

amongst us, and trained for what her parents both agree in believing to be the very "work marked out for her."

I will thankfully give names and full particulars to anyone who will help me to increase the little fund. I am raising with the hope that there may be no pecuniary difficulty or delay, in sending for this the first "daughter of the Women's Auxiliary," should she happily be so chosen.

Even under comparatively favourable circumstances, this letter took a month to reach me, therefore unless we thus "Take time by the forelock," I fear winter may be upon us before we should be in a position to send word northwards, "Send us your child."

I beg to subscribe myself gratefully and faithful yours.

H. A. BOOMER

#### EXTRACT.

Your very kind letter has cheered and encouraged us immensely, as there is nothing which at present we desire more than that our dear little daughter should be educated, which in an isolated place like this would be altogether impossible. We should be very thankful indeed to know that there was a possibility of obtaining a public school education, with the other advantages you name, together with a Christian home. She is now more than ten years old, smart and intelligent; but of course her schooling has been neglected, as my husband can spare but very little time for our children from his numerous and onerous duties. She can read and write fairly; in arithmetic has learned long division, and can answer easy questions in Old and New Testament history, repeating from memory many texts of Scripture. She is particularly fond of music and singing, and is perfect in the Indian language; indeed her father and I feel sometimes that her work as a teacher to the Indians is marked out for her. She is a great favorite with them, has frequently waited upon them in sickness, and has more than once gone without her own meals for their sake. As we have no servant and a family of eight (including two little orphan Indians, which my husband picked up sixty miles from this place last fall, and whom we are hoping to send to Mr. Wilson's Indian Homes next summer). Our child helps me greatly; I shall miss her much, she is always so loving, kind, merry and happy, but we would gladly and thankfully give her up into the care of our dear friends of the Auxiliary, knowing that this is not a place in which to train up children after they reach the age of 8 or 9.

The surroundings are so rough and there are none but Indians for their companions, who are only half civilized. Our nearest white neighbour is sixty miles from us, and we are 120 miles from the nearest town. Our mode of communication is very slow and uncertain. Sometimes we cannot get a mail for several weeks. The Indian who takes this letter leaves to-morrow, but it is very uncertain when it will reach the postoffice.

The father adds: "I need only say that your letter has gladdened our hearts; even the prospect of having the dear child educated has removed a great weight from my mind, as I was beginning to fear that we should have to remove nearer to civilization for our children's sake. Truly we can say, 'The Lord careth for us.'"

#### A SUMMER RESORT FOR CLERGY.

SIR,—While I am sure the clergy of the Diocese of Quebec will appreciate the kind feeling which dictated E.C.P.'s letter in your last issue, still I do not think his proposal, if carried out, would help us much, nor indeed do I think it is needed.

We have already the following provision in this Diocese for a summer rest and change for our clergy. First Cacouna affords a summer chaplaincy every year to two clergymen, each

for a month. Sixty dollars for four Sunday's duty must always be better than a free furnished house. E.C.P. is mistaken in saying that the Cacouna chaplaincy has been confined to the clergy of Quebec. It has been for seven, or eight or more years filled mainly by clergy not of the city. A country clergyman goes there for July of this year; and it has been offered to four others, three of them country clergy, for August, who have not been able to accept it. None of these would be helped by E.C.P.'s project.

Next, we have provision for summer chaplaincies at the Island of Orleans also, for two clergymen, each for a month.

At Cap a l'Aigle, Murray Bay, our Professor Allnatt has been engaged for, I think, two years in organizing a third regular summer chaplaincy for two clergymen, one month each. A property is on the point of being made over to trustees for this object, which will probably in time include both a church and a house.

Tadoussac also affords a similar holiday for one or two clergymen more, though not, I believe, as completely organized.

Riviere du Loup does not come under this head, being one of our regular Missions with a resident clergyman.

In addition to the above, the Bishop of Quebec has always taken a clergyman with him, usually one of the country clergy, at his own charges, on his visitations of the Gulf Missions, the Magdalen Islands and Labrador—a change of a more radical nature, and, therefore, more valuable.

The number of clergy in the Diocese of Quebec is not very large. When you set aside the Gulf clergy, eight in number, those of the city and of Bishop's College, who can usually provide for themselves, those who have private means and do not need help, those of such charming summer resorts as Magog and Georgeville and other similar places, it will I think appear that not more in any one summer than eight of the remaining clergy would desire to spend a month at the seaside. I think there is no such felt need unsupplied for this summer at least.

