

strike and no adjournment was directed. Subsequently, a further adjournment was granted at the request of the Great War Veterans. Then long vacation intervened, and it became impossible to bring on the hearing before Fall. On September 29th, no move having been made by the complainants to arrange for a hearing Bishop Budka's Counsel applied for and obtained an appointment for October 27th. Early in May Counsel for the Bishop had requested the Great War Veterans to submit a written statement of their charges, and in reply the complainants against the Bishop were stated in writing as follows:

1. That he has prayed for the success of the Austrian Army.
2. That he has, at different times, made statements derogatory and prejudicial to British soldiers and likely to bring the British Army into contempt.
3. That he has solicited and collected funds for the assistance of Galicia and Austria.
4. That he has been the agent of the Austrian Government in Canada.
5. That he has expressed his loyalty to the late Franz Joseph of Austria.
6. That he has deprecated Canadian War Bonds and has endeavored to prohibit the sale of Canadian War Bonds to Ruthenians.
7. That he has attempted to maintain the Ruthenian language to the exclusion of the English language in Ruthenian schools.
8. That he has blocked the establishment of the Ukrainian Legion for service in the British Army.
9. That he has repeatedly expressed his sympathy, both in speech and writing, to the Austrian Government.
10. That he has broken his parole while in Canada and United States.
11. That he has preached seditious sermons.

On the opening of the enquiry before His Honor Judge Paterson, on October 27th, Mr. C. L. Monteith, who appeared as Counsel for the Great War Veterans, stated to the Court that he could not substantiate any of the above mentioned charges and that they would have to be withdrawn, as he could not prove them.

Counsel for the complainants then submitted a new charge, viz. "that Bishop Budka, having registered as an alien enemy nationality, had failed to report to the Registrar of Alien Enemies." In support of this charge, he called as a witness the chief clerk of the Alien Registration Department, Winnipeg, who admitted that the Bishop did not report, because he had been excused from reporting by the Registrar of Alien Enemies, and that the Bishop had therefore never been under any obligation to report. The witness further stated that so far as his knowledge went, the exemption from reporting was granted because "Bishop Budka was a priest, and he was not thought to be dangerous, and the permission to travel was something which he would need, owing to the necessity of his travelling between his parishes." This was the only witness called by the complainants.

No one else having appeared to make any complaint or offer any evidence against the Bishop, (although notice of the enquiry had appeared in the public press) Mr. Murray, Counsel for the Bishop, then announced that he proposed to adduce evidence to show that the charges originally made were without foundation. A question having been raised by the Court as to the propriety or necessity of hearing any further evidence under the circumstances (in view of the withdrawal of all the original charges), Mr. Murray submitted an argument in support of the contention that in the interests of the public and of the Bishop, and in fairness to the latter, an opportunity ought to be afforded of introducing further evidence, and in this way settling the whole question completely. The Court finally agreed to hear further evidence.

The case submitted on behalf of Bishop Budka comprised a very considerable volume of documentary evidence, as well as the viva voce statements of several witnesses. The former included many excerpts from the daily press, several pastoral letters issued by Bishop Budka to his flock, (including the now famous letter written prior to the commencement of the War, and at a time when there did not appear any likelihood of Great Britain being drawn into the conflict), letters from the Premier of Canada, papers dealing with the application for naturalization of the Bishop, newspaper reports of addresses delivered by the Bishop to his people in various parts of the West, copy of depositions in the Halford case, special articles written by the Bishop for the Canadian Ruthenian newspapers and printed in both English and Ruthenian, and excerpts from Hansard showing answers by the Government to enquiries made in the House of Commons. Of the mass of documentary evidence so submitted, perhaps the most valuable was that furnished by the several pastoral letters, written, as they were, by Bishop Budka himself, at various times and on momentous occasions, throughout the period of the War, when there could be no thought of their being used as evidence in the future, prepared, not for public effect, but in order that their contents might be communicated to the members of his flock by the priest at the altar; these pastoral letters accurately reflected the true inwardness of their composer. They appealed to the highest and noblest instincts of the Canadian Ukrainians, calling upon them to rally under the flag of the British

