

them to do, and then they would do it. They said they had no Bible, so I gave each a Scripture portion from Matthew and Luke. With the Lord I must leave them, as we have to do with all the work we attempt here for Him.

"We have at last succeeded in getting a place in town for school work and preaching. It is a new house, on the principal street, and just in the centre of the town. Now, dear sisters, pray earnestly that this house purchased by the consecrated money of the dear sisters at home, may speedily be filled with little girls learning the only way of salvation, and that I may have strength and grace to teach them faithfully."

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford have moved into the new mission house this year, and are enjoying the large airy rooms and pleasanter surroundings. Mrs. S. continues to assist in the school, as her time permits, but greatly misses the valuable co-operation of Miss Hammond. Referring to some of the children, she says:

"Two of our girls, Nellie and Nierawattie, lost their parents in their infancy. They are nieces of Rev. An-thravy who, hearing of our school, brought them to me, two years ago. Now, they are both called interesting girls. Nellie, we have reason to believe, is a Christian. Cassie, too, is an intelligent girl, somewhat younger—about twelve years of age. Her parents are both living but they are heathens, and she is happier here than with them. This country, although so unlike our native land, begins to seem more and more like my home. We have great reason to thank our Heavenly Father for the degree of health He has granted us. Our Sunday School and prayer meetings are still interesting, as is our weekly prayer meeting in Telugu. Many Coolie women, with their children, come in sometimes, who are rude and noisy, but we are glad to see them, and encourage them to come."

Home Department.

We regret exceedingly that Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong should feel compelled to resign their position as missionaries appointed by the Foreign Missionary Board and churches of the Maritime Provinces. We scarcely feel able to acquiesce in this determination with any degree of submission, and earnestly trust that some way may yet be found by which the difficulties now in the way may be removed, and our friends still be willing to give their lives, their talents, and their best energies to the work in Chicacole. Mrs. Armstrong has been so long associated with our Societies, first as their founder, afterwards as our own missionary, and since then by the mutual sympathy which has bound us together, that we feel it impossible to sever the connection of ten years' standing, except under the pressure of the most urgent necessity, or by knowing that in no other way could their future usefulness be secured to the cause of Missions.

It is pleasant to be able to state that our standing in a financial point of view compares favorably with the year 1879, both as to numbers as well as funds. At our last Annual Meeting we reported forty-five Societies, now we have forty-seven. Then we sent in to the Treasury \$897.77, now \$1,085.80—an increase of \$188.03. Four new Societies have been organized in the place of one last year,—at Lake George, Yarmouth Co., Margaree, C. B., Lockeport, and New Germany. Also four Life Members instead of one, as reported at our last meeting,—Miss J. Logan, of Amherst; Mrs. H. A. Eaton, of Canard; Mrs. T. A. Higgins, of Annapolis; and Mrs. J. W. Manning, of Halifax. One other point of encouragement may be noted; last year no money was sent to us from Mission Bands, but now Canning M. B. has forwarded \$16.00 for the purpose of supporting and educating a little girl in Mrs. Sanford's school. The Mission Band also in connection with the North Church, Halifax, have it in contemplation to educate a boy from Mrs. Armstrong's school in Chicacole, with the prospect of his becoming a Colporteur. We hope before another year shall call us together at this annual gathering, we may have to report many more cases of a similar nature, for what better use can the dear children make of their money than to try and save a heathen child from its sad state of ignorance and vice, while, with God's blessing on the teaching bestowed, they can trust that it may grow up to a great blessing to the natives of India.

From the funds at the disposal of the three Boards of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick, and from Societies, the following sums have been donated this year:

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes From W. M. A. Society at Amherst for Miss Hammond to use as she thinks best \$25 00, From Canning Mission Band for the support of a little girl in Mrs. Sanford's school 16 00, To Mrs. Sanford for support of orphan children 150 00, To complete building operations in Bimlipitam 1600 00, Do. at Chicacole 400 00, For the support of two orphans at Chicacole 40 00, To be sent to Miss Hammond for school purposes 100 00, Travelling expenses, Mrs. Armstrong home 500 00. Total \$2831 00.

