

But, said one perverted temperance orator not long ago, that text does not help the liquor traffic, for the devil is a "creature of God" and must be admitted under this text, if you admit the liquor traffic. But not by such wild exegesis as this will the question be settled. Many things may be used up to a point and abused beyond it. Rest is necessary, but beyond a certain point becomes sloth and idleness. Pleasure is necessary, but beyond a point becomes dissipation and vice. Food is necessary, but beyond a proper limit becomes gluttony. So surely may liquor be used, at least by many, within proper limits without exposing themselves to a charge of conscious and deliberate sin. But to these primary questions must be added another. Even if lawful and proper to use liquor, is it expedient? St. Paul teaches us that that question too must be faced (I. Cor. 6:12). This is the ground, and the only ground, on which any Government or municipality should suppress the traffic, and here there is need for a strong, clear public opinion, such as is provided by "the three-fifths clause."

The Church Emigration Society.

We always find the annual reports of this society interesting reading. In a quiet way deserving cases are dealt with and assisted to emigrate. Every possible pains by inquiries and introductions are taken to select and then to give the best chance to the emigrants. Very full extracts are given in the report from letters of these people and in addition condensed reports of their general success and sometimes failure. To us, this country seems to have few openings, but these people here, in Australia and New Zealand find them as a rule abundant and are never in want. This is another commentary on the lavish use of God's gifts, and absence of thrift, especially the little care to make the most of food, which so much characterises new countries. We are glad to see the emphasis laid on the need of letters of commendation which are completely ignored by our clergy, but would strengthen the links which unite the members of our Communion and encourage closer communication between the clergy of the Empire. In Miss Grimes, the secretary, the society has a most efficient worker, and in noticing the work of the local representatives we may mention the Rev. A. G. H. Dickgr, rector of St. Luke's, Toronto.

Champlain.

One of the notable names in the history of exploration on this continent is that of the great Frenchman, whose memory was recently honoured by the tercentenary celebration, held on the shores of the beautiful lake that bears his name. Many a notable scene has been witnessed from its shore. Here in the early forest days came the naked savage on venture of trade or war. Later on the pioneers of European civilization followed the same pathway animated by the same objects, and now in honour of the splendid progress that the long years have yielded in the aims and arts of civilized life in appreciation of the warrior and statesman who contributed so largely to this great result, have foregathered a distinguished assemblage of representative men of the three nationalities that in historic intervals have dominated the scene. In a friendly rivalry of eloquent expression President Taft, Ambassadors Jusserand and Bryce and Postmaster General Lemieux have borne testimony to the moving and dramatic scenes of the past, the progress of the present and the honourable and peaceful auguries of a noble future. In Canada the memory of Champlain will always be treasured, and amongst our people the sentiments uttered by these distinguished men are warmly appreciated. May the blessings of peace be perpetuated and may the scourge of war never again darken the fair scene inseparably associated with the name of Champlain.

Church Pageant at Fulham.

This Pageant was brought to a close on Saturday evening, June 26th, at 10 o'clock. It was a most complete success in every way and was witnessed by some 250,000 spectators. On the first Sunday a great open-air service was held on the Pageant field, at which the Bishop of London addressed about 10,000 people and on the second Sunday, the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed an almost equally large number of people. Both of these services were held in the afternoon. One of the Home Church papers speaks of the first part of the Pageant as being "magnificent" and of the second part as "superb." Nearly 5,000 performers took part in this Pageant. At the close of the last performance the Bishop of London, in earnest and enthusiastic tones, expressed his warmest thanks to those who had taken part day by day in the Pageant, to the members of the Executive Committee, and Mr. Hugh Moss, the Master of the Pageant. The Bishop said inter alia: "I thank you in the name of the Church for your labour of love; you have all worked splendidly and I give you my blessing." Hearty cheers were raised for the Bishop at the conclusion of his address.

Church Statistics.

