

AS A PART OF HIS CHARACTER

IS THE WAY ENGLISHMEN LOOK UPON SPORT—DEVELOPS CHARACTER.

United States Look Upon International Yachting Very Seriously—Englishmen Takes Matter Quietly.

Englishmen look upon sport as a part of character, as well as a physical developing factor in civilization; the interest of the majority of Americans is confined to the excitement expected from a contest. Many United States look upon the international yachting and other sports almost as though they were serious battles, and are elated or depressed accordingly; while the English take these matters more calmly, and, while eager to win, welcome the contests as being good for the sports and games themselves. They bear in mind that the genuine sportsman:

Sets his heart upon the goal Not upon the prize.

De Agnes Lewis, the distinguished lady who in 1892 made the famous discovery of the Sinaitic Palimpsest, the most ancient known manuscript of the Four Gospels in Syriac, gave a large audience in Cambridge, an account of wanderings in the Holy Land, and visit to the monasteries of St. Anthony, St. Paul, and St. Mearius, after five days' journeying across a waterless desert. At the monastery of St. Paul a service of two hours' duration was held in honor of the travellers, as representatives of the English people, to whom the monks showed the greatest gratitude for delivering them from the Mahomedans.

A correspondent at Messina tells a remarkable incident. An infidel publication, in its first issue, attacked the churches and religion generally, asserted that "there is no God" and challenged the Deity to prove his existence by sending an earthquake! This incident was recalled by many with horror after the great quake, which occurred next day. It made a great impression upon the Southern Italians. "That editor," adds the correspondent, "will have been the best missionary the church has had for many a year."

"Compensation for damages—From R. J. Campbell," is the inscription on a frying-pan just presented by the pastor of City Temple, London, of New Theology fame, to a man in Harringate. He and his wife were so absorbed in reading a sermon by Mr. Campbell that they forgot all about some food that was cooking on the fire. Not only was the food spoiled, but the pan was burnt through. The man wrote to Mr. Campbell of the incident, and the latter thereupon sent him a new frying-pan inscribed as above.

Stirling Cemetery, in Scotland, has a curious ancient tombstone, which bears these lines:

Our life is but a winter day; Some only breakfast and away, Others to dinner stay And all full fed. The oldest man but sups And goes to bed; Large is his debt That lingers out the day; He that goes soonest Has the least to pay.

Curious incidents occur in Constantinople in the blending of the old and the new. Quite recently, a procession to the new Parliament, at Constantinople, there figured automobiles and camels. In almost every carriage a Mohammedan was seated by the side of a Christian, often giving the Christian the place of honor. Turkish priests were seated apically with Christian priests of different churches, all happy together over the new opportunity which freedom had brought to them.

An extraordinary demand has arisen in the eastern counties of England for second-hand Bibles—the older and dirtier the better. Copies which formerly realized four-pence are readily bought for half a crown. They are being used to manufacture evidence of age for old-age pensions. A woman who produced a Bible to prove her age as seventy-six from an entry on the fly-leaf had, unhappily, omitted to tear out the title page, which showed that it was printed in 1895.

A peculiar custom is observed in an English regiment, the Twelfth Lancers—the playing of the Vesper hymn, the Spanish chant and the Russian national hymn every night, after "Last Post" has been sounded. Long ago one of the officers' wives presented the regiment with a set of instruments on condition that the hymn be played every night. The playing of the Spanish chant is as a penance for the sacking of a convent during the Peninsular War.

England spent \$75,000,000 on her army (exclusive of India), in 1907; the cost of her naval armament in the same year was \$167,500,000, yet both together considerably less than was spent for sport. The capital value of the sporting rents advertised by a single firm of land agents in one season, reckoning the letting value at four per cent., amounted to \$43,750,000. The licenses to kill game bring in a revenue to the state of over \$925,000 per annum.

There are over two hundred and fifty thousand words in the English language, or considerably more than the German, French, Spanish and Italian languages combined. Yet there are people who declare that they really "cannot find words to express themselves." Such a vast number of words, however, need not frighten anyone who wants to master the language. One or two thousand words suffice for the needs of most people.