While we rejoice each year to recognize the names of our contributing Societies—some of whom we have not missed once in the eleven years of our existence—we gratefully welcome the four new ones who have joined our ranks, representing an interest in missions which we hope will never die out, yet we cannot but feel sad when we think of the number of persons in other churches who have no place among us, but who form a large sisterhood. Oh dear friends can you continue this omission another year, in view of the pressing wants of those without a hope in Christ? Will not some at once give themselves, their money, prayers, and influence,—for all are needed. The mere personal attendance at the monthly meetings for prayer, even without a word being uttered, would encourage others present, and so do some good to the cause.

The "Missionary Link" is still taken largely by the members of our Societies, and much prized. We bespeak for it a larger circulation than ever this year.

It is with a feeling of perhaps pardonable pride that we draw the attention of the friends of missions to the list of contributions from Societies and individuals, in the Treasurer's account, not one cent of which have we asked for,—it is the free-will offering of the sisterhood of our churches.

Treasurer's General Account with the Women's Missionary Aid Societies for the year 1880.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes By cash received from Societies \$898 30, By donations 187 50, By int. in Savings Bank \$6.55, Paid for stationery, postage, printing, &c. \$5.65, Paid disc. on Notes, 25 5.90 65.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Cr. \$1086 45, Remitted to Missionary Board, St. John: For quarter ending March 31... \$172 73, June 30... 294 03, Sept. 30... 189 37, Dec. 31... 429 67. Total \$1085 80.

Bal. of int. sent to F. M. Board. 65. Total \$1086 45. Examined and found to be correct. L. M. SMITH, Auditor.

List of Societies and amounts contributed during the year 1880.

Table with 2 columns: Society Name and Amount. Lists 47 societies including Amherst (\$70 00), Annapolis (\$16 00), Bridgetown (\$11 00), Bear River (\$10 00), Berwick (\$8 00), Clarence (\$27 00), Canard (\$33 00), Canning (\$10 00), Canso (\$14 00), DeBert (\$8 00), Digby (\$9 50), Deerfield (\$11 60), Freeport (\$2 00), Great Village (\$18 12), Guysboro (\$19 65), Hantsport (\$16 00), Halifax, Granville St. Church (\$41 50), Halifax, North Church (\$57 53), Hammond's Plains (\$14 00), Indian Harbour (\$3 70), Indian Harbour, (West) (\$10 50), Kempt, Queens (\$85), Liverpool (\$11 47), Lake George, Yarmouth Co. (\$10 80), Melvern Square (\$18 00), Milton, Queens (\$9 00), Margaree (\$5 00), North Sydney (\$13 00), Newport (\$21 00), New Germany (\$20 00), Onslow (\$13 50), Osborne (\$2 28), Pine Grove (\$26 00), Peregale (\$11 00), Parraboro (\$3 00), River Hebert (\$10 00), Sydney (\$15 00), Summerville (\$37 00), Truro (\$47 35), Torbrook, for 1879 (\$12 00), for 1880 (\$18 00 25 00), Up. Wilmot and Low. Aylesford, (Branch) (\$6 00), Wolfville (\$58 00), Weymouth (\$4 00), Windsor (\$63 50), Weston, Cornwallis (\$11 50), 47 Yarmouth, Temple Church (\$33 75). Total \$898 30.

Donations.

