

enterprise and of wisdom" shown by our Church in entering upon it. The circumstances under which the work has been conducted, have been found, according to the same testimony, to be "favourable in a very high degree, both to health and study," and this has been evidenced by the results of the examinations held at the close of the session. The prospects, we are assured, for next session, are most favourable, both as regards teaching and college accommodation.

In all this we can only find cause, as a Church, for hearty thanksgiving to her great Head, for having led her by the unerring wisdom of His Holy Spirit imparted to her members and the General Assembly, to the solution of a difficulty which has so long baffled and saddened her best friends, the difficulty, namely, of finding supply for our mission stations during the winter months, when the want of supply is, in some respects, more deeply felt than during the summer. We have referred to this subject, both because it is matter for devout thankfulness on the part of the whole Church, and also to point out a danger which must needs be guarded against, of there being aggravated by it an evil growing rapidly in our Church, more rapidly, so far as we know, than in any other in the country, and which if it goes on at its present rate, must soon reach formidable and threatening dimensions. We mean the evil of increasing the number of ministers cut off and cast aside from work while yet well able for it, by the closing against them in winter of fields hitherto open to them, but which will now be occupied, in part at least, by the young men who take the summer session. We have never spoken to anyone connected with our Church, minister or layman, who did not acknowledge the existence of this evil and deplore it. We regret to say that from all present indications, it is an evil which is bound to grow, partly because of the restless spirit of our times, its unwillingness to submit to control, and because nothing is being done to check it. The latter phase of things in another connection, has been occupying the attention of our contemporary, the Halifax Witness, and we adopt what it says as the conclusion to the foregoing remarks. "Ministers do not like to be flung out into a life of idleness and uselessness. The problem is to find suitable work for all ministers, and to find suitable ministers for every field requiring one. It can be done; we are persuaded that it can be done under the Presbyterian constitution better than under any other. In saying this, we include the Methodist Church with the Presbyterian Church, for its system is essentially and unquestionably Presbyterian. We ought then to aim with patient persistence at accomplishing this end, namely: full service for all our ministers who are able to serve; and regular ministerial care of all our flocks. There is nothing more distressing than to see a minister in full manly strength, and in the mellow maturity of experience and power, flung aside as no longer available for the pastorate. Such a thing ought never to be. Yet it has happened within the limits of our own Church. How to provide against its recurrence ought to be a matter for serious consideration. It is well to have an adequate fund for aged and sick ministers; our funds are not yet adequate; we ought to aim at an allowance of \$400 a year. But something more than a fair retiring allowance must be aimed at: some method by which men may be enabled to work as long as they have health of body and soundness of mind."

The Independent Forester is proud of the fact that when the Rev. A. Macgillivray, High Chief Ranger, Toronto, preached in the Presbyterian church in Penetanguishene, last month, he was greeted by "the largest congregation ever seen in the church."

A QUESTIONABLE ASSUMPTION.

In an article referring to the coming meeting of the Church of England Synod, the Toronto Mail of Saturday makes this singular remark: "There are two Protestant Churches that have owing to the character of the immigration, a larger number of adherents than the Episcopal Church can claim." This evidently refers to the Methodists and Presbyterians, and seems to imply that their being more numerous than the Episcopal Church is owing to their receiving larger accessions from Britain than the Episcopallians. In other words, that the Episcopal Church has grown more by actual gain from without, and that it is owing to the accident of the immigration being more largely Methodist and Presbyterian that these Churches are larger than the Church of England. Now, we have no objection whatever to the Mail saying any kind thing that is in its heart about our friends of the Anglican denomination; but we would like to ask, Is there any ground whatever for the assumption contained in the statement quoted above? We are convinced there is not. It is well known that in England and Ireland the Church of England is much the largest of the Protestant Churches. It claims to be larger than all the other Protestant Churches put together. Whether this is so or not, it is certain that, owing to its greater numbers, it is safe to suppose that Protestant immigration from England and Ireland is more largely Episcopalian than Methodist or Presbyterian. We venture to say, that the membership of the Church of England in Canada will be found more largely made up of Old Country immigrants, or the children of English and Irish immigrants, than that of any other Protestant Church. We know, as a matter of fact, that the overwhelming majority of Methodists are those who have been brought into our Church in Canada. It may be admitted that the Canadian Presbyterians are largely reinforced from Scotland. But the Presbyterians of Scotland are not as large a constituency from which to draw as the Episcopallians of England and Ireland.