We are living in days of annual Synods, and more or less frequent conferences, and year books, and annual reports, and highly organized revivals; therefore, religious statistics of various kinds, such as of conversions and offerings, are pouring in upon us. But it is necessary to remind ourselves very often that such statistics are simply approximations, and may be absolutely mischievous. The parish, which wants to score well in the eyes of Bishop or Synod, will want to produce a good list of Confirmation candidates or exhibit liberal offerings for the Church's forward work. And yet in some other parish the widow's mite, so precious in God's eyes, may be given, or a single soul may be won, whose true worth is not known at the time, but who in time becomes a great witness for God like Saul of Tarsus, or Augustine, or Bishop Bompas, or John R. Mott, or Dr. Grenfell. Such a soul is worth a myriad of the candidates which make up the usual Confirmation lists. Archbishop Lang sounded this necessary warning as to statistics in his "Trinity Sunday" sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral in July 1908. As he thought of the great congress and conference held in that year and representing Christians in all parts of the world, he knew how hard work is in one field, compared with work in another, and how variously the spirit of God works in the heart of man. "We shall no longer," he said, "give a most misleading and most dangerous importance to statistics as to individual conversions. It will be worth while for the Church to go on for fifty years at some great centre of national life and thought, without a single convert, if only it believes that slowly and quietly the Christian Revelation may be entering and permeating the springs of national and racial life."

Training Boys for Country Life.

It is strange to obtain from the London Times information as to what is going on in our own land. We find there a communication describing an excellent idea, which, it says, has taken form in Montreal, and as most of our readers would be as ignorant of its existence as we were, we give it the publicity of our columns. It is called the English Schools' Association, of Montreal, and was formed so that sound advice, based on local knowledge and helpful guidance with local co-operation might be provided for the benefit of boys who wished to settle in Canada. Boys go through an English public school and are shipped off with a little money, and their parent's blessing to push their way in a new country. We have the heart-breaking experience of numbers of such boys willing to do anything, untaught to do any-

thing, going under too often for want of such elementary preparation. We remember a schoolmaster who had two boys who went West, but before they left England he sent them for some time to a carpenter, then to a blacksmith, and then to a tailor. He was sorry that he had not sent them to a cobbler also. But when he had done that, or rather while they were getting ready in this way, he had arranged for them to go to a farm near Barrie. Needless to say these boys got on, in fact were better prepared to do so than nine-tenths of Canadian town boys are. But such cases are exceptional and we hail with pleasure any effort to teach the English boy how to make a start in a new country.

Women in Council.

The City of Toronto has been honoured by the recent session of the Women's International Council, composed of representative women of various nationalities, and thereafter of a Woman's Congress of local character. It is fitting that thoughtful, able and scholarly women should foregather in representative bodies and freely and frankly deliver addresses, and conduct discussions on subjects relating to the welfare of members of both sexes. There are undoubted wrongs existing, the remedying of which cannot fail to be hastened by wise and temperate discussion, supported by facts and statistics. Doubtless there was, and it is difficult to keep out of such discussions, a certain amount of exaggeration. It is true that a cause is rather weakened than strengthened by general onslaughts by one sex or another. It is equally true that all men are not bad and all women are not good. Denunciation of course has its proper place, but it is by no means the most effective agent in the reclamation of the wrong-doer of either sex. On the whole the Women's Councils, to which we refer, are proving themselves to be noble and progressive agencies for good, and they are worthy of high commendation.

A GREAT OBJECT LESSON.

The recent Church Pageant, held in the grounds of the Bishop of London's residence at Fulham, has, we are pleased to note, been an unqualified, and in view of its superb "staging," we may say, a magnificent success. Even the somewhat unpropitious weather failed to appreciably mar the general effect. Splendidly conceived and splendidly carried out it was a rare triumph of dramatic art, in its way and of its kind probably unprecedented in the history of our race, and it may be accepted as a work of real artistic genius. There were nineteen scenes in all, beginning with the publication of the Edict of Constantine in Britain 313, and ending with the Acquittal of the Seven Bishops 1688, covering a period of considerably over thirteen hundred years. The performers numbered about 4,000. Later scenes in the history of our Church were not attempted, as they still are more or less within the zone of controversy. But the Pageant was something more than a great artistic function. It was an equally great object lesson, and as such, we believe of real practical worth. A well-known Bishop, whose name for the moment has escaped us, has said, that the study of Church history is the best cure for depression. This wholesome truth, it seems to us, the Pageant notably illustrated and enforced. As we follow the stormy and chequered history of our Church through the centuries, one fact prominently and persistently obtrudes itself, its wonderful vitality as an organization and the consequent continuity of its life. The Church is the one (essentially) changeless institution. What tremendous changes has the Motherland witnessed during the past fifteen hundred years! How utterly revolutionized have been all the conditions of secular life and thought! In