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THE PRESBYTERIAN FOR '83.

IN answer to numerous inquiries, we have to say that the clubbing arrangement for some time in force is not to be continued. We are sorry to have to state that it answered no good purpose. The circulation was not extended, although the price of the paper was reduced ONE-FOURTH to clubs of twenty, while the net result was a heavy falling off in the receipts from subscriptions.

The clubbing plan was adopted in defiance to a widely expressed wish that THE PRESBYTERIAN should be placed within the reach of our people at \$1.50, in the expectation that the circulation would thus be largely increased. A fair trial of three years has demonstrated that our constituency is satisfied—in common with the Methodist, Anglican and other denominations—to pay \$2.00 for a Church paper.

The price of THE PRESBYTERIAN for 1883 will therefore be \$2, with balance of year free new subscribers. May we ask all our friends to renew promptly? And, when renewing, will everyone try and send along the name of at least ONE NEW subscriber? A word to a friend would in nine cases out of ten result in another name for our subscription list; and in view of the benefits which a largely increased circulation would confer on our Church and people, surely the word will be spoken!

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE sending of medical women from England to India is likely to be an established custom. The Indian women are averse to treatment by physicians not of their own sex. The statistics of the British medical service in India show that the women have rarely availed themselves of prescriptions or attendance. A staff of trained women is proposed as a part of the public service in India—a department co-ordinate and not subordinate to the existing medical bureau.

DR. FRANK HAMILTON, in the "Polar Science Monthly," insists that safety lies alone in open fireplaces, stationary wash bowls, and the finishing of all sewer connection to an outbuilding entirely separated from the living rooms. Authorities are quoted to prove that no plumbing can exclude sewer gas, and that no traps can be considered safe. Dr. Hamilton insists that typhoid fever, diphtheria, cholera, and the general weakness and prostration which afflict so many city dwellers are all traceable to sewer emanations.

THE Rev. J. Fletcher Wilcox became pastor of a church in Chicago with the understanding that in lieu of salary he should be permitted to preach whatever doctrines he pleased. This arrangement proved a failure on the first trial. In his opening sermon he told the congregation that the righteous would literally inherit the earth for a thousand years, and that the wicked would be utterly destroyed by death. He was informed by a committee on the following day that the church could not listen to such belief, and that his pastorate was ended.

THE going over to Rome of Sir Tatton Sykes and his wife is the most important event of the kind that has occurred since the Marquis of Ripa became a "vert." According to the new Doomsday Book, Sir Tatton owns a rent roll of some £36,000 year in the East Riding of Yorkshire alone. Sir Tatton inherited this magnificent property in 1863, and some eleven years afterward surprised his friends by marrying the elder of Mr. Cavendish Bentinck's two daughters, the lady being his junior by more than a quarter of a century. It was, however, a "marriage of affinity," as may be judged from the fact that it is well known that the happy pair have embraced the old faith.

KWONG KI CHIN, a prominent Chinese resident of Hartford, Conn., for the past seven years, is about to leave for China. About a year ago the Chinese Edu-

ational Commission in Hartford closed its labours, and the students were sent back to their own country. Mr. Kwong was the only one of the attachés of the Commission who remained, and for some time previous his official connection with the Commission had closed, he having devoted his entire time to literary labours. Their completion explains his departure at this time. Mr. Kwong has prepared an "English Reading Book for Beginners," a "Comprehensive Geography," a series of "Conversation Books," and a "Manual of Correspondence and Social Usage," to be printed in China for use in Governmental schools.

THE Union of the Methodist Church in Canada is not likely to be consummated without some difficulty after all. The Methodist ministers of Hamilton district, to the number of eighteen, have passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that while as members of this district we strongly sympathize with the spirit of the union, and the desirability of organic union among Churches of Christ holding the same doctrines, and recognizing the possibility of such union being effected between the Methodist Churches in the Dominion, and are prepared to accept the position assumed by the last General Conference on the question, we respectfully submit we are not prepared to subscribe to the basis of union laid down by the Union Committee lately assembled in the city of Toronto."

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Evangelists in Philadelphia is in trouble. The dispute is between the High Church rector and Low Church warden and vestrymen. The rector's adversaries want to put an end to his ritualistic propensities and services. So they shut off the gas and refused to buy coal. The rector thereupon proceeded to take up collections to buy these necessaries. The adversaries threaten him with Church discipline by the Bishop, contending that he has no right to pursue this course. The feeling of contention rages very high. The same brethren who are opposing this rector opposed his predecessor in like manner. The church is not just now receiving many accessions, nor is it likely to exert a beneficial influence on the surrounding community until the dissensions are healed.

