

to the clergyman. But this information cannot be obtained offhand by turning over the pages of Synod Journals or consulting the Canons of the Canadian Church—except in a cursory way. Take for instance the deep, sound knowledge a University man—worthy of the name by the way—acquires of any special subject to which he has applied himself during his college course, aided by text-books and the lectures of a learned professor. A knowledge that is an aid and advantage to him throughout life. It is that our theological students may in their formative days be able to acquire a taste for and a fundamental grounding in the Canon Law of the Canadian Church that we make this plea, and we believe that courses of lectures delivered by such able ecclesiastical laymen as Dr. Davidson of Montreal; Matthew Wilson, K.C., of the Diocese of Huron; or Chancellor Worrell or Dr. Hoyles of Toronto Diocese—would prove of inestimable advantage to the Canadian Church.

#### Canadian Sentiment.

If for no other reason, the recent general election was worth while to prove beyond question the national sentiment of the Canadian people, Dr. Parkin has truly said in his able letter to the London Times. By its present decision Canada has struck the strongest direct blow for national unity that has yet been given. The extraordinary silence with which the blow was delivered—a silence which puzzled the most acute and experienced political prophets even in the Dominion itself—makes it all the more impressive. Of its far-reaching influence an estimate can scarcely now be formed. But it has at least shut the mouths of those who claim that material interests alone hold nations together. That was a striking and most interesting anecdote told by Dr. Parkin of the late ex-President Cleveland, who once in a conversation with Dr. Parkin said:—"I tell you what makes me like and respect you Canadians. You are always ready to talk business with us and are as keen for a good bargain as we are, but the moment anything is said about annexation all your fists go up at once." There can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man, whatever his nationality may be, that there is a Canadian national sentiment, and that on occasion the strength and direction of this sentiment can make itself abundantly felt.

#### St. Andrews, Aberdeen.

The historic Church of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, has been renovated, the galleries have been removed, and it has been adorned with memorials of worthies to be held in remembrance, chancel screen and pulpit. The opening took place on the memorable 21st of September by the Bishop of the Diocese attended by a very great number of clergy, the Lord Provost and magistrates of the city, leading people from the county and city. The services were impressive throughout. A full account of them and the sermon is given in the "Scottish Chronicle." What also appeals to us is the leading article in that journal and its remembrances of the grim but intensely loyal spirit of the North. "Old ways, old customs, and old manners are loved and clung to with a tenacity which is startling to a stranger; and there is a beautiful reverence for the buildings in which their fathers and their fathers' fathers worshipped God in the long past years." We quote again: "The building itself is barely one hundred years old but the congregation has had a continuous existence right on from pre-revolution times and has never failed even in the face of bitter persecution, to bear effective witness to the Church's faith." It is the same congregation that worshipped in the little chapel where on the 14th November, 1784, Bishop Seabury, of Connecticut, was set apart

at the hands of Bishops Kilgour, Pethie and John Skinner. Look across the line at the Church in the United States with its Dioceses, Churches, colleges, schools, and innumerable social and religious activities. At that consecration the last four verses of the 90th Psalm in the old version of Tate and Brady were sung, and has not God in the succeeding years wonderfully answered that rugged prayer: "To all Thy servants, Lord, let this Thy wondrous work be known; and to our off-spring yet unborn, Thy glorious power be shown. Let the bright rays upon us shine, give Thou our work success; the glorious work we have in hand do Thou vouchsafe to bless."

#### Extravagance in Ritual.

"A ceremony that does not express something is a mere idle formality," says the Church Times when editorially rebuking a priest who apparently had been indulging in an extravagance of fancy ceremonial during an ordinary service. The writer goes on to say that:—"The Catholic Movement has been hampered by the fussiness of ultra-ceremonialists, obsessed with the morbid notion that the impressiveness of a service is heightened by the multiplication of the little fidgety acts." This is true. It is a shame that the noble and impressive Ritual of the Church should be marred by the occasional attempts of extremists to put some fancy adornment or enrichment on that which in its simple dignity and grandeur calls for no change at their hands. Another matter should not be lost sight of in this connection. That is the regrettable fact that numbers of devout and estimable Church people are pained and perplexed by "the multiplication of little fidgety acts," which neither add to the impressiveness of a service, nor increase in any way the strength of the Church.

