

The trio by the ladies was especially noteworthy, the dramatic accompaniment being well brought out by Mr. Bishop. At the conclusion of the Service Lemmen's Pontifical March was played by Mr. Bishop in magnificent style. The first part of the Service was taken by the Reverend F. G. Scott and the second by the Reverend E. A. Dunn. The Right Reverend Dr. Courtney, Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, read the first lesson, and the Right Reverend Charles Hamilton, Lord Bishop of Ottawa, the second.

The Offertory after the Sermon was devoted to the Mission Fund of Algoma, and the Benediction was pronounced by the Right Reverend Bishop Bond.

The Right Reverend Dr. Thorneloe took for his text Ephesians iii, 8.

"Unto me who am less than the least of all saints is this grace given."

"The Festival of the Epiphany," he said, "is rich in glorious and hopeful suggestions. It shews us the whole world bathed in the sunlight of God's love. It brings to every child of man, however steeped in sin or lost in the wilderness of this world, an offer of divine mercy—a Saviour and an eternal home! The Sun of Righteousness, which at Christmas rises with healing in his wings, at Epiphany is high in the heavens, spreading His bright beams far and wide over the horizon, and giving promise of full noontide of spiritual blessing, when the knowledge of the Lord shall flood the earth as the waters cover the sea. From age to age, in the fulfilment of this promise, the Church of Christ, divinely organized, the shrine of His Holy Spirit designed and commissioned to shew forth Christ's death before God and man, has pressed out into all lands—obedient to her Master's command, and eager to fulfil His purpose that none should perish. And though at times, through human frailty and wilfulness, her progress has been retarded and her spirit chilled, yet her missionary character and divine commission have continually re-asserted themselves, as they are doing so marvellously to-day, sending her forth with renewed vigour against the strongholds of Satan—"conquering and to conquer." S. Paul was identified with the earliest conflicts and victories of the Church. The grand conception of the saving of the world under God by human agency, possessed, absorb-

ed, even consumed him—impelling him to efforts and to sacrifices almost unequalled in the annals of mankind. In writing the text, he stood, as it were, face to face with this conception as it effected himself. He, unworthy as he was, by reason of his past sad history, and by reason of his many shortcomings, of physique, temperament, and spiritual character, had yet been specially called to a part in the great work, had been blessed with unspeakable revelations to fit him for it, and had been conscious of his Lord's personal interest in himself—as, for example, when the Lord beckoned him into new fields of labour, or stood beside him in moments of special peril. Above all, he was conscious that all these proofs of divine favour had been summed up in an abiding gift of grace, which, amplified as he sought and needed it, made him sufficient for the tasks and trials assigned him, whatever and however grievous those tasks and trials might be. And as he thought over these things, realizing his own unspeakable unworthiness and the glorious power entrusted him by God, he cried out, "Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ."

Two feelings are evidently struggling for mastery in the Apostle's mind. First, there is the thought of his own insufficiency. And we, who in this latter age are called to a share of the Apostolic Office and responsibility, must of necessity share also in this feeling of the great Apostle of the Gentiles! It has been with no little searching of heart that I have pondered, during these few past weeks of preparation, the nature and extent of the tasks and difficulties awaiting me. (1) There is the physical strain of constant journeyings through the length and breadth of a territory more than 48,000 square miles in extent. And, notwithstanding the increased facilities of travel by rail and boat, I can realize that, if I am to penetrate into all the ramifications of settlement to right and left of the great lines of travel this, will still involve some weariness. (2) Then there is the mental strain to be put upon me, not merely in the discharge of the duties of ministering and teaching incidental to my Office, but in the administration of diocesan affairs, and in the upbuilding, upon the solid foundations so well