nate subject of purely missionary work is dwelt upon with equal, if not with greater solemnity and enthusiasm. No doubt this prominence and vehemence is due to the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose fervid utterances on the subject I have often heard both in London and in Exeter. It is well understood that the drafting of the letter has been the work of the Primate, and this accounts for the letter beginning with temperance and ending with missionary work, both subjects being very dear to Dr. Temple's heart. I gather that the conference could not see its way to proposing an alteration of the colonial clergy Act, but the hardships have been sympathetically put thus:

The anomaly—that clergy who were ordained in England for the colonies by an English Bishop, and therefore have passed the ordinary English examination for holy orders, and were in no way pledged by their education to foreign or missionary work, and afterwards return to England, after approved service, with the sanction of their Bishop, find a difficulty in being licensed in England on the same terms as clergy who have been ministering in England.

2. The difficulty which colonial clergy, who

have served faithfully, and possibly with distinction, for an adequate number of years' (say 15) experience in obtaining licenses to serve in England on the same terms as clergy who have been ordained by Bishops of the English Bench.

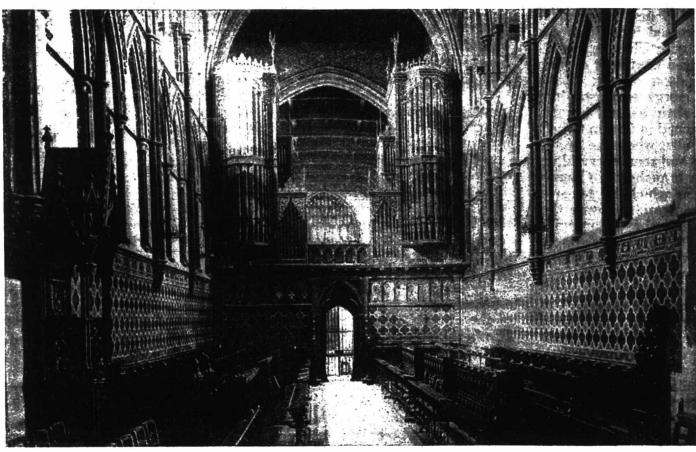
3. The difficulty which clergy, coming from the colonies to England for rest and change, but without any idea of permanent settlement, experience in officiating in England during leave of absence, as sanctioned by their respective Bishops. The sub-committee desire to express their confident hope that the Archbishops a n d Bishops in Eng-

land will administer the act in a generous and considerate spirit, especially in dealing with the case of colonial clergy of long experience and proved efficiency. From conversations with Mr. Lee, the Archbishop's secretary, and with several Bishops, I am convinced that where all is in due form, the coloniallyordained clergyman will have very little to fear as to fairness and even leniency in the consideration of his wish to settle in England. I was much pleased also to see that the proposal to sanction short periods of active work abroad has met with the hearty approval of the conference. Care must be taken that the right men come to you in the farther parts of the Empire.

Some of my long railway journeys have been relieved by reading James Baker's "Gleaming Dawn" (Macmillan's Colonial Library.) It is a capital historical novel, earlier in time than John Inglesant, but quite as interesting and informing as that famous book, The word Dawn suggests Wycliffe, the morning star of the Reformation, and the struggles and features of that seething and transitional time are well brought out in this admirable book. I do not know, Mr. Editor, whether the Dupanloup system of religious teaching is much in vogue in your province,

but it is fast making headway in England. A new book has just been published by Griffith and Farran, being a good translation of "The Method de Sulpice," which is the very fountainhead of all the ideas on the subject. There are 370 pages, and every phase of the subject as elaborated by M. Olier, of St. Sulpice, following his master, Vincent de Paul, is well presented to the reader. Some earnest Canadian priest ought to get the volume, and having digested it, distill its contents amongst his brethren. I append transcriptions of two interesting passages:

"Bellarium, being Archbishop of Capua, assembled the children in his cathedral, gave them the catechism himself, and distributed rewards to those who had answered best. Having once found an old man, nearly one hundred years old, among the twelve poor, whose feet it was his office to wash on Holy Thursday, he asked him to repeat the Apostles' Creed. 'I have never known it,' said the old man, 'no one has ever taught it to me.' At these words the holy Archbishop changed colour, and for some moments could not speak. Then, with a deep sigh, and amid a torrent of tears, he exclaimed: 'What, in a hundred years, has not one man been



ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL—THE WEST CHOIR.

found who would teach this poor Christian the articles of the faith? Woe, woe, to such negligent pastors!" Having been to Milan, and having seen Borromeo's statue in Como cathedral, I seem to have a personal interest in this passage: "S. Carlo Borromeo established the confraternity of 'Christian Doctrine' at Milan, and strove to propagate it throughout his diocese. The change it wrought was soon apparent. Not a Sunday came round which did not bring to the churches in town or country multitudes of the faithful, some teaching, and some listening, and at the close all joining together in singing litanies, psalms, hymns, and sacred cantiques. These exercises attracted a great crowd of people, and above all the artizans, who willingly left games, dances, and other worldly diversions to take part in these gatherings. It was a pleasure to the holy Archbishop to visit them, and his presence was a new subject for joy and public edification. When he died, there were, in the town and Diocese of Milan, more than 40,000 people under instruction, and about 740 catechumens, and more than 3,000 catechists."

Many young men of to-day need guardians rather than wives.

ARCHDEACON ROE ON ANGLICAN ORDERS.

Archdeacon Roe's pamphlet on the Validity of Anglican Orders, is on sale in this city at Messrs. Rowsell & Hutchison's, and at the Church of England Publishing Comany's stores, price 10 cents. Every one who desires to understand the true bearings and value of the Papal bull should read this pamphlet. It may also be had in Hamilton at Messrs. Eastwood & Co.; in Kingston at Messrs. John Henderson & Co.; and in Ottawa at I. Durie & Sons.

CANON GORE.

The Lord Bishop of Rochester, England, and Canon Gore, of Westminster Abbey, London, will attend the international convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Buffalo next month. They are sent by the Brotherhood in the Church in England as their official representatives at the convention. Canon Gore has had a distinguished career, and is well known as a theological scholar. A graduate of Oxford, he was soon made Fellow of Trinity College. A few years after

the death of Dr. Pusey, one of the leaders of the wellknown Oxford movement, it was decided to establish in his memory a house and library in Oxford, with resident clergy, whose object it was to promote the religious life of the undergraduates in the university. Mr. Gore was selected as the first president, which post he occupied until 1894. He was the "Fred-erick Hope" in the f a m ous religious novel, "Stephen Remard." During his life in Oxford his power and influence over the student body was very marked. While at the Pusey House he established the community and So-

ciety of the Resurrection. In order to devote himself wholly to the community, he accepted the vicarage of Radley, a suburb of Oxford. This community may briefly be described as an attempt to fit into the modern conditions of Church life the highest ideals of the religious life of the early Church. There are branches at Radley, Westminster Abbey and Calcutta, besides scattered members all over the world, a few of whom are in Toronto.

Canon Gore has been a prominent leader in the work of the Christian Social Union, whose aim is to present Christ as the ideal in modern life. Being a band of students, they give themselves mainly to study of social conditions and their inter-relation to Christianity. Canon Gore is known throughout England as one who takes a keen interest in the study of industrial problems. His theological works are well known. He edited "Lux Mundi" and wrote the famous essay on "The Holy Spirit and Inspiration," which has given rise to much controversy. He was appointed Bampton Lecturer of the University of Oxford in 1891, which lectures appeared in book form under the title of "The Incarnation of the Son of God." This was followed by "Dissertations on Subjects Connected with the A more popular book has Incarnation."

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