

familiarly of a High Church party, a Broad Church party, or a Low Church party, but there was a word hitherto unclaimed by any party, and that was the word "deep"—what he wanted was a "Deep Church" for all; and that could only be produced by knowledge, as founded in the Incarnation of the Son of God, "in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge.".....The Deep-Church of the archbishop's desire can only be reached through the promoting of Christian knowledge; and when it is reached by this American people, one of the Archbishop's illustrations will be common experience. He said, he happened to read the other day an article written by a great enemy of the Church, descriptive of a meeting of the Church people which he attended; in which the writer said that he was not much moved by the speeches that he heard on the occasion, but when he saw the love, the enthusiasm and almost the radiance that lit up the faces of the people, whenever The Church and her work were mentioned, he confessed that he did lean back in his seat feeling very hopeless.—*The Churman N. Y.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

BISHOPS AND COUNCILS is the title of a timely and able pamphlet from the pen of "A Layman of the Church of England" of the Diocese of Ontario, in reference to the consolidation of the Church of England in the Dominion. He reviews in concise form the primitive organization and constitution of the Church and claims as distinguishing features, a *city* Episcopate, Provincial Council; and a Patriarchate; the Ecclesiastical Province being as a rule coterminous with the Civil. The author argues for the adoption of the *city* Episcopate instead of the presently existing extension and unwieldy *Diocesan* one; the retention of *provinces* and the formation of a Canadian *Patriarchate*. As this question is to come up at the approaching Provincial Synod meeting in September, the pamphlets will be found specially useful even to those who do not accept the author's conclusions. It is for sale by Jno. Henderson & Co., Kingston, Ont., price 50c., postage extra.

We learn from the telegrams to the secular papers that another diocese, that of Nova Scotia, has accepted the Winnipeg conference scheme for consolidation, affirming also the necessity of retaining the *Provincial* system under the General Assembly.

The formation of an EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the Dominion appears to us to be one of the most hopeful signs of the times. The Association held its inaugural meeting in the city of Montreal on July 5th and following days, and has not duly organized, but has by faithful committee work, able discussions and open meetings done much to further the all important work of education. The opening session of those who had come together to inaugurate the movement was fittingly presided over by Sir Wm. Dawson, Principal of McGill College, and there were with him the Hon. G. W. Ross, minister of Education for Ontario; the Superintendents of Education for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec; Dr. Heneker, President of the Protes-

tant Committee of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec, and Chancellor of Bishop's College Lennoxville; Rev. Abbé Verreau of Laval University; Mr. Lacroix of the Roman Catholic Board and Rev. Dr. Adams, Principal of Bishop's College; Dr. Archambault, Principal of the R. C. Commercial Academy, Montreal; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M. A., Principal of the High School, Montreal; Rev. Dr. McVicar, Chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Montreal, and other prominent university men and educationalists. The attendance of teachers and others from the various portions of the Dominions was large—and continuous interest was manifested. The address delivered by the Hon. G. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario—the prime mover in the organization of the meeting—was not only eloquent, but full of patriotic sentiments; and if only they could be or were carried into effect and lived up to there would be some chance of this Dominion of Canada taking the position, it should occupy, not only educationally, but in every other respect. And we have strong hope that through such movements as these the wretched *sectionalism* which has prevailed in the past, may be soon and forever removed. And this hope is strengthened by the knowledge that the remarks of the Hon. G. W. Ross—with whom by the way we have not by any means been able to agree in many things touching educational work in Ontario—are so excellent that we make no apology to our readers for reproducing part of them as reported in the *Witness* of Montreal. After referring to the welcome to Montreal accorded to the members of the association Mr. Ross continued:—

"When a teacher comes from Nova Scotia

I CAN'T RECOGNIZE HIM.

