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Catendar for April

12th. Law Sunday.

19th. 2nd. Sunday after Easter. 26th. 3rd. Sunday after Easter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Some articles are crowded out this week, by reaching the printer's hand too late. Of which are; the major part of the Editorial on the Season of Easter. St. Mark's Parish, Records at Niagara. "Dayswood," and our latest London Letter. About Errata; we are aware of them too well. Vigilant reading is given to all M.S.S. proofs, and revises; yet errors get into print, through causes it were useless to explain publicly. Let the public strengthen us financially. That points the way to perfect printing. But the three-fold care, five-fold vigilance will be added. Not to sections, but to the whole Protestant Episcopal Apostolie Church in British America, the CHURCH HERALD aims at being in perfection, the literary servant. See Diocese of Hnron in this issue.

Rov. E. R. Wilson. Letter came when space was filled, but we make room to say: On a missionary tour you will be in London on 12th and 18th; Toronto, 16th and 17th; Kingston, 22nd; Montreal, 24th to 27th; Quebec, 29th to 2nd of May; Ottawa, 4th and 5th of May.

"Wingham," too late for this issue. "In Memorium," Nova Scotia, received.

Acknowledgments of remittances received during the last few days, will be made in due time.

-Subscribers are requested to communicate in every instance with our office by postal card or letter. Papers "returned" or postal slips sent, afford no reliable information.

The Church Herald.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1874. SEASON OF EASTER.

First, some remarks on the physical season: Thursday, 2d of April, wind and dust whirled in clouds along the streets of Toronto causing journalists to appeal in the papers of next morning to the chairman of the Board of Works for the watering processes of summer. But frext morning-Good Fridaydawned through a mowfall, not deep, but sufficient to enshroud the city and the country in wintry gloom. Saturday was cold and checrless. Easter Sunday came with a dull gray sky. The snowfall was renewed in the afternoon, with gusts of wind, [increasing to a storm in the night. Easter Monday dawned upon snow wreaths and a general covering, seven to nine inches deep. The sun shone out and the unseasonable presence of winter vanished.

Amid the flying drifts on Sunday, and on the glittering whiteness of next morning, the eye of science though temporarly blinded in vision, wavered not in mental perception of the actinic rays which accompany the sun's 'ight at this season of the year. At all sea sons, it is now proved, but in the spring time the most abundantly. They convey into animal existences, and into vegetation, the essences of vitality. Seeds germinate; birds begin to sing; the sap of trees circulates, and dormancy awakens.

Actinism! what is it? No man has

instrument to gauge it, the actinograph registers its force, and the effects are discernable in processes of photography. but the thing itself is a physical mystery. The eye of the infidel can not detect the presence of the actimic rays as facts in physical nature, yet soionce, to which the intidel professes allegiance, foretells the coming of the mysterious essence in spring time and summer, and gnosces at the conditions of its fluctuation. It may be an essence akin to electricity, both of which evolve palpable results. Both of which clude the eye of the mfidol as incomprehensibly as the Christian's faith escapes the understanding of the non-spiritual materialist.

The materialist refuses to believe in miracles, or in the grace of God which perio ms miracles. To him the outflowing essences of prayer, and the inflowing power of the Holy Spirit in response to prayer are incomprehensible. Yet the effects are as visibly real as the effects of the electric and the actimic currents which are not seen, and are in their motion inexplicable. Which I the results in I hysical nature man ting from this mysterious electroactimism, a vitality making seeds germinate, sap of plants flow, migratory birds take wing, silence bur t into song, dormancy into action, which of these is more really demonstrated to be a fact than the change in a human being, from a life of debasing wickedness to a virtuous elevation of thought and moral purity ! Yet this new moral life comes of outflowing prayer and inflowing responsive grace from Heaven. The transformation of a wicked man into a virtuous man is a miracle equally inexplicable with any that has puzzled the materialistic infidel.

Such were some of our thoughts at Easter suggested by the conditions of physical nature.