The star of Bethlehem can now be seen by anyone who will rise early in the morning. It makes its appearance very brightly about daybreak. This star, which 1909 years ago guided the wise men, is said to appear at intervals of 500 years so that all interested had better look for it as we will all probably be too old when next it appears to see it clearly. It is in the east.

New Zealand is being taught a lesson that Canadians should long ago have learned. At North Canterbury the birds have been destroyed wholesale by the farmers because of the damage they did to the crops. This year the harvest happened to be a particularly heavy one and a plague of caterpillars has practically ruined the crops. The destruction of Canadian wild birds has cost our agriculturists and horticulturists millions of dollars.

There is a popular notion that the British gave up ruling the American colonies a century and a quarter ago. But the rumor is ill-founded. The Island Kingdom has furnished the United States with twenty-four of its twenty-six presidents. Fifteen have been of English origin, three of Scotch descent, five of Scotch-Irish parentage, and one of Welsh blood. The other two were of Dutch extraction.

The most valuable work in existence is a copy of the Koran, treasured in the Moham-

medan city of Ispahan-Ruza, Persia. The covers, ten by four inches, are of solid gold, one eighth inch thick, while precious stones set in symbolic designs figure in the centre and at each of the corners. This book is written upon parchment, and this part of the work alone is valued at \$10,000.

TRIUMPH OF CHURCH'S WARDS.

Metlakahla Indians Sing Handel's Messiah in Finest of Style.

Canadian Courier. The Mendelssohn Choir has a serious rival in the far north-west. The Tsimpsean Indians of British Columbia have been hearing Handel's Messiah. This notable event took place at Port Simpson, which place may be said to have the most notable musical season in the known world. Fifty full-blood Indians were in the chorus. The audience were mostly Aborigines. Port Simpson, with a thousand people, is a beautiful spot on the northern shore line of British Columbia. Most of the people are Tsimpseans, from whom, of course, the place gets its name. The singers were from Metlakahla, and they came down by the C. P. R. steamer Princess May to give their cousins of Port Simpson a taste of choral art. The occasion of this upheaval of native art among the Tsimpseans was a laudable desire to celebrate the life and labors of old William Duncan, the missionary. For several years the Metlakahla Indians have had a choral society. In January the musicians, with books, instruments, and all the paraphernalia of art sailed down—just as the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir goes to New York and Chicago—to Port Simpson. They were met by a large municipal delegation of Tsimpseans, for these folk have a municipal organization of their own, and the visiting musicians are their descendants. They stayed two weeks in the town and gave three performances. A graphically entertaining description is given by an eye-witness of the Messiah concert.

The old building is profusely decorated with evergreens and British flags and emblems. On the platform are the singers and orchestra. The girls were dressed in plain white silk. The young men show plainly they come from a plain and working people. We find none of the operatic ornaments around the trumpet, cannot be distinguished from the rest. The soloists did their parts very well, and considering their limited opportunities to acquire musical education, much less voice culture, they compare well with the professional singers anywhere. The organist, as is the case with more than half the singers, has been to an elementary school only, and for a short time, early in life; yet he reads and speaks good English, as well as being able to read any musical composition, classical or modern. The director has had better advantages and, although an Indian, possesses a collegiate and university education. The oratorio was performed from the beginning to the end, with the usual omissions, by the Metlakahla Choral Society, with the grace and dignity of a professional organization. Not a false note was sounded; not a passage carelessly handled. The theme of the author was correctly interpreted and put to correct execution. When the Hallelujah Chorus was sung, the audience rose to its feet and stood gazing upward as if they were actually witnessing something in the skies!

Mountain Land of Monks.

Athos, the Holy Mountain, where no woman may set her foot, the shelter of hermits and haters of the world, is likely soon to lose most of its remoteness and mediæval charm. Served by regular steamship calls, visited by holiday tourists, and overrun by Russian emissaries Athos may become a health resort or a hotbed for political intrigue. Even the buildings and works of art are not everlasting, and frequent earthquakes and fires have left disappointingly little of what must once have been there. Nevertheless the mount retains a beauty and interest unmatched elsewhere, and happy is the man able to visit it.

