

esteemed second to none in the community. In the city it is not the school board election that so engrosses the interest of the ratepayer that candidates are plentiful, nor in the rural sections is it any better. Another fact mentioned in the introduction to his scheme for Voluntary Schools Mr. Baldwin brings to the front when he refers to the number of teachers in the Public Schools who soon forsake their calling and take to some other more lucrative profession, thus losing to the State the public money spent on their training. This opens wide the door for discussion and amendment. Why cannot the teachers organize the members of their profession for the betterment of the individual teacher, for the raising of the profession in the eyes of the people, as well as for the possession of a trained voice in the improvement and administration of the educational system? An answer is found in "the limitations and restrictions of our system."

So much is the idea of "Voluntary Schools" in the mist that it will be better to permit Mr. Baldwin to explain at length:

"Now, will the affiliation of Voluntary Schools, with our present system, accomplish any good? Let us consider, for a moment, what we mean by the affiliation of Voluntary Schools. At the present time we have in existence many private schools which, according to their efficiency, or special inducements, attract the interest of parents who see in such schools an opportunity for securing some instruction, or some accomplishment, not obtainable in our Public Schools. At present these schools stand apart from our State system of education, and it naturally follows that, in order to have sufficient income to maintain efficient work in them, the standard of the fees must be made so high as to be prohibitive to the average citizen, who already has very probably paid heavy taxes towards the support of the Public School. These private schools can thus alone be patronized by the wealthy class; while the less fortunate in this world's goods are forced to limit their children's education to the restricted, illiberal, and possibly inefficient Public School of his section. In the affiliation of Voluntary Schools we contemplate the recognition by the State of all the splendid work accomplished by private enterprise under certain conditions. The usual conditions required in Voluntary Schools before receiving recognition by the State are properly qualified teachers, a proper standard of efficiency in the secular instruction pertaining to elementary education, and public inspection. When the Voluntary School has satisfied the State as to the efficiency of its work, it is recognized as a State School, and entitled to a grant from the public funds in proportion to the number of children educated therein."

As soon as the principle is realized a scheme will be adopted that commends itself to the people. However, in another

issue we will return to the subject and the scheme proposed by Mr. Baldwin. We are interested, seeing that Algoma has representatives on a committee looking to obtain religious training in our schools, and information on the subject is needed on all sides.

For the Children's Memories

THE BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Saints MATTHEW, MARK, LUKE and JOHN
Record the life of God's dear Son;
And in the Book of ACTS we search
The story of the early Church.

In ROMANS righteousness is reckoned;
Then CORINTHIANS first and second.
GALATIANS and EPHESIANS then
Unfold the work of Christ for men.
PHILIPPIANS and COLOSSIANS next;
By THESSALONIANS Paul was sent.
Both TIMOTHYS, and TITUS too
The Clergy's work bring into view.
PHILEMON, HEBREWS; here's the end
Of letters that Saint Paul did send.

JAMES, PETER with Epistles two,
Show plainly what good men must do.
And then, in order, next come on
The three Epistles of Saint JOHN.
Saint JUDE the end of evil shows;
With REVELATION, comes the close,
Not only of the present age,
But of the Bible's sacred page.

"The Field is the World."

"Where Africa's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand."

However important a portion of the British Empire we in Canada think this Dominion is, we cannot, if we desired, shut our eyes to the important part being played in Africa by men of the Anglo-Saxon race. Egypt, the ancient, is being tied to countries untraversed by white men till a few years ago and to peoples unknown to our fathers. It would seem that not only is British civilization to bless the ignorant and darkened races of Africa, but that in the providence of God the people of the Dark Continent are to hear the Gospel from the lips of British missionaries. Certainly we are all keen to watch the advance now being rapidly made. And the world is looking on.

The *Mashonaland Quarterly Paper* is the diocesan periodical, through the columns of which Bishop Gaul, his co-workers and associates, report to the world the successes, the disappointments, the improvements enjoyed and necessary, which are met with or desired in the diocese, which stretches westward from the east coast of Africa to the land of the Metabele, if it does not include that country so recently the scene of war.

We are all units of an imperial race, and dare not claim our citizenship unless we are prepared to acknowledge an interest in the Empire as a whole. We are, moreover, members of the Church Catholic, and, if we would but remember it, cannot claim to be loyal to the Church

of Christ and decline to be concerned in the success or failure of missionary effort anywhere in the world. Then the knowledge of missions is stimulating.

Here are a few extracts from the February number of the *Quarterly* above mentioned:

(From the Bishop's letter, written from Salisbury, Fest St. John, Evangelist, 1888)

. . . In October we went down to Cape Town for the Provincial Episcopal and General Synods, meeting many old friends, and invigorated by the evident growth of the province during the past eight years. We stayed a week at Bishopscourt enjoying its beauties and the homely hospitality of the Archbishop and Mrs. Jones. The rest of the time we spent at Groote Schuur with Mr. Rhodes, who most kindly insisted on keeping us for a lengthy but very happy visit. We roamed about his beautiful grounds, and amongst his animals and flower gardens, and met many interesting people. He entertained the whole synod (with their lady friends) at lunch one day, and it was interesting to see his interest in a native clerical member of the synod—a pure African—whom he invited privately on a subsequent occasion to talk about his people, and, I hear, sweetened his interest with a cheque.

We had intended going back to the diocese *via* Beira, but the good doctor forbade the venture on Mrs. Gaul's account. We therefore came *via* Buluwayo, doing the rail journey of 1,400 miles in comfort in four days and nights. There we stayed a week at an hotel, and then came on by a special coach, for the remaining 300 miles, in five days, sleeping each night at various and varying places, and arriving at Salisbury in time for Evensong on the 14th December. We were kindly housed for a few days by Sir Marshall and Lady Clarke, whom we had known in Basutoland. He is now the Imperial Commissioner here, and it was a great pleasure to us to find them here. Our days have been spent in unpacking and trying to squeeze a bushel of apples into a strawberry basket. Most of our goods have been lying here for 3½ years awaiting that long-hoped-for Bishop's house, which for the present takes the form of a four-roomed cottage with kitchen. Food is still very dear: Meat 1s. 6d. a lb, bread 1s. a lb. Board (plain deal) at the hotels, £13—£15 a month each person. Fowls 70s. each, eggs 10s. to 12s. a dozen, and potatoes 1s. a lb. Postage to England still 6d., and telegrams (local) 2s. 6d. for ten words.

. . . I was glad to find new openings for native work at Buluwayo and in the neighbourhood. A delightful note came to me from the managers of the Geelong mine offering £100 towards the work there among the officials and miners and native labourers—one proof amongst many of the value of seizing opportunities at once and showing our brethren we "mean business." Had I waited till I had