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## Notes of the Week.

The matter of a Sanitarium is one of ever-increasing importance, and as its utility must depend very largely upon a suitable location being found for it, it is satisfactory to know, upon the authority of Dr. Bryce, that the high land in the neighbourhood of the Algonquin park is an admirable situation for it.

Mr. Long, the agricultural writer in the *Mark-Lane Express*, England, gives some statistics respecting the progress of Western Canada in wheat growth that will surprise most Canadians themselves: "In the west of Canada the wheat area has increased by nearly a million acres in ten years. In the northern part of West Canada the area adapted to the culture of wheat is of prodigious extent. The territories of the North-West are three-quarters of the size of Europe; one portion of this area, formerly believed to be unfit for settlement, alone equals 550,000,000 acres, of which 203,000,000 acres are believed to be adapted for wheat, 260,000,000 acres for barley, and 419,000,000 acres for potatoes."

The Postmaster-General's report of the Home Government is always an interesting and in many respects an instructive document. Here is a brief summary of the one last issued: It shows a profit of £3,632,122, the most prosperous year in its history. A grand total of 3,030,000,000 pieces of mail were delivered. The value of property found in letters which were collected in the dead letter offices is £580,000; the transmitted postal orders amounted to £54,000,000; 78,839,610 telegrams were sent and there was deposited in the Savings Bank department £445,000,000, of which amount £347,000,000 was chequed out. Great Britain is a very small island geographically, but it does business on a very large scale.

If intelligent, enthusiastic hard work in any cause deserves success, the Toronto Exhibition deserves it, and to all appearance it will have it. Hotel men say that never at so early a period in the great fair have their houses been so well filled as on this occasion. In his opening remarks Premier Hardy said that, "it had this year exhibits from every Province west of Toronto to the Pacific, and from every Province eastward to the sea. (Cheers.) It attracted visitors from every Province of the Dominion and from every State of the Union. It was not merely a Provincial or even a Dominion event. It represented the greatest exhibition regularly held on the continent of America." Bravo for Canada, and three times bravo for Toronto. Mr. J. W. Longley, Attorney General, speaking of it, said: "I do not say anything needlessly eulogistic, when I say that the Toronto Exhibition has attained a world-wide reputation, and is recognized, not as the greatest show on earth, like Barnum's, but as the greatest exposition in this part of the world."

Mr. Laurier, it appears, is likely soon to visit Britain, and some ill-natured remarks are being made here and there about him hastening to air his new honors. To an impartial onlooker it appears not only most natural, but important that he should make this visit. The interests affecting Canada and the Mother Country are so numerous and important that it seems obviously of the utmost importance that the First Minister of the Crown in Canada should at the earliest moment wish to put himself into personal com-

munication with those members especially of the Imperial Government who have most to do with colonial affairs. At the present time, too, it happens that some subjects of commanding importance are requiring attention at the earliest moment, and the necessity of the Prime Minister of the Dominion being thoroughly *en rapport* with the home authorities, by personally taking part in arrangements that are to affect deeply some of the country's most vital commercial interests, are too obvious to need vindication.

Turkey at present suggests to onlookers the idea of an old building or machine. At best it is old and rickety. Now it fails in one part, and that is no sooner tinkered up and the old machine set running again than it breaks down somewhere else. Happily, owing to the position which Great Britain took with reference to the Cretan troubles, the savage hand of the Turk has been stayed there. But no sooner is Crete settled than bloody riots in which thousands of lives are sacrificed, take place in Constantinople. The antagonisms of race, religion and party festering within the empire, breaking out at short intervals, quenched in blood and begetting still fiercer hatreds, and apparently no recuperating, healing power within itself, all betoken the over-nearing approach of what has long been foreseen, the total break-up of an empire which in its spirit and methods is both an anachronism in Europe and a blot upon it. Whatever almost might be the result of it, the people of Europe will breathe more freely as soon as the Turks are sent out of it bag and baggage.

A noticeable feature of our streets lately in the wholesale business parts of the city has been the number of ladies, young ladies and ladies of an uncertain age, hurrying out and into certain stores. This was explained by a placard at the door of said stores announcing that this is "Show Day." In other words, it was the opening day of the millinery establishments which explained the reason of such an invasion of ladies. The material, style and trimmings of their dresses, and the figure evolved out of the combination were something wonderful to behold. The hats, and bonnets, and ribbons and feathers and flowers, formed a combination surpassing the male observer to comprehend, and still more to describe; so, not wishing to expose our ignorance we think it wise to pause here. At this writing, the day after the opening of the Exhibition, our streets are not noticeably much more thronged than usual, but now every day will add to the number of visitors, and very soon one will need all his skill and caution to navigate his way safely through our thoroughfares among trolleys, carts, waggons, buggies, perambulators, pedestrians, and, worse than all, bicycles.

