

by, \$1; Rev. H. Grasett Baldwin, \$8.50; Reformed Episcopal Church Sunday School of Barrie, \$15.03; Mrs. Gowan, Barrie, \$12; Miss E. Winn, \$2; Miss Gamble, \$2; Mr. and Mrs. Kingstone, \$2; Mrs. J. W. S., \$5; Mrs. Draper, (2nd con.) \$1; Miss T. E. M., \$1; J. V., 50c; interest at bank, \$1.64; Mrs. Northrop, \$5; Rev. A. Stewart, R. D., Orillia, \$2.

March 7, 1888. JOHNSTONE VICAR, Secretary,
515 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

NIAGARA.

HAMILTON.—The University of Trinity College.—Meeting in Aid of the Supplemental Endowment Fund.—Though small, the meeting at the Church of the Ascension on the 5th inst., was influential. The object of the meeting, as heretofore explained, was to raise funds to go toward the supplemental fund of the University of Trinity College, the Anglican educational seat. The city clergymen present were Dr. Mockridge and Rev. Messrs H. Carmichael, L. DesBrisay and Massey. Rev. W. B. Curran sent a letter apologizing for his non-attendance. The Lord Bishop of Niagara presided. His Lordship, after the meeting was formally opened, called upon Rev. Provost Boddy to explain the object of the meeting. The Provost of Trinity College said the University he represented was the legitimate successor of King's College, and as such the oldest University in Upper Canada. Bishop Strachan's judgment in founding the University had been justified by the issue—whilst members of the Church of England at that time, with much effort, raised \$100,000 for the endowment of the University, the other great religious bodies of the country had lately raised munificent endowments for the endowment of their own Universities, Queen's and Victoria. He now appealed to the English churches to complete the work thus begun. The \$200,000 required was needed to provide additional professorships in literary and scientific subjects. It was a common mistake to identify the University with its Divinity School. This was the more strong, as it graduates were largely to be found in professional occupations. Its Medical School was the largest and one of the highest standing, not merely in Canada but also in the mother country, and with the aid which was now given it would be in a position to exercise to the fullest extent the powers, coextensive with that of the Universities of the United Kingdom, which had been granted to it by royal charter. The vital importance of the connection of Christian teaching with secular knowledge in the universities had already been sufficiently dwelt upon in the sermons preached. He would only notice, therefore, some points in connection with the divinity school of the college. It had been objected that this was one sided in its character. Having only seen the late provost for some 24 hours he felt a difficulty in speaking positively in regard to the past. He would quote the testimony of a former graduate of the college, Dean Baldwin, of Montreal. Speaking at the last convocation the dean said that the students of his day, under the kindly care of the late provost, were of all shades of opinions, and yet all loved him. He prized Trinity College as a Church of England institution which stood forward in defence of the truth. Most deeply and earnestly he wished for its prosperity. This testimony proved more conclusively than any words of his the loyalty of the teachings of the college in the past to the Church of England. The fact was that the opposition excited against the college had tended to keep students of Low Church opinion from it, which had not been the case before. In the diocese of Toronto, which had been almost exclusively supplied with clergy from the college, the bill of increase of church members, according to the census, was far higher than any diocese in the Province. For his part, it was his firm conviction that the teaching of a theological school should be as representative as possible—that it should tend not to stereotype misrepresentation and controversy, but to show the use and source of these theories, and, by this means, to make for peace in the future. The governing body of Trinity College were thoroughly representative of the whole Church, and as long as he was at its head its theological course should be so also. He felt confident that now that the matter was laid plainly before the Church he should receive liberal support. E. Martin, Q.C., was the next speaker. He said that he had peculiar opportunities of knowing the state of the college of late and spoke in high terms of its teaching and of the influence of the new provost. He had felt certain that the religious universities of Canada were to be the great institutions of the future, and each year showed the truth of this. Although the meeting was small, the provost might depend upon liberal support in his personal canvass of the city. Rev. Dr. Mockridge, as a graduate of the college, expressed in a few words his earnest desire for the success of this movement, and referred to the simple worship in the college chapel as a proof that it was not extreme or ritualistic in character. The Rev. A. Starr, in a most

