

Charles II.'s time. There were endless quantities of chairs, settees, etc., at Windsor prior to Sir Jeffrey Wyattville's elaborate remodellings, begun in 1782, but, says he, "it would seem almost beyond belief that in the short lapse of time since that restoration, hardly eighty years, not one example should to-day be in existence at Windsor. We certainly have splendid plate and pictures of that reign, but nothing else." Of all the monarchs of England, the one who has been most traduced has been George IV. Thanks chiefly to Thackeray, the impression exists that he was an altogether unworthy character. In many respects he deserved a bad name, but the author tells us: "It is to King George IV.'s fine taste and appreciation that the nation must be ever grateful for the real treasures now existing at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. Almost all the fine French furniture, the splendid bronzes, the objets d'art, the countless clocks, the matchless Sevres and . . . the all but complete series of Oriental porcelains were purchased by him. Though still feeling the influence of his time, he acquired objects of such artistic and intrinsic value, and at prices so convenient, that the money then expended, though a very considerable sum, represents to-day but a fraction of their value. Indeed . . . without these countless acquisitions of King George IV. the furniture and enrichments of our royal palaces would have been as much out of character with their surroundings as they are now in keeping with the royal dignity which they, in a way, help to maintain."

#### Promiscuous Shooting.

Most of our readers must have been impressed with the risk to life or limb caused by men and boys being allowed to discharge rifles, it matters not how small the calibre, and guns, in the neighbourhood of our cities, towns or villages. The recent killing of a lady in this untoward way gives sad emphasis to the absolute necessity for such legislation as will put a stop to this menace to the community. Sport is all very well. No one will deny the benefit of fresh air and exercise, and the wholesome and stimulating excitement a day's shooting affords. Many a happy outing has the writer had in days gone by with his dog and gun. But there is reason in all things. The sight of boys and men going about the outskirts of our municipalities with guns and rifles on holidays and other days fills one with dread. To say nothing of the cruel and senseless destruction of birds, squirrels, and anything animate that offers a mark, thus robbing our groves and ravines of their innocent and attractive ornaments, there is always the risk of an accident which may bring suffering, deformity or death to some innocent and unguarded individual. We must not only enact laws to prevent this serious mischief, but we must resolutely set about enforcing them.

#### A Unique Collection.

The University of California is to be congratulated on obtaining the H. H. Bancroft collection of historical books and documents, and also of getting it for the comparatively small sum of \$150,000. The collection is believed to be the greatest on this continent. We are told that the manuscripts include missals, service books, grammars and dictionaries of aboriginal languages, deeds, royal edicts, proclamations, Papal bulls and rescripts, accounts and letter books covering commercial affairs in North and Central America, and the enterprises of fur companies, Russian, Canadian, and the United States. There are diaries and narratives of Californian and Rocky Mountain pioneers, trappers, traders and gold hunters contained in some 1,500 volumes, the third part of which relate to California. The collection is rich in printed sources of history, early voyages, debates, laws, journals, maps and atlases. Besides, there are some five thousand volumes of newspapers and periodicals.

## CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

Certainly the boast seems justified that there is not another such accumulation of historical material relating to the Pacific slope and to North American affairs connected with it.

#### Insurance Enquiry.

Now and then a wave of public interest gradually forms with regard to some question affecting the community at large, and, gathering force with time and discussion, ends in adding an influential enactment to the Statute Book. Such seems to be the case with regard to life insurance. This is an age when, through a broadening suffrage, a free press, and a tolerant public spirit, "the man on the street" is at liberty to speak his mind on any subject, without fear or favour; and when he becomes convinced that his own rights are affected he does not long hesitate to do so, and make himself not only heard, but felt. To say the least, a thorough investigation of insurance management and methods in Canada can do no harm, and may do much good. There is always room for improvement. Where everything is as it should be no harm can be done; and it is quite possible that certain reforms may be the result, which will benefit not only the policy-holders, but the companies themselves.

#### Civil Service Salaries.

It by no means follows that because a man is a civil servant he has received his appointment solely on account of political influence, or that he is a man of inferior ability and capacity, and, having proved himself unable to make his way in the world, has thus been provided with the means of livelihood at the expense of the public. There are men in the public service, in each of its varied departments, of ability, industry, and experience, who would do credit to themselves in almost any calling in life. Such men are debarred from the opportunity of acquiring the fortunes which sometimes reward the energy and enterprise of their fellows in private life. Their services are of special value, and should receive adequate remuneration.

#### STATISTICS.

Hitherto it has been difficult to collect full and accurate statistics of the Church of England in Canada, and consequently almost impossible to know the state of the Church, or to gauge its progress, but now, owing to the combination of all dioceses in a General Synod and the attention paid to the collecting and tabulating of statistics, we are able, approximately at least, to estimate the Church's position in the country as a whole or in any particular portion of the field. We give the figures for 1902-3 and 1904-5, which illustrates our general condition, and the growth, or lack of it, in the period named:

