

Canadian Churchman

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The Church of England Weekly Family Newspaper.

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TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1903.

[No 12.]



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LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

4th SUNDAY IN LENT.

Morning—Gen. XIII; Mark XV 42 & XVI.

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Appropriate Hymns for Fourth and Fifth Sundays in Lent, compiled by Dr. Albert Ham, F.R.C.O., organist and director of the choir of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. The numbers are taken from Hymns Ancient and Modern, many of which may be found in other hymnals:

FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 309, 311, 472, 553.

Processional: 89, 299, 270, 520.

Offertory: 86, 255, 256, 362.

Children's Hymns: 331, 332, 335, 473.

General Hymns: 91, 92, 94, 213.

FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

(Passion Sunday).

Holy Communion: 97, 107, 310, 312.

Processional: 96, 200, 261, 281.

Offertory: 213, 214, 267, 542.

Children's Hymns: 254, 258, 336, 342.

General Hymns: 106, 226, 252, 467.

Diocesan Statistics.

We have all heard of the play of Hamlet with the character of the Prince of Denmark left out. Such accidents occur in real life and we have a very exasperating instance before us. The statistical report of the Church in Canada recently issued by the Secretary of the Committee on Statistics contains no return from the oldest diocese, Nova Scotia. This omission, as stated in the note, arose because the report from that diocese had in some way been lost or mislaid and there seemed to be no one able to furnish a duplicate. The value of such a return as is contemplated to be issued, largely depends upon its completeness. It has, we know, been very difficult in some dioceses to get the resident clergymen to furnish the parochial returns to the Diocesan Committee. This ought not to be the case. It must be in the recollection of many readers how a year ago the Church was stirred because the Government returns showed a great decline. That

is a special reason why it is the duty of all from whom returns are asked to fill up and to forward them as early as possible, so that we, like other religious bodies, can have trustworthy data on the condition of our Church. Looking at the very important omission of the Diocese of Nova Scotia in the present general return and its cause, cannot such omission be readily cured by keeping correct copies in the Diocesan offices so that any lost return could be at once supplied.

"John Inglesant."

There has just died in retirement a writer whose fame rests practically on a single book and seems at present to be rapidly disappearing. And yet the author of "John Inglesant" deserves much from his much-loved church. Joseph Henry Shorthouse was born at Birmingham on the 9th Sept., 1834. A studious man, he had thought out his great work, "John Inglesant," for 20 years, had had it privately printed and finally published it in 1881. It did not at once attract notice but gradually it forced its way until in two or three years it was a success. A difficult book to get into, repellant at first, it gives a fascinating history of the life and spiritual difficulties of an English gentleman of the 17th century. Difficulties which a similarly minded English gentleman of the 19th century with a High Church training would find singularly like his own. Many readers who traced the hero's romantic career found help and reasons for loyalty to their beloved church when they least expected it in Mr. Shorthouse's pages. He wrote other books, notably "The Little Schoolmaster" and a preface to George Herbert's "Temple," but he is emphatically the author of one book, and one which ought to live, "John Inglesant."

Fathers and Mothers.

The need of parents is a pleasant expression which is used by a thoughtful man in the United States, who is appalled by the race suicide of the Anglo-Saxon people. Years ago we said that the conscience of our people was seared as with a hot iron. The leaders of our nation laugh and the clergy are afraid to say anything. We are worse than the French, who admit and deplore the truth and strive by legislative bribes to amend the people's lives. We in Ontario, on the contrary, do our best to demoralize it. Instead of enacting that the mothers of, say, 4 children, shall have an extra \$1,000 out of her deceased husband's intestate estate and so on in an increasing proportion, our Legislature gives \$1,000 as a bonus to the wife of an intestate who shall have no children. That is an incentive to sterility, while our families are lamentably and unnaturally small. Although we have regularly drawn attention to this blot, not a single ministerial association or society has dared to support us.

Change in England.

What wonderful changes have taken place in the Episcopate in England. The Bishop of Winchester on becoming Archbishop of Canterbury is succeeded by Bishop Ryle of Exeter. Bishop Ryle, it may be remembered, is a son of the first Bishop of Liverpool, who was appointed by Lord Beaconsfield. Bishop Ryle

of Exeter is himself succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Archibald Robertson, principal of King's College, London. Bishop Jacob of Newcastle is appointed Bishop of St. Albans and is succeeded by Dr. Arthur Thomas Lloyd, Bishop Suffragan of Thetford. The early death of Arthur Temple Lytton, Bishop Suffragan of Southampton, brings about the singular result that the Bishopric, the Deanery, the Archdeaconry, and the Assistant Bishopric of Winchester are simultaneously vacant.

Treasure Trove.

Our readers may remember the strange Old World trial in connection with the proposed sale of a jug discovered hidden in the Church of West Malling, in Kent. At that investigation the jug was ordered to be sold. It was sold at Christie's in London in the third week in February and we trust the proceeds went to the parish, because it brought £1,522 10s.

The Bishop of Worcester.

When Dr. Gore was consecrated Bishop of Worcester, he thought it necessary to take a year's reflection before proceeding with the project of creating a new See of Birmingham. The time has not been passed in waiting. Having made up his mind that the division of the Bishopric of Worcester was necessary, his lordship now is not only ready to direct the work of collecting the money required for the endowment of the See, but comes forward with the bulk of it already in hand. He consents to the reduction of his episcopal income by £800 a year, and offers the magnificent gift of £10,000 from his own pocket; and besides this he can command funds which would bring the capital up to £62,470. It only remains for the Churchmen of Birmingham to find the balance of £42,000, which must be done within two years if the promised gift of "Ignotus" of £10,000, to which a time limit is attached, is to be secured. The Bishop's own gift, perhaps, will arouse the emulation of individual laymen, who might take shame to themselves, that with larger means than his they should bring a smaller gift. We may be pardoned a sigh on thinking of \$500,000 to divide one rich diocese, what a sum, and what would it not do in the North-West!

Antarctic Research.

In the address of the President of the Royal Geographical Society, published in the Journal for July, he reminds his hearers of what he calls "the greatest enterprise ever undertaken by the Society," the sending out for purposes of antarctic research, of the "Discovery," which sailed from Port Chalmers, N. Zealand, Dec. 24, 1901. After reviewing the course probably followed by Captain Colbeck and his associates, it is curious to read of where they may possibly be at certain dates in that veiled and distant region. He mentions the scarcely less important event of this year, the dispatch of the relief ship "Morning," the promised appearance of which in 1902-03 will be anxiously looked for by the Commander of the Discovery and his men. Once more the Imperial link of brotherhood manifests itself; the Government of New Zealand has placed £1,000 on its estimates towards the expenses of the stout Nor-

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wegian relief ship, and besides large gifts from Fellows and others in England, subscriptions have come to the fund from "officers in South Africa and on the Indian Frontier, from Uganda and the Gold Coast, from men-of-war in all parts of the world and from Cadets," science turning to peaceful account the old love of heroic daring which thrills men's hearts still as in the days of Drake and Frobisher. The words of the President on another point, the study of geography, may well be pondered by a people like ourselves, who stand as it were at the beginning of things, educational and others, compensated it may be at times, for certain crudities and rawnesses by our freedom of choice, unhampered by tradition. For 30 years we are told, the council of the Royal Geographical Society has sought to secure improvement in geographical teaching—for fifteen years absolutely without success. In 1887, 1888, Oxford and then Cambridge established Readerships in geography. Similar efforts were also made in France and the United States; Germany, it seemed—a generation in advance—was already in the field. Now, in the great reorganization of the English educational system which appears to be taking place, there are signs that at last the study of geography is to receive proper recognition. A circular letter was sent to all the Universities and institutes for higher education in the Kingdom, urging them to include it in their curricula. Replies of an encouraging kind have been received, all admit the importance of the claim, and are willing to do what they can to give the subject a fitting place, all pleading however, that want of funds hampers their good intentions. This recognition by the Universities must of necessity react upon the teaching in the ordinary schools, where geography should surely at least hold as important a place as history, twin subjects that should not be separated. The increasing importance of the study will doubtless commend itself to those among us who have the educational welfare of the future at heart. One very elementary suggestion may perhaps be permitted—the value to children of having large maps constantly in view, the strain involved in consulting only small, and too often imperfect school atlases, often obscures to a child's mind the size, and if the expression may be used, the dignity of our globe. Large maps, not only of the hemispheres, but of individual countries and portions of countries, will supply the need of the child's imagination as no smaller one can do. Neither figures nor description—valuable as both are—ever brought home so vividly to the writer's mind the size and breadth of our own land, as did the sight of a huge map, drawn in sections, used to illustrate a lecture on the waterways of the North-West. As a globe, even a small one, is absolutely necessary for the clear understanding of one lesson in geography, so is the map that suggests "wide spaces" for another.

SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT.

