

only danger arising from making comparisons with less fortunate nations, and so people may overlook the need of amending their own national habits. The death rate in England reaches its worst height in the congested manufacturing districts. In Wiltshire it is 84, in Lancashire 157, and while the birth rate has declined the death rate of babies is as high as ever. In France where the census shows badly, and which reports millions of women either sterile or with only one living child, the death rate of infants is worse than in England. The care of infants in that fair land might go far to compensate for the low birth rate.

#### Saving Infant Life.

Energetic action is taken by the Battersea Borough Council to save the poor little babies. These mites, whose mothers cannot be trusted to nurse them, are regularly visited and hundreds of lives are thus saved every year. At the council's milk depot is a sterilizer capable of holding 650 bottles. The milk, on arriving from the country, is stored in an ice safe and then modified into three mixtures suited to the requirements of the ages of the children. A contains two parts water, one of milk, and a little cream and sugar. B equal parts of milk and water, with cream, sugar and salt. C two parts milk, one of water, and cream, sugar and salt. The milk is first strained, then modified, then bottled, placed in the sterilizers and steamed for twenty minutes, and, lastly, placed in the cooling tank till handed out. Enough for twenty-four hours is given, and even then the poor homes are visited to see no mistakes are made. Once a week the children must be brought to the depot to be weighed, and there is great fun and excitement and comparing notes. There is a procession for upwards of an hour from every poor quarter of John Burns' constituency. The babies are quickly undressed, a tiny blanket put loosely round them, and they are quietly set in the scales. If the weight is not satisfactory the mother is talked to, but if the mite shows the least fraction of improvement above the average the woman is greatly praised and leaves the room proud and an object of envy. Fortunately, as yet in Canada, we have few poor congested centres, but there are some where infant mortality is too great. We dread mentioning names, but in Montreal, especially, something might be done to save infant life.

#### Ito.

We have endeavoured from time to time to give our readers an intelligent account of the movements among the Jewish race and their results. For some years it was thought that the Zionist social agitation would result in the creation of a Jewish State in some part of the world, under the protection of one or more of the great Powers; a state in which the race would have room to expand, morally and physically, to cultivate the soil, educate the people and enjoy an autonomy. The leaders, in fact the majority of the Zionist delegates, finally refused to support any such scheme and fixed their hopes solely on the recovery of Palestine and the rebuilding of Jerusalem. Meantime the society organized by Jacob Schiff and the Rothschilds to assist Jewish emigration from Eastern Europe, Roumania and Russia especially, and called Ito, has been diligently searching for a land to sojourn in. As Mr. Zangwill says in the Jewish Chronicle: "In these days of land hunger 'white man's country' will not be long in the market. As a matter of fact the area of the earth available to-day for our purposes is only about half what it was at the first Zionist Congress." He then proceeds at considerable length to detail the efforts made to find some home in the narrowing circle and concludes by telling how the five delegates, men who are the greatest experts on the needs and sufferings of the Jewish people, have all five unanimously selected some undisclosed tract of land in a site which it is desirable not

to make known at present, but which is believed to be in Northern Africa.

#### An Incentive to Harder Work.

The deplorable shooting affray in Montreal, the bank-breaking at St. Davids and other places, and the occasional burglaries, robberies and other crimes recorded in the newspapers as occurring in Toronto and other places in Canada are a continual incentive to much harder work by Christian people amongst the criminal and semi-criminal classes. We must see to it that these crimes are reduced not merely by efforts at reclamation, by tongue and pen, but by personal influence and example. The success that attends the faithful and persistent efforts of prison workers is undeniable. But there is an enormous field of effort in preventive work. We mean by striving to help men and boys who are tending prisonward to come to the right about. There are men and women who are devoting themselves to this noble work. But more, many more, are needed.

#### The Prime Minister.

Though history is always in the making, striking events only come now and then. The retirement of one British Premier and the calling upon his successor to form a government are not events of every day occurrence. Though the retiring Prime Minister was not brilliant, he was what is even more desirable—safe. A statesman of more than ordinary capacity and from all accounts a staunch friend and a most estimable personality. It seems to be the rule in life that in the great majority of cases the man of good—though not exceptional—parts and exceptional industry, combined with agreeable manners, is the man whom the people delight to honour.