IMPERIAL DEFENCES

Every movement of Imperial Britain in changing, augmenting, or proposing to augment her national defences pulsates through the whole of Her Majesty's Colonial dominions. The precise meaning to be attached to the following report of unusual activity in the dockyards is doubtful. Perhaps it means only that a new Ministry sets about its executive work with more vivacity than a ministry five years in office :-

"An extraordinary degree of activity has characterized the British Naval Department since the accession of Mr. Disraeli to power. A correspondent, writing at Chatham, says that the works are being pushed so urgently that it has been found necessary, for the first time for several years past, to have some of the vessels ordered for repair attended to by private ship-building firms. The aval transport, is one of the ves-Aid, naval transport, is one of the ves-sels which is to undergo her repairs and refit at a private ship-building yard. In all the departments at Chatham so great is the activity that the hands will be employed working extra hours until the close of the financial year.

LOUIS RIEL, M. P.

This person is the subject of public thought in Canada to a painful degree at present. He is ordered to appear in his place in the House of Commons in Ottawa on Wednesday. It being the day we print the pen writes before the event. The horrible disclosures now being made by Bruce, who was Secretary of the Insurrectionary Fort Garry Government, under Riel in 1870, relating to the torture and murder of poor Thomas Scott thrill the very soul with indignation. Yet there falls to be taken into account that: The Imperial Government of Great Britain, gether with the officers of the Hudson Bay Company as local authorities, were the Red River Powers of 1870. How far was Riel's insurgency against the ingoing Power of the Dominion to displace the olden Local Power of the H1 son's Bay Company, encouraged 'pas sive or active acquiesence of the Company's local officials? That they were discontented fo find themselves deprived of a Governmental Status, and of the emoluments uncompensated, was no secret at the time. Those conditions seem to be overlooked now. Sunpose that the half-breed Riel, and his haif-breed adherents, inferred the way in which the stronghold of Fort Garry, and the H. B. Company's Government Stores were surrendered to them, and suppose the insurgents believed they were fighting the conflict in behalt of

equivalent to a species of loyalty to the Company and to the Imperial Government. We do 'not urgo that supposition as any excuse for the insolent atrocity of Scott's murder, far from it. But it arises in the question of an Imperial | four. Had space been available twenty annesty. The first fault in the whole unfortunate series began in England, when the Home authorities, the Hudson Bay Company as represented in Loudon, and the Dominion authorities in London, effected a sale and transfer of governing powers in the far North West of British America without consolting with, or officially informing and compensating the actual ruling authorities at Fort Garry. On the contrary, surveying omissaries from Canada went in ahead of a legal right to make surveys. Judging from their letters to Canadian newspapers at the time, written in deri sion of the Hudson's Bay Company's rule and of the half-breed people, the emissaries of surveys were arrogant in the extreme. Who has forgotten the poot Mair's letters, clever and bitter, and insolent? Insolent under the circumstances. A cemplex knot has gathered and is gathering. The Volunteer Militia of Canada is but a small force at Fort Garry. French half-breeds and Indians and any number of Jonathan's prodigal sous may give trouble at Manitoba. And from sympathics unnecessary to name which may be demonstr ted further East, a deeper source of conflict would become volcanic. The first echoes of such troubles would, or might, almost certainly would bring responses of now Fenian, or other filibustering raids upon Canada. The peaceful sword of Imperial state in hands, of the Q cen's Majesty had better now cut this tangled complexity. Lot Great Britain confess the Imperial oversight in 1870; declare that the Hudson Bay Company's Governor Mactavish, being now dead, no other H. B. officer is responsible; that the Dominion authorities have striven to establish peace and concord, and that the common interests of the Dominion, the industrial, social, moral, and religious well-being of Manitoba demand a final and a complete Imperial amuesty.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Young Man's Christian Association Twentieth Annual Report. fax: William Macnab. 1874.

