

ous to the cause of vital religion. Bitter and rancorous congregational contentions do not emphasize the saying current in the first age of the Church's history, "See how these Christians love one another!"

Meanwhile is there so strong a desire as there should be in our churches generally to esteem the pastor very highly in love for his works' sake? By this is not meant making a pet of the parson for sentimental reasons, because of his elegance of manner in polite social circles, or because he makes a fine platform appearance on some public question, and thereby gratifies the vanity of the congregation to which he ministers. Let us seek to cherish a more profound respect for the pastor who patiently studies to edify his people in divine knowledge, true Christian feeling, pure morals and holy living; who self-denyingly seeks to minister comfort and help to the sorrowing and the unfortunate. The faithful ambassador of Christ is worthy of all true respect and affectionate esteem. Is there not too great an inclination in certain quarters to belittle and disparage those faithful men who are doing the solid work of the Christian Church, who are more intent on finishing their course with joy, hoping rather to receive the approving welcome of the Master than the unsatisfying plaudits of an evanescent popularity?

#### UNION IN SCOTLAND.

The decided movement in Scotland towards the union of Churches has received an impulse from the new proposal to combine the theological teaching of Presbyterian students for the Ministry. The General Council of Glasgow University has adopted a report by its committee on educational policy and methods dealing with the theological colleges and the universities. The conclusions of the committee were in the following terms—1. The faculty of Theology should be retained in the universities. 2. In order to promote the better organization of theological studies, the faculty should be enlarged, and this could be attained without legislation by the Churches immediately concerned securing the foundation of Chairs in the university, under conditions satisfactory to the University Court and to the Churches. 3. The patronage of all the Chairs in such enlarged faculty should be vested in a Board of Curators drawn from all the Churches in Scotland represented in the Faculty of Theology. 4. The professors in the enlarged faculty should not, on their appointment, be subjected to tests, whether doctrinal or ecclesiastical. We observe, remarks the Belfast Witness, that a United Free Church paper, while approving the reunion of the Churches, expresses an opinion that the union of theological teaching should not come first, but after the other. The reason given is that the students need not merely detached theological teaching (as in Germany), but teaching and training for the Ministry of their own Church.

The United Methodist Church at Grimsby, England, has an organist, Sidney Perri, who is but 16 years old and was selected after competing with scores of other players.

#### THE LORD'S DAY WEEK.

We have pleasure thus early in calling the attention of all our friends to "Lord's Day Week," from April 26th to May 3rd. The call issued by the International Federation of Sunday Rest Associations of America is as follows:—

For more than thirty years the friends of the Lord's Day, all over the world, have set apart the week beginning with the Lord's Day following Easter as a week of prayer for the preservation of the sanctity of the Lord's Day.

There are many reasons why we should be earnest and united in observing this season of prayer. No more important question is engaging the attention of Christian people at the present time, than the preservation and greater sanctification of the Lord's Day.

It is virtually necessary to the physical, mental and moral well-being of the individual; to the social, religious and spiritual life of the home and church; and to the industrial, economic and political prosperity of the community and the nation.

The integrity of the Lord's Day is being threatened. The advancement of knowledge and skill and corresponding power, which have come in the trail of the gospel, has been prostituted to foster the selfish and baser instincts of human nature until man himself has become the god of many of the people and public and private morality in many places have been lowered.

The managers of too many corporations disregard the Lord's Day so they may pay larger dividends, some business men carry on Sunday trade for profit, godless pleasure seekers destroy the quiet of the day in their pursuit of sports, while in several quarters a constant assault is kept up on the sacredness of the day.

In such times we do well to turn to the Lord of the Sabbath. Let us remember to pray for the preservation of the Lord's Day in our private and family devotions and also to unite in our respective houses of worship in earnest prayer that in His gracious providence He will turn aside the evil tides antagonistic to the Christian Sabbath, and revive in His people and His Church a deep and earnest desire for a truer spiritual life and a greater love for the sacred associations and the sweet peace and quiet of His Day.

We earnestly ask that in every pulpit sermons be preached, on either April 26th or May 3rd, calling attention to the evil effects of Sunday sports, Sunday newspapers, Sunday business, and Sunday labor. We hope that the friends of the Lord's Day will unite in making this week of prayer for the Sabbath, in home and church and society, a season of great spiritual uplift.

