

The Church Guardian.

Upholds the Doctrines and Rubrics of the Prayer Book.

"Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."—Eph. vi. 24.
"Earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."—Jude 3.

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THE CHURCH EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

We have already referred on several occasions in commendatory terms to the work of this Society of the Mother Church in England, and have sought to awaken greater interest amongst the clergy and Laity of the Church of England in Canada in its aims and plans. We notice from the February number of *The Emigrant* (the organ of the Society in England) that most active measures are being taken to extend the influence of the organization there by the formation of Diocesan Branches, and also of sub-branches in the towns and villages of England.

A meeting for this purpose was held in January in Manchester, at which the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Moorhouse, presided, and a large number of prominent people were present, amongst others Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P. His Lordship, as a former Colonial Bishop, gave hearty endorsement to the work of the Society; but also uttered some words of warning as to promises made to intending emigrants, and also as to the necessity of impressing upon them that they were not to expect to find work ready to their hand without effort on their part, but that the Emigrant must do his very utmost to get a place of work for himself. There has been we fear an inclination on the part of many who have come out to rest upon others in this respect, and an expectation amounting almost to the assumption of a right that work was ready for and *would* be theirs without trouble, otherwise, perhaps, than that of choosing what each would prefer as a matter of taste. Emigrants too come out with very erroneous ideas as to their position and place amongst us. We have met with some who seem to have been imbued with the idea that they were coming to a country where class distinctions *socially* did not exist; where they would be "just as good as their employers," and, therefore, would not need to observe the deference and respect which they showed in England: that in fact they would be "lords and ladies" on a small scale. It should be known that any such impression is absolutely false. The Bishop of Manchester touched somewhat on this matter in referring to what "young women might expect to find when they got to the other side of the world. They must not expect that they would be able to snap up satisfactory husbands as soon as they landed on a foreign shore. (Laughter.) That was possible, many years ago, in some of the colonies, but the disparity in the numbers of the sexes, which once existed, had altogether ceased, and although it might be rather easier

to find a suitable husband in the colonies than in England, it was not much easier. (Laughter). Single young women might expect to find, if they became domestic servants, comfortable homes and high wages, and those were rather good things. (Hear, hear). The young women of the colonies generally avoided domestic service. The service did not altogether suit their idea of democratic independence, and therefore if our young women would become domestic servants they might be sure that they would at once be employed, and employed at wages about double those they had been accustomed to receive in England."

We are not sure that His Lordship's estimation of the wages paid is quite correct; we think it is not as to Canada; but we are quite sure that willing, deserving and capable young men and women would find comfortable homes and good wages in the households of this country. But they must not come with *false* expectations as to their position and place.

The speech of Mr. Powell, M.P., in moving the resolution entrusted to him so well sets forth some of the advantages following upon the work of the Society, that we give *The Emigrant's* report of it at length. The resolution reads:

"That the work of the Church Emigration Society is eminently deserving of the cordial support of Churchmen, both clerical and lay, not merely with reference to its first and great object, that of preserving within the fold of the Church those of her members who have gone forth to distant lands, but of helping them in temporal matters by directing them to the best localities and assisting them to find suitable employment through the agency of the Colonial Clergy."

Mr. Powell, M.P., thought it necessary on occasions like the present that they should make it distinctly understood that it was not the desire of the Society to cause the emigration of unworthy English citizens from this country, but on the contrary it was their wish, as it was their intention and their plan to co-operate, by counsel and by other means, in emigrating to other lands the most hopeful and the most promising of the youth of this country. The times were, perhaps, when there was some feeling of disgrace in connection with emigration. Any feeling or sentiment of that character had by this time wholly disappeared. Many members of our most highly connected families, many scions of our most wealthy houses had found their way to our colonies one by one and even in groups, and by their settlement in their distant homes they had not only formed for themselves fresh associations of hope at first and of success in the end, but they had also greatly strengthened the mother country of England by forming new countries not in any rivalry, still less in hostility to our own land, but identified with us in every particular, in every form, in every kind, and in every degree. Now if it were the case that there was no longer any feeling of degradation in connection with emigration he thought they must all feel who had at all watched the course of events in the past that this emigration from England to foreign lands was in obedience to one of the most sev-

ereign, one of the most commanding, and one of the most universal laws which had ever influenced the human race. Those who had studied history, going back to most ancient times found that there had been an emigration from an overcrowded district to one less peopled, and they found on looking back upon the pages of the history of these English and Irish Isles that it was by emigration that these Islands had become the centre of a great industrial force, instead of being the mere meagre and decaying remnants of an almost extinct people. That being the case, and seeing that this colonization had become necessary under the influence of the law to which he had referred he thought they must all feel that although we had no jealousy towards the United States or any other power nevertheless we desired that our people who went abroad should not do so except in a geographical sense, but being abroad should remain at home under the English flag and as nearly as possible under English institutions. But they desired also to see the English Church extend its influence and usefulness. He believed that one of the noblest sentiments among manhood was that of Christian brotherhood, and he might say that while they cherished feelings of kindness towards others, at the same time they had faith in their own Church.

They had tried this experiment of colonization in New Zealand, in the great colony of Christ Church, and although in some particulars the first eager hopes might have been fulfilled, he believed that Christ Church of to-day was our abundant justification for that first experiment. (Hear, hear). They had not only general theories to deal with but actual experiment and actual success which should guarantee and make certain any future endeavours on the same lines. But they did not seek to plant new Canadas, or New Zealands, or Christ Churches; the aim of the Society was that the individual should go out under happy auspices, and find himself, or still more important herself, in the new home no longer desolate or alone, no longer without friends, no longer at a loss for sympathy, but although 2000 or 3000 miles away still among friends or persons eager to become friends and happy associations which would soon gather around in the exercise of a little patience and industry. (Applause). He had been told by friends who had been in the colonies that nothing we knew of in England could compare with the sense of isolation which the colonist was apt to feel on landing abroad. But this Society, provided their operations were on a scale commensurate as their desires, would cause all those feelings to cease; it would cause the emigrant to have new hopes and peace of mind instead of perplexity and uncertainty. He thought they should not in a case of this kind have regard too selfishly to their own church but rather to individuals, but in the time to come it would be no small matter that the society should have been the means of making the National Church strong in foreign parts. He believed much in the power of associations of common churchmanship: might they not hope that by making the Episcopal Church strong in the far distant lands beyond the seas they were not only strengthening their own communion but