This report sets forth a favorable account of the christian philanthropy of the Nova Scotian metropolis: and incidentally, by the local missionary's report—Richard Owens—shows the pressing need of all that philanthropy, and mere. Mr. Owens says: "The necessity existing for mission work is as great as ever; drunkenness and immorality, and utter forgetfulness of God prevail to a fearful extent. Hundreds absent thomselves from the public means of grace from year to year, and many are on the road to infidelity." But more cheerfully he adds: "The work of visiting from door to door is encouraging. Old prejudices are being removed, and we receive a hearty welcome everywhere, with few exceptions. My time through the day has been wholly taken up in visiting. I have made three thousand and twenty-seven visits; have listributed a large number of tracts and otherpapers." On sunday he teaches school and conducts the Mission Church. The school is in a flourishing con atton. Mr. Owens seems to be a truly zealous city missionary. Salary only \$600 a year. Among life members and annual subscribers we notice the names of several eminent persons; such us Chief-Justice Young and Charles - Cuna of the Great ship com, any; senators, commoners, and ladies. Mr. Jas. Maclean, the chairman, reports: "As usual your committee have had much anxiety regarding money to support this mission, but our fears have been happily disappointed, and we have been ashamed at our want of loving trust in our Master when at the close of the week of prayer, through the kindness of those who at tended, we were enabled to balance our account." It is good that balancing of accounts; financially, morally, spiritually good.

NOVA SCOTIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANS Sixteenth Annual Report. Halifax, N. S.: Printed by the Citizen Publishing Company. 1874.

The Superintendent is James R. De

Wolf, M. D., of the Faculty of Physicians, Edinburgh. The report embraces Hudson's Bay Company's officers, their the year 1878, and records in words of

seen it, nor has science get devised an position of insurgency would become tenderness the death of the Assistant The Parish Magazine; St. Mark's Physician, Dr. McKengney,-who has been succeeded by Dr. Frasor of Halifax, formerly of Antigonish. 'The average number of admissions had been sixty annually but in 1878 it was seventynion and twenty women additional would have been admitted. Says the Dr. :

"In discriminating as to the reception or rofusal of so large a number it was our misfortune to meur the ill-will of many whose disappointment was unavoidable. Urgent entreaties and powerful appeals had to be resisted in order to carry out the wise provisions of the law, which gives a preferential claim to cases of recent occurrence."

The Doctor proceeds to say, there was loss difficulty in satisfying the friends of applicants who visited the Hospital, and saw its over crowded condition. From this, the inference may be taken that the abounding wealth of Nova Scotia should provide a more commodicus Asylum for that deplorable class of the holpless; they with devils in thom, and the "mnocents" of idiocy—the class of whom Jesus made special objects of mercy and of miracle.

continues Dr. In some instances, Welf, "the friends of wealthy but hopolessly meane patients, offered high prices for board as an inducement; but they were told their abundant means would readily obtain for them accom-modation elsewhere; the poor and the destitute being considered to have a far greater claim upon us."

Then follows a painful disclosure, not specially Nova Scotian in locality wo grieve to say:

" Not unfrequently an embarrassing question was asked by friends of the uumanagable Epiloptic and Idiotic patients of the poorer classes, namely:
'We cannot keep them at home any longer, and where to send them we don't know; what can we possibly do with them?' Unfortunately there was no satisfactory solution to offer, there being no provision made for those cases.

P. E. ISLAND AND BERMUDA.

Dr. Wolf with all those Nova Scotian difficulties had also applications, necessarily uncomplied with, from Bermuda and Princo Edward's Island. "Where," says he, 'provision for the insane is sadly deficient. An effort, however, is being made to supply this want, which it is to be hoped will soon be remedied."

This is an exceedingly interesting pamphlot when read through the literary spectacles which have faced Hanwell and Colney Hatch in England ; and which, accompanied by the pen, scrutinized and many years ago protested against, and assisted in modifying private mad houses in the United Kingdom; literary spectacles through which have been scanned Beauport and its questionable system in Quebec Province, and the worse than questionable, the atrociously vile practice of placing idiots and lunatics in the over-crowded jail at Montreal, as a probationary receiving house until terms can be made with the managers of Beauport, down by Quebec. Among the Halifax Hospital incidents of 1873, was the visit of His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, the Countess and suite; members of the Local Government, and Board of Commissioners Says the report : " His Excellency sailed in his own yacht to the Hospital landing; and, on coming to anchor, was rowed ashore by a party of the patients." Not so mad my masters! "At the moment of landing the National Anthem was given by the band of the Royal Alfred, and the Royal Standard floated from our flagstaff in honour of the Queen's representative.' The Countess on the following day sent presents to the patients to assist in their fancy work, and enlarged photographs to he hung on the walls. The vice-regal party had examined the interior fittings for warming and ventilation, the kitchen, bakery, and the laundry; had joined an assemblage of patients on the lawn, and now certified to the Superintendant their appreciation of the "extreme cleanliness of the wards, and the remarkable quietness and absence of excitement among the patients." Improvements are in progress in