Empire, and to sacrifice wealth and blood in support of it, as a holy duty; they made due acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude and obligations which were owing to Canada, the land of adoption, which had afforded protection and opportunity to all its Ruthenian citizens; they requested that all party and racial feelings and all indifference be put aside; they gave reminder of the oath of allegiance, and its resulting obligation in the way of loyalty, and they defied loyalty as involving sacrifice; they suggested the formation of battalions of naturalized Ukrainians, and they appealed for continued prayer for the success of the cause undertaken by the British Empire and the speedy restoration of peace.

The Bishop himself took the witness stand and underwent a lengthy examination covering each one of the charges made against him. He denied each and every one of them; he explained what his attitude had been and was one of the questions involved in the charges, and he disclosed to the Court all relevant information which he possessed, pertaining to the subject matter of the charges. He was also subjected to a lengthy cross examination by Counsel for the Great War Veterans. Although this examination covered a wide range, no objection was taken to any of the questions, the Bishop answering them all, to the best of his ability, and with thorough frankness.

Other witnesses called, showed that Bishop Budka had on many occasions, while addressing gatherings of his people in the Western Provinces, advised them to assist the Red Cross Work, and to purchase Victory Bonds in order that Canada might be enabled to carry out its undertakings; that he frequently reminded them of their duties to Canada and that he arranged for other speakers to give addresses on the same subject; that he insisted on the children learning the English language, pointing out that, without it, they would not be able to succeed in this country; that his advocacy was not only in favor of a knowledge of English but also for a thorough training in it; that he had made representations to the Government at Ottawa with a view to having permission granted for the organization of Ruthenian Battalions in the Canadian Overseas Forces; that he had publicly and privately advocated enlistment on the part of Ruthenians not only in such Battalions but also in the Canadian Army generally. These witnesses also were examined as to the various charges made against the Bishop; they stated they had no knowledge of anything which would serve as a foundation for any of the charges, that they believed the charges to be wholly unfounded, and that in their belief, the charges had originated with a group of foreign speaking people who were active in a movement to establish among the Ukrainian people, a church independent of the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church. Among the witnesses were the Director of a Ukrainian Educational Institute and a former officer of the Canadian Army.

On November 26th His Honor Judge Paterson delivered the following judgment:

"In the matter of an application to inter one, the Right Reverend Nicasius Budka, under Orders in Council, dated 28th of October, 1914, and 14th February, 1919.

"The Law Courts, Winnipeg, November, 26th, 1919

"JUDGMENT OF HIS HONOR, JUDGE PATERSON

"His Honor: I was under the impression the last day of the hearing that I had to make a written report but having looked into the Order in Council, I cannot find it is necessary to do so. If the accused is found guilty and ordered to be interned, he is handed over to the authorities, otherwise there is no procedure requiring me to report, apparently, to anybody, but, I think, as I did not give my decision the other day, I should declare in open Court or indicate, really, what was the result of the investigation."

"So far as the charges were concerned, it resolved itself simply into the one charge that was presented and that was that he had not reported as required under the registration of aliens. He did not report, that is quite true, but I think he had a very good reason why he should not have done so, without at all seeming to be trifling with the regulations or willfully breaking the rules, and that was as he had registered in the office of Colonel Lindsay, he there received authority, I think I might be called, at least he practically received a release from requiring to report after registering. I think it is quite reasonable that Bishop Budka accepted, as almost anybody would have accepted, the authority of Colonel Lindsay who was at the head of the Board, as being qualified and authorized to grant him such a release as, apparently, he was granted. I think it is not unreasonable that Bishop Budka should not have gone any further to determine whether or not Col. Lindsay would have such authority. So that while Bishop Budka did not report as the regulations required, yet he had a very good reason, I think, in not doing so, and he was not wilfully committing any breach of the regulations and I could not order his internment and will have to release him from the charge. As far as the other matters are concerned I do not know how much I should say about them. I am quite satisfied that the counsel for the complainants had put before him at one time some rather serious charges against Bishop Budka and that he

