

Council that it should connect one of its most recent "improvements" with the ancient traditions.

Jerusalem.

The rage for realism is to be gratified by a reproduction of the city of Jerusalem at the St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. The reproduced city, which will stand upon a tract of ten acres located in the heart of the Fair, is being planned by Mr. Alexander Kosta, a Hungarian gentleman well acquainted with Oriental life. The details of this ambitious plan are given as follows in a statement published by the "Jerusalem Exhibit Company." The reproduced Holy City will stand upon an eminence overlooking the entire World's Fair. It will be enclosed by a wall, which will be a facsimile of that which encloses the sacred city today, and whose gates will be reproduced in exact form and size. Within these walls will be reproduced all the sacred places and buildings, including the Mosque of Omar, which stands upon the site of the ancient Temple; the Via Dolorosa, along which Christ walked on his way to Calvary; the church of the Holy Sepulchre, which stands upon the reputed spot where the body of Christ was buried; the Wailing Place of the Jews, the only remnant of the wall of the ancient Temple; the Ecce Homo Arch, where it is said Pilate stood when he said "Behold the man"; the Tower of David, the Pool of Hezekiah, and other places of sacred interest. Outside the wall eastward, there will be the valley of Kedron, Garden of Gethsemane, and the Mount of Olives. All in all, it will form a picture unparalleled in the history of expositions." But in addition to the reproduction of buildings and places, there will be the reproduction of the most interesting features of present-day life of Jerusalem. About 500 natives of the present-day city, carefully selected from its cosmopolitan population, representing all its different ranks and nationalities, but these features seem to us most objectionable and disillusionizing.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

The Right Rev. H. E. Ryle, D.D., Lord Bishop of Exeter, has been appointed to succeed the Most Rev. Randall Davidson, D.D., who has been preferred to the Primacy. The Bishop designate of Winchester was born in London on the 25th May, 1856, and is the 2nd son of the late Bishop of Liverpool. He was educated at Eton College, where he won the Newcastle scholarship in 1875, and at King's College, Cambridge; at the University he had a most distinguished career. Going up from Eton he won an open Classical Scholarship at King's and in 1879 he took his B.A. degree, his name appearing in the First Class of the Theological Tripos. Whilst he was studying at Cambridge he won the Carus Greek Testament prize, the Jerome prize, the Winchester Reading prize, the Crosse Scholarship and the Hebrew, Evans and Scholfield prizes. In 1881 he was elected a Fellow of his college, and the same year was elected Divinity Lecturer at Emmanuel College, being appointed to a similar position at his own college a year later. He was ordained deacon in 1882 and priest the following year by the then Bishop of Ely, and in 1886 was appointed Principal of St. David's College, Lampeton,

Wales, a post which he held for two years, returning in 1888 to his Alma Mater as Professional Fellow of King's College. From 1887 to 1888, he was Examining Chaplain to the late Bishop of St. Asaph, and was appointed by the Bishop of Ripon to be his Examining Chaplain in the latter year. In 1895 he was made an honorary Canon of Ripon Cathedral, and three years later was appointed Chaplain to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. From 1887 to 1901 he held the position of Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and in 1896 was elected President of Queen's College, a position which he vacated on being appointed by Lord Salisbury to the See of Exeter. Dr. Ryle is a brilliant and forceful preacher and has also published a number of theological works. His translation to the See of Winchester, which is one of the three most important bishoprics in England and carries with it an immediate seat in the House of Lords, after having been elevated to the Episcopal bench so recently, only two years ago, marks him out to be one of the recognized leaders in the Church of the Motherland to-day. The Bishop is 47 years of age and married Miss Nea Adams, a daughter of Major-General Adams in 1883. He is a liberal and broad-minded Churchman so far as his theological views are concerned. The Bishop has also become, in virtue of his position, Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

THE CONFIRMATION OFFICE.