I do not know him. Officially, his certificate amounts to nothing. I have to say to him, 'My dear friend, you must pass our examinations.' The utmost I can do—and this is a great stretch—is to recognize his professional training. Why is this? Because each Province has its own standard, and each standard has only a value in the Province to which it belongs. And thus we are provincial instead of being national. Friends," said Mr. Ross, with rising feeling, "I tell you that if this country is to have a future—and I believe in the future of the country—we must cease to be provincial and learn to be national. (Loud applause.) At Ottawa, in beautiful quarters, which cost about five million dollars, and a large additional expense yearly, a number of gentlemen meet to make laws for the whole Dominion. That is a noble object. They do make such laws; but they have never yet succeeded in unifying the sentiment of the country. Why should we not, in a Parliament like this, devise some scheme by which we could erect a standard of education which would be recognized

FROM HATIFAX TO VANCOUVER?

(Applause.) Let us unite; let us banish provincialism; let us broaden our horizon; let us take a lofty, high look at our glorious heritage; let us foster true patriotism, which can only be done by taking our stand, side by side, as citizens of a common country in which we take pride, and in whose future we believe. (Applause.) And we can do this through the teachers. There are 20,000 of them in this country. They are a mighty power, in some respects more potent than the press and pulpit. They constitute a moral force so great that one almost shudders at the possibilities of it. They move the mind, they influence the heart. It is a force mighty for good—aye, and poten-

tially mighty for evil. The greater the eminence, the deeper the fall, when there is a lapse from high ideals. Now, here is a map of British North America—(holding up his hand). Suppose we had a unification of standard and method, one similar thought, one common aspiration, a cheerful working in unison with a common ideal in view—everyone of these teachers would put his and her pointer on that map and, beginning with Nova Scotia, point out each of the provinces till British Columbia was reached, and then he or she would say, 'This is your country,

ALL THIS IS YOURS.'

(Loud applause.) And it is all theirs now; but how do we realize it? Then the speaker told how they realized it by describing how each province had its history written separately without regard to the Dominion as a whole, chronicling, with great minuteness, every parish or vestry transaction, everything distinctly provincial, but neglecting their common country, the various educationalists of which had never been able to agree upon a common history of the Dominion. Could they not reach a point of agreement as to that history? Could they not broaden their horizon? Could they not think of themselves as citizens of a great country? Let one thought go forth, then. Let them look abroad, and behold a country larger than the states of the Union, and compared with which the countries of the old world were dwarfed into territorial insignificance. Let them legislate here in this parliament for this country as a whole. And our children of to-day will, in twenty years hence, through

THE PATRIOTIC INFLUENCE OF THEIR TEACHERS be proud citizens of a nation, not of a province. (Applause.)

There was more in the same strain, breathing a broad, generous, lofty patriotism. All sections and creeds met in the new Association, but neither section nor creed had a place in their deliberations. Such distinctions were unknown.

They recognized the aristocracy of intellect. They honored intelligence, but they knew no nationality. Let their meeting, then, tell for good, for a broad citizenship, for a generous and comprehensive patriotism." (Applause.)

Doubtless much of the success which has attended this first meeting of the DOMINION EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION is due to the Rev. E. I. Rexford the efficient and able secretary, and as members of the Church of England we cannot but feel proud of the successful work of one of her Clergy. For several years Mr. Rexford acted as Secretary of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec, filling a position, of much difficulty to the entire satisfaction of all concerned and leaving it for the responsible office of Principal of the High School of Montreal, where already his power of organization and control has produced good results.

PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF CANADA.

The next triennial session of the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada will meet—according to its constitution—in the city of Montreal on the second Wednesday in September. Any *new* CANON intended to be brought before that meeting should be forwarded to the Hon. Lay Secretary Dr. L. H. Davidson, Q.C., Montreal, without delay, as No. 33 of the Rules of Order provides that "No Canon shall be enacted unless the same has been transmitted by the Secretaries of the Lower House to the members of the Provincial Synod at least one month before the meeting of the Synod."

The Very Reverend the Dean of Quebec, Hon. Clerical Secretary, having sent in his resignation to the Metropolitan, to the very great regret of all concerned, all notices from the Lower House should be sent to the Lay Secretary.