was quite conscientious in framing the charges as they were but at the hearing not a title of evidence was produced against the Bishop to warrant such charges having been made, in fact, the only evidence that was adduced was by the Bishop and some of his own witnesses who instead of charging the Bishop with disloyalty and so on, his conduct was on the other hand to be approved. I do not think it is necessary to say anything more on those charges that were perhaps serious, but why those who made the charges did not come forward and attempt to substantiate them, I do not know. So far as the investigation before me was concerned, there was no grounds shown why there should be any doubt cast upon Bishop Budka's loyalty to Canada."

It is to be sincerely hoped that these proceedings and the judgment rendered thereon, will bring to an end, once and for all time, the cruel campaign of misrepresentation which has been relentlessly waged against Bishop Budka during the past five years. It will perhaps be too much to expect, that those who have in the past been responsible for originating the many slanderous statements concerning him, will treat him honestly and fairly in the future. Antisemitism, based upon religious prejudice, jealousy and personal ambition, are not easily eradicated. Heretofore the traducers have relied (and not in vain) for their success upon a sensational press and upon a thoughtless public, who have been all too ready to believe ill of one, whom they have not tried to know or understand, and with whom they have not cared to sympathize. It is to be hoped that the press and its readers, including some of our Winnipeg politicians, will learn a lesson from this experience, will in the future be honest at least with themselves, if not with Bishop Budka, and will refuse to continue to be the dupes of the self-seeking designs of his Ukrainian defamers.

It has indeed been a fortunate circumstance for Canada and for its Ukrainian citizens, in particular, that the latter have enjoyed during the critical and strenuous period of the War, a leadership so loyal and so wise as that accorded by Bishop Budka. The pioneer Bishop of his diocese, he has met with all the discouraging difficulties which those who lead the way so often have to encounter, suspicion, indifference, dissenion, intolerance, lack of assistance, and want of funds. He has given without stint, in time, energy, and ability in order that his people may remain true children of the Church, and may become worthy citizens of their adopted country. He is planning, that those that come after may reap; his hopes rest, not so much in the present adult generation, as in their children. He has proven himself indefatigable in implanting in the minds of the rising generation, a deep and lasting love for Canada, the land of their birth, an appreciation of the value of education, and an understanding of the necessity of a thorough knowledge of English, so that in the years to come, his people will occupy no secondary place in Canadian citizenship. And as he has planned and worked, so has he lived, an honest, upright, loyal, true Catholic citizen of Canada. He has been misunderstood because he and his work have not been known. When our Canadian people came to a full understanding on how well, in the interests of Canada, Bishop Budka has labored during all the time his loyalty has been suspected, then, only will they be able to appreciate his true worth. In the meantime he continues to sacrifice every personal comfort and interest, for the good of others.

SIR BERTRAM WINDLE

FUNCTION AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK

A very interesting function took place at the Examination Hall at University College, Cork, yesterday afternoon, when the members of the Governing Body and professional staff of the institution presented Sir Bertram C. A. Windle, who recently resigned the Presidency of the College, with his portrait, painted in oils and beautifully mounted, as a mark of their efforts of the valuable services that he had rendered to the institution. Rev. Brother Connolly, Chairman of the Presentation Committee, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of the members of the Governing Body and the different staffs.

