time. It calls for an intelligent, prayerful adjustment of one's income to religious duty. One cannot serve God by impulse. Stewardship is not haphazard. Giving requires planning. The offering should be proportionate to ability: "As the Lord hath prospered him." Some adopt the tithe. It is not a compulsory standard, Many should give far more.
3. Such giving is necessary: (a) to selfdiscipline; (b) to represent the spirit and genius of our religion. Christianity is born of love, is based on love, and love is an eternal self-giving, an eternal ministry.
4. Such giving alone honours God. Devotion is not intermittent. Careless, irregular service dishonors the Christ, whose selfdevotion is the ideal of our service.
5. Such giving alone ensures the coming of Christ's kingdom. The lack of it is the cause of all the sad retrenchments in our missionary work. Should the collection plate or the collector's book tell its story, it would impeach the spiritual life of many a Christian. The few give royally. But oh the appalling apathy, greed, penuriousness of multitudes who profess discipleship to the Divine Master !-U. P. Miss, Record.

## Love's Failures Glorified.

There is a rich home in which the most sacred and precious household treasure is a piece of puckered sewing. A little child one day picked up the mother's sewing-some simple thing she had been working on-and after an hour's quiet, brought it to her and gave it to her, saying, "Mamma, I's been helping you, 'cause I love you so." The stitches were long and the sewing was puckered; but the mother saw only beauty in it all, for it told of her child's love and eagerness to please her. That night the little one sickened, and in a few hours was dead. No wonder the mother keeps that piece of drawn and puckered sewing among her rarest treasures. Nothing that the most skillful hands have wrought among all her household possessions, means to her half so much as that handkerchief with the child's unskilful work on it, so many of the most beautiful things in Heaven are earth's blunders-things God's children, with loving hearts, tried to do to please God. The bliunders tell of love, and are dear to God.-Westminster Teacher.

## Tiectiptg.

For tho month of Fois by Rev. Robt. II. Watden, D. D., Abent of the Chitrein. Adaress: Pre

