

GROWTH OF CHURCH NOT AS LARGE AS SHOULD BE, STATED

Henry Macklin Suggests Itinerant System As Remedy—Opinion Divided.

LACK OF TEACHERS

Efficient Ones Must Be Obtained, Principal of Huron College Says.

That the growth of the Church of England during the last 40 years has not kept pace with the increasing population, was a fact given by Henry Macklin at the semi-annual meeting of the Deanery of East Middlesex, Mr. Macklin said that this was too serious a matter to be looked upon lightly, and suggested the itinerant system and a greater spirit of consultation in the Anglican Synod. Some of the clergies present thought this suggestion of the itinerant system as being a good one, rather than the life-long pastorate, but others were very much opposed to this scheme, which for years has been used in the Methodist churches.

Regarding the matter of church extension, which occupied the morning session, it was decided to hold a meeting of the wardens of the fourteen English churches in the city and a conference to deal with the missions of the English Church in this important detail.

Mr. R. E. Davis gave an interesting report of the Lambeth conference, giving such detail as was important for the church workers to know.

Rev. John Morris of the Church of the Redeemer in his paper on parochial difficulties outlined the usual difficulties of a minister in connection with his congregation and the various organizations of the church. He was of the opinion that people were getting away from the vital truths of Christianity and looking for too much amusement. He said that it was difficult to get young people to attend the A. Y. P. U., because they wanted something amusing instead of spiritual. It was his belief that each man who enjoys the privileges of the church should do his duty by giving regularly, rather than have the minister turn into a professional beggar to get funds for the upkeep of the church.

At the evening session Rev. C. C. Waller, principal of Huron College, spoke on the Sunday school lessons for the next quarter. Rev. Waller writes for the quarterly, and in his address told from what part of the Bible the lessons will be taken.

Only Thing. "Teaching is the only thing that will bring the people back to God," said Rev. Waller. The church as a whole should keep the idea of teaching well in mind. Lack of efficient Sunday school teachers is one of the many difficulties, but this can be overcome by constant work among the generation coming up. Then it is plainly shown that teachers must be obtained now and they must be shown that we must all live our lives according to his laws.

"People do not go to church because they want to be popular. They go wherever the crowd goes, and when this happens we must prepare for the downfall of our kingdom. The Bible shows that it happened, and it is certain that it will happen again. Let us all conceive the idea of going to church, and not be particular about what the people next door say. Let them talk as they wish, and they will see their mistake. Try to correct them and bring them out to church. When people can be taught that they must go to church we will not have to prepare for the downfall of our kingdom, but, as it is now, we must."

"We must not all be in the fashion of the crowd, but in the fashion of the

Lord Jesus Christ," concluded Rev. Waller.

Sunday school organization was the topic on which N. F. Willmot, superintendent of St. John's Sunday School spoke. He pointed out that more Sunday schools and more efficient teachers had to be produced in order that the work of God might be carried out.

Church Extension. The work of the Church of the Redeemer is being hampered to a great extent because of a road not being opened east of Adelaide street as a continuation of Grosvenor was a complaint laid before the deanery. One member stated that more than 100 families who live in Knollwood Park are of English Church religion, and because there is not a road to shorten the distance these families go elsewhere.

A long discussion followed, the outcome being to appoint shortly a committee of laymen to deal seriously with regard to several of the English Church missions in the city.

The basis of apportionment of the various churches was discussed, some claiming a special apportionment. A committee will be appointed to consider the question and refer it back to the deanery after the general synod for alteration of the canon dealing with this.

Prior to the business session, Holy Communion was celebrated in St. Matthew's Church, attended in a body by the deanery and W. A. members. Rural Dean A. A. Bice presided. Henry Macklin gave a paper on church growth and R. E. Davis gave a short address on the Lambeth conference. Rev. John Morris dealt with parochial difficulties.

RAIL BOARD OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN LONDON

Vice-Chairman Has No Conference For Today—Going To Alvinston.

Vice-Chairman A. B. Ingram of the Ontario Railway and Highway Board arrived in London last night, but will leave this morning for Alvinston to transact some business. He is expected to return this afternoon. Last night he stated to The Advertiser that as yet no conference of the parties interested in the street railway question has been arranged for today. President John Colbert of the Street Railway Board stated last night that he has not had any official business with the railway board official since the latter's arrival here.

SPEAKER UNABLE TO COME HERE THURSDAY

The Women's Canadian Club last night received a wire from Jean Norris to the effect that she has been called to New York and will be unable to be present in London on Thursday. The club particularly regrets this failure to secure Judge Norris, as an invitation had been extended to the delegates of the Western Ontario Women's Institute to attend the meeting, which, of course, has now been cancelled.

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FALSE ALARM.

The fire department answered a false alarm ring from Box 51 at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

CHURCH RECEPTION.

A reception will be held in the First Congregational Church Wednesday evening, to welcome home Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Robbins, who have been visiting in England, Belgium and France for six months.