A very interesting account is given in a late number of the *Winnipeg Daily Tribune* of an interview of a member of its staff with Mr. Stephen Nairn of that city, lately returned from a visit to Britain. The points touched upon are the Canadian Atlantic service, expressing his opinion as to the desirability of our having something better than we now have to enable us to compete with New York. Trade generally Mr. Nairn found to be good, and agriculture, now that landlords had lowered rents, is on a fairly satisfactory basis, and it would be better could the farmers get Canadian live stock for feeding purposes. The admirable macadamized roads in every part of the country impressed him much, allowing of the free

use of traction engines to do a large amount of hauling of grain and food. The admirable municipal management of the city of Glasgow comes in for hearty commendation. In the present favorable state of trade and agriculture, Mr. Nairn thinks that money spent in sending agents to try and talk people into coming to this country is very largely thrown away. The best immigration agents are the letters sent home from prosperous and contented settlers, and the best way of inducing immigration is to make the people here our agents by making them more prosperous and contented, by giving them good roads, better drainage and better trade facilities all round.

The Conference of the representatives of the Irish race in Great Britain and the Colonies, now meeting in Dublin, and its results, will be watched with much interest by patriotic Irishmen in every part of the Empire. Whether ever Home Rule just as those who are agitating for it desire it, will be obtained or not, it is certainly much to be wished that every legitimate cause of grievance against Britain which Irishmen are really labouring under should be redressed, and that peace and contentment should everywhere prevail among the Irish at home and abroad. It must be said that the irrepressible divisions and strife among Irishmen themselves, which it may well be feared, in spite of all resolutions, will still continue to divide them, have alienated the sympathy of many who would otherwise be friends, and led them to abandon all hope and interest in weariness and disgust. Besides, the prosperous and contented state existing in the North of Ireland generally, despite what are called Irish grievances, have led many to the conclusion that the troubles are largely of a social and religious kind which governments cannot directly do much to remove, and for which a remedy must be sought largely amongst the people themselves in improved social, commercial and agricultural conditions.

Queen's College, Kingston, appears to have scored an innings in having secured for professor in Latin, Mr. T. R. Glover, late of the University of Cambridge, England. Kingston, in Dr. Grant's hands, is drawing to itself strong men, and from all the accounts given of this latest addition, he will make a valuable acquisition to its staff. He is spoken of as not only of great attainments in his special department of Latin, but also of wide and varied culture, as well as of great power and influence as a teacher. The record of his work and standing at his university, and testimonials from such men as Dr. R. C. Jobb, M.P., regius professor of Greek at Cambridge, Dr. Sandys, fellow and tutor of St. John's College, Principal Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, and others, all indicate that both an accomplished scholar and strong man in other respects has been added in the person of Mr. Glover to the higher walks of classical scholarship and teaching in Canada. Principal Fairbairn says of him: "I have known him intimately for many years, and wish to say that he seems to me to have all the qualities needed in a successful teacher—energy, enthusiasm, the capacity for taking pains, largeness of view, vividness of interest, and the faculty of awakening in others the interest he himself feels. He has also interests that go beyond his chair, is a man of strong convictions in religious questions and has the gift of persuasive speech." We heartily congratulate Queen's College at its getting such a man, and hope that Mr. Glover may realize the highest expectations of the college authorities.

## PULPIT, PRESS AND PLATFORM.

Lutheran Observer: Only those who have honestly wrought can truly rest.

Carlyle: All true work is sacred; in all true work, were it but true hand-labor, there is something of divineness.

Emerson: There is no beautifier of complexion or form or behaviour, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us.

Edersheim: Prayer is to lay our inner man wholly open to the light of God in genuine, earnest simplicity, to be quite shone through by Him.

Edward Gibbon: Every person has two educations—one which he receives from others, and one, more important, which he gives himself.

The Gospel Banner: The notion that the world is trying to slight you is without foundation. The world is too busy with its own affairs to think about you.

Joseph Parker: Our safety is in having lofty ideals and in constant labour to secure their realization. Let the getting of money be a man's ideal, and he will of necessity grow toward the dust.

Free Methodist: It is not an act of charity to contribute to the support of the gospel minister, but a duty enjoined by Him who calls men to the work of the ministry.

Cumberland Presbyterian: In spite of the charge that we are organized to death, there is yet room in every congregation for a "Speak No-Evil Society," the motto of which should be, "Speak well, or keep still."

Leighton: The fear of God turns other fears out of doors; there is no room for them where this great fear is: and being greater than they all, yet it disturbs not as they do, yea, it brings as great quiet as they brought trouble.

The Advance: It is a luxurious age that we are living in, and the temptations to waste of time, strength, money, self-indulgence and what are called the smaller vices are numerous. These wastes by the many give the select few their opportunity.

Church Standard: Nothing is easier than fault-finding. No talent, no self-denial, no brains, no character are required to set up in the grumbling business. But those who are moved by a genuine desire to do good, have little time for murmuring or complaint.

Dr. T. L. Cuyler: Giving money to the Lord is just as much an act of sacred service as offering a prayer, or singing a hymn of praise, or teaching in a mission school, or coming to a sacramental table. In the Bible, the consecration of our substance is not made a mere incidental, it is put in the forefront of our religious duties.

Sunday School Times: "Regeneration" and "conversion," as those terms are used in the Bible, are two entirely different words; yet they are often confounded with each other. "Regeneration" is God's work. We have no responsibility for it. "Conversion" is our work. We are responsible for it. "Regeneration" is the new birth of our spiritual nature. "Conversion" is our turning about at God's call.