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| Ham, Central... 1 c 0 | G:ararraxa, St J. 450 | Black's Corners. 2 | - | Rev W Forrest.. 5 |
| Molt, Ersk...... 10 | Mont, West...... 14 | Laurel … ..... 1 | W G Wallace 10 | Mr M Mc'lavish. 10 |
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| Mrs T Moore | Mrs G M Ross - 5 | patisley, Kx..... 8851 | Mrs D Maxwell. 10 | .) Forbes......... 2 |
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|  | Per Dr Geikie . 40 b2 | \% 5 Tilsonburg. 5 | Vittoria ce...... 5 |  |
| Miss A M Moss.. 5 | Wirkhall, Fergus ${ }^{4}$ | Mrs J |  | Otta, St An ss.... 313 |
| Miss "angster.... ${ }^{\text {j }}$ | Sympathizer .... 2 | felder . $\ldots . . .5$ | M. J. Miller. . ${ }^{1}$ | Gladst ne ss..... 25 |
| A itclaren ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | A1) Mckay..... 3 | Sympathizers.... 5 | Cornwall K x ss 19516 | Eleming ss ..... $\ddagger+5$ |
| Mam, NeNab.... 47 | Sister.... ....... ${ }^{5}$ | Friend | I Camplell | Bly |
| Eden ce ........ 5 | 1 |  | Mrs. 'T. Smith . 5 |  |
| A White ......... 2 | C Toronto ...... 17 | Dumas. Ss...... 25 |  | Ca-selman ss. ... $1 ; 0$ |
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| David McGee.... 10 | The Misses Whlls ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |
| Kirkwall ss be .. ${ }_{\text {Wm }}$ | $\qquad$ ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | Mrs Kinrouger. | Holstein ce $\qquad$ $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | Forfig. Missions. |
| Walkerton ce ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 22 | F J Musgravo.. 1 | Miss l3rowning | Glenallen........ 25 |  |
| TaMacpherson. 1 | Per Miss Birney. 6 |  | Hollen ........ 3 |  |
| GraceMacphersn 1 Im | Miss Recd...... ® $2^{2}$ | H Mcculloch.... 5 | T T Solway...... $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | less 89.00 from Mills- |
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| Mont, Mem Cres. 5 | Woodville...... ${ }^{17} 75$ |  | iriss H Ruobinson ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
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| millsville ss.... 8 | Baddeck, Gwd ce. . 8 |  |  |  |
| e pamphlets... 130 | Hx. Ft. Massey | Great Village... 10 | B:ass, |  |
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| WestRiver, | Miss A Thompson 1 | Parrsboro . ..... 23 | Bon'arderie...... 16 | Caledoni |
| Lumenburg mb., 25 | Bass, Nich. Kiv.. 16 | Woodville ....... 30 | Unslow .. ....... 34 |  |
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| Chimmar ${ }^{\text {c... ... }} 1$ | leck | Loch Lom |  | Reportet. .... 8358 -6 |
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| rehead |  |  |  | Dr Sedmwick..... 4 |
| oularderie . ... 3 50, | St John, St Ste..29962 |  |  | A Sinclair |
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|  | Boularderio ..... 18 |  |  | A Rogers |
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| Frencif EvangelizaTION. <br> Ordinary. |  | Paid UP Stinscriptions to New College Building. | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Mrs. E. MeKim. . } & 1 \\ \text { Mre. Niers.... } & 5 \\ \text { A.N. Niller.... } & 5 \\ \text { Mary F. Scott... } \end{array}$ | Knox College Students MissionAry Sooiety. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total \$1976 11 |  | Amy A. Fish.... |  |
| Hix, St And...... 10 | Tota swion | K. B. Patersoin, | Mrs.Wm.Mrurply | d during Feb. |
| Springside. |  | St. John, $\ldots 25$ | Mrs.A.Anthony. |  |
| Gore, Kennetc'k. |  | Rev. Dr. Gordon, 250 | Dr. Sedgwick.. 50 |  |
| Barney's River <br> Souris......... <br> 6 | Assembly Foxd. | Marion Bridge . 4 is Rv.D.Henderion. 10 | Mrs. Black wood. 20 |  |
|  |  |  | Missamry " $\quad$. | Seaforth,1st bc.. 525 lor Bloor St |
| Boularderic. ... 20 | IIx.st And ...... 12 | Total...... $\mathbf{S}^{\text {d }}$ 4,869 05 | T. MeLenuan.... 10 | onville $\qquad$ 50 |
|  | Newcastlo ...... 5 |  | James Drysdale. | Chatsworth....... |
|  | Barney's River. ${ }^{2}$ |  | Miss Middleton.. 5 | Whitby, ce...... 5 |
| West Bay, © 13.. 10 |  | Century Fusd. | Mrs. J. Miller. . 250 | Irrs Hewitson... |
| Caledonia. ${ }^{\text {a }}$.... 5 | Hx, St Matt...... $20{ }^{1}$ |  | Mrs Spinney.... 2 | Orangeville, ss ${ }^{10}$ |
| Strat | Woodville $\ldots \ldots 2$ | day Schools. | R. Gass | Wm Gordon..... 5 |
| Sussex ......... 10 |  |  | isrs ${ }^{\text {d, Currie. . } 11}$ | Jif Lemon..... 2 |