THE report of the Superintendent of Education for Manitoba shows the number of Protestant Public Schools and the attendance for each of the ten years during which the public school system has been in existence. From 1871 to 1881 the number of Protestant schools has increased from 16 to 128, and the total attendance from 816 to 4,919. Average attendance during the year in the Protestant schools of Winnipeg has been 501 for 1881 against 464 in 1880. During the last year \$48,126.49 was spent upon these schools in Winnipeg alone. Subjoined to the report is a table showing the average salaries of teachers for the year ending January 31st, 1882. First in cities and towns, they are as follows. Winnipeg, \$572.66; Portage la Prairie, \$536.67; Emerson, \$500. The average for counties were: Selkirk, \$409.20; Lisgar, \$420.23; Marquette, \$405.45; Provencher, \$388.75.

THE seventy-fifth birthday of the poet Whittier was duly celebrated in a quiet way. Said he to a friend who was congratulating him: "It is rather a queer thing to congratulate a man that he is seventy-five years old," smilingly adding, "perhaps it was something to live so long in this wicked world." He thought the New England climate somewhat trying, and quaintly said, "I am a New Englander, and I love New England, but my seventy-five years' living here has failed to fairly acclimate me." He says of the amount of literary work he has done this winter that it was not much—nothing to speak of. "I have done too much already, such as it is. Then I have so many letters to write that I scarcely find time to do much literary work worth the name. There is no man who ought to write much after he is seventy, unless, perhaps, it may be Dr. Holmes. He ought to write from now until he is 100. There is such wonderful variety in his work that it seems a pity he should ever stop." Mr. Whittier has received

many tokens from friends in different parts of the country and from England.

THE Belfast "Witness," concludes an article contrasting the state of affairs in the North and South of Ireland with the following: "Why all this difference between neighbours, living on the same island, under the same Government, with the same rights to exercise and wrongs to groan under? Ignorance has, no doubt, much to do with it. But whence the ignorance? Race can be but a feeble factor in the case, for the Scottish Highlander is a Celt as well as the Munsterman, yet the one is as great a model of industry and loyalty as the other of misery and rebellion. We have seen no solution of the problem which can supercede the old one. Ulster has the Bible—Munster has not. Wherever the blessed Book comes, it brings with it righteousness, and righteousness exalteth a nation. Wherever it is shut out, or a ban placed upon it, the light that is in man is but darkness. Scotland and Ulster have been made what they are, under God, by the pure Christianity which the Reformation gave them. May the time soon come when the other three provinces of our country will have it also! Let us labour and pray for the dawn of that bright morning."

AT a meeting of the executive committee of the Middlesex branch Ontario Temperance Alliance held in London, Mr. W. G. Phee, Secretary, spoke relative to the progress of the temperance movement, quoting numerous instances to illustrate the success of the Scott Act in the county of Halton and other places where it has been in operation. He gave an account of his recent visit to Oxford and Elgin, which now stood pledged for the submission of the Act, and he believed that within a few weeks Essex and Kent would also fall into line. In view of this he suggested that the petitions should be withheld in Middlesex until the whole five counties could move together, and all the petitions be sent to Ottawa at the same time, as they had the promise of the Government that if such were done the same day would be selected for voting upon the measure in five counties, and they could carry the Act through with a clean sweep. He also showed the desirability of at once taking steps to have a branch formed in the city of London. There were men in the city—ministers—who were grand temperance workers, and if their influence could be secured and the pulpit aroused for the movement, he was satisfied that a vote could be taken upon the measure in the city the same day as in the county with a successful result.

A RECENT article in the "Pall Mall Gazette" says: "Every one can name English newspapers which, whatever their minor errors in taste or discretion, do diligently strive to observe in their public functions a rule of conduct in no material respect less strict than that which a gentleman sets, or should set, before himself in the intercourse of private life. That they never on any occasion fall before their own adopted standard it would be too much to say. The immensely greater difficulty of the conditions, as compared with those of private life, under which they are called upon to practice the virtues that they strive after is enough in itself to excuse a certain percentage of failures. It is not to be expected that a man's duty towards his neighbour should be unerringly performed when "his neighbour" is literally the whole world. The mere numerical probabilities of shortcomings are thereby indefinitely increased, and shortcomings, of course, there are. But the point is that with English prints of the kind of which we speak these occasional lapses from principle are recognized as the exceptions that they are, and they excite a surprise and expressed disapproval, which are in themselves the most flattering testimony to the general good conduct of the offender in the particular instance. In other words, England possesses a class of newspapers which, though not absolutely innocent of the prevailing vices of journalism, are yet so rarely guilty of them as to warrant us in describing them broadly as free from those vices altogether."