

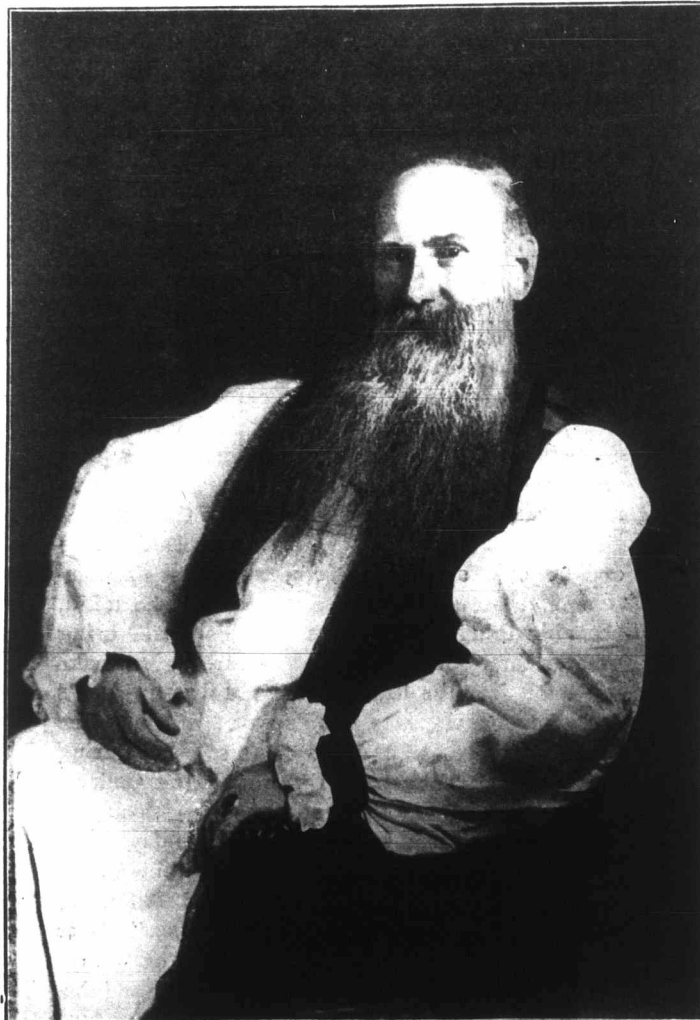
PRIMATE OF ALL CANADA.

There can be no doubt of the intense gratification of the Western branch of the Church in the elevation of Dr. Matheson to the highest position in its gift. This gratification, it may be in a lesser but not the less real degree the great body of Canadian Churchmen will share with them. The Primate is spiritually, mentally, physically, a man of mark; broad and deep in sound sense and human sympathy; a wise counsellor, warm friend and generous benefactor; sagacious, prudent and progressive, the Church will have in him a Primate indeed and in truth. With reference to his life work we may say: Archbishop Matheson was made Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land in 1903. He is the descendant on his father's side of a Scotch settler brought to the Red River by Lord Selkirk in 1812. He was born there in 1852 in the town of Kildonan, and was educated at St. Paul's Parish School and at Mr. Pritchard's Academy, subsequently entering St. John's College School and St. John's College, Winnipeg. He was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Machray in 1876, the year before having been ordained Deacon. He has had charge of the parishes of Victoria, Rockwood, St. Paul's and North St. John's successively, being all the time actively engaged in teaching. He has been deputy head master and head master of St. John's College School, steward and bursar, and filled the chair of exegetical theology at St. John's College. He was created Canon of Winnipeg Cathedral in 1882, and received a degree of B.D. from the University of Manitoba in 1880, of which institution he is also a member of the Council and Board of Studies. He was President of the Alumni Association of St. John's College and Secretary of the Lower House of the Provincial Synod. As a past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, A.F. and A.M., he is well-known in fraternal society circles in the West. He was chosen Honourary Clerical Secretary of the conference held at Winnipeg, August, 1890, for the union and consolidation of the Anglican Church of British North America, and was elected Clerical Secretary of the Synod of Rupert's Land in 1896. Subsequently he was made Prolocutor of the Provincial Synod, and in 1902 Prolocutor of the General Synod of Canada. The Churchman, looking to the future, expresses its conviction that under such a leader we may all, with warm hearts and renewed courage, seek in every possible way to follow where he leads. It tenders to the Primate its loyal allegiance and most faithful service.