	1902-3.	1904-5.
Ordinations . . . . .	97	78
Deacons . . . . .	49	43
Priests . . . . .	48	35
Total clergy . . . . .	1,197	1,274
Licensed lay readers . . . . .	259	371
Self-supporting parishes . . . . .	586	645
Aided parishes . . . . .	542	573
Churches . . . . .	1,918	2,040
Value . . . . .	\$7,595,157	\$8,523,013
New churches . . . . .	33	45
Churches consecrated . . . . .	25	20
Cemeteries consecrated . . . . .	14	8
S.S. buildings . . . . .	380	401
Value . . . . .	\$ 188,150	\$ 262,950
Parsonages . . . . .	613	664
Value . . . . .	\$ 799,727	\$1,006,365
Church population . . . . .	415,048	483,888
Communicants . . . . .	124,675	138,688
Baptisms . . . . .	15,483	17,006
Confirmed . . . . .	9,547	8,769
Marriages . . . . .	5,133	5,669

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Burials . . . . .	\$ 8,255	8,721
Divinity students . . . . .	51	71
Sunday Schools . . . . .	1,504	1,540
Officers and teachers . . . . .	11,194	10,793
Scholars . . . . .	90,806	102,027
Contributions:		
Parochial . . . . .	\$ 979,485	\$1,325,533
Diocesan . . . . .	339,158	348,283
Extra diocesan . . . . .	54,722	85,513
Aggregate . . . . .	1,397,096	1,784,240
Diocesan missions . . . . .	89,692	89,119
Domestic missions . . . . .	32,538	73,940
Foreign missions . . . . .	20,825	44,386
Aggregate . . . . .	141,693	184,961
Grand total . . . . .	1,953,955	2,466,382

It will be seen from the above that, so far as figures can indicate progress, there have been substantial gains under nearly all heads, whether spiritual or financial, and that there is abundant evidence that there is a forward movement in the Canadian Church, and that the unity which has marked it of recent years and better organization, especially in our missionary efforts, have not been without happy and encouraging results.

#### DOES ENGLAND KNOW THE NEEDS OF CANADA?

Every true Churchman is interested in the spread and strengthening of our own beloved Church throughout the length and breadth of Canada, and when we ask, What are its most pressing needs? the answer that comes from Bishops and Synods and Church workers is ever the same. The Church wants men and money. As the first Sunday in Lent introduces the first Ember week in the year, the thought of "men wanted" is on our minds just now. Where and how can the Church get the men and money she wants? Assuming that the Bishops and clergy in Canada are open-eyed and always on the watch for candidates for the ministry, and that they have done their best to get the needful workers, we are bound to admit their failure so far as existing needs are concerned. Is there, then, any other field beside Canada to which we can hopefully look for men and money? Is England able and willing to do more than she has yet done to meet these needs? The obligations of the American Church and the Canadian Church to the great English societies and to individual Churchmen in England have been acknowledged many times, and the help that comes from England is far from exhausted yet. The long and intimate connection between the mother Church of England and her Canadian daughter suggests the advisability of making the most of this connection so long as the Canadian Church is in such dire need as she is. But is this done? Canadians are doing deputation work in England from time to time; four or five, if not more, are there now. One of these, the Rev. B. Appleyard, who served seven years in Caledonia Diocese, now holds the important post of S.P.G. organizer for the Diocese of Manchester. These men are in a position to judge what is and might be done for Canada. They find that Englishmen know more or less about Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and English clergy frequently go to these fields, but the utmost ignorance prevails concerning the needs of the Canadian Church and her magnificent opportunities for service. It seems strange that Englishmen should be in so much closer touch with these more remote fields than they are with Canada. It would seem that there is not a very close or intimate connection between the Canadian Bishops and their English commissaries, and the English Board of Missions finds difficulty in getting information from the English commissaries as to vacant posts in Canada. One man, a Cambridge graduate of excellent promise, applied for work in Canada, and the commissary directed him to apply for information to a man

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who had left England some time ago, whose address was then unknown. Montgomery sent out his application for the Pan-Anglican Canadian Bishops had a good idea of the needs of Canada on the report shows only one re Canada (i.e., Selkirk). and his predecessor, Arc whom the chief responsibility Canada has fallen, but the importance of English done much to encourage yet to be done. The wide prevails in England could be removed if possible, a removal would be more from England. It may be are not wanted, that country, and cannot adaptian life. But such namerson, and Williams, an den, and Ridley, and B Courtney, and Sweatman Church in Canada, up to to England. That the at Church are most anxious touch with Canada is se Archbishop of Canterbury his representative, Rev result of these visits son will probably be appointed visit is followed up in th from Bishop Montgomery of the Society for Gospel, let us hope tha and her needs will be b and that the men and m source will not be lost. that it should be possibl ignorance prevails throug the Canadian Church is evidently a fertile fie and capable of yielding —T. G. A. Wright.

#### THE PRINCIPAL COLLEGE.

In the selection of the rector of Trinity Church, the principalship of Wycliffe College acted on the principle of up and educated in Canada to understand and to work in Canada. The ated from the Port Ho and in the same year ronto University, attend lectures at Wycliffe honours in 1887. He se orders at St. Philip's C Ven. Archdeacon Sweet then accepted the pos under the Rev. Canon Toronto, which positio only resigning three y quest of Wycliffe Coll accept a position on it tical theology. In 1904 Sanson, he was app Church, Toronto, whi since, and so earnest labours there been cr tions have been more are now being carried and an extension of t brother, the Rev. Car was Dean of Rupert's St. John's College, Wi Rev. Frederick A. O' College, Dublin, bes scholar, was well kno sionary work among them the Bible into Rev. T. R. O'Meara