There are twenty monasteries on Athos, forming a kind of a republic, each sending a representative to sit on the council at Carves. This body does not interfere with the home affairs of the monasteries, which are controlled by the various abbots according to their own rule. No account is thus taken of the size of the monasteries, so that the Russian monastery with two thousand monks has no advantage over Philotheou with forty. They are divided into two classes. In one everything (beyond such trifles as books and pictures) is held in common, meals are taken in the refectory, no meat is eaten, and smoking is forbidden. In the other each monk has his own piece of garden and his own servant, who cooks for him and generally succeeds him on his death.

Immoderate Language.

Toronto News. Instances multiply of the objectionable provincialism prevalent on this continent. The New York Post calls attention to a glaring exhibition of it. We are assured by the clergyman who has been conducting the successful Boston revival that it will "go down as the greatest religious movement in ecclesiastical history." The Post comments: "The mind at once seeks to find a possible parallel for Boston's present uprising, and fails. The Crusades? No. The Council of Trent? No. We need not refer, of course, to such picaresque ecclesiastical affairs as the Council of Nice and the destruction of Ariarism, or the Hussite movement in Bohemia, or the Inquisition in Spain, or the preaching of Wesley and Whitefield. When everyone of our Boston clergyman's 3,500 auditors responded to his exhortation towards a better life, the speaker declared that the most wonderful, the greatest thing known in religious history, not excepting, we suppose, Luther's stand at the Council of Worms, the preaching of St. Francis of Assisi, the conversion of Paul, or even the Crucifixion." Canadians, as well as Americans, are prone to over-statement. The cure lies in the cultivation of a due sense of proportion and plain truth.

Empress Dowager's Burnt Offering.

When the new Empress-Dowager had finished the libationary sacrifices to the memory of the late Empress-Dowager, one whole month from her death, the chief wife of the late Emperor at the head of the wives of the Imperial Princes, then solemnly proceeded to place in the "burning pond" and to "burn articles belonging to her late Majesty, to wit: her pearl-pearl pendant hat, her chaplet of pearl beads, her gaily ornamented and embossed clothes, her bedding in ordinary use, and her yellow and red silk cushions and mattresses. Her carts, sedans, and other unwieldy objects were separately burned on the banks of the Palace lake.

FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

A Memorial Has Been Reared To Him—Work Beautifully Executed.



Sir William Howard Russell, the famous war correspondent, died in February, 1907, at the age of eighty-six, and was buried in Brompton Cemetery. A Memorial Fund Committee, with Mr. J. Walter of the "Times" at its head, has led in procuring a memorial bust and an inscribed tablet, which was unveiled by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, on February 9th. The bust, of which a representation appears above, rests in the crypt, close to the chapel of St. Faith. The work has been beautifully executed by Mr. Bertram McKen-

Welcome to Medical Missionaries. Dr. Menzies, Honan. As a pioneer agency, medical mission work has been of the greatest value, for it appealed at once to men and removed prejudice. But even there it has had its limitations. The old slander yet sometimes heard in Honan, was that foreign doctors dug out the eyes of children, and grind up the bodies of their parents to make medicine, and thus are able to perform wonders. Because of stories of this kind, we have seldom dared to remove useless but painful eyes, lest false reports should circulate. But now, with other avenues of information opening up besides the old village gossip, and with newspapers and books replacing the professional story-teller, and with the influence of the hospital reaching farther and farther among the people, this prejudice is rapidly disappearing. The people generally are willing to come to us for treatment, and submit to the most serious operations. Time was when the doctor had to seek his patients, but now far more apply than he is able properly to treat. The hospital wards are over-crowded.

About three years ago a servant of the late Empress Dowager was sick. When the native doctors failed to cure him, Dr. Cochrane, of the London mission, was called in. And when his patient was restored to show her gratitude, the Empress gave a donation of 10,000 taels (\$7,000), towards the building of the Union Medical School in Peking, of which Dr. Cochrane is dean. And in Boxer times, when the people of Canton were ready to destroy everything foreign, influential citizens came forward, and said, "whatever you do to other places, you must not lay a finger on that grand institution, the mission asylum for the insane." Yuan Shih Kai and other governors have given regularly large donations to show appreciation of the mission hospitals. The government, the officials and the people, all appreciate the medical missionary and welcome his coming.