The twentieth century opens, amid all our boasted advances in art, science, and manufactures, with peaceful conditions existing among vast masses of people in the centres of civilization both in England and America, which, if not dealt with in a wise and comprehensive manner, will result in a terrible deterioration of the race, and prove a menace both to moral

and material progress. The last century saw great advance in political reforms, and many moral and religious movements of great importance were inaugurated and successfully promoted, but the present century will, it seems likely, see attempts made to further the social improvement and elevation of the people. The extent and urgency of the need is being recognized by statesmen and philanthropists, and among the latter are many of the clergy, who brought, like the Bishop of London, in close contact with the poor in places like East London, are fully acquainted with the facts as they exist, and deeply in sympathy with the poor in their suffering, and in many cases, hopeless condition. So great is the extent of the misery, and so far-reaching will be the evil effects upon the nation, unless something is done, not only to mitigate it but to overcome it, that it is realized that what is wanted are not mere palliatives, such as dinners for the poor, but such measures and such opportunities as will make them self-supporting and self-respecting members of society. Public attention has been aroused to the magnitude of what has been termed "social leprosy" by the procession of multitudes of wretched men, under the protection of the police, with banners bearing the inscription "Work for the Unemployed," and many who have gone their ordinary ways of business, or pleasure, have been suddenly and powerfully impressed with the paramount importance of the question of the unemployed. The public conscience has been informed and quickened, and the pressing necessity for action by legislators, the clergy and philanthropists is being more and more recognized, and social questions are assuming an importance never conceded to them before. It has already been discussed in the present session of the Imperial Parliament, and amid the many burdens of Empire none are more pressing than the amelioration of the conditions under which millions of our fellow subjects live in the congested centres of population in the United Kingdom. To improve their condition, both physically and morally, to fit them for work and find it for them, to move them from city slums to beautiful country environment is the question of the hour, and one which will tax severely the wisdom of statesmen, and demand the greatest effort on the part of those who are lovers of their kind. The wretched condition of millions of unemployed in London and other cities, both physically and morally, can hardly be exaggerated, and there must be a fearful reckoning in the future, if steps be not taken, and promptly too, not only to relieve, but cure the causes of ignorance, misery and vice, which so abundantly exist. The extent of this, and the ill effects upon the rising generation are witnessed to by the clergy, and other workers among the poor in East London and other cities. Physical degeneration caused by continuous poverty, low diet and lack of regular occupation was evident to onlookers, as the great army of London's unemployed marched on, and bystanders were convinced, as they watched the slow dragging movement of the tramping mendicants, that the majority of them were incapable of sustained labour, even if they have a desire for active employment. Thousands of families, it is said, lack air and light, living and sleeping together in a single room, the children growing up prematurely old and haggard and without muscular energy and will

power. Under such physical conditions what must be also their moral and intellectual state, and with such a mass of degraded humanity what can the nation expect to do in rivalry in the field of battle, or in the fierce competition of trade with other nations, not so handicapped, and whose population is both vigorous and intelligent? The greatest problem of the Metropolis of the Empire, and of other cities both in the old and new world, is the prevention of physical degeneracy in the lower classes. At least 1,500,000, or one-fourth of London's population, live in the cheapest lodgings and on a scanty diet of the coarsest food, and in the worst seasons 500,000 are without employment. They are accustomed to the lowest standards of life and comfort, and have no thought of rising above their present level. Devoid of ambition, as they are of the barest necessities of life, they are clogs upon the wheels of progress, and are at once a national menace and a national disgrace. The day is not far distant when society will find itself obliged from motives of prudence, if not of love, to take charge of the lives of those who, from whatever cause, are incapable of existence up to the required standard.

THE BIBLE AS LITERATURE.

It is a cause for profound regret and disappointment, that all efforts to have more religious instruction imparted in the Public Schools of the country, are met with steadfast opposition by the powers that be, and no hopes are held out that there will be any concession or improvement in this regard. To a deputation, which recently approached the Government on the subject, the Minister of Education bluntly said, that nothing could or would be done more than was already provided for, and quoted from the proceedings of the Ontario Educational Association Trustee Department, as an evidence of public opinion in the matter. Anyone who has attended the meetings of the Trustee Department referred to by the Minister knows how little sympathy that body has with increased religious instruction, when the very expression "religious instruction" was objected to there, and moral teaching was all they would countenance, though the phrase "religious instruction" is one used by the department of Education, and incorporated in the Education Act. How far the Trustee section is representative of public opinion on this question may be a fair subject of enquiry, and it may be quite possible that a few determined members opposed to it on principle, or because it may prove embarrassing to the Government, are able each session, though raised, to dispose of the supremely important subject of religious instruction in the Schools. Voluntary Schools have been proposed where children may be taught the faith of their parents, but this also meets with small favour from those who are ready to sacrifice anything to their ideal of monotony and uniformity, and parents, teachers and children are all bent to a cast-iron system, regardless of its fitness for the children, and utterly regardless of the wishes or feelings of parents. Recognizing the need and value of Biblical instruction, some well intentioned people are advocating more Biblical knowledge by introducing the study of the Bible as literature, and thus introducing the sacred volume into the schools, as it were, by a side wind, but the futility of this will be evident on con-

March 19, 1903
sideration, and leading American New York, in a clearness that that paper, expressed by the N. in reference to the ture. Can it be is expected to ask: How can studied except purposes, its ide the Bible and studying a book its words, its c ology? No; to English Bible, t ture," will need it, as the Natic books to be read IV." Well doo when as to how familiarity with amongst us is Association. I in the Scriptur church, and, al of repeated read under a father Nor did the chi he was getting were the atmos Just because it was read and c rapt attention its words forev of the Nation' putting a stop ing the Bible :

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sideration, and was thoroughly exposed in a leading American newspaper. The Nation, New York, in a recent issue, with the force and clearness that characterize the editorials of that paper, exposes the vanity of the resolution passed by the National Educational Association in reference to the study of the Bible as literature. Can it be possible that such a resolution is expected to accomplish aught? For let us ask: How can great literature be greatly studied except by studying its thoughts, its purposes, its ideals? And how can you study the Bible and omit its "theology"? Does studying a book as "literature" mean studying its words, its constructions—the mere phraseology? No; to get people saturated with the English Bible, even as "a masterpiece of literature," will need something more than grouping it, as the Nation says, "among the English books to be read in literature class A, course IV." Well does the writer answer the question as to how our grandfathers got their familiarity with the Bible, the loss of which amongst us is deplored by the Educational Association. He says: "They became mighty in the Scriptures, not in school, but in the church, and, above all, in the home, by means of repeated reading and compulsory memorizing under a father's eye or at a mother's knee. Nor did the child dream that it was literature he was getting. Devout awe and godly fear were the atmosphere about the sacred volume. Just because it was a 'theological book' . . . it was read and committed to memory with that rapt attention and excitement which fastened its words forever upon the mind." The reading of the Nation's editorial should go far towards putting a stop to the modern cant about studying the Bible as "literary work."

REVIEWS.

We have received a copy of the full report of the 21st Congress of the American Church, which took place last year at Albany, N.Y. It is published by Thomas Whittaker, 2 and 3 Bible House, New York. Price, \$1.

The Cosmopolitan.—The current number of The Cosmopolitan Magazine contains, amongst other articles, one on "The Police Systems of Europe," by A. D. Andrews. Mrs. Wilson Woodrow writes on the subject of "Beauty and the Woman of Fifty." In the course of the article, a large number of portraits of famous women appear. H. H. Boyesen, Jr., contribution deals with the subject of "Beauty in the Modern Chorus." The first of a series of papers on "The Selection of a Home," written by Clarence A. Martin, appears in this number and there are also further instalments of "The Young Napoleon," "Mankind in the Making," "Making Choice of a Profession," and "Captains of Industry," by various authors. In addition to the above and several short stories, and a poem by Florence Radcliffe on the subject of "Love," Louise Richards contributes an interesting article on the great Bavarian painter, Von Leubach.

Friendly Leaves. London: Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co. 2s.

This is the annual volume of the organ of the Girls' Friendly Society. Its contents are varied, among the most interesting articles being "A Nurse's View of Natal Battlefields," and two on the Coronation.

Friendly Work for Friendly Workers. London: Gardner, Darton & Co. 2s.

Another "G. F. S." publication, just completing its first year, under the editorship of Maude M.

Thompson. It opens with a pleasantly written preface, "To the Gentle Reader," by the new Archbishop of Canterbury. It is an attractive volume and contains some good articles, with excellent illustrations, amongst which may be specially noted Canon Overton's "Notes on the Anglican Revival," and Canon Bodington's "Life in Christ."

Darton's Sunday Pleasure Book. London: Gardner, Darton & Co. 2s. 6d.

Dean Pigon tells of a mother who was shocked when her little boy played with tin soldiers on Sunday, and bade him put them away and take the Noah's ark. The problem as to what is lawful and what is not in the way of Sunday amusement is certainly a real one to many parents. This book will be a great help to those in such perplexity. There are pictures to paint, puzzles to solve, stories to read, and at the same time a great deal of Biblical knowledge to be gained in an entertaining way.

Mothers in Council. London: Gardner, Darton & Co. 3s.

The "Mothers' Union" is a very useful organization, under the presidency of Mrs. Sumner, wife of the Bishop of Guildford, and "Mothers in Council" is a book to place in the hands of mothers to promote the objects of the society. It contains a great deal of useful matter from the pens of Dean Luckock, the Bishop of Guildford, the Bishop of Stepney, Mrs. Sumner, Lady Ackland, and others.

The Young Standard-Bearer. London: Gardner, Darton & Co. 1s. 6d.

This is a little magazine for children, full of interesting short tales and with attractive illustrations.

The Churchwoman.

This Department is for the benefit of Women's work in the Church in Canada.

Its object will be to treat of all institutions and societies of interest to Churchwomen.

Requests for information, or short reports for publication will receive prompt attention.

Correspondence will be welcome, and should be brief addressed to the Editor "Ruth" care of CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

INDIA FAMINE ORPHAN WORK.