The Rev. Chairman said:—We are assembled to do honor to Sir Bertram Windle, the distinguished and scholarly President of the University College, and at the same time to convey to him in unmistakable terms our warmest appreciation of the unique success that has attended his unselfish labors in our midst, whether regarded from the academic, social, and religious standpoints (hear, hear). To do this more effectively the "Windle Presentation Committee" have asked some of the leading members of the Governing Body and Professional Staff to give eloquent expression to the grateful thoughts and feelings that are uppermost in our minds at the present moment. It is then my pleasing duty, in the first instance, to ask the Mr. Rev. Dr. Cahalan, Lord Bishop of Cork, distinguished writer and educationist himself, to discharge this obligation on our behalf. Professor Hartog, the senior member of the Professional Staff, a gentleman deeply read in various branches of literature and scientific thought, will, I am confident,

do ample justice to the esteem and loyal feelings that he and his learned colleagues have at all times entertained for their able and gifted President. Other speakers will follow, all actuated by the same heartfelt desire to give honor where honor is so justly due (applause).

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Cahalan, Bishop of Cork, said he was indeed deeply indebted to the Presentation Committee for having done him the honor of asking him to speak on behalf of the Governing Body of the College on the occasion of the presentation to Sir Bertram Windle. He felt it to be a serious task, because it would require a longer period of membership of the Governing Body and closer acquaintance with the academic and administrative life of the College to do justice to Sir Bertram Windle's period of presidency.

Sir Bertram Windle was English by birth, but he loved Ireland, and he believed it was the dearest wish of Sir Bertram's heart to see Ireland more free, and an improvement and development in the educational, commercial and industrial condition of Ireland (applause). Sir Bertram came to Cork from Birmingham, where he had a singular reputation as a professor, in fact, he had a reputation, both in the school and in the medical world generally—he had a grand reputation as an anatomist, and he joined to that a reputation for certain branches of archaeology. His reputation was not confined to the schools; he was known in all the medical schools by his writings, and to add to his academic training for the position he held in the Cork College he also occupied an important position in the educational world. Sir Bertram came to Cork singularly equipped for the double work of the administration of the College and the taking of a leading part in the educational movement of the country (hear, hear). His presidency of the Cork College for a period of fifteen years witnessed a wonderful development of the College, and no wonder, because no one could have come to Cork better equipped for the duties of President (hear, hear). Sir Bertram was a master Professor himself. There were two things that did not always go hand in hand—to have a great knowledge of a subject and to be a capable teacher of it—but Sir Bertram had both (hear, hear). He was a master of anatomy in knowledge, and he was a master in the art of teaching. He came to Cork to direct the studies of the College and the administration of it and to take a leading part in the educational question of the country. If he had remained with them, and that in the future there arose the question of anything like the appointment of a Commission to inquire into Irish education, one of the first men they would expect to be put on it would be Sir Bertram Windle (hear, hear).

Sir Bertram was also a Commissioner of Intermediate Education, and in the industrial movement of the country he took a most prominent part (hear, hear). Sir Bertram was, however, best known, and his work principally lay within the walls of the College. Besides being a professor and a writer on specialist questions, he was first of all a student, and nothing was beneath his notice and care in the college (hear, hear). With regard to education and administration in the College, he came well equipped, and it would be very hard to get a president who would equal him as an educationalist within the College and as administrator of the College (hear, hear). The College had bounded and advanced since he came to it. They had more than double the number of students; the College was well equipped, and it had studies for everything that a college required; and it had got within the past few years, the enormous sum of £100,000, which showed the growing esteem in which the College was held by the public (hear, hear). That was a great record (applause). Personally, he was very sorry that Sir Bertram Windle was leaving them (hear, hear). He was laying down the Presidency in order to take up the duty of professor again. He was now going to take up a noble professorship; he was taking what had been like a passion with him during his life, the work of the general reconciliation of the sciences of the natural and the spiritual. That was going to be his noble work for the rest of his life, and though they regretted he was leaving them, he was leaving as a young man, full of energy and brain power, to take up, the position of teacher which, he himself thought, he loved more than that of administrator. As a member of the Governing Body, he begged to thank Sir Bertram Windle for all he had done for the College, the city, and Ireland. He wished him a long and happy career, and that his new professorship, which would not be a professorship to any one college but to the whole world, of doing the great work of showing that there was nothing in science, no matter in what department, medical or natural sciences, that could come into contact with revealed religion. He again wished Sir Bertram long life and the greatest success in his new career (applause).

