

tigues with invincible courage, converting everywhere thousands by his preaching and example, and gaining over many disciples who assisted him most zealously in the task of instructing and converting these barbarians. He himself preached the Kingdom of Christ before the assembled Kings and Chiefs at Tara; and though Niell, the chief monarch, refused to listen to him, he soon afterwards baptised the Kings of Dublin and Munster, and the seven sons of the King of Connaught. After forty years of unremitting labour in teaching and preaching, he left Ireland not only Christianised, but full of religious schools and foundations which became famous in Western Europe and sent forth crowds of learned men and missionaries; and having thus founded the Church of Ireland, and placed its chief seat at Armagh, he died and was buried at Down, in the Province of Ulster."

St. Patrick was born March 17th A.D. 464.

A Leading Humanitarian

IS General Booth a preacher or a humanitarian, or is he both of these combined? This is a question which any person might reasonably ask. General Booth started upon his career as an evangelical preacher and became a regenerator of the "unwashed." He aimed to bring this portion of the masses into contact with religion and found he could only do so by building cheap churches. He needed workers to help him and these we call officers; those among whom they worked became known as soldiers. Thus was founded the Salvation Army, the most remarkable religious movement of modern times.

General Booth has, however, gone beyond evangelical work. He is doing for this age what was done in previous ages by Howard, Wilberforce and men of that character. He is attempting to improve the social and economic conditions of the people as well as their religious feeling. You cannot make a hungry man re-

ligious. Christ fed the multitude and General Booth is following his example.

So with the gaol-bird and the fallen woman, they must be given an opportunity to reform as well as a chance to get religious training. In fact religious teaching can only be disassociated from material assistance among those who are economically independent. In so far as the modern Protestant churches are concerned, they have confined their efforts to instructing and saving all those who had sufficient ready cash to pay pew-rent. Those who have this cash are good Protestants. On the other hand, General Booth has gone to the classes who had neither money nor goods, and he has invited them in. Having secured them, his influence naturally made them economically independent. So long as they did not get too wealthy they remained with him—soldiers in his army.

In this way, General Booth has done more to raise people from the lowest grade to the higher grades than any other social reformer of the age. He has also initiated, in both Great Britain and the United States, a movement "back to the land." He has attempted to show that many of the strays and waifs in the cities would become better citizens if they could be transplanted to the country where the influences are better and more wholesome. In England the movement is becoming general. His organisation is giving considerable attention to emigration to the colonies. This fits in with his "back to the land" policy. Those who go to the colonies become farm labourers and have opportunities of acquiring land on reasonable terms.

Canada owes much reverence to General Booth, not only for the social work his army has done, but for his assistance in adding to the number of new citizens coming into the country from Great Britain. Both for this and his general work as a preacher and a humanitarian he deserves the cordial welcome which he is now receiving.



Funeral Procession of the late Dr. Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger, I. O. F. Passing the Temple Building, corner Richmond and Bay Streets, Toronto. City Hall in the distance.