With grateful thanks, I acknowledge the following contributions: Master Eckersby, Niagara-on-the-Lake, 25 cents; Miss H. M. Martin, being third year's support of orphan, \$15; Friend, \$1; Mrs. Smith, Victoria Place, Toronto, \$5; Friend, \$10; Mrs. Smith, for relief work, \$1; "Friend of suffering," \$2; "We two," \$15; a friend of famine sufferers, W.A., \$1; from two little sympathizers, aged 7 and 5 years, \$1. Some of these offerings are the expression of loving sacrifice. One comes from a working woman, and it was a touching sight which gladdened one's heart to see her spreading out her little envelope for the offerings she wished to make towards God's work in several different ways. Then she told me she wished to help the orphans of India, too, and could she then and there give me her contribution. I took it, of course, feeling how rich towards God that poor woman was. Other offerings have been the savings of little children's pocket money. That means a sacrifice, too; in reality, children are just as fond of their trifling pleasures as we of our luxuries, and when they do give it is generally done with gladness. What more can I say than repeat what again and again has been said before. These little children of India need our support and this is enough to say to those who love to respond to the wants of little children, and to, more than that, our Lord's appeal on behalf of these and other little children in heathen lands: "Suffer the little children to come unto Me." A few days ago I had a letter

from Miss Kendrick, the lady missionary of an S.P.G. mission at Ahmednagar. She was thanking me for another year's support of a little girl. She says the plague is rampant in their neighborhood, whole families being swept off. It is a solemn time to them all, for as she said they cannot tell whose turn will come next. "Hundreds are dying," she adds, "and we ask for most earnest prayers on our behalf. We witness most heartrending sights." Let us bear them in our hearts before the throne of grace. More prayer gives more strength to the missionaries battling with disease, poverty and heathenism, and bravely carrying the banner of Christ calmly and prayerfully through all. I shall be so glad of any new friends for this work, any who can spare, or can by joining others, send \$15 to support one more child in India. All offerings, however small, are gladly received, and when prayer accompanies the gift, as I feel in many cases it does, we know not how great the blessing may be. Please address contributions to Miss Caroline Mackfem, Sylvan Towers, Rosedale, Toronto.

ONTARIO.

Kingston.—On the last two afternoons in Feb., there was a large attendance in St. George's Hall to hear a Bible reading and talk on Missions by Miss Etches, C.M.S. missionary now in Canada. Miss Etches spoke hopefully and enthusiastically of work among the Chinese, alluding to them as the finest of the Oriental races. Many interesting anecdotes were told of the curiosity and superstition of the people, and also of the self-denial and endurance of the converts. One woman showed her appreciation of the medical treatment she received by saying that she hoped the place prepared for her would be a hospital. Miss Etches urged the great necessity of teaching the women and children, earnestly hoping that through their Christian influence, the men might also be reached. A large number of curios were shown, and excited a great deal of interest. The meetings were closed by Bible readings taken from St. Matthew xxvi., and from Ruth, and the application of their truths to the present work of women was impressively brought out by the speaker.

TORONTO.

St. Margaret's.—An interesting gathering was held in this school-room on Shrove Tuesday evening, when Mrs. Holland, an active and beloved worker in the parish, was presented by the senior branch of the Woman's Auxiliary with a life membership, on the occasion of her leaving Toronto for Montreal. The junior branch presented Mrs. Holland with the gold badge of the life membership, and the boys had carved the handsome frame for the engrossed certificate.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

The Rev. William B. Heeney, the travelling secretary, visited Hamilton on February 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, attending chapter meetings at St. Mark's, Ascension, and Christ Church Cathedral, and a local assembly meeting on the 11th. Great interest was shown in the meetings, and an earnest revival in the work of the Brotherhood is anticipated. Bishop DuMoulin gave an address on Wednesday evening full of encouragement for the Forward Movement. At St. Mark's there were about ten members present, and one or two others, and Mr. Heeney spoke on the "Rule of Prayer." At the general meeting on Wednesday, at the Ascension, the following members from the different chapters were present: Christ Church Cathedral, five; St. Mark's, ten; Ascension, ten; St. Thomas', one, and nine others. Bishop DuMoulin in his address emphasized the need of the

work, and especially asking for the help of the clergy in the matter of leadership. Mr. Heeney spoke along the lines of the deepening of the spiritual life and getting into touch with the Saviour, and thus supplying ourselves with the necessary power to accomplish our work. The whole strength of the Cathedral chapter was present on Thursday evening, together with five or six men whom the members thought might be interested. Mr. Heeney spoke on the same lines as on Wednesday evening, concluding with a number of useful hints in regard to the details of Brotherhood work. The results have been very encouraging. At the Ascension meeting ten (10) members remained behind and organized afresh, including some splendid new blood. An early revival of St. Thomas' chapter is also hoped for when a new rector is appointed. The existing chapters have also braced up, and one or two new chapters may be started. The secretary of the revived chapter of the Ascension writes, saying how much they enjoyed the "recent visit of the travelling secretary, and as a result, their 'slumbering' chapter reorganized with eleven members (four of them being old members), and they have reason to believe they will again make themselves a 'power for good' in the parish and city." A resolution was unanimously passed and forwarded to the Dominion Council, conveying the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the Local Assembly for their kindness in sending the Rev. William B. Heeney to Hamilton, as they feel that his visit has been a great blessing to the Brotherhood in Hamilton.

The Rev. William B. Heeney reports his trip to Ottawa as a very encouraging one. They had a very successful meeting of all the clergy at the residence of the Bishop on the Thursday evening, and several of them are going to organize. A number of them objected to the "Rule of Service," but Mr. Heeney pointed out several things which gained us a working basis. Mr. Heeney is to return there on the 19th inst. and address a combined meeting of the clergy and laymen in St. John's Hall. Mr. Heeney speaks very highly of the Bishop's assistance and interest in the Brotherhood as well as several of the clergy, so it is earnestly hoped that renewed interest may be shown in the work of the Brotherhood, which may lead to an increased field of usefulness. We feel that God is guiding us in the Forward Movement, "and will bless the work in the future as He has done in the past."

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in Peterboro, Ont., has been honoured in the departure of its director, Mr. Jos. S. Bell, for two months' gratuitous service in the large mission of Minden. Appreciation of this act was emphatically manifested at a farewell supper, kindly tendered Mr. Bell by the wardens. This is the second Brotherhood man sent out from St. John's for temporary work, and we also follow with interest the careers of three former members of the chapter, now in the active ministry, the Rev. Messrs. Fenning, of Minden; Owen, of Toronto, and Archbold, of Craighurst.

A recent letter from St. Mary Magdalene's chapter, Picton, Ont., mentions the fact that several of the present members were charter members in 1894. The chapter has recently supplied a beautiful and suitable hymn-board for their church, and several dozen Prayerbooks for use of strangers.

At Montreal, last week, Mr. Heeney visited Grace Church chapter on Tuesday evening, 3rd inst., when fourteen members were present. He spoke on Wednesday evening to a general congregation at St. Thomas', addressing the men more particularly, and afterwards eight or ten of them decided to reorganize their chapter. Gave an address at the Cathedral on Thursday afternoon on "Witnessing for Christ." They are anxious to start a chapter there, and in the evening had an enthusiastic meeting of students at the Diocesan Theological College.

Home & Foreign Church News

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

QUEBEC.

Andrew Hunter Dunn, D.D., Bishop, Quebec.

Quebec.—The sixty-first annual public meeting of the Church Society was held on Monday evening, February 9th, in the Cathedral Church Hall, and was presided over by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The hall was crowded by a representative audience. Among the clergy present were the Very Rev. the Dean of Quebec, Rev. F. G. Scott, rector of St. Matthew's; Rev. A. J. Balfour, rector of St. Peter's, and secretary of the Church Society; Rev. E. J. Etherington, rector of Trinity church; Rev. Dr. Fyles, Rev. J. S. Brewer and Rev. H. R. Bigg. The meeting opened with a hymn "The Church's One Foundation," followed by prayer by the Very Rev. Dean Williams. The chairman next delivered a short address, referring to the occasion being the sixty-first anniversary of the Church Society, and also alluding to the work done in the past and the problems before them for the future. He then called on the Rev. A. J. Balfour to read a synopsis of the reports. This done, the Bishop introduced to the meeting the Right Rev. Dr. Mills, Lord Bishop of Ontario, who spoke for nearly an hour. The address was a pointed and practical one on the privilege and duty of almsgiving, and an able and convincing exposition of the wonderful blessings attendant on the faithful performance of this duty, not only to the Church at large, but also to the individual. After the singing of a hymn, the chairman introduced to the meeting the second speaker, the Rev. J. P. Manning Nelms. An ordinary man would have found an almost impossible task facing him to follow the speech of Bishop Mills, but Mr. Nelms is not an ordinary man; far from it; and the way in which he acquitted himself in his difficult task was a proof of his splendid qualities as a thinker and speaker. He took a different line from his predecessor. Enumerating the various funds in the Church Society, he spoke on each and for each with a wit, a pathos, a true, manly eloquence that went right to the heart of his hearers. The large audience present greatly enjoyed the two splendid addresses to which they listened with evident delight. At the close of the second address, the Bishop of Quebec, in a few brief words, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers, which was passed standing. A hymn was then sung, during which a collection was taken up for the Mission Fund and then the meeting was closed with the Benediction.

