

tended." The scheme provides that the Executive Committee shall obtain the fullest possible information as to the missionary needs and resources (not all resources), of each diocese, and then put before each diocese, and, if possible, before each congregation, a definite amount to be aimed at in making their appeals for Domestic and Foreign Missions. No doubt a lack of definiteness has been the great weakness in our missionary work in the past. The Church has never said definitely what sum is absolutely necessary for each part of her Domestic and Foreign Missionary work, and, as a result, the great mass of our people do not know, on the authority of the Church, what the need is in any particular field. It often follows, therefore, that a single school gets more help than a whole diocese in which a large number of promising parishes should be built up. Then when a definite sum is not put before our people to aim at, contributors cannot tell if they are giving in proportion to the need or not. The Canon calls this definiteness in stating what is needed, "assessment," and says: "No, this principle of 'do ut des,' must be set aside in this matter: the contributions must * * be free-will offerings." Surely the Canon is unconsciously unfair in dealing with this question. If he were to ask his congregation for a definite sum of \$1,000 for an addition to his church, would he admit that he had adopted the "do ut des" principle, and that the contributions of his people in response to his appeal were not "freewill offerings?" After sixty-two years experience, the D. and F.M.S., of the United States, has recently adopted this principle to which the Canon so strongly objects.

5. It is considered further by Canon Von Iffland that expense of bringing the members of the Executive Committee together in semi-annual meetings will be prohibitive. It is not found to be so in connection with other bodies who have done for years what this scheme contemplates. Then the Missionary Council of the Church of the United States, consisting of about 300 members, meets once a year with the exception of the year in which the General Convention meets, and the Board of Managers, consisting of 46 members, holds ten meetings each year. Our scheme does not contemplate anything so difficult or so expensive. And we must remember that the members of the Executive Committee bear their own expenses. It is not claimed by any that the Mission Scheme is perfect, yet all can recognize in it an honest effort on the part of the Church, to unite the whole body of Churchmen, from shore to shore, in one strong, efficient missionary organization. Would it, therefore, be in the best interests of the Church to reject it, because some of the details of the scheme may not meet with our approval. It can be changed and improved at every meeting of the General Synod, and as the delegates from the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, are largely in the majority, in the General Synod, that province can make the scheme just what its members wish to make it. If, in the working of the society, the Executive Committee is found to be too large, the meetings too many, some of the machinery unnecessary, the methods of working undesirable—these are all details which can be changed as the Church thinks best. The constitution of the D. and

F.M.S. of the United States has been amended by canon, at least eight times. It is, therefore, earnestly to be hoped that if the Provincial Synod of Canada considers changes necessary, the Synod may nevertheless adopt the scheme provisionally, and recommend the changes to the General Synod. Otherwise the work will be retarded, and the eleven dioceses of the West left without representation for the next five years. When the General Synod was formed, the House of Bishops issued a pastoral letter, which contained these words: "Accordingly, we look for extended and more effective missionary effort as one of the brightest and best results of the consolidation of the Church of England in Canada. The field which the General Synod opens up for direct and promising labor, is bright and hopeful, beyond the reach of man's imaginings." If this is the language of the whole Church, as we believe it is, she can never stand for years before little matters of detail in her mission scheme, while the work languishes which the Lord, who died for her, has laid upon her.



Diocese of Calgary and Saskatchewan.

Bishop—Right Rev. C. Pinkham, D. D.
Residence—Bishop's Court, Calgary.

Bishop Young's Missionary Tour through the
Diocese of Saskatchewan.
(CONCLUDED.)

Chemawawin near the entrance to Cedar Lake was next reached. Mr. Haight of the H. B. Co. most kindly received us. The third new church in the district finished this year, was opened here. Fifteen candidates were confirmed and there were thirty five communicants. The church was full, though it poured with rain and several had to come in their canoes from a considerable distance. The Indians are certainly not lukewarm with regard to their means of grace. Mr. Lundie, the school master, who is in charge of the Mission is an active and energetic worker. The native Missionary, the Rev. J. Sinclair, has been confined to his bed and has retired from active service.

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