

(Mrs. Chamberlain's father) proposed to return them all, but he was overruled. All the flags will go to the States whose regiments carried them. In this connection we may remind our readers that soon after Confederation the Province of Ontario, at the request of the United States Government, returned to the State of Michigan certain valuable property captured in the war of 1812, but the courtesy has never been reciprocated.

Sunday.

In this, our Canada, we ought to take warning and avoid trouble when it can be foreseen. We have repeatedly urged on our people the need of obedience to the Fourth Commandment, the observance of Sunday. A wave of anti-Sabbath observance arose about twenty years ago, and the results are now before us. It is hard, indeed, to fight against a fashion. Dr. Robertson Nicol has noted that in Scotland the change of sentiment was very marked. In England a class of teachers in the Church taught the young that it was sufficient to attend early mass, and then to amuse themselves. This practice might, perhaps, come under the censure of the Dean of Canterbury, who tried to impress the fact that Catholic practice and Roman practice were two very different things. On this continent the desecration of Sunday has very greatly increased, owing to the lax customs which grew up in the West, and the equally lax customs of the modern immigrants. It is necessary that the usages of the family in all grades of society should be cared for if any real reformation is to be achieved. Legislative interference, valuable as it may be, can have no real effect unless the hearts of the people are with it, unless the teachers in the school, the market-place and the places of worship are united in one common conviction of maintaining the habits and the faith of our fathers.

Sunday in England.

In England, where social customs are different to ours, a crusade is being begun, the point of attack being the habits of the leisured classes. Those families which have the whole week to amuse themselves have begun to make Sunday the special day of pleasure. Among those who form the professional and richer mercantile classes excuses are made, founded largely on the growing cities and the improving means of locomotion. It is obvious that the man or woman who is penned up in the close, and sometimes vitiated, atmosphere of an office or a factory for ten or twelve hours every weekday has more need of fresh air and recreation on the Sunday than those who are able to arrange their outings and amusements whenever they feel inclined. Thus the habit spreads through all social grades, causing an increasing interference with the hours and habits of worship and the great increase of Sunday labour. Necessarily there follows, partly from the changed habits of those above them socially, and partly from alien immigration, the rapid growth of Sunday trading among the poorer classes. In certain districts, a majority of the shops are open in the evening, including tailors', photographers', and others, in addition to those where spirits and tobacco are sold, which—from the point of view of the Legislature—are supposed to be necessities of life. If the higher ranks of society can be induced to moderate the extravagance of their Sunday golf and week-end parties, it is hoped much needless Sunday work will be done away with. We note that at a conference, held in Eastbourne, Dr. P. V. Smith (Chancellor of the Dioceses of Durham and Manchester) said that in June there would be initiated a national movement against the awful secularization of Sunday. The two Archbishops, nearly all the Bishops, and many of the clergy had promised to co-operate in a great endeavour to awaken the conscience of England on the subject. A letter was read at the Conference from the Rev. the Earl of Chichester, who

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pointed out that "week-ends" had much to do with the evil, and that the extra work servants had to do was terrible. Our Sundays, he added, were now much worse than the Continental Sunday, because our people did not get up for early service. Mr. G. F. Chambers, barrister, speaking at the same Conference, said that no language could be too strong to denounce the dukes and duchesses, earls and countesses who, having nothing to do in the week, would insist on spending Sunday in pleasuring and making their servants and dependents work.

Russia.

One cannot repress a feeling of sympathetic pity for the ruling class in Russia. There is no doubt that they have striven prudently and to the best of their ability to increase the liberties of the people. But everything has been against them, the war, the failure of harvests, the changes through industrial development. Besides, at every moment that a propitious change was in view the assassin stepped in and prevented it. It is not a matter of yesterday, nor a contingency which was unforeseen. Mme. Waddington, a New Yorker, who married William Waddington, a distinguished French diplomat, wrote from Moscow in 1883 of a conversation with a Russian merchant, who talked prudently, but fairly openly. He then said (nearly twenty years ago): "There must be a great change; things could not go on as they did now. There was a young generation to be reckoned with—active, educated, intelligent, and they must have their say, that when the uprising came there would be a revolution such as Europe had never seen."—"Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," p. 108. This was written at the coronation of the present Emperor's father, who, like his father before him and his son after him, has been thwarted by the people he tried to benefit.

Religious Education.