The sixty-first annual business meeting of the Church Society of the diocese of Quebec was held Wednesday afternoon, 4th February, in the Cathedral Church Hall, and notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, was well attended by members. The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Quebec presided, and among those present were the Very Rev. Dean Williams, Rev. F. G. Scott, rector of St. Matthew's church; Rev. E. J. Etherington, rector of Trinity church; Rev. A. J. Balfour, rector of St. Peter's church; Rev. Messrs. Brewer and Smith, Lieut.-Col. Jones, Capt. W. H. Carter, Messrs. J. Dunbar, K.C., D.C.L.; E. Pope, W. F. V. Atkinson, C. W. Walcott, A. Veasey, Robert Campbell and W. Henderson. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Lord Bishop, when the secretary, Rev. A. J. Balfour, read the minutes of the previous meeting, and after their adoption, read the annual report: The following is a comparative statement of offerings and subscriptions received in aid of the society's funds in 1901 and 1902, respectively: General Fund—\$1,551.44, \$1,742.51; increase, \$191.07. Mission Fund—\$1,691.18, \$1,769.99; increase, \$78.81. Clergy Pension Fund—\$1,474.30, \$1,562.37; in-

crease, \$88.07. Widows' and Orphans' Fund—\$241.18, \$300.00; increase, \$125.42. Education of Clergy Fund \$190.62, \$166.85; decrease, \$23.77. Totals—\$5,154.72, \$5,608.32; net increase, \$453.60. The report of the Diocesan Board showed a total revenue of \$31,562.80. This statement showed that the revenue of the board exceeded its expenditure by the sum of \$200. Other reports were also read, including the Canadian and Foreign Missions, and a very interesting report from the Lady Church Helpers' Association, which came in for considerable praise. The election of members on the Central Board followed, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: Messrs. R. Campbell, Edwin Pope, A. Veasey, G. W. Parmelee, W. F. V. Atkinson, F. C. Wurtele, Ernest Wurtele, W. Henderson, F. C. Coburn, L. G. Billett, R. Thomson, T. C. Aylwin and Lieut.-Colonel Jones; president, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec; vice-presidents (re-elected), R. W. Heneker, D.C.L., the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ottawa, Ven. Archdeacon Roe, D.D.; the Very Rev. the Dean of Quebec, George Veasey, James Dunbar, K.C., D.C.L., Colonel J. Bell Forsyth, Geo. Lampson, B.A.; John Hamilton, D.C.L.; Chancellor of Bishop's College. Diocesan Board—The Rev. F. G. Scott, Rev. H. R. Bigg, replacing Rev. E. J. Etherington, and Rev. Canon Richardson; Mr. T. C. Aylwin, succeeding Mr. J. C. More, resigned. After the usual votes of thanks, the meeting closed with the Benediction by the Lord Bishop.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Association of Church Helpers, viz.: President, Mrs. Colin Sewell; secretary, Miss Boswell; assistant secretary, Miss Mabel Sewell; treasurer, Miss E. Patton. Vice-Presidents—For Cathedral, Mrs. Moore; for St. Matthew's, Mrs. John Walker; for St. Michael's, Mrs. Forsythe; for St. Peter's, Mrs. Elliott. Committee—Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Jos. Winfield, Mrs. Henry Price, Miss B. Irvine, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. J. T. Ross, Mrs. Aylwin. Advisory Board, Mr. John Hamilton, and Captain Carter. The treasurer's statement showed total receipts to have been \$636.33, including a balance of \$273.95 brought forward from previous year. The expenditure amounted to \$442.50, leaving a balance in hand of \$193.83.

Lennoxville.—Bishop's College.—This University celebrates its jubilee during the coming summer. It is already in receipt of a number of jubilee gifts, and many more are expected. It renders such excellent service to the province and to the cause of higher education, that it is believed that the province, as such, will gladly contribute to its jubilee fund, as it did last year in the case of Laval. An important deputation, among whom were the Lord Bishop of Quebec, Principal Whitney and Bursar Frette, of the university, and many others, all Quebec graduates or friends of the university, and supported by the English-speaking members of both houses, including Mayor Cochrane, of Montreal, as well as Messrs. Pelletier, of Sherbrooke, and Girard, of Compton, had an interview on the 3rd inst. with the Government on the subject of a grant in aid of the university. Hon. Mr. Parent, in reply, expressed sympathy with the object of the deputation, and promised that its prayer would receive the most careful consideration. It is the general impression that they will get a grant of at least \$10,000. Laval got \$15,000.

On Friday evening, February 20th, the oratory in the Divinity House was solemnly set apart and dedicated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, assisted by his son, the Rev. Professor Dunn. The service was fully choral. The Bishop in an address, based on St. John v., 39: "Search the Scriptures;" Jude iii.: "Earnestly contend for the faith," and 1. Thes. v., 17: "Pray without ceasing," explained the meaning and history of

the formal dedication address was a noble one. In it he commended the noble Bede, after sacred study, faith and courage of the orator had been accomplished. The oration was given by Mrs. H. H. fine linen cloth in the two stained Principal Whitney. The windows are plain tinted cathos as central device appropriate fronta other furnishing gits made by the Chancellor, Dr. of Quebec; Rev. anonymous dono the Rev. Prof. I interest in the up of the orator at this service. The hymns used being in special able Bede. It festival shall be that being the d the commemorat

William Bennett

James Carmic

Montreal.—Choromorial services to the late Rev 8th, the preacher M.A., of Wood vice, especially, ally large, the t aisles, being fill usual office of ate Psalms, les voluntaries. Th ally appropriate were selected f The procession These Glorious was Field's "G From Their Ey mon was "Now and at the offe respectively, " "Dead March organ, the rece lect Peace." was an eloque virtues of the on St. John xi live also." He in the battle o a man had be ing that battle and trusted fri value of frien in the daily lif spiritual crowr fices made by went out—the for his wayw panion, the le dren for their of the world. Mr. Farthing from the tim and paid a hi scholarship ar sympathized their loss, w alone, but t

the formal dedication of places of worship. His address was a most helpful and impressive one. In it he commended the example of the Venerable Bede, after whom the oratory is named in sacred study, faith and devotion. The appearance of the oratory is most attractive; this having been accomplished by gifts from various persons. The cross, vases and candlesticks were given by Mrs. H. W. Dalton, of England, the fine linen cloth for the altar, by Mrs. Whitney, the two stained glass windows by the Rev. Principal Whitney and Rev. B. G. Wilkinson. The windows are of a very pretty pattern of plain tinted cathedral glass, with sacred symbols as central devices. The four beautiful and appropriate frontals, the pews, prayer desk and other furnishings were purchased by money gifts made by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Chancellor, Dr. John Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, of Quebec; Rev. J. Henning Nelms and an anonymous donor. The organ was donated by the Rev. Prof. Dunn, who has taken such deep interest in the work of restoration and fitting up of the oratory. The oratory was well filled at this service by Divinity students and others. The hymns used were 395, 582, and 454, the last being in special commemoration of the Venerable Bede. It is intended that the dedication festival shall be kept every year on May 27th, that being the day appointed in the calendar for the commemoration of the patron saint.

MONTREAL.

William Bennett Bond, D.D., Bishop, Montreal.
James Carmichael, D.D., Bishop-Coadjutor.

Montreal.—Christ Church Cathedral. — Memorial services were held in this cathedral church to the late Rev. F. J. Steen, on Sunday, March 8th, the preacher being the Rev. J. C. Farthing, M.A., of Woodstock, Ont. At the morning service, especially, the congregation was exceptionally large, the transepts, as well as the nave and aisles, being filled. The service consisted of the usual office of Morning Prayer, with appropriate Psalms, lessons, hymns, anthem and organ voluntaries. The hymns and anthem were especially appropriate to the solemn occasion, and were selected from favourites of the deceased. The processional hymn was, "How Bright These Glorious Spirits Shine," and the anthem was Field's "God Shall Wipe Away All Tears From Their Eyes." The hymn before the sermon was "Now the Labourer's Task is O'er," and at the offertory, and after the Benediction, respectively, "O, Rest in the Lord," and the "Dead March in Saul" were rendered on the organ, the recessional hymn being "Peace, Perfect Peace." The Rev. J. C. Farthing's sermon was an eloquent tribute to the scholarship and virtues of the deceased. He based his remarks on St. John xiv., 19: "Because I live, ye shall live also." He spoke of the value of friendship in the battle of life, and pointed out how many a man had been unconsciously assisted in fighting that battle by the companionship of good and trusted friends. The speaker referred to the value of friendship in the home, in the church, in the daily life of the toiler, in the race for the spiritual crown. He instanced the willing sacrifices made by love for those to whom that love went out—the mother for her child, the father for his wayward son, the friend for his companion, the lover for his sweetheart, the children for their parents, the Christian for the man of the world. During the course of his remarks Mr. Farthing traced the career of the deceased from the time he was ordained until his death, and paid a high tribute to his great ability, wide scholarship and sterling worth of character. He sympathized greatly with the congregation in their loss, which he said was not their loss alone, but that also of the whole Canadian

Church. Mr. Farthing made fitting reference to the bereaved wife and mother, and said that by Mr. Steen's death a brilliant and successful career had been brought to a close. Though his life was short, he had accomplished much. Who could estimate his influence for good in the world, as it would be seen in the lives of those he had fitted for Holy Orders, and in that congregation his learned exposition and his earnest fidelity to the Church, as he saw it, must ever influence the lives of those who were brought under its power. The following resolutions of regret have been passed unanimously by the select vestry of this cathedral: "That, while humbly bowing to the will of God, we, the members of this vestry, with sorrowful hearts desire to put on record our grief at the death of our young and talented vicar, the Rev. F. J. Steen, who had apparently entered upon a career of great usefulness, not only to this church, but to the Church at large. That we regarded him as endowed with exceptional abilities as a teacher and preacher, and are persuaded that his eloquent and impressive sermons exercised a great influence for good over those who heard them, while his personal qualities endeared him to all with whom he was intimate. That he always possessed our unbounded confidence as a faithful expounder and teacher of the Gospel of Christ and of the doctrine of the Church to which he belonged, and at the same time our highest regard and affection for him personally. That we respectfully offer to his widow, his mother and his sisters our heartfelt sympathy with them in their great affliction. Hoping that they may be comforted, as we are, by the thought that even during the half term of life allotted to him, he sowed good seed, which we hope and believe has brought forth and will hereafter bring forth good fruit, and in the assurance that many others are thinking of and mourning with them in this their great sorrow."

St. George's.—The annual collections for the diocesan domestic missions were made in this church on Sunday, the 8th inst. The total offertory at both services amounted to the sum of \$3,373.

ONTARIO.

William Lennox Mills, D.D., Bishop, Kingston.