In an interview by the Toronto News last week, Rev. Dr. Chas. Gordon ("Ralph Connor"), of Winnipeg, said: "The temperance wave is sweeping over Manitoba and the West. There has been a steady growth of temperance sentiment. This year the Government has introduced some very good legislation on the matter, the chief advance being the establishment of majority vote for local option and its repeal. Even with the three-fifths majority required the good work of the Royal Temperance was winning way, and under the majority vote we expect a great sweep." Speaking of Ontario, as one from a distance, Dr. Gordon said: "I think Premier Whitney is making a mistake and doing an injustice in the three-fifths clause. He need not fear for enforcement. The enforcement falls not upon the majority of the people, but upon resolute men in the government. Law enforced by the people becomes mob law. The people legislate; the government enforces law."

#### LITERARY NOTES.

Blackwood's for March opens with a clever sketch of military manoeuvring in South Africa, by "Cle Luk-Oie." Then follows the second of a series of papers, by David Masson on "Memories of London in the 'Forties." Mrs. Thurston's serial story, "The Fly on the Wheel," increases in interest with each successive chapter. When it is published in book form this novel will probably be one of the most popular of the year. In our opinion it surpasses "The Masquerader," which was published a few years ago. Charles Whibley's criticism of American Literature is excellent.

The table of contents for the March Fortnightly gives promise of much interesting reading—a promise which is more than fulfilled. "Calchas" has the first place with one of his thoughtful articles, "The Future of Kingship." Sydney Brooks follows with "The Last Chance of the Irish Gentry." Alfred Stead discusses Great Britain and Turkey: a Plea for a Sane Policy. Other subjects are: "The significance of the Polish Question," by Sir Rowland Blenharn; "The City of the Phoenix," by Herman Schaffauer; "Mendel and His Theory of Heredity," by G. Clarke Nuttall; and the usual readable "Chronique of Foreign Affairs." A very pleasing short story, by Howard Overing Sturgis, gives variety and lightness to the number.

Jean Finot's account in the March Contemporary of the tragic events of a recent day in Lisbon is most enlightening, giving as it does a concise sketch of the status quo when the assassination of the King and Crown Prince took place, and the feeling that prevailed after the events of that day. "Father Petroff's Profession of Faith" is also a most interesting article in this number. Father Petroff is one of the best known priests of the Orthodox Russian Church in the present day. He has recently been unfrocked for expressing his beliefs—which are not orthodox—too freely. Among the other articles in this number are: "The British Army of Today," by Major von Heydebreck; "Modernism," by Paul Sabatier; "The Charm of French Verse," by Edward Wright; and Sir Edward Grey on Capture at Sea, by Sir John Macdonell, C.B.

Women writers are well represented in the current number of The Nineteenth Century. Mrs. John Massie makes A Woman's Plea Against Woman Suffrage; Rose M. Bradley writes of Matty of Spitalfields; Mrs. Chas. Roundell gives extracts from the Journal of Lady Mary Coke; and Mrs. William Tyrrell discusses Fear in the Home and the Household. Among the articles by men writers we have The Gods of Greece, by the late Sir James Knowles; Lord Randolph Churchill as a Tariff Reformer, by Sir Roper Lethbridge; How to Make the Negro Work, by Sir Godfrey Lagden; and A British Two-Power Fleet, by Arch. S. Hurd.

The opening article in the March Studio is a beautifully illustrated one on Claude Monet, His Career and Work. The writer, Arsene Alexandre, introduces his subject by saying: "Were I asked to define, in the fewest words possible, the character, the nature, of Claude Monet's talent, and to give the reason why the place he holds in the history of art is so special and so considerable, I think I should content myself with just this formula—Monet is one of the greatest lovers of the Air that ever lived." Other articles are: Eastman Johnson, American genre painter; Norwegian Peasant Architecture; Pictures of Old Prague by Modern Artists; Spanish Mediaeval and Renaissance Ironwork; and Recent Designs in Domestic Architecture. A first-class number in every respect; satisfying to the artist and art lover everywhere.