Professor Hartog said that Sir Bertram Windle came from Birmingham University to Cork with a great reputation, and his career there had been what they might expect. He had developed the faculties of commerce, enlarged those of every subject, added the new subject of journalism, in which the success had been overwhelming. He had taken an active part in educational matters, and had not been merely their chief, but their colleague. It was to him they owed the Irish Trade Mark, which had given such a great impulse to the

national industries. Lady Windle shared in his work, and had taken a leading part in the social life of the students, especially the women students. They all regretted the departure of Sir Bertram and Lady Windle, and he wished them every success in the new home they were going to (applause).

Professor Pearson said from the moment Sir Bertram Windle took up office in Cork he had been indefatigable in advancing every possible department of the College. He referred to the improvements carried out in the present medical school since Sir Bertram came to Cork, and said that he felt the greatest possible regret at his leaving the institution. In saying that he merely voiced the sentiments of all those who had been associated with Sir Bertram and his gracious lady, Lady Windle (applause).

Mr. A. F. Sherman Crawford, J. P., said he was much impressed with Sir Bertram Windle's organization of the College, which was very remarkable. He had the honor of being some time on the Finance Committee of the Governing Body, and it was a wonderful record. The business of the College which was brought before them for consideration was presented in such a manner that no occasion could they pick a hole in any of his business propositions. Sir Bertram was not a President who came and went—he was always there. He specially thanked Sir Bertram for his formation of the mechanical engineering class in connection with the Technical School, and said it was very remarkable to find Sir Bertram not only a university man, but a technical man also. There was no man in Ireland who knew more about technical education than Sir Bertram, and he joined in wishing him and Lady Windle every happiness in their new home (applause).

The Rev. Chairman—Before proceeding to the principal function of the day, I may be permitted, personally, as a member of the Governing Body since its inception, to express also my deep regret at the departure of our President, who has been a pillar of strength to religion and university education in this city (hear, hear). Everyone in Cork who is interested in educational matters is familiar with his name and the great results achieved under his inspiring influence (hear, hear). Not only is his ability of the highest order, but it has been so essentially practical and progressive that, as a consequence, he has the supreme happiness of witnessing during the past few years what may be truly termed the marvellous expansion and success of this centre of University life over which he has so ably presided (applause). In the departure of Sir Bertram Windle, I can say with the cordial approval of his many friends, that we are losing a brilliant scholar of such rare and excellent parts, that his resignation can be truly regretted, not only as an irreparable loss to this city, but to the nation at large (hear, hear). Now, the pleasing duty devolves on me, as chairman of the "Windle Presentation Committee," to ask you, my lord, to present Sir Bertram Windle with his portrait as a small testimony of the high esteem in which he is held by the Governing Body and professional staff of University College, Cork (applause).

The portrait was then unveiled, and the presentation was made by his Lordship in suitable terms. Sir Bertram Windle, who was received with applause, in acknowledging the presentation, said to reply adequately to so much kindness was utterly impossible—to reply at all was a matter of great difficulty. He was overwhelmed by the kindness of the expressions that had been given vent to by those who had spoken, and he was, of course, naturally gratified that the labors of fifteen years should have met with so much approval. He was, as his lordship, most Rev. Dr. Cahalan, said, born in England, and at a very early age he was removed to Ireland. He left for some time and returned to this country, with which he was always connected, and of which he would always consider himself a son (applause). Fifteen years ago he returned, always having before him a kind of dream that some day or other he would be able to devote himself to what interested him—literary work. And he said to himself when he came here, there would be a number of years of strenuous work, and at the end of that time there would be a pension, and he could settle down to writing for the remainder of his days. That time, thanks to a generous and kind Government, had arrived. He referred to his efforts to get a Cork College recognised as a separate institution for Munster, and said if the suggestion in that direction which was made by the Governing Body in Cork, was accepted, as it might have been, he would have felt it his duty to remain and pilot the new University through its first perilous years. That was not to be, and the chance offered to him a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, where he hoped to have time to devote himself to writing. With regard to his successor, whoever may be appointed, he was sure he would do his best, and he hoped that the people would recognize that no one can occupy such a position as President who did not make mistakes. He asked the people of Cork to think more of their college, and he was astonished during the time he spent there how many residents of Cork had never been inside the college grounds. The people of Cork had got a college of which any city might well be proud. It was