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes Mrs. Geo. Darr, Green Oaks, Low. \$1 00, Stewiacke \$1 00, Miss Rachel West, Aylesford \$1 00, Mrs. Jos. Sabeau, Riverdale, Digby \$2 00, Woodville Knitting Circle, Mrs. E. Parish \$12 00, Mrs. Jas. E. Potter, Clementsvale \$1 00, Miss Caroline E. Potter, Clementsvale \$1 00, W. M. A. Society of Amherst to make Miss Jane Logan a Life Member \$25 00, Mrs. Naylor, Halifax \$4 00, Miss Margaret Young, Falmouth \$1 00, A Friend, Port Medway \$5 00, Mrs. Pineo, Pugwash \$1 00, W. M. A. Society of Canard, to make Mrs. H. A. Eaton a Life Member \$25 00, Mrs. J. Bancroft, Walton \$1 15, Mrs. E. Shaw, " \$50, Mrs. D. Wheeden, " \$25, Mrs. B. Moxon, " \$10, Mrs. E. E. Card, Chester Road \$1 00, Mrs. Oliver Cogswell \$1 00, Mrs. J. Thomas, Stark, Florida \$1 00, Gideon Fleck, Holland's Harbour \$1 00, Sarah E. Webber, Ship Harbour \$1 00, Mrs. Charles Best, Canning \$1 00, Mission Band in Canning to support a little girl in Mrs. Sanford's school \$16 00, Deacon Enoch Crosby, Deerfield \$4 00, Mrs. Uhlman, Deerfield \$4 00, Dea. Haley's children, Deerfield \$50, W. M. A. Society of Annapolis, to make Mrs. T. A. Higgins a Life Member \$25 00, Mr. J. Kempton, Kempt, Queens \$1 00, Mrs. J. Kempton, " \$1 00, Mrs. A. Kempton, " \$25, Mrs. S. Rawding, " \$75, Mrs. Matilda C. Dailey, Brookfield \$1 00. Total \$187 50.

MARIA R. SELDEN, Sec. & Treas. Central Board. Halifax, Jan. 5th, 1881.

In Memoriam. ALEXANDER FORBES.

Fell asleep in Jesus, after a lingering illness, on the 9th inst., and in the 62nd year of his age, Mr. Alex. Forbes, of Montague, P. E. Island. Bro. Forbes was for nearly forty years a consistent member of the Baptist Church. His illness, which was lingering and painful, he bore with marked patience and resignation to the Divine will. His end was peculiarly peaceful, so much so that those who stood by his bedside could not tell the exact time of his departure.

He had calmly, and with the fact that he was about to be called to give an account of his stewardship in full view, settled his worldly business, and then expressed his "desire to depart and be with Christ which is far better." The summons did not take him by surprise. The respect in which our brother was held in the community was clearly seen by the very large number of persons of different creeds that followed his remains to their last resting place. The Rev. Wm. Phelan, P. P., showed his respect for the departed, and his sympathy with the bereaved by joining in the solemn procession.

Bro. Forbes leaves an aged mother, one daughter, a brother, (Deacon Donald Forbes), four sisters, and many other relatives and friends to miss the departure of a dutiful son, a loving father, an affectionate brother, and a ready helper. The church at Montague, of which he was so long a faithful and consistent member, and of which he was so mindful in life and at death, will also miss him, but all are consoled by the assurance that their loss is his gain.—Com. Dec. 29th, 1880.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The Parliamentary proceedings of the past week at Ottawa have been of the deepest interest to all parties. The excitement in connection with the debate on the Pacific Railway matters has been altogether unprecedented.

The speakers on the government side maintained that the arrangement made with the Syndicate was on the whole, far preferable to that proposed by the Opposition in the projected New Syndicate. The Opposition pronounced the government proposal an extravagant expenditure, and that it was not necessary at present to make provision for building the whole of the road on British territory. The first division was on the amendment made by Hon. Mr.

Blake, and a vote gave 54 for and 140 against. There were then twenty-four further amendments one after another made, discussed, and voted upon, each of which sought to prevent the adoption of the plan for proceeding with the construction of the Railway. The second amendment was rejected, yeas 53 nays 113. The third, yeas 54 nays 121. Each division giving the government a majority varying from that number up to 77. The House continued in session on Thursday night with the amendments, and at a quarter to eight in the morning came to a vote on the main resolution by a vote of 108 yeas to 46 nays giving the government a majority of 62, many of the older members being unable to remain to the close.