The most important of the voluntary funds is undoubtedly that for diocesan missions, and it is most gratifying to hear of the great activity everywhere in its behalf. But it is not the only one, even though all others may be dwarfed in contrast with it, and the needs of others must not be forgotten. It is apparently a good business move to publish the names of all subscribers to the Mission Fund. But why should not the same be done for the givers to the Widows' and Orphans' and Superannuation funds? Both of these are important. Both are entirely inadequate for the wants of the diocese; and both are in need, even with their present narrow scope. The W. and O. Fund is nearly \$2,000 in debt. The Superannuation Fund is not strong enough to pay even \$200 to the clergy who have worn themselves out in the service of the Church, whose retirement has been earned, and who would gladly give place to younger men, if they had enough to live on. Under the present system, a parish might become a veritable ecclesiastical old Sarum, and yet, under the circumstances, no one would propose to take away the sinecure from the rector of such a parish. It stands in the place of a superannuation allowance to which he is probably entitled by long service, and which is not otherwise forthcoming. But the Church is not advanced by such a state of affairs. Still, what is to be done? It is easy to find faults; not so easy to discover remedies. The effectiveness of appeals to the people is exhausted in the con-

stant cry: "Diocesan missions," and pastorals, oft-repeated, fail to move. The suggestion I have made above is at least worth discussing, and I give it for what it is worth. Suppose the people were asked to subscribe on their parochial cards for three objects instead of one. Make three columns, one for Missions, one for Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and one for the Superannuation Fund, and publish all. If publishing be effective for one, it ought to be for others. It would cost very little more in printing and effort and would cause far less disappointment in the results. To keep our men in the diocese, we must not only pay them a fair stipend, but must also let them feel they have some provision made for their families and for their own old age. There is a sore temptation to frail human nature to put all or nearly all subscriptions where the amount may be seen of men, regardless of the actual wants of other objects; publish all and every one may then be persuaded to think of the relative needs of all funds and give to each according to its importance.

Kingston.—St. George's.—An effort is being made to pay off the floating debt on the Cathedral before Easter, and several large subscriptions have been made for that purpose. The splendid example of members of some of the Montreal churches, who have offered most liberal gifts to free their parishes from debt, will, no doubt, have its effect on rich men in other cities. The people of this cathedral are to be congratulated on their magnificent building and its equipment, and they deserve every praise for the pluck which they have shown in the face of disaster. Now a good strong pull together, and a large hole may be made in the debt. But hurry up, gentlemen! Mr. Hutton has his eye on you!

St. James'.—To the great delight of all the members of the congregation, Mr. T. W. Savary has declined the curacy of St. Paul's, Halifax, which was recently offered to him. Mr. Savary's departure would have been a loss to both parish and diocese, and both are to be congratulated on retaining his services. He has been most earnest and faithful in his work, and much good has resulted from his ministrations. The Boys' Brigade is in a satisfactory condition. Several recent parades have shown that this organization is not losing favour among the boys, and anything which tends, as the brigade does, to strengthen discipline, should be gladly welcomed by the parents.

Deseronto.—The deepest sympathy is felt for the Rev. E. T. Costigan and Mrs. Costigan, in their sorrow over the death of their little daughter, Norah. A little over two years old, she was the sweetest and brightest of children. May the God of all comfort be with the parents in this their hour of affliction.

Belleville.—A meeting of the executive was held at St. George's Hall, Kingston, on Thursday, the 12th inst., when, on application of the rector of St. Thomas' church, Belleville, permission was given for the sale of some of the Church property belonging to that rectory.

The Lord Bishop of Ontario and Mrs. Mills left for Clifton Springs, N.Y., last week, and expect to be absent until Easter. The strenuous life of the Bishop since his consecration is well known, and everyone wishes him the fullest enjoyment of his few weeks' well-earned rest.

The Rev. James Allen Bell, M.A., vicar of St. Paul's, Balsall Heath, Birmingham, has been appointed to the vicarage of Wimbledon, which is one of the most important livings in the diocese of Rochester.

TORONTO.

Arthur Sweatman, D.D., Bishop, Toronto.

St. Augustine's.—This church was formally reopened for Divine service on Sunday last. The church was crowded to the doors both morning and evening. At the morning (mid-day) celebration, the Rev. H. McCausland, of St. Thomas', celebrated, and the Rev. F. G. Plummer, the vicar of the church, preached. In the evening, the Lord Bishop of the diocese occupied the pulpit. An orchestra of fifteen picked musicians assisted the choir in the rendition of the service. It is proposed in the near future to place an organ in the church which is to cost \$2,000. For the present, the orchestra will take its place. Judging from the large crowds which were present at all the services on Sunday, and from the fact that many were turned away from the doors unable to gain admittance, this church has a bright future before it which we trust will be abundantly realized.

St. Paul's.—The Bishop of the diocese preached in this church on Sunday morning last, and in the course of his sermon heartily congratulated both the congregation and rector upon the evidences of prosperity which are apparent in both church and parish.

On Wednesday, the 11th inst., a conference took place at the Synod Office between representatives of the General Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada and the Canadian Church Missionary Society. The former was represented by Bishop Sweatman, of Toronto; the Bishop of Ottawa, Bishop Carmichael of Montreal, Rev. Canon Pollard of Ottawa, and George Davidson, K.C., of Montreal. The representatives of the C.C.M.S. were Revs. Principal Sheraton, C. H. Marsh, of Lindsay; T. R. O'Meara, F. H. DuVernet, of Toronto Junction; Hon. S. H. Blake, N. W. Hoyles, K.C.; Thomas Mortimer. Nothing definite was arrived at as a result of the conference as to the basis of combination, but the present negotiations are merely tentative, and for the purpose of saving time when the Missionary Society Council meets in April. It is understood, however, that matters are proceeding very favourably. A committee was selected, consisting of three representatives of each society, to further discuss points raised, and report at the meeting in April of the General Council. The committee is composed as follows: On behalf of the M.S.C.C., Bishops Sweatman and Carmichael, and C. A. Elliott, treasurer of the society, and on behalf of the C.C.M.S., Revs. T. R. O'Meara, F. H. DuVernet, and Mr. Thomas Mortimer.

Church of the Ascension.—On Wednesday, the 11th inst., the Rev. Arthur Murphy commenced a mission in this parish, which will last for a fortnight. The church was crowded with an interested congregation. The meetings will be held each evening at eight o'clock.

St. Clement's.—On the 11th inst. a new organ, which has just been placed in this church, was opened by a recital which was given by Mr. T. A. Reed, the organist of St. Luke's. Mr. Reed was assisted by Messrs. Arthur Hayes, of St. Simon's; Hutchinson, of Carleton St. Methodist church; Mrs. Guest, and the Rev. F. G. Plummer. The church was crowded with people, who greatly enjoyed the recital. The organ was built by Messrs. Brecknells & Matthews, of Spadina Ave., Toronto. It is an excellent instrument in every way, and reflects great credit upon its builders.

Peterboro. — St. John's. — The Rev. Dr. Symonds, head master of Trinity College School,

Port Hope, delivered a very interesting address in this church on Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., on the subject of "The Law of Religious Development." Dr. Symonds began by stating briefly the law to which he referred, and that religion began with the outward and material and gradually developed by different stages to the spiritual. He recalled religion as practised by the early Jews, which was almost entirely a performance of sacrifices, the spiritual aspect of which was developed by the prophets in later ages. But to the end the religion of Israel was pre-eminently a religion of ritual. Passing over New Testament, and age of the early Church, he said that the second stage in the development of a religion was that embracing mediaeval times roughly from 500 to 1500 A.D. During this period religion was pre-eminently a thing of dogma, the energies of the Church being bent on definite statement. This stage of development had more to do with the mind, and was imperfect because the mind was not the highest part of man. The third great stage belongs to the present, and the evolution is still going on. In this stage the predominating idea of religion is the spiritual, which is seen to be more important than accurate statement or bodily act. The lecturer then took up several passages of the Gospels to prove that this was the conception of religion which our Lord intended should have sway upon earth, referring to the conversation with the woman of Samaria, the Sermon on the Mount, and other passages. Spirit, character, life—these were the watch-words of religion to-day and were intended so to be. But some men said, why not in that case dispense entirely with dogma and ritual if these belong to lower stages of development. This was a most mistaken deduction. Man was still composed of body, mind and spirit and each of these three parts must find appropriate expression in religious life and practice. The body of the consistent worshipper must express the bodily worship which was enshrined in ritual. The mind must offer its appropriate sacrifice, by assenting to and promulgating a reasonable faith. But these must be always kept in their places as subordinate to the highest faculty of man, his spirit, which must chiefly characterize his worship and religion. This being the case, it was not for the men of to-day to denounce other Christians because their particular beliefs or ritual was not precisely the same as their own. There was a higher unity than this to be aimed at, and that was the unity of spiritual fellowship, in a pre-eminently spiritual religion. There were a large number of people present, the service at St. Luke's having been cancelled to allow the members of that congregation to attend also. The Rev. E. A. Langfeldt, rector of St. Luke's, was present, and took part in the service which preceded the address.

NIAGARA.

John Philip DuMoulin, D.D., Bishop, Hamilton.

Georgetown.—Mrs. Bradley has presented to the parish church a Bible and Prayerbook for use in the services. The gift was much needed and very highly appreciated. The Misses Bradley quite recently have presented a new pair of offertory plates, and a beautifully carved communion wall chest. Such generosity deserves special mention.

The last of the notes in the Bank of Hamilton has been paid off, which now leaves the parish free of all debt.

On the recent occasion of the marriage of Miss McCollom (organist), to Mr. W. J. McCadden (choirmaster), the choir presented the happy couple with a beautiful rattan chair.

HURON.

Maurice Scollard Baldwin, D.D., Bishop, London

London.—The clergy of this diocese are reminded of the next meeting for "Sacred study," which will take place at Huron College, on Thursday, March 26th, from two to four p.m. The subject of study will be "The Book of Amos," and the opening address will be given by the Rev. H. A. Thomas. All will be welcome. T. G. A. Wright, secretary.

