

needed there can be no doubt, as there are many worthy old persons to whom the regular charities do not extend. Any apprehended difficulty as to the management of the Alms House is obviated by the Mother Superior having kindly offered the services of one of the Sisters.

The Rev. F. W. Webster is expected to enter upon his duties in this parish at an early date.

The long needed repairs to the Rectory are rapidly approaching completion, a furnace has been put in which will contribute materially to the comfort of the house.

The Workingmen's Association continues to increase its work, branches have been formed in the Parishes of St. Mark, St. Barnabas and St. Stephen, and the Parishes of St. John and St. Thomas are contemplating forming branches, as applications have been received from them.

The members of the Association propose assisting the "Church Army" during their stay here, and intend earnestly endeavouring to arouse the interest of the workingmen of Toronto, generally regarding the principles and aims of the "White Cross" movement. The meetings of the Association continue to be held in Mission Hall, Phoebe St.

The officers of "The Church Army" are shortly expected to arrive in Toronto, and it has been arranged that they will commence work in St. George's Parish without delay. They are passengers per "Dominion Line of Steamships."

DIocese OF HURON.

GODFRICH TOWNSHIP.—On Friday, Sept. 17th, a union picnic came off between the three Sunday schools of this mission, which proved a most agreeable gathering both to parents and children. The grounds chosen were in a beautiful bush on the 11th conception, south east of Homesville. Had the weather in the forenoon been less threatening, after the recent rains, there would have been a much larger attendance, but the sun came out brightly towards the hour appointed, and carriages were seen wending their way from all directions. After spending a few hours in social conversation among the older members, and the young people in various amusements, such as croquet, swinging, and other innocent recreation, five lengthy tables were spread for a bountiful repast, the first of which was filled by the children. Many were deterred by the doubtfulness of the weather, and the stress of fall work; but those who came had no reasons to regret their having come from a distance, as it afforded an opportunity to the Church members of renewing early associations, and in several instances of meeting together socially for the first time. We all felt that it was good for us to be there.

INGSOLL.—*St James Church.*—This Church was re-opened on Sunday, Aug. 29th, after being closed for six weeks for repairs. During this time a handsome ceiling of chestnut wood was put in, and the church walls were calcimined at an expense of about \$500, nearly the whole amount of which was subscribed before the work was begun. The effect has done much to improve this already fine church both in appearance and acoustic properties. Other improvements are being made. Thos. Brown Esq., recently presented a handsome communion table, of solid oak, and the ladies are now engaged in furnishing chancel carpet. It is worthy of notice that all the expense of these improvements is being met by voluntary offerings, most of which are placed in the plates at the regular Sunday offertories.

DIocese OF RUPERT'S LAND.

Archdeacon Pinkham, for the Bishop of Rupert's Land, acknowledges with thanks, the

receipts of \$5 for Missions, and \$2 towards furnishing the Church at Musselboro', from H.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

TEMPLE-PLANNERS AND TEMPLE-BUILDERS.—

Canon Liddon preached a remarkable sermon the other day on David's preparations for the building of the Temple. In the course of his exceedingly able and very striking remarks, the learned Canon said:—

He could not refrain from rebuking the utilitarianism of the day, which could specify that "the House of the Lord must indeed be builded, but it must be exceedingly cheap." The spirit which suggests that David's anxiety to build a worthy fabric in honor of the Almighty arose from the incapacity of the infancy of religious life to discern between earthly and heavenly standards. "David," said Dr. Liddon, "did not practice upon himself that particular form of self-deceit, not altogether unknown among us, which talks earnestly about the spirituality of true religion, while in reality it is mainly bent on buttoning up its pocket lest it should have to make any sacrifice for the promotion of religion at all. David's spirituality was not of that unwise kind which imperils the very existence of religion among men by doing away with all the outward symbols of its presence." After dwelling on the unselfishness of David in taking all the burden of preparation of the Temple whilst the glory of its erection was to be given to another, the preacher emphatically urged the great truth, that in this life of shadows, labor, and the credit for labor, do not always go hand in hand. David does the work; Solomon is decorated with the reputation. Almost every discovery has been led up to by forgotten workers. He who took the last step in the process alone lives in history. The Minister rises in Parliament to make a statement which astonishes us by its familiarity with the details of a vast and intricate subject, but while the country is ringing with his praise, the fact is that the knowledge has been brought together by the toil of clerks whose names are unknown beyond their own families. The old plan was to begin on a grand scale, and to be content with having achieved a fragment in faith that others would carry it forward. The new plan is to begin on a small scale in order that the worker may be gratified by seeing the completion of his puny effort. Men have often said, despondingly, "We do not now build Cathedrals like York or Lincoln." It would be well if the moral loss could be measured by the artistic failure, but a dwarfed soul, depend upon it, is a much poorer thing for the angels to look at than the most unlovely of every cheap edifices in stone or brick.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—A distinguished American clergyman herd in England, writes:

I was told the other day an amusing incident occurring not long ago in a Diocese which shall be nameless. It had been the custom there, on the occasion of any great function at the Cathedral, for the Clergy to precede the Bishop to the palace grounds, and, opening ranks, allow him to pass along the line to the main entrance of the residence itself. Turning around and bowing to them, he always made some such speech as this: "Gentlemen, there is luncheon provided in-doors for as many of you as are able to remain, and I hope that as many as possible will give us the pleasure of your company." This was always a most agreeable incident of the day, and entered largely into the calculations of the attending Clergy. Recently the new Bishop of the Diocese, on the occasion of his first function in the Cathedral, was escorted to his palace in the usual manner; and the Clergy, on his turning to address them, were eagerly awaiting—

hungry souls that they were—the customary invitation to luncheon. But he, not aware of his predecessor's rule in this respect, lifted his right hand reverently and gave them his blessing. The Clergy thought it was very nice to have the Episcopal benediction, but they very much missed the accompaniment of roast beef, etc.

NOTEWORTHY TESTIMONY AS TO THE CHURCH AND WESLEYAN METHODISM.—Earl Nelson in No 34 of his *Home Reunion Notes*, published in *Church Bells*, gives the following extracts from speeches at the *Wesleyan Conference* held in London, England.—

The Rev. J. E. Clapham, who advocated the claims of the West, said that London Methodism had not got hold either of the artisans or of the slums. They had tried to establish their Mission in the south, but through complications with the circuits they had failed. In the west he had found an area of four miles long and two miles broad where there was no Methodism chapel, only two or three Mission-rooms. They ought to succeed better in London than they did, and they might learn how to succeed from the methods of others. Some of the churches are filled to the doors, the people being attracted by the prestige of the Establishment, voluntary workers, artistic services, and the hard work of the clergy. He rejoiced in the revival of religion in the Church of England, and saw in that one of the hopes of London. But the work of the Church of England needed supplementing, and Methodism could do that. It was too young to have become rigid. The Church of England was adapting itself to the times, and Methodism must do the same.

The Rev. E. E. Jenkins said, if they took a census of all their chapels and congregations in London, either on the morning or evening of Sunday, they could find that the chapels were not a third full. Were they to go on as they were? Some said that this Mission was irregular. He belonged to a Church of irregularities! He believed in the irregularity of Apostolic work! He believed in the work of John Wesley, and pitied the apathy which permitted him to go outside all ecclesiastical lines which ought to have been stretched by the ecclesiastical authorities themselves. They never ceased to regret his leaving them. They have become wisely elastic during the last two decades, and were they to permit that great Church of England, out of which they came, because she was not sufficiently elastic, to outstrip them, because they, as Methodists, were settled down upon the lines of her former narrowness? No! Methodism was not on its trial. The great question was, Could Methodism do what she ought? Could she save the lost?

In the conversation on the general condition of Methodism, the Rev. F. W. Macdonald remarked that their difficulty was in the matter of preserving their members. For purposes of ingathering and aggression they were stronger than ever, they were losing them faster than ever. It was once more a perplexing and humiliating fact that after an ingathering that might be counted by tens of thousands—45,230 new members were received last year—they had a net decrease on the year. He was persuaded that, unless the class-meeting could be made more efficient in relation to the actual conditions of the present day, they would have these diminutions year by year, and on a larger scale.

A clergyman in Diocese of Huron writes (also renewing subscription): "To myself THE GUARDIAN is always a welcome visitor. I like its tone, and the selections are admirable. Your column on Temperance I find useful and helpful. When you agent visits, he shall have any help I can give him."