eloquent speech, pointed out the remarkable growth of the denominations or religious colleges in the United States as compared with the secular colleges. This corroborated the soundness of their position. The greatest proof of the great personal influence of the provost was, that he had induced him to resign his comfortable parish of Kincardine and take up what all his friends described as a very grand but difficult work in canvassing for this fund. He explained that subscriptions could be spread over four years, and that scholarships, giving a course free of tuition fees, were given to donors of \$250 and upwards. He should set about his canvass in Hamilton believing that it would be successful. Provision was made in the scheme for the endowment of fellowships to encourage post graduate study, which were so much needed for the higher intellectual progress of the country. The Bishop, in a few closing remarks, dwelt upon the strong claims of the college, as founded upon religious teaching. As Bishop Strachan, its present founder, said, it was founded upon the Word of God. He dwelt upon the necessity of such teaching for the moral influence of people. Subscriptions were taken up at the close of the meeting, and the total amount subscribed in Hamilton is at present \$2,100.

HAMILTON.—St. Thomas' Church Literary Institute.—At an open meeting on the 5th inst., a very able and interesting paper was read by the Rev. O. J. Booth, of St. Catharines, on the subject of "Woman as seen under Pagan influence, and conversely under Christian influence." This subject was listened to with deservedly marked attention. Mr. Booth is a writer of much thought and vigor; his language is well chosen and often poetic. Of the usefulness of his excellent paper we have also a high opinion, and would desire to see it in print.

GORE COFFEE TAVERN COMPANY.—The annual meeting was held March 6th. In the absence of the president, Dr. McKelcan occupied the chair. There were present, the Bishop of Niagara, Messrs. A. Gaviller, A. Powis, A. Ram, J. Clayton, J. H. Bland, W. Lees, Ald. McLagan, H. McLaren, J. C. McKeand, J. Jocelyn and C. Egg. Report of the Directors of Company to the Shareholders, was read, as follows:—"Gentlemen,—Your directors have pleasure in submitting to you the accounts for the past year, showing the very gratifying result of a gross profit of \$903.05, and after deducting preliminary expenses and a liberal allowance for depreciation of furniture, etc., exhibits a net profit of \$466.75. Your directors were obliged, in the interests of the company, to make several changes in the internal management, but now they feel that in Mr. Lambert they have a manager well qualified for the position, and they bear testimony to his faithfulness and diligence in the performance of his duties. Your directors feel that the organization has been productive of good in this city, even though, so far, on a small scale. It has been, at least, one tributary to swell the stream of social progress by providing a place with pleasant surroundings, where good meals and non-intoxicating drinks can be had at prices which, while low, are remunerative and within the reach of all. The satisfactory condition of the company's finances, after a little over a year's experience, encourages your directors to recommend the opening of another tavern on a large scale so soon as suitable premises and staff can be secured. Your directors retire at this meeting, but are all eligible for re-election. All of which is respectfully submitted. Adam Brown, President; Alfred Powis, Secretary."

HURON.

FLORENCE.—In these days of latitudinarian and agnostic rule it is well to find that there are in the Church, faithful watchmen who exhort their hearers to seek the good path and to walk therein. The Rev. H. Douglas Steele, in St. Matthew's Church, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on "The Early British Church." The lecture had a twofold object in view, to demonstrate the identity of the Church of England with that first founded in Britain; and also that the audience might aid the parsonage fund. Although the evening was wet and disagreeable there was a large audience, and all were evidently interested in the view so clearly presented to them of the Church as she was in her infancy in Britain, and now is apart from the schisms of modern days and the novelties of the Vatican. The lecturer has indeed, in his studies that have led him to leave Presbyterianism for the Anglo-Catholic Church, profited largely, and he will, we have no doubt, lead many to ask "Is not the Anglican Church that which was founded by the Apostle to the Gentiles, Jesus Christ being the corner stone?"