Windsor.—All Saints'.—The Rev. Canon J. P. Hincks, who for the past seventeen years has been rector of this parish, has sent in his resignation of the living to the churchwardens.

ALGOMA.

George Thornloe, D.D., Bishop, Sault Ste. Marie

Novar.—The Rev. J. Pardoe begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt by him of the sum of one dollar (\$1), from the Woman's Auxiliary of the diocese of Ottawa, per Mrs. Mary E. Penley, treasurer, towards the Church Building Fund.

Port Arthur.—St. John's.—Activity is the order here. Instruction has been received to "break up our fallow ground," and the Lenten services are in full swing. The organist, Mr. Dixon, who comes from Toronto highly accredited, having filled the post in two churches, is a decided acquisition. The wardens have put in a furnace costing \$400. The Junior Auxiliary is collecting a sum of money for a new altar cloth. Confirmation classes are going on. The Sunday school is increasing in numbers; so much so that an extension is necessary; to increase the funds for which Mrs. Gibbs, president of the Woman's Auxiliary, kindly held a musical evening at her home; the ladies of that society, with equal kindness providing refreshments. The sum realized was \$35. A wedding was solemnized on the 1st of January, when an ex-warden—Mr. Morgan, of the High School—gave his daughter to Mr. F. Ferguson. This was followed by several others on the 7th. There has been an unusual number of sick and many deaths, but we trust with the advent of spring things in this respect will improve.

RUPERT'S LAND.

Robert Machray, D.D., Bishop and Primate, Winnipeg, Man.

Winnipeg.—Latest advices regarding Archbishop Machray's condition represent him as steadily improving, and quite hoping to return to Manitoba in May next. Under the ray treatment, the pain and soreness caused by the spinal trouble have been subdued and only for the weakness of the back His Grace would feel fit for any duty. His general health otherwise is unusually good and latterly he has gained rapidly in flesh. One of the Archbishop's first acts on his return will be to call together the members of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Synod to co-operate with the House of Bishops in the election of a Bishop for Saskatchewan. All signs seem to point to a large immigration into the Saskatchewan country during the coming spring and summer, and the prospect of the diocese shortly having a Bishop of its own is very fortunate and gratifying. In view of the fact that the "American invasion" is being markedly felt in Saskatchewan, it is hoped that a Canadian clergyman will be selected. He should be a comparatively young man, in vigorous health and imbued with the missionary spirit.

Such a man will be a work calling for energy and Rev. A. B. Groulx, the mission of A. Newdale. His parish, Manitoaba, worth Clarke, rector Winnipeg, has cast out the diocese. widow and his sympathy. It will successor to St. devotion as a young. The Gen. F. Jeffrey, is various vacant fill take summer work men shortly to understood that be sent out about probably be from and six from the Montreal. The all vacancies at

All letters containing the signature of responsible for the opinions expressed marked Commit not necessarily The appearance Editor thinks the publication.

A PRAYER

Sir,—What problems others ask for of the difficulties come to take place he have a collection, i.e., the Evening Prayer the Forms of and other Rites according to the Forming and Consisting Deacons and all together in or carry to church. Litany, a Book of the I the case of the low in the book possible that hanced by the churches, of service, a port general and the Communion sermon, and difficulty in prefaced by e tion, as far a day of the Ps has ever seen Psalms when the Canticles and Collects. finding the Co have? The got over by a Book in church tribute a Prir what a pure the prayers. thing, Absolute portions, str voice. If a ship, and has

Such a man will doubtless find in Saskatchewan a work calling for the exercise of his best ability and energy and full missionary promise. The Rev. A. B. Groulx, of this diocese, has resigned the mission of Arden and has accepted that of Newdale. His post office address will be Strathclair, Manitoba. The death of the Rev. Wadsworth Clarke, rector of St. Luke's, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, has caused profound sadness throughout the diocese. We extend to his sorrowing widow and his bereaved flock our sincerest sympathy. It will be difficult, indeed, to find a successor to St. Luke's with equal ability and devotion as a pastor and a worker among the young. The general missionary, the Rev. C. N. F. Jeffrey, is actively engaged in preparing the various vacant fields for the men expected to take summer work. In addition to six clergymen shortly to be appointed to missions, it is understood that about twenty-three students will be sent out about May 1st. Of these, eleven will probably be from St. John's, six from Wycliffe, and six from the Diocesan Theological College, Montreal. The prospect is thus good for filling all vacancies at least temporarily.

Correspondence.

All letters containing personal allusions should appear over the signature of the writer. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. The opinions expressed in signed articles, or in articles marked Communicated, or from a Correspondent are not necessarily those of the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN. The appearance of such articles only implies that the Editor thinks them of sufficient interest to justify their publication.

A PRAYER-BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.

Sir,—What people? Rev. F. G. Plummer and others ask for a consecutive prayer-book—because of the difficulties which confront strangers who come to take part in Church services. How can he have a consecutive prayer-book if all the offices, i.e., the Order for Daily, Morning and Evening Prayer, with the Psalms of David, and the Forms of Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Church of England, and the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons and all occasional offices are to be bound together in one book? Our people could hardly carry to church a book of Common Prayer, a Litany, a Book of the Communion Office, and a Book of the Psalms of David. Now let us take the case of the stranger who cannot at first follow in the book the order of the service. It is possible that the difficulty in his case is enhanced by the strange custom of some parish churches, of conglomerating in one continuous service, a portion of daily prayer, the Litany, some general and special prayers, with a piece out of the Communion office, an offertory service, a sermon, and a number of hymns. There is no difficulty in following Daily Matins, even when prefaced by exhortation, confession and absolution, as far as when the minister gives out the day of the Psalms. Any man who can read, and has ever seen a Prayer-Book can find the Psalms when the day is announced; and after that the Canticles in their places, the Creed, Preces and Collects. True, there is some difficulty in finding the Collect of the Day, but what would you have? The alleged difficulties are quite easily got over by anyone who wishes to use a Prayer-Book in church. Is it advisable to print and distribute a Primer for the use of visitors? Anyway what a purely Anglican ceremony is this reading the prayers. Some dear old ladies read everything, Absolutions, and Benedictions, and Priest's portions, straight through, in a semi-audible voice. If a stranger is attracted to come to worship, and has never had a Prayer-Book in his

hand, certainly it would likely prove a labyrinth to him. But he can hear, and follow with his heart and intelligence, the verbal utterances of the ministers and the verbal responses of the people. We shall be asked to provide these persons, who are so much discouraged, because they can't use a Prayer-Book without learning to do so, with a type-written copy of the sermon, so that they can follow that also with the eye. Depend upon it the stranger who elects to worship in a Church of England congregation, for any other purpose than mere curiosity, and who desires to really learn the ways of the Church in her liturgical offices, will very soon master the difficulties of following the Prayer-Book. A little difficulty is unavoidable when a person accustomed to be a hearer and spectator of extempore prayers would take part in liturgical services, and is probably a good test of his bona-fides as a would-be worshipper.

CHAS. E. WHITCOMBE.

Hamilton, Feb. 27th, 1903.

EMIGRATION AND EDUCATION.

Sir,—In the old world, as well as in the new, emigration to Canada is a prominent topic. The tide of emigration to Canada is rising steadily in England, and no one can prophesy its ultimate height. It is, perhaps, not very well known that the Anglican Church is one of the most potent agents producing the result. The Canadian Government has its own agents and offices, but some of its best agents are not named on official lists, and do not receive Government stipend. In a critical juncture like the present, who can estimate, in all its ramifications, the full effect of the close union, existing between the Mother Church of England and her Canadian daughter? It is becoming increasingly clear that the Anglican Church is not only the most probable centre of Christian reunion, and the strongest guarantee of international peace, but also the most effective agent in extending British influence. Some of the best work in connection with the emigration movement, referred to, is without doubt being done by Anglican clergy. The Venerable Primate of all Canada, Archbishop Machray, has been ill in England, laid low perhaps providentially, at a time when his testimony regarding Canada might bear its noblest fruit. The Rev. George Lloyd, who was in the Northwest rebellion, and knows Canada well, has been employed for years by the great Colonial and Continental Church Society, and it is incredible that such a man, in such environment, would not exert a deep and lasting influence in its Canadian concerns. The Rev. Canon Brown's "Impressions of England" (which he published on his return last year), is before me as I write, and I observe that the Mayor of Cheltenham proposed a vote of thanks to him for a rousing address on Canada in that town. The Rev. B. Appleyard, who left Port Essington, B.C., in September last, after an experience of seven years in British Columbia and the Klondike, is now in England at the call of the S.P.G. Day and night, seven days every week, he is telling almost incessantly, in one form or another, the story of Canada's possibilities and Canada's needs. He is in frequent and sympathetic touch with the Canadian Government office, he is answering enquiries from intending emigrants, he is addressing the best classes of England, he is holding interviews with influential individuals and important associations, like the S.P.G., Junior Clergy Missionary Association. Who can measure the influence of this one man, and all the others that might be named, in connection with the present emigration movement? Reform Governments sometimes look askance at the Church of England. The other day, a deputation of Anglican clergy interviewed the Ontario Government on the education question, and the reply of the Minister of Educa-

tion was unsympathetic and hard. We sometimes wonder at such treatment. Gladstone, the noblest name on the roll of English reformers, was a Churchman and a liberal supporter of Trinity College, Toronto. Archbishop Temple, the late head of the English Church, the warm friend of Gladstone and a zealous reformer, was in his lifetime one of the oldest and ablest living authorities on education, and fell fighting, in the House of Lords, in behalf of Church schools. Temple's predecessor, Archbishop Benson, another reformer, was Gladstone's close friend, and met death at last in Gladstone's pew. Some of the keenest intellects in English theology to-day, like Bishop Gore, are ardent reformers. In Canada, as in England, the noblest name on the reform roll is that of another Churchman, Edward Blake. Why is it that a Church, thus honorably represented in the reform party, patriotic to the core, doing gladly and freely her very best to support the Governments under which she lives—why is it that such a Church receives such a chilling reception at the Government doors? The question of religious education has hitherto received no adequate treatment from the Anglican Church, because she has been paralyzed by party strife. But the strife is past, and the General Synod of 1902 has announced, in trumpet tones, that the Church is now one. She is now a solid unit, standing four square to every attack. It is a reproach to Christians of every name, that God's Word and worship have been pushed into a corner, in our public schools, and exert little or no influence on education in our land. Dr. Gordon, of Queen's University, and others are pleading for Bible study in the University course; but when we speak of Bible study let us remember an important distinction well stated by Thomas Hughes of "Tom Brown" fame. "I believe," he says, "that God has given us these Scriptures, this Bible, to instruct us in the highest of all truths. Therefore I reverence the Bible as I reverence no other book; but I reverence it because it speaks of Him (Christ) and His dealings with us. The Bible has no charm or power of its own. It may become a chain round men's necks, an idol in the throne of God, to men who will worship the book and not Him of whom the book speaks." Let the Government take note that the Church is no longer torn by internal feuds. She is now a unit; and on education and on all other matters of public interest, when she utters her voice, she can now speak with an emphasis that will compel respect.