We reprint the above verbatim from the Christian Guardian, because it refers to a matter in which we are equally interested with our Methodist brethren, and because we thoroughly agree with what it says so well. We shall only add that, while like all our sister Churches, we are continually being reinforced by immigrants from abroad, especially the old land, the growth of the Presbyterian Church now depends much more upon the families growing up within our own Church, or such as come to us in other ways in Canada, than upon anything else.

Sir Oliver Mowat has been visiting Chicago, and has, of course, been "interviewed." He frankly told our American cousins that annexation is not for him, nor does he believe in it for Canada. A Canadian spirit has "been growing and is now dominant among the largest proportion of the Canadian people." The time for Independence based on friendly alliance with the mother country, may come, almost certainly will, but the time for it is not yet. He told them some things about the extent of Ontario, which must have made our neighbours open their eyes a bit, and declared that in some respects, the resources of Canada are unequalled by any other country in the world. As for government, the will of our people is sovereign at Ottawa, it would count for but little at Washington. For himself, he would rather die in the hope that Canada a hundred years hence will still be Canada unabsorbed, prosperous, and at peace, than die President of the United States.

Books and Magazines

THROUGH CANADA WITH A KODAK, &c.

This is a little book written by the wife of our new Governor-General, and described as "Impressions rapidly written during two hours in Canada, for the information and amusement of the members and associates of the Onward and Upward Association, and published in the Magazine Onward and Upward in 1891-92. They are modestly called by the accomplished and lively writer, "superficial notes, rapidly put together, merely recollections of delightful holiday trips, made charming, not only by the beauties of nature, but by the extraordinary kindness and hospitality of all classes in Canada." They are designed to convey some idea "of the rich and varied attractions presented by the Dominion, and which appear to be but very imperfectly realized by those at home, whether by the holiday seeker or the intending settler." Lady Aberdeen has evidently a most hearty enjoyment of and love for all that is strange and beautiful in nature, and scenery, and what is better, of goodness and of all living things, especially her fellow-creatures. The book is written as such a one should be, in a bright, sprightly, chatty style, and what with its attractiveness in this respect, and by means of its numerous illustrations it will no doubt accomplish the intentions of its author better than many more pretentious works. Edinburgh: W. H. White & Co.

The Canadian Magazine for September is a good number, and for variety and interest, is fully up to its standard. Prof. Bryce writes on "The Manitoba School Question" in reply to Mr. Ewart, Q.C., whose article in a recent number attracted attention. "A Whirlwind of Disaster," is by Erastus Wiman, whose attempt to show that the financial troubles in the United States are largely caused by the disproportionate growth of the cities and their industries, is, we think, rather beside the question. The Australasian depression and its extraordinary nature, are treated in a lucid manner by Vortigern, a United States banker. Rev. W. S. Blackstock has a suggestive article on Criminology. The first of a graphic series of illustrated articles by Wm. Ogilvie, F.R.G.S., entitled "Down the Yukon and up the MacKenzie," appears this month, and is very interesting reading. Other illustrated articles are, "The Comet," by A. Elvins; "Reminiscences of the West Indies," by Julia Matthew Moody, and "The Sault Ste. Marie Canal," by J. J. Kehoe; "The Ceremony of the Keys," by Captain C. F. Winter; "Roberts," by F. S. Marquis; "The Sky Pilot," an amusing sketch of British Columbian life, by A. F. Chamberlain, Ph.D.; "Supper in a Sheep Rancher's Jacal," by Linda Bill Colson. Two bright stories and several poems complete the number.