WARNING AGAINST DEPOPULATION OF FARMS

President Reynolds of O. A. C. Tells Women's Institutes Convention That Emigration To City Is Followed by National Decline, Extinction—Cities Historical Example—Mayor Little Welcomes Visitors.

Sounding a note of warning against the excessive trend of rural Canadian population citywards, in an address before the convention of Women's Institutes of Western Ontario, in the Y. M. Auditorium Tuesday evening, President J. B. Reynolds of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, cited historical examples showing that back through the ages the adoption of city modes of living and thinking by nations had invariably been followed by a national decline and a national extinction. Canada, he said, was experiencing no new phase of social evolution, Assyria, Babylon, Judea, Rome and Greece had all passed through the same stage. By taking thought while there is yet time, Canada might still hope to escape the otherwise inevitable decline of national greatness and influence which had overtaken those great empires of the past.

The effect of the excessive growth of the cities and manufacturing towns had depopulated many thriving villages and rural centres of fifty years ago. The industrial revolution had centralized manufacturing and mechanical industry in the larger towns and cities, and the country villages today presented a picture akin to that of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

Forbidden Building. Nations far back in history had recognized this dangerous trend of social evolution, and in Queen Elizabeth's reign in England laws had been passed prohibiting the building of any more houses in London. In the reign of Richard II, laws were enacted forbidding farm laborers to change their residence or work anywhere else than in their native community. There was, of course, injustice in such laws, and they would not be effective today, but the problem must be met. The industrial revolution in the past century had destroyed countless small industries that a few decades ago flourished in every rural village. Manufacturers and other capitalists claim that the change has been for the common good and that one large modern factory is worth as much to a community as a hundred smaller shops. City "boosters" cannot speak too contemptuously of the "one-horse" town. Superstition and shallow thinking on the part of the multitude permits such arguments to go unchallenged.

President Reynolds described two villages of his boyhood experience, which were once the thriving and busy centres of a contented and prosperous farming district. One village had a blacksmith shop where iron was welded, boats built, implements repaired, a grist mill where flour and other cereal foods were ground, a village store, a two-room school, and a rake factory where rakes for binding and grain were made. The industrial revolution began, and the self-lender closed the rake factory. Patent brands of flour put the grist mill out of business. Larger city factories sold cheaper carriages, and the carriage factory closed. The mail order houses took away the trade of the village store, and the population fell off, leaving only a one-room school with twelve pupils. The principal of the earlier days is now a university professor. The present teacher is just out of normal and does not intend to teach very long.

No Longer Peace. The other village had two stores, two shoemakers and a blacksmith shop. These have all disappeared. In the old days the community with its village centre was self-sustaining. In its shops the employers were master mechanics who worked at their own trade alongside of their assistants. Nearly all

were pillars of the community and leaders in church and society. Now, in the cities, labor and employer are at war. That no longer work peacefully side by side.

It is true that one man with a self-blinder can harvest as much grain as ten men with cradles and rakes. But in the old days ten men worked in the field and the field was lightened by their labor with quip and jest and neighborly conversation. Now one man works in the field and the other nine in city factories. To make the self-blinder other machines must be constructed, and so on. And the workers no longer work in neighborly co-operation, as when the village merchant and the master mechanic on his slack days helped out the farmer and the farm laborers who lived in the village.

Something is radically wrong, declared President Reynolds. Manufacturer and trades unionist are constantly seeing-sawing, the one for higher prices, the other for more wages and shorter hours. Would that a new spirit might come over both, and that in their converse they would consider how to give more service to the public, instead of how to get more out of the public. The one hand are manufacturers who will defend a profit of 300 per cent, and on the other hand the trades unionist who wants to "boost" wages and cut down his labor, and consequently lessen production. The attitude of the trades unionist is a pernicious effect of the new industrial system, while the upshot of the whole thing that food must be produced as cheaply as it could 50 years ago. Nor are manufactured products as durable as they once were. They wear then. His father, back in 1870, said President Reynolds, bought a wagon from the farm maker for \$84. His father sold it at auction for \$80. His older brother purchased it, and in 1912 sold it for \$10. The same thing. What wagon built in a modern factory today would give 43 years of service, and still be of use, he said.

Not Colorless. Life was not colorless in the days of village activities. Not all men thought alike, but all lived in neighborly co-operation and kindness. Not all of the master mechanic or village shoemaker were churchmen. The village agnostic was a familiar figure. He might use profane language at times, but he was usually quietly respected for his independence and breadth of thought. When he came to church, as he sometimes did, or for fear that he might be present, the village preacher prepared a better sermon than the otherwise would have delivered, for the village agnostic often cornered the preacher and asked embarrassing questions about Cain's wife and Jonah's whale. The agnostic of one of the villages, Mr. Reynolds had in mind, was today occupying a prominent position in a Canadian city.