The Order of Confirmation, as it now appears in the Prayer Book, assumed its present form at the last revision in 1661, and is largely due to Bishop Cozin. For nearly two hundred and fifty years it has been the form by which members of the Church have been admitted to the Holy Communion, and it is a neglect of the Church's law when any are admitted without it. As to the value of Confirmation, and that by means of it the Bishop should himself admit candidates to the Church's highest privileges, there is no difference of opinion amongst us, but there is considerable diversity of opinion as to the fitness of the office under existing circumstances at the present time. The rubric provides that "none shall be admitted to the Holy Communion until such time as he be confirmed, or be ready and desirous to be confirmed." For children and young people who have been baptized, and who had godfathers and godmothers, as the office for "the Public Baptism of Infants" requires, the office is in all respects suitable, and from their standpoint there is little or no objection, though not a few think the office might be amplified and more expressive of its real purpose, which is the confirmation not only of the Baptismal vows, but of the Baptism itself. A person who has been baptized without Baptismal vows is spiritually competent to receive confirmation. Hence there should be a distinction made between those for whom the existing office is suitable, and those for whom obviously it is not. Times and circumstances have changed, since the reign of Charles 2nd, and the Church's methods also should change when necessary, and be adapted to altered conditions. Out of the unfitness of the existing office there has grown a disregard by some of the law governing admission to the Holy Communion, and not a few are admitted who would readily

enough be confirmed if the office were not so unsuitable to their circumstances, they never having had vows made in their name by godparents or any other persons. The following taken from the N. Y. Churchman by a contributor advocating further revision of the Prayer Book strikes us as

this particular both necessary and wise, and as the best remedy for a certain amount of irregularity and evasion of law in regard to Confirmation, which, if not excusable, can at least be explained, and to some extent perhaps condoned. "The modification of the Confirmation Office so as to meet the case of Christian adults of other communions desiring to be received into our own. Whatever our theories as to 'the Church' and the 'sects' and whatever our own sense of need at this point as Churchmen, we must take the facts as they are, and the facts are very different now from what they were when the Confirmation Office was brought into its present form in the English Prayer Book of 1661. Practical at that time the Church of England was in exclusive possession of its field. All persons coming to confirmation came through the Church's door of baptism. To-day in this country there are far more Christian people outside of this Church than there are in it, and she is growing, as she is destined to grow, and perhaps desired to grow, as much if not more, by accessions from this outside mass as from her own births and baptisms. She desires, invites, encourages this accession from outside. The present Confirmation Office does not accurately and adequately represent that hospitable attitude. As a matter of fact it is to those outside a perplexity, a contradiction and a stumbling block. The path of approach for our separated brethren ought to be cleared of all obstructions if we wish them to come in. The meeting-place before the bishop for the laying-on of hands must ever continue to be as it now is, the common meeting-place of all; but the Confirmation Office ought to recognize and provide for, in some way, the different directions from which people present themselves, the different conditions under which they appear, and the different grounds upon which they are received."

FORECASTS.

It is not given to men to see very far into the future. It is the unexpected oftentimes that happens. Causes often work away hidden and unseen, and are not noticed till their effects appear. A flood comes suddenly and is a surprise because no one observed the tiny leak in the reservoir, which would have revealed the coming disaster. The storm often bursts before the cloud no bigger than a man's hand is noticed, which would have given warning of the coming flood. So little can the keenest observer and the best informed foresee coming events that Mr. Chamberlain said recently in South Africa; that it behooved the empire to be united, and prepared for any contingency, as it was impossible to tell from what quarter a blow would be aimed at its territory, power or influence. The South African war itself was an illustration of the unexpected suddenness of national danger, and what seemed at the outset but a small war soon assumed a gigantic and perilous aspect. Not only may we be overtaken by disaster by war and by the ambitious rivalry of hostile

nations, but in the such as pestilence recurrence of which from Ph intervals prevailed. The cause is hard to determine extent, no do and extravagance most of the nation period of great pr crease of their t country is this mo the expansion of crease of our imp a period of unexa we can see at p growth in our rich the North West is flowing, we can dination of the the recent past. causes of prosper and though either yet it may not be good motto, "i war," and it is eq to prepare for a p able conditions a some men prom have issued out, as it were, s good to bad time of prosperity is li Hill, for instance of America, pu which he said: " are approaching, ate it. A few year factories and the out of work. We and the reverse may not be cor is impending, bu causes a taking i altogether heedle who is surveying haps by signs observer, gives disaster. Mr. H to the United S less force to c especially to ou directly affected neighbours. In the present pro conservative fir governments, would seem to classes should p by avoidance of ing habits of eco

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The present d the provisional large extent of it. Its area is b miles. Its first McLean, who h cese of Huron, the Bishop of fill the importar siniboia. rector