Sir John A. Macdonald immediately after introduced the bill based on the resolutions adopted by the House. The House adjourned at 8 o'clock.

On Friday afternoon Mr. McQuaig introduced a bill to amend the insolvent act of 1875 and amending acts. He explained that it was proposed to restore the clause granting a judge power to grant discharge where no fraud had been proved.

Mr. Blake said that the Insolvent Act had been repealed because of the laxity of the law in regard to the discharge of insolvents, and now it was proposed to restore the very clause under which this could be done.

Sir John Macdonald moved that all stages of the bill introduced, founded on the resolution now before the House, on the subject of certain subsidies of land and money in aid of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, shall have precedence every day, after routine proceedings, until the House otherwise orders.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

In the Senate a few days since a discussion arose respecting Sanitary legislation. Montreal was referred to as having a higher death rate than the city of London. It was shown by Dr. Brouse that Canada's death rate is 80,000 per annum, of which more than 20,000 are from preventable causes. It would pay us far better to prevent the death of this vast army, rather than spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in immigration purposes. There are twenty days of sickness connected with each death, an aggregate for the Dominion of 32,000,000 days sickness, of which at least 8,000,000 may be prevented by wise legislation. The average cost of each sickness is \$40, amounting to the enormous total of \$64,000,000, of which \$16,000,000 could be saved.

Hon. Dr. Almon heartily endorsed Senator Brouse's speech, and hoped that medical additions would be made to the membership of the Senate until that body became known as Doctors' Commons. (Laughter.) Very much could be done for the public health by wise legislation. In my own native city—continued the Senator—I remember well when typhoid fever was prevalent, and why was it so? The city lots had a frontage of 30 feet, and a depth of 60 feet. The houses occupied the full frontage of the lots and extended back 40 feet from the street, leaving a yard 20 by 30 feet, in which could be found a well of drinking water, and buildings necessary for the house, and perhaps a pigsty. What was the effect? The water that the people drank was contaminated with sewerage and other ejecta of house and so-called from the pigsty, and typhus fever prevailed. Almost every one in Halifax of my acquaintance, when I was a young man, had had typhus fever, and very many were carried away by that disease. But eventually styes were done away with, and pure water brought into the city from lakes, and now that disease has almost disappeared. Malignant diphtheria is a disease which appals every medical man. He feels when he enters the house that what he can do is often of no avail. What is the cause? Invariably I find where it appears, that there is something wrong with the drain, there is a leak most commonly in the kitchen sink drain, and dark mud can be found composed of decomposed vegetable and animal matters from which the disease originates. Under proper supervision that would be prevented. Take a thing which all know something about, and which certainly, if there was a sanitary commission or Board of Health, would be prevented—the condition of the Pullman cars. I came up in one from Halifax to Quebec the other day and paid \$5 for the accommodation. What did I find when I entered the car? The thermometer in the car would have been 80 or 90. I appealed to the conductor, to lower the temperature, but he said, "It is not too hot—I find it cool."

At night you are put into a berth about three times the size of a decent coffin. It is six feet long and three feet high. The upper berth being let down you call for the intelligent waiter who assists the conductor, and ask, "Can't that be up?" He replies, "No; we are not allowed to do that." This is to get another \$5 out of you. The poorest beggar in the hospital at Halifax is allowed a certain number of cubic feet of space, but in the Pullman car you are not allowed as many cubic inches. Curtains are closed about you, and there you are tortured through the night. Even in the black-hole of Calcutta such torture was not inflicted upon prisoners. If Pullman upper berths are let down on

you in order that you may inhale your own carbonic acid gas in the night, the waiter with his kerosene lamp, effluvia walks up and down the car in front of you. How can you sleep there? I am not a delicate man, but I must confess that after my journey from Halifax I was laid up for two days from the effects of this torture on the Pullman. Just imagine the quality of the air you breathe when you have, in the same car with you, persons just recovered from small pox and scarlet fever! How diseases must be spread in that way, and how many deaths must result from these Pullman cars!