thoroughly well equipped and did splendid work, and deserved the financial support of the city of Cork. Referring to the portrait, Sir Bertram said it was a fine piece of painting, and he complimented Mr. Scully, the well known Cork artist, on his work (applause). He again thanked them for their kindness to him, and no one more fully recognized it than he did (applause).

The Rev. Chairman—One word more and my task is done, and that is to ask Professor M. Ryan, M. A., to present Lady Windle with a parting gift as a slight memento of the deep esteem entertained for her by the various associations of the college (applause). Our wishes on this occasion are sure of being done full justice to by the cultured lady to whom we have entrusted this most welcome duty (applause).

Professor Mary Ryan, on behalf of the staff, Governing Body and college at large, then presented Lady Windle with a beautiful set of furs as a remembrance of the happy relations that had always existed between them, and of her kindness and hospitality to them on many occasions. Lady Windle suitably returned thanks, and said she would always remember the great kindness that had been extended to her. She was deeply grateful for such a beautiful and useful gift, which could not be more suitable (applause).

The function then terminated.—Cork Examiner, Nov. 15.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

PRAYER AND THE MISSIONS

The value of prayer and its necessity were so constantly emphasized by our Divine Saviour that it is superfluous to adduce here the various occasions on which man was pleased in his relation to God as a suppliant who would be heard and as one who if he is to avoid complete destruction in his eternal interests must needs be a suppliant. We wish rather to point out the relation of prayer to the Extension of God's Kingdom on earth. We cannot insist too frequently upon this. Unfortunately we believe we do not speak enough of this important duty.

We are drawn to consider it these days by an item which interested us greatly and which has just appeared in the foreign dispatches. We are referring to the meeting of the Bishops of Ireland with Cardinal Logue at their head. This meeting was recently held in Maynooth. From their deliberation came as we might expect—their conditions being wholly unworthy of present day opinion—an order that all Catholic Ireland from October 28th until November 5th would offer to God a Novena of prayer that the misfortunes of their country might be lessened and that the Pious Union of Priests be established throughout the country for the support of Foreign Missions.

Whoever among our readers has taken any special interest in our missionary work must have known that quite lately Ireland is again springing up as a great missionary factor in the world. Today she is especially interested in work in China. But the great truth is that she is interested and without doubt not many years will elapse before her foreign missionary work will be very important.

But the first thing that this country does through the voice of her prelates is to organize a union of prayer among the clergy to support the cause. This is simply following the example and injunction of Our Divine Lord. Did He not spend the night in prayer before choosing His Apostles? Did He not exhort His followers to pray for laborers?

When Pius X. outlined the object and constitution of The Catholic Church Extension Society, he did not lose sight of this very important factor in such work. After praising the work of the then young institution he is careful to attach to the work very special spiritual privileges which are to be the particular gain of members of the Society? A Heavenly Protector, St. Philip Neri, is named, indulgences can be gained on the Feast of the patron, on those of St. Francis de Sales, St. Rose of Lima, St. Anna, the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary with the usual conditions of Confession, Communion and a visit to the Church. And these are only a portion, but we mention them here merely to show that the Holy Father realized that prayer and the missionary work of the Church are inseparable.