Surely all the efforts to Christianize and elevate the teaching of the young will bear fruit. We chronicled a few weeks ago a remarkable appeal to the educational authorities in England by the two Archbishops and clergy of all ranks and denominations for an advanced system of religious education, for the enforcement of such system, and its teaching by qualified instructors. This manifesto was hailed with gratitude and supported by all classes, except, of course, extremists. On this side of the Atlantic there recently met at Boston for the second time an association called the Religious Education Association. This body has spread all over the States, the most significant fact to us being, not the numbers, but the diversified character of its supporters. They were drawn from all classes, and, though references to differences in creed were avoided as much as possible, they were chiefly noticed for the purpose of showing a practical avoidance of friction. The differences frankly appeared in papers, such as that by Dr. Shahan, of the Catholic University, as to the extent of co-operation. Admitting little hope for it at present, he claimed that in moral ideals and in efforts to carry out these ideals, regarding suicide, divorce, corruption in business and politics, greed of wealth, etc., there ought to be harmony. His contention was that in schools the teacher is the pivot on which instruction turns, and to be a proper interpreter of moral and religious themes he must be rooted and grounded in his own faith. Still there ought to be common ground on which all could stand to teach the common doctrines concerning God, the soul, the moral law, sin, moral responsibility, prayer and Divine Providence. The schemes to improve the life to be led in this world covered it from birth, in the home, school, business and professional life. It is a great thing when men come to realize that leadership of a nation, and of all grades of a nation's life, should be the result of the growth of a true religious life in the hearts of all the people.

[March 16, 1905.]

Research at Khartoum.

Sad disaster and splendid military achievement are inseparably connected in our minds with Khartoum; in days to come, linked with the name of the Gordon Memorial College, it may well stand for achievement of another sort. Some three years ago Dr. Andrew Balfour was appointed Director of the Wellcome Research Laboratories at Khartoum, and a recent journal tells us that his first report has been lately received. Special work seems to have been done in regard to the malaria-carrying mosquito, including as a minor result, an exact knowledge of every well in Khartoum—an important fact in the event of an outbreak of cholera or enteric fever. As a preventive measure in the swamp regions of the White Nile, Dr. Balfour recommends what was once largely practised on this continent, the extensive cultivation of the sunflower.

TWO PROMINENT PUBLIC MEN.

In the death of the late E. F. Clarke and Oliver Howland, Canada has lost two able men who have made their mark in public life. These regretted visitations remind one of Krummacker's beautiful allegory, in which the Angel of Death is represented as perpetually hovering over the habitations of men. Mr. Clarke came when a young man to Canada, and brought with him from the famous island which lies off the west coast of England, the birthplace of so many brilliant men, an intellect, temperament and character, which, happily combined with industry, raised him from the position of a journeyman printer to rank amongst the foremost men in public life in the Dominion. Big in heart, as in brain and body, "Ned Clarke," as he was popularly called, was a universal favourite with all classes of his fellow-countrymen. The sterling honesty and uprightness of the man gave to his frank and cordial greeting and hearty hand-clasp the touch of human sympathy and sincerity, which no one could fail to recognize. Whilst others comment freely and favourably on the performance and promise of his active and useful career, we pay our modest tribute to the sterling worth and estimable qualities of the man—modest, faithful, fearless—true to every trust, never failing in his affection for his old comrades, the toilers in the ranks. A noble opponent, a staunch friend, a devoted husband and father, whose sympathy, great with all, was greatest in the happiest place on earth to him—his own home.

Mr. Howland, though he filled representative public positions with ability and that easy, courteous charm of manner which ever distinguished him, made a stronger impression on the public mind by his literary work, his most important venture probably being "The New Empire," published in 1891, which was at the time pronounced by the late Principal Grant to be "The book of the year in Canada." In this work its author proposed an international court for the settlement of all questions arising from time to time between the United States and the British Empire. How large an influence this proposal had on the subsequent relations of these two great powers is well known. Mr. Howland's work as President of the "International Deep Waterways Association," and as founder of the movement which resulted in the union of Canadian municipalities for legislative and protective purposes, is well known. His efficient occupancy of the mayoralty of Toronto during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York deservedly brought him the title of Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Our country is the loser by the death of these able men. But their life and work helped appreciably to move her along the plane of national development, and for such a service she will never prove herself ungrateful.

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It is an old b repeats itself." T and not deeply o the constitutiona speaking race it i accountable, that other, when the p prepared by Sir V Provinces in the the cry should ha platform, and ev of the people, "H so determined, ha Sir Wilfrid has p of word, if not o rising storm, to dence he has so l shaken. The pri stitutional freedo day or of yest reaching roots, s historic past; and times of peace," so great and so great weakness is the intelligence knowledge of the is the freedom w —not without to determined are tl of it, but rather ened and enriched the shadow of a the statute book, off!" The glory sality. It is a co this freedom is t ered under one people—all class may fairly say : purpose? Under the State, and knowledge, expe and at the expe young and for ones are taught common brothe permitted, save in acquiring stre edge, alertness methodical habi of character, to superadded is recreation. It i ligious education parents and the it is not altoget to avoid all bi and to promote amongst those its activities, a duties, and res school system, force of a grea tion, tested by ment. A true i maid of intelli can it be wond in this vital ma we have we ho generation wh harvest should of 'their two y and perhaps irr though it may to the spirit c ened, progress not! "Whom makes mad." though Sir W matter cannot the power wh be unwittingly the maturity his power, as instances in t