T. G. A. WRIGHT.

THE BROTHERHOOD IN MONTREAL.

Sir,—I take this opportunity of thanking you for so kindly sending me "The Canadian Churchman" for hospital distribution, and I wish to say that in my opinion the circulation of the "Canadian Churchman" in the men's wards is greatly appreciated and should also indirectly prove beneficial to the publishers; some patients that knew the publication most gladly welcomed an up-to-date copy, and I would like to impress upon the minds of Christian workers distributing periodicals, to see well to it that they are up-to-date, for the very fact of informing them that the publication you so kindly give them is up-to-date, inspires them to read it. I do hope that Brotherhood men will get to work and form a hospital visiting committee, like I noticed working so smoothly, unitedly, and effectively in Toronto, but the Montreal Brotherhood men have got to get out of the rut and work unitedly, as well as parochially, if good work is to be done. Speaking of the opportunities in hospital work alone, we have the General, the Western, the Royal Victoria, and the Homoeopathic hospitals, also the Old Men's Home, and St. Margaret's Home for Incurables, I speak of a work of kindness, of sympathy, and of love towards

our suffering brothers that have to endure increased pain and weakness; I speak of a much neglected field of work that was so dear to the heart of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; then why should not the Montreal Brotherhood men unite as a body and follow the example of Christ Jesus?

JOHN EDWARDS.

THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS—A CORRECTION.

Sir.—In a recent letter in your columns of February 12th, I compared the figures resulting from a voluntary religious census of Calgary, with the figures of the Government census, which in some points differed considerably, and suggesting that this might warrant us in doubting the accuracy of the religious census of the Dominion. It has, however, just been pointed out to me by the highest authority, that the two areas were not coincident, the voluntary census being for the city of Calgary only, the Government returns comprising the various sub-districts under that name, and including a much more extensive district. I therefore desire unreservedly to withdraw the comparison between these two returns, which I then instituted and to express regret for any seeming reflection upon the accuracy of the religious census of the Dominion, as based upon this misapprehension. Let me also correct one of the returns quoted in my letter, which was misprinted—the voluntary religious census gave about eight hundred Methodists in the city of Calgary, not three hundred, as printed.

E. C. PAGET,
Dean of Calgary.

A PRAYERBOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.

Sir.—It will be within the memory of the older Churchmen, when Matins, Litany, and the Ante-Communion service were said consecutively before the sermon on Sunday. Times have changed since those days, however, and special services have multiplied within recent years. It seems to be getting the custom now-a-days to have Matins and the sermon as a sufficiently long service for busy people, or as an alternative service, Morning Prayer to the Psalms, inclusive with the Ante-Communion. Happily, the late Primate created a precedent in the Coronation service to let the Litany precede the Absolution, as it should do—otherwise, it looks like "putting the cart before the horse"—to be absolved first and then to go right off to the throne of grace to pray for the "Lord to have mercy upon us miserable sinners!" Thank God for the 20th century, with its spirit of progress and adaptiveness to the wants of the people. Among other things, a page-numbered Prayerbook might make our Church services easier for strangers.

L. S. P.

ADVERTISING SERVICES.

Sir.—As a constant reader of your paper, and knowing that all questions are given a place in your paper, which has to do with the welfare of the Church, I venture to draw attention to something that is an eyesore to myself and many other Churchmen. I refer to the clergymen of the city of Toronto advertising every Saturday their subjects for the Sunday. It is not long ago, that the same ones called it a "catch penny," when others outside the Church did it. What has caused the change of opinion? Has the old Church lost so much power that she has to resort to this miserable plan? Some of the names that appear from week to week are continuously before the public, and as they themselves must supply the information, I can assure them that they are not elevating themselves in the eyes of

their people. Gentlemen, call a halt, and let us have no more of it, for it is repulsive.

READER.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF THE ORGAN AND THE CHOIR.

Sir.—That, in the judgment of many thoughtful worshippers in our congregations, who have no prejudice against instrumental music in the church, or to the setting apart of a choir for its office, there may be such a mode of using both as to constitute an abuse, is evident from a recent communication in the "Churchman." This being the case, (and it will not be disputed that it is so as a matter of fact), it may be well to pass the whole matter under careful review, and ignore, when, and in what circumstances the use of the organ may degenerate into an abuse; and also, when, and how, the service of a choir may be so rendered, as to be a hindrance to devout worship, rather than a help. In other words, the enquiry will be, are such objections as those made by your correspondent, and many others, in other churches, well founded or otherwise? It cannot be denied that a company of Christians may sing "Psalms and hymns, and spiritual songs," in united worship, as they are commanded to do by the Apostle Paul (see the Epistles to the Ephesians and the Colossians), without the use of instrumental music, or the leading of a choir to aid them; and that this was the practice of Christians in the Apostolic day is almost certain. The circumstances of the time hardly admitted of anything else, just as, the same circumstances (of persecution and otherwise), rendered the erection of buildings impossible. But, equally, in the nature of the case, whenever a Christian assembly essayed to obey the command of the Apostle, it would be needful that some voice in the assembly should lead the rest. It would also be needful from the necessity of the case, that both the words and the tune should be agreed upon or considered beforehand. Without these two concomitants, even the small companies called churches (such as those that met in the house of Priscilla and Aquila, see Rom. xvi, 4), could not sing together at all. But that these assemblies did sing in their ordinary worship is evident from the directions and cautions given by the Apostle Paul in addressing the Christians of Corinth on the subject.

Even thus early, abuses, with regard to music, had crept into the worship of the congregations, as they had with regard to other matters, and the Apostle, in giving directions, designed to correct these abuses, laid down principles which are obviously applicable to all times and conditions of the Church. The whole matter is opened up at length, in the fourteenth chapter of the first Epistle. In this chapter, it is laid down, as a foundation principle in worship that, whatever is done, whether said, or sung and in whatever language, shall be done so as to edify the congregation; for which reason the Apostle forbade the speaking in tongues that were not understood, unless what had been said, was interpreted. "If I know not the meaning of the voice," said the Apostle, "I shall be unto him that speaketh a barbarian, and he that speaketh a barbarian unto me." These Corinthians, living in a seaport, thronged with men of divers countries, came very naturally to consider the power to speak with various tongues a desirable thing in itself. But the Apostle corrects this, and points out that these gifts and powers were only to be valued as a means of edifying the Church; adding, that though he could speak many languages himself, he would rather speak five words with the understanding, so that he might teach others, than the thousand words in an unknown tongue. Brilliant and remarkable as the power of speaking with divers tongues

might seem to be, as, indeed, it is to this day, he would put it aside all together, unless the Church was edified by it. Now, in the fifteenth verse of the same chapter, the Apostle applies the same principle to singing that he does to preaching and prayer. The preaching and prayer must be such as to reach the understanding of those who hear; and so must the singing. "I will pray with the Spirit, and I will pray with the understanding also." "I will sing with the Spirit, and I will sing with the understanding also;" and he adds, very significantly (verse 28), "If a man desire to speak in a foreign tongue, and there is no interpreter, he is to keep silence." All this would be strictly applicable to the circumstances of a Church in a great centre of commerce in that age. Now, it is evident that the same principle is applicable to the circumstances of our own times, no matter what may be the difference in congregations, and buildings, i.e., whether they worship in a cathedral or a village church. That there would be development from the simple assemblies of apostolic times, generally times of persecution, as the Church became more settled, and congregations more numerous, would naturally be the case. For example, the "upper rooms," and "schools," and such like places, in which apostolic Christians first assembled, gave way to buildings expressly erected for the purposes of the Church. Sometimes a disused heathen temple was adapted to the purpose, as was the case in Milan, and with the buildings so with the music. The simple instrument by which a key-note was struck became an instrument on which the tunes could be played that were used in the congregation; and so on through the ages and various modes of manifestation of instrumental music, until that noblest of all instruments—the organ—was elaborated. The noblest instrument it is beyond question, for the special purpose required in worship, namely, as an aid to a congregation to observe the Apostolic command, "to edify one another with psalms and hymns and spiritual songs." For many musical purposes the organ is not adapted at all; but for the purpose of aiding a congregation to lift up their voices to God, with one accord with precision and true harmony, it is unrivalled. And this is especially the case with the simpler forms of the instrument, and before the modern developments of multiplied stops became general. But there was development in the music of churches in another direction also. As congregations became large, buildings necessarily became large too, especially in the great cities. This went on, not always wisely, perhaps, until such vast structures were erected as the church (now the mosque) of St. Sophia, in Constantinople, into which twenty thousand people could easily be gathered. Now, obviously, the single voice that led the small congregations of Apostolic times would be insufficient for the vast assemblies that crowded the great churches of subsequent days. Thus we see how it came to pass that the voice of the single leader came to be supplemented by other voices; the whole producing such a body of sound as would give a strong lead to the whole congregation. With this would naturally arise in time the gathering of these leaders into one place, still, however, preserving the idea of giving a lead to the congregation, and not of performing a part of their own. So far, all was within the lines of Apostolic direction, no matter how large a number might compose the choir, and although they sat apart from the congregation. And such instrumental music as there was in those times (the nature of which may be gathered from various parts of the Old Testament), did undoubtedly serve the same purpose, viz., to lead the choir, as the choir led the people, preventing discord, giving precision and strength to the notes of the Psalm or hymn, and aiding to produce that great volume of diffused