Apart from the facts of Our Lord's life and the words which He uttered we have duty to consider the very nature of the missionary work to realize how truly in need of the help of prayer it constantly is. Missionary labor is a supernatural work carried on by one inspired by supernatural motives. Now can there be any other conception of the work that is true. It follows that the means must be supernatural and hence prayer takes its place. Of all means we deem it the most efficacious. When Cardinal Vaughan was speaking at the Missionary Congress held in Chicago in aid of the missions he pointed out in criticism that was entirely friendly the lack of any organization among us to pray for the success of this work. He referred by way of contrast to the aid that was given in England by a pious confraternity of prayer and in France, in honor of Our Lady of Compassion, for the conversion of England herself to the faith.

Until now nothing special has been established for this purpose particularly and it may be difficult to establish anything in view of the many devotions constantly practised by our people. But to neglect a mention of this great work in our ordinary or special devotions is to consider a great lack. Will you not then say a special prayer for the success of the Missions?

Donations may be addressed to: Rev. T. O'DONNELL, President, Catholic Church Extension Society, 87 Bond St., Toronto.

Contributions through this office should be addressed to: EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged \$2,397 08
A Friend, Renfrew..... 10 00
F. L. S..... 2 00

MASS INTENTIONS

E. G. P., Ottawa..... 3 00
Duncan Chisholm, Antigonish..... 250 00

RECENT CONVERTS

FOUR MORE ANGLICAN PREACHERS CONVERTED IN ENGLAND

The Rev. Charles Henry Sharp, M. A., of More Hall, Gloucestershire, England, has recently made his submission to the Church. Mr. Sharp received his Anglican Orders in 1884 from the Bishop of Winchester, and was then for two years chaplain to the Forces at Aldershot. He is the author of various works, and only this year conducted a lengthy controversy on the Church in the Catholic press. Mr. Sharp's attempt to justify his theory of the Church of England has ended in his reception into the Catholic Church.

The Rev. Francis Graham B. Sutherland has been received into the Church at Downside Abbey, after a ministry of ten years as an Anglican, having been ordained in 1909 by the Bishop of Bristol. Mr. Sutherland has followed the example set by several of his predecessors in that office.

Another Anglican clergyman who has made his submission recently at Downside is the Rev. George John MacGillivray, M. A., who was admitted to the Anglican ministry by the Bishop of Winchester in 1900.

The Rev. Cecil Herbert Tasker, B. A., has also become a Catholic. Ordained in 1906, he worked at Eym (Derby), All Souls, Brighton, 1910-1916, and then was curate of All Saints, Notting Hill, W.—Catholic Bulletin.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINA MISSION FUND

Almonte, Ontario.

Dear Friends,—I came to Canada to seek vocations for the Chinese Missions which are greatly in need of priests. In my parish alone there are three cities and a thousand villages to be evangelized and only two priests. Since I arrived in Canada a number of youths have expressed their desire to study for the Chinese mission but there are no funds to educate them. I appeal to your charity to assist in founding burses for the education of these and others who desire to become missionaries in China. Five thousand dollars will found a bursary. The interest on this amount will support a student when he is ordained and goes off to the mission another will be taken in and so on forever. All imbued with the Catholic spirit of propagating the Faith to the ends of the earth will, I am sure, contribute generously to this fund.

Gratefully yours in Jesus and Mary J. M. FRASER.

I propose the following burses for subscription.

SACRED HEART BURSE

Previously acknowledged... \$8,672 04
A Friend, Renfrew..... 5 00
Dr. J. L. Thompson, Victoria..... 8 50
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Previously acknowledged... \$1,513 28

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Previously acknowledged... \$256 70

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Sadie F. McDonald, Halifax..... 2 75

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER BURSE

Previously acknowledged... \$232 80

HOLY NAME OF JESUS BURSE

Previously acknowledged... \$188 00

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Previously acknowledged... \$368 00
Hannah Devlin, Indian River 50 00

LITTLE FLOWER BURSE

Previously acknowledged... \$238 90
A Friend, Cobden..... 1 00

NO MAN CAN ADVANCE THREE PAGES ON THE ROAD OF PERFECTION UNLESS JESUS CHRIST WALKS BESIDE HIM.—MGR. BENSON.