HENRY ROE

Bishop's College, 24th May.

#### DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

SIR,—The return from England of the Bishop of Ontario, especially after the recent occurrence in his career of what your colleagues of the press are accustomed to term "An auspicious event," ought not to be allowed to pass without some notice by those whose chief pastor he has been for nearly 30 years. "Our unhappy divisions" preclude all idea of attempting to emulate,—even were such pageantry agreeable to the sober and undemonstrative spirit of our Church and race,—the long procession of priests and people, the gay array of flags and banners, and the festive music with which Archbishop Duhamel was welcomed on his return a few weeks ago to Ottawa from "the threshold of the Apostles." But though the pomp and circumstance of a public reception are not expected or desired by our spiritual father, or by her, whose life-long care for Christ's poor, has always been displayed in that meek and quiet manner which becomes one of those true servants of the Master, who "do good by stealth and blush to find it known," yet the respect we as Churchmen owe to our Bishop, and the sweet savour of Christian alms-deeds which surrounds his bride, ought to ensure some recognition of the event by every parish in the diocese. What form that recognition should assume I shall leave to men of greater knowledge of the diocese to suggest, the object of my letter being intended merely to elicit discussion as to the best mode of commemoration.

To encourage action in this matter, permit me to remind your readers not only of the work

done in the Diocese since Bishop Lewis was consecrated its first Bishop—the facts and figures of which have been already widely circulated—but of the inestimable service rendered by him to the Anglican Communion throughout the world as the original deviser of the Pan-Anglican Synod or General Council of all the English speaking, and English ruled, races, three of which meetings he has been permitted to attend. Who can foresee the world wide results of assemblies from earth's remotest regions, the origination of which was due under God to the keen foresighted intellect, and consecrated energy of him who was at the time almost the youngest Bishop of our Church and the Incumbent of her youngest See! With 100 Bishops gathered around the throne of St. Augustine, the Patriarchate of the new West is no longer a dream. Archbishop of the English, the title bestowed on St. Augustine by the wish of Pope Gregory the Great at his consecration by Virgilius Metropolitan of Arles, can be used in a far wider sense by the present occupant of his chair. For the children of the fair haired barbarians, who, on Whitsunday, 597 were baptised into the Church of Christ, have spread into all lands, and from among the 300 millions of men of many races, colours, and languages, who are now the liegemen of one born of the blood of Ethelbert and Bertha, as well as from the sixty-five millions of the Great Republic, their chief pastors have already thrice assembled in the Mother Church of the English race and tongue.

The Bishop's frequent visits to England have been the subject of much harsh comment, both spoken and written. It appears to me that in discussing the matter, a very narrow and petty spirit has been displayed. Such grumblers forget that Canada is after all a very young and new country, far removed from the main source and currents of thought and action; and that it is well for our Bishops as it is for our statesmen, our great lawyers and physicians, and other guides and leaders of their fellows, by frequently intermingling in the great centres of opinion to get rid of that provincial rust and egotism which are apt to beset even the keenest and brightest minds when set in some isolated sphere of unquestioned authority, where they have but few opportunities of meeting their intellectual equals on equal terms. The Roman church, with its usual shrewdness, formally recognizes this necessity; for every Bishop of every Bishop of her communion is required at his consecration to solemnly promise to visit the Apostolic See at certain stated periods. No diocesan duty has, I believe, ever been neglected as a result of our Bishop's absence; and much of that breadth of view and clearness of mental vision of which he is admittedly possessed, and of which his diocese reaps the benefit, is probably largely due to his close and frequent contact with the religious, social, ecclesiastical and literary currents and counter currents of the London world. Yours, &c.,

A. SPENCER JONES.

SIR,—It appears that an unusual number of parishes in the Diocese of Montreal, including the leading Rural Rectories of Knowlton, Dunham and Lacolle are vacant. Some confusion of ideas appears to have arisen regarding the method of appointment followed in this Diocese. It is a matter of record that the principle of independent parochial choice of any priest of the Church of England in good standing has been insisted on in the past history of the Diocese, and that the Bishop's intervention is limited to the selection of one of two or more names which are to be presented to him by the vestry. If this be so, the securing of an able and faithful pastor, with the world itself as a field of selection, ought to present but little difficulty. The position is virtually one of untrammelled selection, inasmuch as by usage the Bishop has always selected, if eligible, the first name of the list, as expressing the will of