beautifying the groupds outside and purifying the atmosphere within. Enlargement is urgently demanded. The Province which amazed Europe with the model of its column of native Nova Scotian gold cannot, in honour, longer demur to build a capacious abode in which all the insane of the poor, of the destitute, and of the affluent families may be scientifically, medically, and effeetually treated.

Church, Port Hope. April, 1874. This is No. 2 It comprises twentyfour pages of general reading matter, some wood cut illustratious; and soveral pages of local information relating to the religious services, and Church business of St. Mark's. Scats free, is a prominent notice. A Canon of the Diocose is cited showing who are eligible for vestrymen in the case of a Church

THE HOME JOURNAL ALMANAC for 1874. A. McLachlin, Proprietor.

where all seats are free.

This illustrated annual has only now been received. It is an illustration pictorially—it is an illustration commercially as evidencing the enterprise and aptitude of the establishment for sunplying the requirements of the country.

CHURCH MUSIC AND CHURCH OR-GANISTS IN THE U. S. AND CAN-ADA.

(PART II.) It is not to be understood that where

the boy choir system does not exist

there can be no good music. (Happily there are) hundreds of cases in the U.S. where choirs of mixed voices under the direction of christian organists (I uso the word christian advisedly) perform excellent, and at the same time, devotional and suitable music. But the system of ongagoment as well as of management is greatly at fault in the American Church. An organist and choir (four voices generally) are engaged by the the Vestry for a year. At the expiration of that time another Vestry comes into existence; the "Music Committee." perhaps desires "a change," a new organist (too frequent a pranoforte-organist) and choir is engaged and the new comers desiring something new and perhaps a little more sensational than their predecessors purchase new sets of To Doums, services and anthoms, and in short introduce an entirely new state of things to be, however, unfortunately at the end of the year nipped in the bud by an incoming Vestry bent, it may be, upon signalizing their advent to office by a strictly "new departure," never contemplated even by the Compilers of the Prayer Book, as used in the American Church, when they enjoined that: "It shall be the duty of every minister, with such assistance as he can obtain from persons skilled in music, to give order concorning the tunes to be sung at any time in his church, and especially it shall be his duty to suppress all light and unseemly music, and all indecency and irroverence in the performance, by which vain and ungodly persons profane the service of the Sanctuary. The Organist and Quartette find themselves supplanted by others and so year after year thousands of dollars are spent in the purchase of new, and we might say, useless books, and the chances as far removed as ever for the establishment of something permanent and aubstantial. If it be true that Rome was not built in a day, it will certainly be no fallacy to assert that a choir, worthy the name was never organized much less perfected in the same space of time. I have already said that American Churchmen are by no means niggardly in their sup-port either of the Christian Ministry or of the service of Song, but the custom which for so long a time had well nigh become chronic amongst the American people, of engaging professional per-formers to do their singing and to pour forth their portion of the praises of Almighty God is mainly responsible for the evil consequences of the past. Stimulated by the energetic endeavours of not a few of the musical clergy and organists interested in the furtherance of a correct style of church music, there can be little doubt from present indications that churchmen in general are far more disposed to reform a viciated system of church music, then to lend their countenance and support to such a schismatic movement es Bishop Cummins is seeking to establish both in the American and Canadian Churches. The question, I repeat it for the Church to decide, is not whether the doctrines and Church shall be changed (or as the "Reformers" will have it "purified,") but whether the time has not arrived for the reformation of church choirs: the abolition o the "organ loft," and the placing of our singing men, yes, and our singing women too, for that matter, in the chancel—their legitimate position in the church. But having said so much about the U. S. let me now speak of church music in Canada. The Canada. adian Church has had the good sense to accept the English school of church music as its model for imitation; though we have observed a disposition upon the part of certain musical genuises to pronounce some of the leading English

organists and Church writers as little better than "old foggies." But till may we not ask, with all the advantages of