GODERICH.—Fallen in the ranks.—There are none, even among our Church workers, more worthy of esteem than the young females, who, with truly of

Christian spirit, devote their talents to teaching in the Sunday-school, while he to whom it is entrusted to feed the lambs of the fold finds the greatest difficulty in getting young men to engage in the good work, delicate, educated young females are never found wanting, and they are as a rule the most efficient teachers. Few there are even among the most thoughtless and indifferent to sacred matters, who will not yield to the earnest Christian pleading of those who labour incessantly in their Divine Master's service. On the third Sunday in Lent died a young lady who had for many years laboured in the Sunday-school of St. George's Church, Goderich. Miss Eleanor Grant departed from the scene of her labours in her twenty-fifth year. The scholars of St. George's will long mourn for her who was so much endeared to them by her kind and affectionate spirit that was manifested in her whole Christian demeanour. She was a faithful, earnest member of the Church; all she could do in its service seemed a pleasant duty. Her illness which was only for a few days resulted from a cold taken while assisting at a concert in a village not far from home. The funeral took place from St. George's Church on Wednesday, and was largely attended.

LENTEN SERVICES.—The services of this solemn season are, as well as the festivals, more religiously observed than was wont ere the Church could be said to be firmly established in all its fulness in the land. In all the country parishes there are special services, and appropriate sermons and lectures, while in cities and towns, all the services are even more suited to the solemn season. In St. Paul's, city, the services are Wednesdays and Fridays and are well attended. On Wednesdays, Rev. A. Brown delivers a series of concise lectures on the Book of Common Prayers *seriatim*.

SOMBRA.—This outlying mission is still without a resident clergyman, but as the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Moore, gives a fortnightly service, the Church people are not wholly at the mercy of the sects. Heretofore, the services were held in the church every alternate Monday evening, but in the future, it is hoped a Sunday service will be given once every six weeks, and the Monday evening services will be given as a cottage services in the houses of the people in various parts of the township. This arrangement although involving more labour and travel, will it is thought be more effective in reaching the scattered and lone-warm members of the Church, than a formal central service. In the district now worked by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, including Oil Springs, there are no less than seven Methodist ministers, five Presbyterians, one Baptist, and three Roman Catholic Priests, that is sixteen ministers of various denominations to one Church of England clergyman, this will give an idea of the Church's need, and also of the work performed by some of our ministers, for Dr. Armstrong travels over all the territory occupied, and travelled over by those sixteen sectarians, surely this state of things calls loudly upon all our Church people to take a more active interest in church work, and to increase the contributions to the mission fund of the diocese, so as to enable the Bishop to supply vacant missions with a resident missionary.

BROOKE AND METCALFE.—The Rev. E. Softley, B.D., desires to make public acknowledgement of the kindness of the congregations of St. James' Church, Brooke, and St. Mary's Church, Metcalfe, in the acceptable and substantial gifts of about 120 bushels of oats, 700 pounds of flour, 1 load of hay, 2 loads of straw, and \$18.70 in cash, as their annual offering to their clergyman. The arduous work involved in reconstruction of the mission by which the congregations have been divided and two missions formed, has so told upon the health of the Incumbent as for some time past to unfit him for active pastoral work, hence the kindness of his people is more sensibly felt by him.

ALGOMA.

The Rev. W. Crompton begs most gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of £5 bank note from Rev. Edward Tilley, Isle of Wight, for the general purposes of his mission. He would at the same time suggest that more strenuous efforts be put forth by one and all for the establishment of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, so that more clergy could be sent into the fields here now white for the harvest, if the Church is to be placed in the position we all think she should hold in the wills and affections of the people, or even so much as to retain the one she has at present. Aspdin P.O., March 2nd, 1888.