| Marion Bridge. . 5 | Caledonia. . . . . 1 | Trinidad ${ }^{\text {S }}$ 2263 $6 t$ | W Budder...... 1 | Bolton $\ldots \ldots .022$ |
| Mahone Bay.... | Strath Lorne ${ }^{\text {c... }} 3$ | va. Trimidad 20 | Mrs of I' B Hen- | Rev. T. Fenwick. ${ }_{1}$ |
| Framboise ...... 18 | Sussex ........ ${ }^{2}$ |  | derson. | Valens, bc....... 520 |
| Ferrona ${ }_{\text {River }}$ | Musg Mbr ...... 2 | Fla | " | Allenford.: ..... 11 |
| $\mathrm{Riv}^{\text {biv }}$ | Parrsboro ...... 62 | Covehead, Brackss 4 | Reid ..... 2 | Mrs Harris ...... 2 |
| Gabarus ........... 15 | Marion Bridge.. | Stanhope, ss .... | JDrysdale, Xatiot 40 |  |
| Chipman. ......... 5 | ne Bay | Onslow, ss....... 1210 | J R "\% 41 |  |
| Saltspring | 1'atamagouche. 607 |  | Jnomek " | Friend $\ldots . . . . . .1$ |
| St Jom, St Ste . 25 | Belfast.......... ${ }^{3}$ |  | Hugh Mekay. | Mrs Miller, ...... 1 |
|  |  |  | Clare | TA Wilson..... 5 |
|  | Chipman......... ${ }^{2}$ |  | A Langille ...... | Burns ch, ce..... 713 |
| Pt. Aux Trembles. | Loch Lomond .. |  | D Menzie | Ayr, Knox, ce... 25 |
| Reported .....S456 50 | Great Village.... 5 |  | 78 | $\text { Cumnock } \ldots . . .{ }_{5}^{10} 50$ |
| less $\$ 111$ from Pt | Boularder | Reported..... S3893 42 |  | A Armstro |
| La Nine cure- | Onslow ......... 4 | Robinson, Milirth, ic0 00 |  | Malton, ss ...... 6 |
| ported in last | Chatham, St And. 2 | if. N. Weeks. ... 2000 |  | Rocky Saugeen.. ${ }^{6}$ |
| month's receipts, making |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D. Ross, E Riv: } \\ & \text { MrsJ.AMCDnld } \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | ecelptig. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unionville, ce... } \\ & \text { 6 } 03 \\ & \text { Willansford } \end{aligned}$ |
| corrected total |  | J.A.McDnld ".. 2 |  | Reeds Mills ..... 350 |
| now reported. ${ }^{\text {dit }} 50$ |  | C. McDuhd | By Other Treas- | Mi-ses White.... 1 |
| Hx, St And ss.... 50 |  | J. McPhie Bgrl. 1230 |  | Mrs White....... |
| Hillsbro, Mabuess 1729 |  | $\text { Bruce Tow...... } 97$ |  | Mr White.. .... 2 |
| Mabיu Village ss 8 40 | PliANS' FuND. | Brackley Pt..... 436 |  | Ventry |
| Trum, St A .... 50 |  | Gore. Kennetek. 23 |  | Westminster, ch 25 |
| ceat Village ss | Reported ...... $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 5}^{126}$ | Rv.W.I.McKay. 25 | Received by J. B. | W'tminster ss... 15 |
|  | Souris .i........ ${ }^{3}$ |  | Iver, 'Ireasurer. | Carluke ce. . . . . 10 |
|  | Woodville....... 3 | Misst.'Mompson 1 |  | Tor. Cookes..... 5 |
| Hx, F Massey ss. 50 | Caledonia. ..... ${ }^{6}$ | J.mednd W, B'y ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Kingston, Chal 105 | r. Bloor St ss. 30 |
|  | Marion Bridge . | Roburg Road.... 80 |  | Billings Bridge. 10 |
| Total 570325 | Mrahone l3ay. ... 3 | W. Cape Station. 10 | Embro Knox.. 31 | 'Tor, W'minster,ss 10 |
| 1970 | Frambo | RV.J.A.McLean. ${ }^{5}$ | Emmiskillen, Cart. 18 | Iunerkip ss...... 6 |
|  | Chipm | Eliza ilamitton . 1 | M,Gower, Welgti 5 | Chippewa, ce |
| Grand total \$26\%9 36 |  | Kingston Rich. 200 | Amherst 1slaud. 10 | Markham,StJ.,ss 5 |
|  | Fishers' Grant | IV.Wm. Maxwell 10 | 13ellevill John... 75 | Dundas, Kx, ss.. 20 |
| Great Village., | Chatham, St A |  | Fing, St And.... 40 | Primrose . ....... 5 |
| Coveherd |  |  | ingston, Cookes 10 | Johns ........ 25 |
| Edmunston...... 127 | Tot:2l......... 5160 86 | Campbell Fulton 5 | Cornwall.StJo... 40 | Paisley, $\overline{\mathrm{IL}}$, ss 25 |

## FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I leave and bequeath the sam of,-(the amount to be written in words, not figures)-to the .......................Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, - (here state either Eastern or Western Section)-and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being, of the said . Fund, shall be a good and sufficient discharge to my Estate and Executors.

0 , the pity of starved souls! Not meagreness of food and raiment, but meagreness of soul is the real tragedy of life. Soul hunger is the commonest and the greatest of ills. Not all the jewels or broadcloth that can be put on a body, and not all the dainty viands that can be put into a body, can give fatness to a thin soul. Sustenance and satisfaction for these starving souls can be found only in the Bread of life. Nowhere else than in Jesus can fullness of life be obtained. So long as we are without Christ we are certain to be in greatest want.

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