These men of the villages of yesterday were interesting because they were men, persons, not mere machines. It is not true that the work of the master mechanic or village shoemaker of the men on the farms. In addition to the warring classes of capital and labor there are in the cities many men and women who follow what are sometimes called parasitic professions, because they produce no goods of intrinsic value, and add nothing to the wealth of the community.

Because people have changed in character and tastes from a rural, rural-minded people to an urban, urban-minded people the problem of repopulating the country is difficult. Those in the city are not contented, and those in the country lose the benefit of companionship.

Turn Tastes. "I want to turn the tastes of the people from the city to the country," said President Reynolds in closing. "The trouble is that too many of our country people have learned to think in terms of city life."

Superintendent of Institutes George A. Putnam announced today that the McCormick dining-hall presented a magnificent sight yesterday between 2 and 8 o'clock, when over 400 Western Ontario women delegates attending the Women's Institute Convention were guests there. The guests of the city of London, Mayor E. S. Little, who was chairman, sounded the dinner bell. He welcomed the delegates from the city and the rural districts, when he said, "This is not the first time that the city and the country have been brought together. The children in the country lose the benefit of companionship."

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Dr. Hugh Stevenson, who was also present, spoke with enthusiasm of the W. I. organization in the province. "When you were first organized, they thought that you were merely a political organization, but now as the years have gone by and you have expanded in membership, we realize that you are a great educational force in the province. And I can say, on behalf of the Government, that we shall be willing to grant you certain that you must be a part of the Government, but that didn't seem to nonplus the doctor at all, who apparently has infinite faith in what the women of the institutes will ask."

Keep from Tide. "The great problem confronting Canada today is not the keeping of the young boys on the farm, but the keeping of the young boys from joining the great tide of emigration to the United States," concluded Dr. Stevenson.

Mr. George Putnam of Toronto, superintendent of Women's Institutes for Ontario, sounded the praises of the women of rural Canada. In the women of the rural districts of Canada we have a band of women in a position to give real service, not only to their own homes and communities, but to the whole nation. "I have no fear for Canada if the rural women live up to their high ideal of service to their country," he said. At the banquet a short address of welcome was given by Mrs. Frank Leonard, president of the Women's Canadian Club, on behalf of the club executive, whose members were hostesses for the occasion, and by Mrs. Finch of Mapleton, who voiced the thanks of the rural women for their entertainment in the city. The Brunswick trio furnished a delightful little program of orchestral and vocal music while a few folk dances, given under the direction of Miss Mary Manley, gave promise of a very good evening. Another interesting feature of the banquet was the arrival of a photographer followed up by a "flash" of the whole company.

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Ladies' Kimono of Fancy Flowered Flannelette, made Empire style in front, with shirring at waist in back, the turn-back cuffs and square-cut collar, which comes to V in front, are finished with banding of solid-color sateen; colors are rose, copen or grey, with floral pattern throughout. Price \$4.95

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Kimono of Soft Eiderdown, cut full style, with cord and tassel at waist, the large collar and turn-back cuff is finished with deep satin banding, patch pockets on side is also trimmed with satin; colors are sky, pink, copen, grey or helio. Price \$9.75

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54-inch English Tweed, grey and black and brown and black, clear weave, extra value, good weight for ladies' autumn coat or winter suit; 54 inches wide. Price \$4.25 yard

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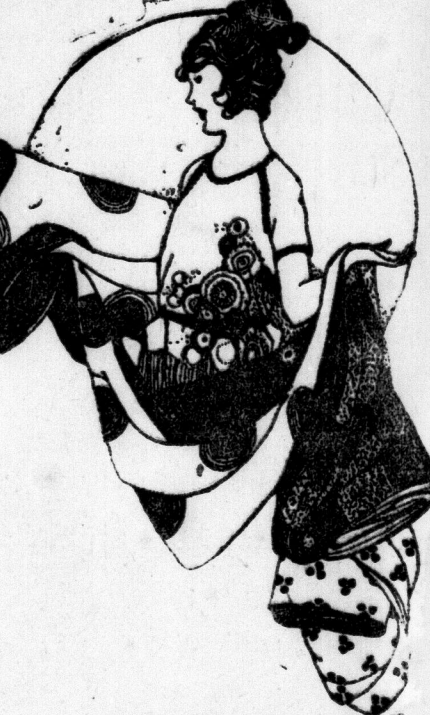
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"Oh, I got run-down nursing baby and began to get discouraged I was feeling so miserable. I suppose it was my nervous condition that got baby restless, and then, of course, it worried me trying to look after him."
"I thought you looked so worn-out when I was in last time."
"Well, I was feeling so discouraged that I sent for mother to come and she was not here a day before she had me using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

"I should have told you about it, for we always use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food when any of us get nervous or run-down."

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"That is great. It gives me more confidence than ever in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and that is saying a good deal, for you know what it did for me when I had that nervous breakdown. Has your mother gone home?"

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