

## Varia.

### The Bishop-Elect of Sierra Leone.

Canon J. Taylor Smith, of St. George's Cathedral, Sierra Leone, has been appointed the new Bishop of Sierra Leone, in succession to Bishop Ingham. The new Bishop has been chosen from the ranks of the clergy who have gone out from the Diocese of Rochester to the mission field. He is a native of Kendal, Westmoreland, and was ordained at Rochester Cathedral in 1885. He received his training for Holy Orders at St. John's Hall, Highbury. Whilst a student, and also whilst curate at St. Paul's Church, Upper Norwood, he had shown great missionary zeal, and always exercised a great influence over young men and children. In 1891 Bishop Ingham appointed him sub-dean of St. George's Cathedral and Canon Missioner of the Diocese of Sierra Leone. As Canon Missioner he has visited all parts of his large diocese, including Gambia, Accra, Lagos and Abbeokuta. In 1893 the then Rev. H. Tugwell (now Bishop of Western Equatorial Africa) and the Canon journeyed from Abbeokuta to Ibadan and Lagos, being the first Europeans to make this journey for thirty years. Whilst holding a mission at the Gold Coast in December, 1895, the Canon was asked by the Governor to act as chaplain to the forces of the expedition to Ashanti, and in that character he marched with the special service corps to Kumasi, and was able to officiate at the first church service ever held in Kumasi. Last year he was appointed one of the honorary chaplains to the Queen. Canon Taylor Smith was one of the founders of the universities' camp for boys, and when in England he always delighted to act as chaplain at one of the camps. The new Bishop will have a diminished stipend, a large part of the colonial grants being withdrawn. He will have to raise an endowment fund for the bishopric, as well as an annual sum to pay the clergy at the Cathedral of St. George (the Colonial Chaplain grant being withdrawn), and to maintain the fabric of the building, and also to maintain the Technical School and the Medical Mission. He will also have to find two or three European clergy to help him as missionaries and clergy at the Cathedral. The new diocese will be composed to Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Canary Islands, Lagos and the Gold Coast being separated from the old Diocese of Sierra Leone.

Our brother churchmen in the United States realize the fact that in every community there are those who look for mental pabulum of a more profound char-

acter than that which is usually given from the pulpit; and, in several dioceses, arrangements are being made for courses of lectures during Lent by clergy who have made a special study of the subjects on which they speak. In the Diocese of Washington, D. C., the following course of lectures has been arranged by the Churchman's League for the Tuesday evenings in Lent: 1. The Bible and the Church, the Rt. Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, D. D., at the church of the Epiphany, March 9th. 2. The Bible and Other Literatures, the Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D., at Paul's church, March 16th. 3. The Bible and Civilization, the Rev. A. Mackay-Smith, D. D., at the church of the Ascension, March 23rd. 4. The Bible and Archaeology, the Rev. Professor Angus Crawford, D. D., at St. Andrew's church, March 30th. 5. The Bible and Science, the Rev. John H. Elliott, S. T. D., at Trinity church, April 9th.

Could we not have something of this kind in some of the larger Canadian cities?

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Adams, Bishop of Easton, lately delivered a lecture in the Church Club course in St. Luke's, Brooklyn, on "The Church, in America; its Catholicity." In the course of the lecture the Bishop said: The Church founded by our Lord was distinguished from the Church of the Jews, which was a Church of a people confined to one place. The Church He founded was and is a common and universal Church to all men, for all men. We must try to show what greater claim to the name Catholic and to the fullness of the term, catholicity, we have over other Churches, and what our Church offers, more than they to their members. The attitude of the Church toward other Churches is not only peculiar; it is unique. We hold that in order to prove the claim of any National Church to Catholicity it must have come from God and have a real and vital connection with the ancient Church. Our belief is the one which has been ours for 1,500 years. It is not a personal question.

The statistics of the "Bishop of London's Fund," recently given out, afford some facts of interest relative to Church extension in London during Bishop Temple's episcopate. The total amount received was \$1,375,000. Of this \$380,000 was expended on mission rooms and rent of temporary premises. The number of churches promoted by the fund was 44. Thirty-seven new parishes have been formed, each with its permanent priest. Additional clergy, missionaries, and curates have been provided, at an expenditure of over \$200,000. Over 100 clergy have been added, altogether, to the staff of the diocese. A sum of \$170,000 was expended

for lay-helpers, and fifty-one grants have been made for the erection of vicarages, besides a large amount for the enlargement of schools. It is no matter of surprise, however, to learn that, in view of the great and constant increase of population in that immense city the large sums thus expended are inadequate to meet the growing needs of the work.

In connection with the proposal to divide the diocese of London, Eng., attention has been drawn to a fact not generally known; namely, that such a division was for a time effected more than three centuries ago. In the year 1510 Henry VIII. endowed the bishopric of Westminster out of property of the dissolved monastery to which the abbey had belonged. A bishop, dean, and 12 prebendal stalls constituted the equipment of the new see. In 1550, however, the first and only Bishop of Westminster vacated the office on account of its lack of income, the original engagements not having been fully carried out, and the next year, 1551, the see was suppressed. A diocese of St. Peter, therefore, as now proposed, would not be entirely a new thing, but the revival of a plan which was thought necessary when the population was insignificant as compared with its present numbers.

When the great Russian railway across Siberia to the Chinese coast is completed, which will be in about two years, it will be possible to travel from St. Petersburg to Peking in five days, and from London to the same city in two days more. The time from London to Nagasaki, Japan, would be covered in sixteen days. The shortest time at present by ocean steamer is over a month.

As several of our readers have complained to us of the great difficulty they have experienced in getting vessels for the service of the Holy Eucharist of a really chaste design, we take this opportunity of informing them that if they would call at the well-arranged and well-stocked store of MESSRS. BARRE BROS. CO., 432 Main Street, Winnipeg, the courteous manager will show a variety of designs—copied from some of the finest ancient specimens of ecclesiastical silversmith's work. Clergy who have a taste for what is really beautiful will be charmed with the designs of chalices, known as the Camden, the Westminster, and the St. Paul's. Messrs. Barre are in constant communication with all the great firms of ecclesiastical silversmiths in the east, and in England, and are in a position to supply the needs of the churches artistically and without delay.