The Danger of Drifting.

At the International Congress on the Lord's Day, held in Edinburgh, Oct. 6-8, the startling fact was published that in Great Britain, on the Lord's Day, about 2,500,000 people work at their ordinary employment. Scotland which has been regarded as the model "Sabbath-keeping" country of the world, furnished her full quota of seven-day-in-the-week toilers. There the church occupied a large place in the life of the people, who were carefully trained in the principles of Sunday observance. But in recent years some of their religious teachers advocated looser views and in a single generation there has been a drift of alarming character. If such a drift has taken place in a country of limited area, with a homogeneous population of a single race, with large-established rural institutions and centuries of training in respect for Sunday, how great must be the peril to which we are exposed in Canada! Our country has vast extent and wonderful natural resources, inviting a large population. Our people are of different races, with marked differences in moral and religious training, and these differences are being accentuated by the addition of many races. Many come from countries where different moral ideas from ours prevail, from lands where only a Continental Sunday prevails; others do not know any Sunday at home. The danger of drifting into habits that make for breaking down the Lord's Day in Canada is too painfully obvious.

Great Men Live Simple Lives.

It would appear as if one condition of greatness is a simplicity of life. In fact, ascetical principles of life can be shown to have produced the great rulers of mankind, the greatest teachers, the greatest warriors, the greatest poets, the greatest thinkers, and, in fine, the geniuses of history, in over ninety per cent. of cases.

Caesar, whom historians agree in calling the greatest human phenomenon the world has known, was most abstemious in respect of diet as well as heroic in the matter of training his body—in other words, in subjecting it to hardship. Alexander was an ascetic during the wonderful campaigns in Asia Minor and India by which he entered into history. Hannibal, the greatest military strategist of all time, was an ascetic and a hermit. St. Augustine did not "find himself" till he adopted the ascetic life. Napoleon, like Caesar and Charlemagne, was excessively temperate in respect to his bodily cravings, and as Lord Rosebery points out in his masterly "Last Phase," despite all that has been said to the contrary, was, for the age in which he flourished, a distinctly clean-living man.

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND THEIR AIM.

These Schools Were Originally Established For a Double Purpose.

Principal Heron in Progress. The Indian Schools in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were established for a double purpose. First, the Dominion Government has undertaken a share in this work to fulfil a promise made to the Indians when making treaty with them. Second, the churches have taken a part in the educational work among the Indians believing that it would afford them an opening for Christian work among these people. The Government recognizing the necessity of giving the Indians an education under Christian influences, gave over the work to the different churches. The first, and most important, motive on the part of the churches was the Christian motive; that is the missionary. To educate any race either white, black or red without Christianity is to do them more harm than good. It follows that if children are to be given a Christian training, it must be given by Christian men and women. Not merely nominal Christians, but those who believe in a personal Saviour and who make their duty and allegiance to Him the first consideration in life. Christian influences are not exerted by word or mouth only; a greater influence is exerted by our conduct and every day life than by our words. While it is a splendid thing to be able to speak well, it is a better thing to be able to live right. The person who can meet trying experiences, the wear and tear of every day life, with cheerfulness and patience, is doing more to recommend Christ than if they were to speak the most eloquent words. Actions not only speak louder than words; they have a more lasting effect. Science is one of the most important studies on any college curriculum. There is a science that every Christian needs to learn, that is the science of living with others. The Christian religion was intended for the wear and tear of every day contact with problems and people. Machinists long ago discovered that bearings to wear well must be made of fine material. The finer steel in a shaft the less friction and more endurance. No one needs the quality of endurance more than a Christian worker. The work of an Indian school has special elements likely to cause friction, special difficulties and special problems that make it a test perhaps more trying than almost any other line of Christian work. But on the other hand its difficulties should recommend it. It is in practice the athlete trains his lungs and muscles; in work the mechanic develops his skill; in hard marches the soldier develops endurance, and in constant action we develop Christian character. The more varied and severe the tests we endure, the finer and more noble the quality of the character developed.