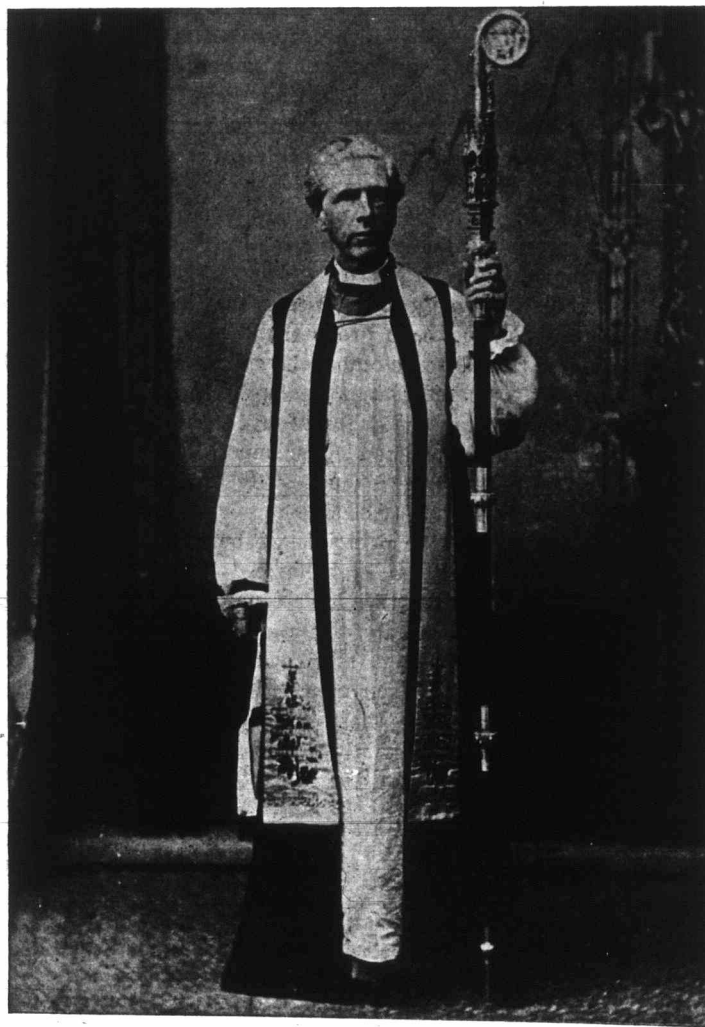
ARCHBISHOP OF OTTAWA AND METROPOLITAN OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF CANADA.

To the Church in Canada it is most gratifying that a divine whose character is so pure, manner so dignified, qualifications so undoubted and yet, withal, who is so gentle, devout and lovable as the Right Rev. Bishop Hamilton should be called to one of her highest offices. Not by mere right of seniority has the learned Bishop been promoted but by the higher and nobler right of especial fitness to counsel, comfort, guide and command that portion of God's precious heritage committed for a time to his wise and tender care. Dr. Hamilton graduated at University College, Oxford, in 1856. Took his M.A. degree three years afterwards. Received the degree of D.D. at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in 1885, and Trinity University conferred his D.C.L. in 1885. He was ordained Deacon in 1857, Priest the following year. Consecrated Bishop of Niagara on May Day 1885, and was translated to

the See of Ottawa in 1896. Dr. Hamilton was curate of the Cathedral at Quebec in the years 1857-8; incumbent of the Church of St. Peter's at Quebec 1858-64; rector of St. Matthew's, Quebec, 1866-85; Clerical Secretary of the Provincial



The Most Reverend His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Primate of All Canada.



The Most Reverend His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Ottawa.

Synod 1861-81; Prolocutor of the Provincial Synod 1881-83. It will be seen at a glance at this long and honourable record how large is the experience, ripe the knowledge and matured the judgment of the new Archbishop. Long may he live

to preside with advantage and distinction over that portion of our great and promising branch of the ancient British Church is, we are bound to believe, the fervent hope and prayer of each faithful Churchman. The Canadian Churchman extends its heartiest congratulations to the Archbishop and to the Church.

The Orthodox Church.

Agreement with the Eastern Church is every now and again brought to the front. At first it was undoubtedly only a sentimental wish, one which ardent supporters of the Oxford Movement gratified by visits to St. Petersburg. But intercommunication brings all things to a more practical basis and the East and West are meeting to-day, not only in the old East and West, but across the world in the new East and new West. As a consequence we have the tale told by the orthodox Bishop of Sitka at a meeting in St. Paul's Chapter House, presided over by Archdeacon Sinclair. In speaking of the work of Alaska he instanced the very cordial relations between himself and Bishop Rowe. Bishop Rowe we are proud of, as he is one of our own Canadian people who, while an incumbent in the Diocese of Algoma, was selected by the Church in the United States for this arduous post of duty. The two Bishops have arranged that the priests of either Church should conduct services for the members of both or of either body in the lonely and far distant stations of this northern land. That so far as practicable one of the Bishops should be present in Sitka while the other was absent on visitation. Also when visiting Missions they looked after the welfare of each others flock and reported thereon on return. The churches were lent by one to the other and the Bishop secured the sympathy and approval of his auditors by telling of his arrival at a closed church of ours, St. Mary's, which he and his priest set to work to clean and then summoned a congregation which filled the church and attended devoutly a Liturgy celebrated in the Russian, English and native tongues.

Ito.

Another failure has dogged the society now known as the Jewish Territorial Organization to select a tract of land to which the Jews from all over the earth could resort and call their own. Of all the proposed countries that offered by the Government in Rhodesia seemed to us the most desirable, but the Zionists, when confronted with a practical suggestion, are evidently determined to be dissatisfied and have picked holes in every proposal. The last tract deemed suitable seemed on the map to be a very suitable site, being the great body of land situated on the south shore of the Mediterranean, immediately opposite Greece and east of Egypt, called generally Barca. There are said to be five cities, small places evidently, fertile along the sea, but gradually fading into the Lylian desert. The expedition sent to spy out the land was conducted by Dr. J. W. Gregory, Professor of Geology in the University of Glasgow. It has returned without any grapes of Eshcol and reports that while there are good points there are drawbacks, chief among them being the want of water. There must have been water enough in former times as it was an important land, Cyrenaica, before the Christian era and there are the remains of considerable towns. For some time after the Christian era began it was still occupied, though the country parts had been sadly treated by the Romans. Although the Jews have refused it, now that attention has been drawn to the region something will probably be done by other races to re-people and restore fertility to a region so desirably situated and probably as desirable as Utah was when the Mormons took possession.