On Friday in the Senate Chamber at Ottawa a congratulatory Address was presented to Hon. Senator Hamilton, of Kingston, on the occasion of his having completed his fiftieth year as a legislator. On January 29th, 1831, he was called to the old Legislative Council of Upper Canada, since which time he has been continually taking part in the legislation of the country. All the Senators in the city were in attendance, irrespective of party; the address which was read by Sir Alexander Campbell, was a cordial expression of the high esteem in which the hon. gentleman is held by the members of the Senate.

A telegram from Ottawa says the Princess will return to Canada in March. The executive committee of the Dominion Temperance Alliance have arranged for the annual meeting on the 9th of February. A committee was appointed to wait on the Minister of Justice and suggest certain amendments to the Scott Act.

It is said that Sir John Macdonald has offered the vacant Senatorship to Goldwin Smith.

At Ottawa legal proceedings have been taken to unseat all city aldermen who do not possess the proper qualifications required by law.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A brakeman on the I. C. Railway named G. Torrey, met with a frightful accident. He slipped between two cars, and before striking the track his clothes caught and left him with his legs dragging on the ground. His right arm was pulled from the socket. It is thought he will lose his lower limbs. He belonged to Moncton, N. B., and had only recently recovered from a severe accident at Point du Chene.

Diphtheria and measles are prevalent at Sackville.

The Sackville Transcript complains of the non-enforcement of the Scott Act in Sackville, and Westmorland County generally.

UNITED STATES.—It is reported that the United States have proposed to purchase the Danish West Indies.

New York harbor has been subject to great obstruction from ice. Several vessels have been held in the ice near Whitestone and Hell Gate and the Sound. Steamers have great difficulty in working through. The steamers Elm City, for New Haven, and City of Hartford, with several freight steamers, were reported fast in the ice.

At Chicago on Wednesday last, Mayor Harrison addressed two Land League mass meetings, speaking warmly in favor of the object of the League. When he concluded the second speech his audience passed strong Land League resolutions, and, before he could escape, demanded that he should sign and forward them to Dublin in his official capacity. He refused, and a wild scene ensued, during which the Mayor was hooted and finally hustled out of the hall.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons on Monday 25th, Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced a bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland. He justified the bill by a detailed description of the outrages committed. He showed that the Land League had a complete system of constables in all districts, who recorded every infringement of the rules of the League, which is supreme. There is a reign of terror. Those who break the law are safe, while honest men who keep it are in danger. The Land League strikes terror, we must therefore strike terror into them. We must arrest those originals. (Prolonged cheers). The bill asks power for the Viceroy to arrest persons reasonably suspected as principals or accessories in treasonable offences such power to remain in force until Sept. 30th, 1882. The Bill will apply to the whole of Ireland.

Sir Stafford Northcote assured the Government that the Opposition would give them all proper support in the progress of the bills through the House.

During the debate on Thursday night Mr. John Bright said he deeply regretted that coercion was necessary. If the Land Bill had not been promised after the Coercion Bill, he would not now be in the ministry. He had received letters from Ireland, showing that during the last four months Ireland had drifted from bad to worse. The Land League might boast of their power, but he doubted their wisdom and patriotism. Leaders of the League had to a large extent demoralized the people whom they professed to defend. It was only under the solemn sense of duty that the Government had introduced measures of coercion. He trusted that when the land bill was introduced, it would be found to be a great and comprehensive measure, which would prove a durable monument to the memory of this Parliament and Ministry.

Mr. Gladstone moved the resolution