TRAINING OF THE BOY.

He Should Be Held To The Same State Of Virtue As The Girl.

The boy should be held to the same state of virtue as the girl. To admit that he must have a season of sowing wild oats is to unfit any parent to bring up boys. Rude language or vulgar behavior is just as inexcusable in the boy as in the girl. He should not be allowed for one moment to think that things are decent for the boy to do that are indiscreet for the girl. It is very easy to fall into the habit of establishing a double standard of morals. We have become so accustomed to see boys do things and hear boys say things which no self-respecting girl would do or say, that we have unconsciously become reconciled to the idea that purity in a girl should be higher than in boys. There is every reason why the boy should be as neat, as polite, as modest as the girl. He should never be allowed to feel excusable in doing or saying things that he unfit for his sisters to participate in. Boys reared with this idea are much more apt to make good men, successful business men, healthy men, than boys allowed to indulge in coarse conversation or questionable recreations. The boy should be in the confidence of his mother. Her sensitiveness and feelings should be imparted to him as much as possible. Then when the boy comes in contact with rude boys, no so reared, he will see for himself the folly and degradation of immorality.

But it is upon the father mainly that the rearing of the boy depends. If the father is a good man, a gentleman, a man who likes life and makes the best use of it, a man who has not forgotten how to be a boy, and how to play with boys, a man that likes fun but takes a serious view of life in general, the boy will scarcely need any other instruction than association with his father. The boy naturally emulates the father.

There are some things a boy can tell his mother easier than he can tell his father. There are other things that a boy can tell his father better than he can tell his mother. Blessed is the boy who has both father and mother who are approachable, who are sympathetic with his phases of growth, who are ready to forgive, and patient to begin over again. If the boy has not found these things it will be doubtful if the Sunday school or church, the day school or teacher, will be able to supply his loss.

Some Clerical Anecdotes.

A well-known English clergyman steadily refused to play cards. When remonstrated with for want of sociability he replied, "I do not play cards, for one reason only: it takes four knaves to play a game, and I refuse to be one of them." Archbishop Tillotson had a similar horror. One day he met Sir John Trevor, who for misdemeanor had been expelled from parliament. "I hate to see an atheist in the shape of a churchman," Sir John exclaimed. "And I," the good bishop rejoined, "hate to see a knave in any shape."

One instance when a witty ecclesiastic met his match is recorded of David Garrick. Rev. Laurence Sterne, who was not a brilliant example of a loving husband, met him and said in a sentimental way, "The husband who behaves unkindly to his wife deserves to have his house burnt over his head." "If you think so," said Garrick, doubtless glad to get even with Sterne for once, "I hope your house is insured."

Are a Public Benefit.

W. J. Bryan. "Merely as a business investment, it would pay men not Christians to subscribe for the Young Men's Christian association and men's religious clubs for in proportion as you can improve the moral standard of your people you make your property and lives more safe, and you reduce the expense of courts in enforcing the law. Christian societies could be justified on the low basis of dollars and cents without regard to the spiritual significance. It is cheaper to save men from crime than to punish criminals after they have become such.

Our \$3.50 Gift. Don't buy Silver Butter-Spreaders. We have a set of six for you. They are Wm. Rogers & Sons' AA triple plate. If you could buy this set in a jewelry store it would cost you \$3.50. But this is the lily pattern, made exclusively for us. You can buy nothing like it. Simply do this: Send us the metal top from a jar of Armour's Extract of Beef, or the paper certificate under the top, with 10c for packing and mailing, and we'll send you one of the Spreaders. Send 6 tops or certificates and 10c with each and get the full set of six. Thus, for a little time, we give you back more than you pay for the Extract. We want you to know the many uses of a good Extract of Beef. Try it in adding flavor to soups, gravies and meat dishes. Get Armour's, for that is concentrated to four times the strength of others. Other extracts of beef costing a trifle less go but one-fourth as far. The directions on Armour's are "Use one-fourth as much." Order a jar from your dealer today. Send for one of these Spreaders. Address: MacLaren, Imperial Canned Co., Ltd., Agents Armour Limited, Toronto, Department 70.

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