The leading feature in the September Atlantic, is the article on "Edwin Booth," by Henry A. Clapp, the Shakespearean scholar and dramatic critic. It can be truthfully said of it, that it is a graceful tribute to the genius of the eminent tragedian. "Wildcat Banking in the Teens," by J. B. McMaster, refers to a part of the history of financial affairs in the United States, which will afford a valuable revelation to readers of today. "The Isolation of Life on Prairie Farms," by Mr. E. V. Smalley, is depicted faithfully; and the remedy suggested by the author, is the formation of farm villages. The article by General Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "The Technical School and the University," consists of a defence of the independent technical school, and embodies a different view from that of Professor Shaler in his article in the issue for August. "The St Augustine Road," by Bradford Torrey, and "Nibblings" and

Browsings," by Fanny D. Bergan, are both papers of out-of-door interest, charmingly written. Charles Stewart Davison contributes a thrilling narrative of an adventure, entitled "A Slip on the Orter." Miss Kieppler writes happily under the title of "A Kitten." Other articles of literary merit, including reviews of recent books, make up a most valuable number.

The King's Business is a bulky volume of upwards of five hundred pages, giving a full account of the Proceedings of the World's Convention of Christians at Work, and Seventh Annual Convention of Christian Workers in the United States and Canada, held in Boston from Nov. 10th to 16th, 1892. The kinds of Christian and philanthropic work, of which accounts are given in this report, are so numerous and varied, that one does not know where to begin to mention them, and still less, where to leave off. Suffice it to say that, there is almost no form of Christian work carried on anywhere, especially on this continent, of which some account may not here be found given by men and women with practical experience and most ample knowledge. All who are interested in any form of Christian work, will find here interesting information and fresh stimulus in doing God's work for the good of their fellow-men. Published by the Bureau of Supplies for Christian Workers, New Haven, Conn.

The Presbyterian Quarterly for October, contains very valuable articles, nearly all of present practical importance. The two first were delivered as inaugural addresses and are entitled, "Illogical Methods in Biblical Criticism," by Edwin A. Bissell, D.D., and "The Importance of the Tenet of Pure Divine Presbyterian Polity," by Thos. C. Johnson, D.D. Another timely article is, the "Historic Episcopate," by Dunlop Moore, D.D. These all possess a special interest to us in Canada at the present time. An account of our last General Assembly is supplied by Rev. F. R. Beattie, D.D., so well known to us in this country. Besides these there are other valuable articles and criticisms and reviews. Anson D. T. Rundolph & Co., New York.

The Pulpit is a magazine of sermons, or Sunday reading for families. Such a magazine should be welcome as an antidote to the Sunday newspaper, and ought to find a place in many homes. To mention the names of the writers of the sermons here, given, will be sufficient to warrant their being found profitable for doctrine and for instruction in righteousness. They are by ministers of various denominations, and include such names as those of Drs. Briggs, Gunsanlurs, Talmage, Cuyler, Curran, Scott, Holland, and others. Edwin Rose, 41 Franklin street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Knox College Monthly for September, contains as its first article, a very interesting one by our venerable Church Secretary, "Reminiscences of a Divinity Hall Sixty Years ago." How few live long enough to write such reminiscences. Other articles are "What Qualifies a man to Dispense Sacraments," Rev. R. Hamilton; "The Liquor Traffic, its Evils and Remedies," David Y. Ross, B.A., "Life in West Kootenay," F. W. Laing, B.A., and "Longlaketon," by A. S. R. Following these are the usual notices of books and college and other notes. The John E. Bryant Co. Limited, Toronto.

The Missionary Review for October comes like all its predecessors from the first number, filled with articles of real value and interest, and freshest information on all missionary work. Christian work in Western cities, in Turkey, Abyssinia, Arabia, and in Russia, by D. L. Moody, passes under review in the first part. Valuable articles are also found in the International department, while the other departments which follow, contain much and varied and valued information. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 11 Richmond street west, Toronto.

Onward and Upward is the organ of the Onward and Upward Association, and is edited by the Countess of Aberdeen. Like herself, it is bright and tidy and good, beautifully illustrated, and interesting. Its price is one penny and it ought to find a welcome in very many homes. Edinburgh: S. Duncan & Son; London: T. W. Partridge & Co.

Wee Willie Winkle, as its name would indicate, is for the little ones, and is edited by the daughter of Lady Aberdeen and her mother. It is also illustrated, and can be had for one half-penny from the same publishers as Onward and Upward.