#### Dr. Gore's Basis of Work.

Dr. Gore, now Bishop of Oxford, in bidding farewell to the parish of St. Alban's, Birmingham, and at the same time instituting the new vicar, delivered one of his addresses. Looking back through his ten years as Bishop he said that there was no diocese in which the differences of ecclesiastical points of view—High and Low Church—were more marked than in that diocese, and he had tried to work on a clearly understood basis and to emphasize three principles of unity. (1) All that held office in the Church must be clear in the expression of what they believe and must mean briefly what is meant by "I believe" in the Nicene Creed. (2) That nothing can be taught in the Church except what can be taught and confirmed out of Holy Scripture. (3) For public prayer and administration of the Sacraments the use of the form prescribed and none other except what shall be ordered by lawful authority. The Bishop, of course, enlarged in his own admirable way upon the points which we condense.

#### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

We have read a deeply interesting examination of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Principal of Columbia College, before the Royal Commission on this subject. It is rather long for our columns but it is too valuable to be passed over altogether so we try to condense it. It began as follows. Lord Haldane said: "President Murray Butler, you have been so kind as to say you would give us some help with our work on this commission, and there is a particular point which I should like to begin with. We have run up against a problem. We find growing up in this country technical institutions of a very high order, such as the Imperial College of Science and

Technology, of which you have heard, and our problem in London is to see whether a university can be fashioned in so comprehensive a manner that it may include not only academic training in the institutions devoted to that purpose with their pure and applied sides, but also institutions such as the Imperial College which devote themselves specifically to placing higher science in close contact with modern industries. Now the problem has arisen in Germany, as you are well aware, in connection with the administration of the Universities and the Technische Hochschulen, and it has produced a line of demarcation between the two institutions. We are anxious, if it can be done, to avoid the sharp German line of demarcation, and one of our objects in asking you to give us your views was to know whether you have had experience in the United States of dealing with this problem and whether you have succeeded in welding the university strictly so called and the technical high school, in the German sense, into one institution." The Principal replied that it was a common problem in the States, detailed the rise of the new studies, the mistakes in Germany, Dr. Eliot's work at Harvard, and the advance of amalgamation which owed a debt to Dr. Pritchett, the present President of the Carnegie Foundation and the establishment of technical colleges in seats of the higher learning and added: "My own view is, and I think it is the view of most of my colleagues in the United States, that the inclusion of the faculty of applied science, as we call it generally, in the university, side by side with the faculties of liberal arts and letters, and law and medicine, is of very great advantage in establishing a catholicity of view and in affording a concrete illustration of the interdependence of all these various subjects," and he went into further details which were followed by this question: Now, on what you have so lucidly stated, will you let me put a point to you which I will put in the concrete—an imaginary case just to make clear what I mean? Suppose there came to you at Columbia University the representatives of one of the great corporations and said: "Now, we think we can get out of our product, we will say oil, by-products which would be a source of revenue to us, and what we want is that you should train up for this work a certain number of specialists. We will be content with nothing short of the highest scientific attainments on the part of these men, but we wish to pay them very highly, and it is worth our while to expend money on getting you, if necessary, to make a small special school for that purpose." Would you consider it within the scope of your university work to produce highly-trained specialists ad hoc? A. We certainly should. Q. You would? A. We certainly should, and, I may add, as a very interesting fact which just occurs to me, that at one or two universities—I remember at the moment, the University of Kansas in the Middle West—provision has recently been made by which business men and industrial firms wishing to have a scientific investigation made of certain specific industrial and practical problems have themselves established research scholarships or fellowships in a university, and have brought about the appointment of young chemists or physicians or engineers to go on with these researches in the university as part of their university work. A long examination followed on the modern governing bodies as contrasted with the old, and the German system. The governing bodies being much the same as those in our higher universities of which Dr. Butler said: "I should dislike to attempt to lay down any principles for others, but I am entirely clear that the rapid development, the greatly increasing strength, and the larger public service of the American universities is chiefly due to the

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