#### His Successor.

As we speed the parting guest we also turn with a welcome to his successor. The Right Hon. Mr. Asquith is, as many an eminent statesman before him has been, a lawyer by profession. There is something of a kindred character between the study of law and polity. He who has thoroughly studied the origin, constitution, and working of the laws of his country has laid a good foundation on which to build a successful career in public life. Mr. Asquith has for some years been a man of mark in the British House of Commons and will doubtless achieve distinction as Prime Minister.

#### THE HYMN BOOK'S NAME.

The continuously increasing number of letters objecting to the Book of Common Praise as the title of our coming Hymn Book and the antipathy to anonymous communications on either side induced us to consider whether something might not be done to elicit the real sentiment of the people who will read and handle the volume. We decided that we would publish a list of suggested titles and ask Churchmen and women from one end of the Dominion to the other to send a card stating which name the writer preferred, giving in each case as evidence of good faith (though not for publication) the true name and address of the writer. We publish a list of proposed titles sent to us. We all have different ideals, and the choice of a name for a book is like choosing a name for a baby. We suggest that the simplest is the most dignified. We wish also to make this fact clear—that we have but one aim in this really important matter—to help our people to arrive at a choice that will represent the best judgment of the whole Canadian Church. To attain this end we have freely and fairly opened our columns to all who desire to express an intelligent opinion on the subject. Owing to his prominence in regard to the new Hymn Book we have especially favoured Mr. Jones. But we wish to say that in case of an anonymous contribution we require to know the writer's name as evidence of good faith.

We are convinced that all fair-minded readers will approve of our declining to publish letters merely for the purpose of aiding a cause, which letters, though under various names, are the production of one individual. We must be true to our readers and ourselves. In this way alone can we sustain the established reputation of the Churchman for justice and fair play. We cordially invite our readers, young and old, far and near, all over Canada, to write by letter or post card, the best name of their own choice for their new Church Hymn Book, not forgetting to give their own name and address. We will publish from time to time the results which we hope will be satisfactory and instructive. The following is a list of proposed titles sent to us:

The Hymnal.  
The Church Hymn Book.  
Hymns New and Old.  
The Book of Common Praise.  
The Hymnal of the Church of England in Canada.  
Church Hymn Book.  
The Book of Praise.  
Hymns of the Church.  
Church Hymnal.  
Authorized Church Hymns.  
The Church Hymnal.  
Anglican Hymn Book.  
The Canadian Church Hymnal.  
Church Hymns.  
Anglican Church Hymnal.  
The Prayer Book Hymnal.  
The Hymnal of the Prayer Book.  
The Prayer Book Companion.  
The Synod Hymn Book.

#### THE DIVINE OBJECT LESSON.

Christianity has been called by a celebrated modern preacher "The religion of failure." It succeeded in the teeth of everything that ordinarily, we may say otherwise practically universally, makes for success, and by virtue of everything that just as universally makes for failure. Christianity is not a failure in itself. It is the most glorious of glorious successes, but it has succeeded by the operation of forces which in any other case would have brought hopeless ruin. It seems as if in Christianity and especially in the Great Event, which we commemorate to-morrow, God had given man an eternal object lesson in the weakness and feebleness of those things which appeal to and impress him, and in the power and strength of those things which he instinctively neglects or despises. A religion, whose Founder ends his career as a felon, becomes the most widespread and influential the world has ever known. For, however, actual numbers may stand, Christianity it must be admitted has exercised, and does exercise an influence in human affairs, incomparably greater than any other religious system the world has ever known. As the religion of the leading and ruling races, it occupies, and, of course, we are now only speaking after the manner of men, a position by itself among other religions never occupied, or even approached. Do we, in these days, fully realize the insignificant and almost contemptible beginnings of Christianity. The success of Christianity has become such a familiar fact, that it has seemed to us to have come about as a matter of course, and in accordance with laws which govern every other kind of success. Wise after the event, it is comparatively easy for us to account for the success of Christianity to-day, in the light of its wonderful achievements. "Wisdom is justified of her children." Christianity has succeeded because it deserved to succeed, because it was strong and had behind it those forces which irresistibly make for success. All this suggests itself to us, as the natural and simple explanation of the triumph of Christianity. But when we come to take the deeper, or to use a much em-