

on this continent shows at any rate that where there is a fair field and no favour the non-prelatical Churches are more than able to hold their own and that the Anglican Church is about the least effective agency for winning souls to Christ among the churches of the world. It would be a pity, indeed, if through the existence of the establishment in England any considerable number should mistake social and political power for the Holy Ghost. The two are not quite identical.

STUDENTS' VOLUNTEER CONVENTION.

THE Convention of Student Volunteers just held in Cleveland has been a success, beyond the expectations of its promoters. Success, not judged by outward demonstration but by a deep, silent, intelligent, interest, and determination to accomplish more than has yet been done in the effort to publish salvation throughout the non-Christian world. The significance of the movement may be seen in the fact that 458 Colleges were represented by 1,717 students. At the Convention in Detroit four years ago, there were 295 Colleges represented, so that the increase in that time has been substantial—as rapid perhaps as expansion would be judicious. There are 7000 Colleges of different kinds on this Continent, each of which will be cultivated as rapidly as the conditions make it possible. The aim, it may be repeated is to organize associations in all Colleges for the study of literature in Foreign Missions, and the preparation of men and women who will go forth as heralds of the cross. That this organization finds favour with College authorities is seen in the important fact that 106 Presidents and other members of College Faculties were present. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary, New York, in a paper read, on the relation of Colleges to this movement, stated distinctly that Colleges are not, in his judgment doing their duty in this respect, in fact, the movement is itself, a protest against the ordinary complexion of College training. Why, it may be asked, should it be necessary to go to the enormous labour and expense of such a Continental organization as this, for the study of Missions within theological College walls? Is the subject not of sufficient importance to justify a place for it in the curriculum of every College? If we rightly understand the mission of the Church, it is emphatically true that there is a serious defect in College training, where this movement is necessary. That defect is being rapidly corrected, in many institutions, when in an important sense the Students' Volunteer Movement will have accomplished its purpose. The reports of addresses given impress the reader favourable. There was a suppression of all noisy applause, a sense of personal responsibility pervaded the vast audiences assembled for five successive days. The first address delivered by Rev. F. B. Myer, on the right adjustment of the soul to God, gave the key note to the Convention, and that impression was powerfully deepened by the Bishop of Huron, who spoke on "Spiritual Equipment." Whilst the whole atmosphere was impregnated with an upward look and longing—perhaps the climax was reached on Sabbath morning when Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, preached on 'the Vision Glorious' in Rev. 7. That was an utterance fitted to give wings to faith, and nerve to the soldier of Christ.

This Convention seems to have been an event of exceptional importance, and we are glad to find that in it, Canadians were strongly in evidence.

There were in all about 150 Canadians and they are unanimous in their praise of the large hearted hospitality of the people of Cleveland. These are the bonds by which nations ought to be bound—the bonds of co-operation in world evangelization.

NURSES FOR THE KLONDIKE

LADY Aberdeen's practical interest in the Victorian Order of Nurses is well-known, and an evidence of the advantage to the country from the founding of this institution is to be found in a letter from Her Excellency with respect to the sending of four nurses to the Klondike where their services are greatly needed. Her Excellency thus states the case:

"The work of the Victorian Order is but in its infancy and it needs all its resources at the present time for the work of its training homes now being started at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and elsewhere. But the provisional committee felt that it could not remain deaf to a call such as this for help, and decided that the order must prove at once its national character and its worthiness to the name it bears by sending a contingent of Victorian nurses to the Yukon to work under the direction of the medical men there. Four fully trained efficient Canadian nurses of experience will therefore be ready to start for their arduous post by the end of March or sooner if we receive sufficient special contributions to equip them. The Government are affording us all possible facilities and assistance, and the nurses will be under the special protection of the Northwest Mounted Police. But it is estimated that the outfit, the year's provisions and the medical appliances for each nurse will not cometo less than a thousand dollars for each. And then we must guarantee their salaries, although we fully believe that the patients will be willing to give ample remuneration for the nurses services, and that once on the spot the Victorian Order will not lack means for prosecuting and developing its work. These devoted women fear not to face the perils and privations which their mission must necessarily impose on them. On the contrary, they rejoice at such an opportunity being afforded so soon to the Victorian Order to show what nurses may do for suffering humanity under the most adverse circumstances. And as they are prepared to go forth in this spirit we fear not to send them, and we are confident that we shall not appeal in vain to their countrymen and countrywomen to supply the Victorian Order with adequate means to equip them fully. Contributions to the Victorian Order Klondike expedition may be sent either to me direct at Government House, Ottawa, or to Mrs. Edward Griffin, Treasurer of the Fund, the Russell House, Ottawa."

It is unnecessary to add a word to this statement, which will commend its object to every reader who can help a good and noble cause.

The Presbytery of Brandon has nominated the Rev. L. H. Jordan, Toronto, for the vacant chair in Knox College. The Presbytery of Superior, makes no nomination but leaves the matter with the Board. The Presbytery of Brockville has named the Rev. W. G. Jordan, Strathory, as a suitable successor to Dr. Robinson. The name of the Rev. Fulton J. Coffin Ph. D. Fellow and Instructor in Department of Semitics, Ancient History and Comparative Religions has been mentioned. Mr. Coffin began his course at Charlottetown P. E. I. where he held the government scholarship. He then passed to Dalhousie College where he obtained the Monro Bursary and graduated with honors in 1886. He studied theology at Halifax and Princeton, there obtaining the degree of M.A. Mr. Coffin taught for three years in the Assembly's College at Trinidad but was compelled by attacks of fever to leave the West Indies.