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harmony which draws out and encourages the bulk of the congregation to join in the general song. Thus there would be constantly produced that great uplifting of voice by the whole congregation, which is universally conceded to be the most spiritually edifying of all the developments of music in the Church. But, as in all things else, both in the Church and in the world, evil elements came to be developed within the circle of that, which, at the outset, was only good. Men of ardent musical sympathy came to consider music in the Church, as elsewhere, to be valuable for its own sake; and when in certain cases of high musical ability there was a deficiency of the spirit of devotion, and an absence of the idea of obedience to Apostolic command, there would naturally be developed a style of composition that was too elaborate for a whole congregation to take part in. A select company, like a choir, could be trained to sing such elaborated pieces, but a congregation could not. It thus comes gradually to pass, therefore, though the origin of it is very difficult to trace, that pieces of music were performed by the choir in which the congregation could not join at all. This would be favoured by the fact of the choir being led, and its harmonies governed by musical instruments, the last of which is the organ. Even yet, however, there might be no violation of the Apostolic injunction. All things might still be done to edification, for no one can doubt that songs can be sung to an audience, whether by one voice or several, which are of a highly quickening character; patriotic songs, for example, will arouse a whole audience to a high condition of enthusiasm, and what patriotic songs can do in the secular sphere, sacred songs are just as capable of doing in the spiritual. But both of these are subject to the condition that they shall be expressed in words that are understood by the audience. Without this, no matter in how high a degree the music may serve the purpose of musical delight, it can never subserve any patriotic or spiritual purpose, or conduce to edification.

It is evident, then, that if the organ leads the choir in the rendering of music which is intended to be sung to the congregation, and not by them, it should be accompanied by words that can be heard, and understood by the people, otherwise it will fall under the Apostolic prohibition previously referred to. It will be sound without spiritual sense, delighting, if good music, the musical ear, but without the slightest help towards the object for which congregations assemble and meet together. For this reason, the practice should be universally adopted of announcing the words of the anthem or solo about to be sung. The truth, however, is that we have in these days fallen upon such a poor class of music for both, that the service, in many cases, would be better without them. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the sois sometimes heard sound, in certain of their parts, more like the screaming of a person in imminent danger than the musical utterance of a trained voice. SENEX.

(To be continued).

British and Foreign.

China has but one Christian college for every thirty millions of its people.

The S.P.G. is at present supporting eleven bishops and 753 other missionaries.

In China there are 1,746 walled cities. In only about 247 of these are missionaries at work.

A high altar of dignified dimensions and elevation has been placed in the chapel of King's College, Cambridge.

The Rev. W. A. Whitworth, M.A., (St. John's), vicar of All Saints', Margaret St., has been elected Hulseian Lecturer at Cambridge.

The Rev. George W. Shinn, D.D., rector of Grace Church, Newton, Mass., it stated to have founded five parishes now flourishing in its neighborhood.

The Very Rev. Dr. D'Arcy, Dean of Belfast, was consecrated Bishop of Clogher, in Armagh Cathedral, by the Primate of All Ireland on the Feast of St. Matthias.

The Archbishop of York has intimated to the vicar of Bishopthorpe his desire to build, at his own cost, the tower of the parish church, as a thankoffering for blessings received during the twenty-five years of his episcopate.

Mrs. Thomas Henry Ismay, widow of the founder of the White Star Line, has donated the sum of £10,000 to the Cathedral Building Fund of Liverpool. Provision is made for a window in memory of her husband.

The Rev. J. W. Horsley, rector of St. Peter's, Walworth, at one time for ten years, 1876-1886, chaplain of H. M. prison at Clerkenwell, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral, by the Bishop of the diocese.

As yet England and America have sent out only about six hundred and fifty medical missionaries, scattered among 5,000 missions, notwithstanding that their labors have been of extraordinary value in promoting evangelization.

A magnificent stained glass window has been placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, as a memorial to the late Dean Jellett. It was unveiled and dedicated recently by the Archbishop of Dublin. A beautiful lectern accompanies the window.

The flower badges of nations are: Egypt, the lotus; England, the rose; France and Italy, the lily; Germany, the cornflower; Prussia, the linden; Ireland, the shamrock, and Japan, the chrysanthemum. America has no national flower, though the goldenrod has been widely recommended for this purpose.

A missionary of the Church of England writes from Northern Nigeria: "From my house I can walk straight away, until I have walked the whole length of England and Scotland combined five times, before I could see another missionary, and if I then saw one, he would be in a ship going to Uganda."

The total income of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa last year was £34,374, as against £29,344 for the previous year. Three more natives have been ordained as deacons. There has been a new Industrial House opened at Zanzibar, a new school in the island of Pemba, and a new steamer has been placed on Lake Nyassa.

The most northerly inhabited spot in the British Empire is Herschel Island, near the seventieth parallel of north latitude, a bleak, desolate, treeless island, ice-bound for nine months of the year and surrounded by floating masses of it during the summer. Here the Church Missionary Society has a mission to Eskimos.

The Rev. Canon Hurst, rector of St. Swithin's church, London, is dead, aged 78. He was educated in Canada, graduated from Western University, was ordained by the first Bishop of Huron, and was rector of Windsor, Ont. He later became secretary of the Colonial

and Continental Church Society, and always took a deep interest in Canadian affairs.

Ireland was visited last summer by a phenomenal number of English and American tourists. One of them hired a car in a Tipperary village, and was startled to learn that the driver's name was Oliver Goldsmith. "I rather fancy I have heard your name before," he remarked dubiously. "Sure your honor speaks the true word," was the proud response, "for I've been driving this car more than twenty-five years."

The new church about to be built at Landore, in the parish of Llangyfelach, which, when completed, is to cost £10,000, will not be the gift of the rich altogether, as between 700 and 800 working-men have promised to contribute sums of 3d. and 6d. weekly for a period of two years. This effort will bring in a sum ranging from £1,500 to £2,000. The working men of Landore have set an example which we trust will prove an incentive to others.

The Lord Archbishop of Dublin on a recent Sunday evening dedicated some gifts that have recently been presented to Old St. Kevin's church. These presentations included an American organ and a brass reading stand. The cost of the organ had been defrayed from contributions given by several friends at the request of Miss Kamcke, who has given much time and thought to her charge of the church music since the reopening of the church. The brass reading stand was an anonymous gift. At the service there was a large congregation present, the church being crowded.

The Bishop of Worcester presided at a meeting in Birmingham recently, in connection with the proposal to establish a bishopric for the city and adjoining towns, when he announced his intention of surrendering £800 per annum of his income as Bishop of Worcester, to the new bishopric. He announced also that £62,000, including £10,000 from himself, had been offered towards the total cost of £105,000. He thought that promises of at least £20,000 would be withdrawn if the remainder of the money was not forthcoming in two years.

A memorial window has been unveiled at Chollerton church, near Hexham, to the joint memory of the Rev. Christopher Bird and his son, Canon Bird, who, between them, held charge of the parish for seventy-five years. At the same time the church organ, a fine instrument built by Father Smidt, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was reopened. The church itself, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient building, and has no less than three fonts, one of which has been formed out of an ancient Roman altar.

We provide, says Lord Rowton, speaking of his famous houses in London, what are practically working-men's hotels, and beyond that, workingmen's clubs, and as such they are widely and largely appreciated by the great class of single men in London who do not know where to pass their days and their evenings for want of a home of their own. We build for no particular class, but for all men who are too poor to have an independent home, but who want to live in comfort and decency. The appreciation of these things on the part of those who come to lodge in our houses is very remarkable.

The Rev. Dr. Roper has described the work done in the direction of general training for the mission held at the General Theological Seminary, New York, by the influence of the regular life and services, and by a special missionary service every week. At these services

a missionary bishop or other qualified speaker gave an account of what was being done in his sphere of work, and a class subsequently held went more fully into detail, so that the students were enabled to gather full particulars of the work, and received every encouragement to devote themselves to missionary effort. Dr. Roper advocated the establishment of a professorial chair in every seminary to take charge of this work.

On the 24th ult., the following episcopal appointments were announced in the London papers, viz.: The Right Rev. H. E. Ryle, D.D., Bishop of Exeter, to be Bishop of Winchester. The Right Rev. Edgar Jacob, D.D., Bishop of Newcastle, to be Bishop of St. Alban's. The Right Rev. A. T. Lloyd, D.D., Bishop-suffragan of Thetford, in the diocese of Norwich, to be Bishop of Newcastle. The Rev. Arthur Robertson, D.D., Principal of King's College, London, and Vice-Chancellor of London University, to be Bishop of Exeter. The latter is an Oxford man and was born in 1853. He was for a time Principal of Hatfield College, Durham. Dr. Robertson has been select preacher both at Oxford and Cambridge, Boyle Lecturer in 1900, and Bampton Lecturer in the following year. He is the author of many publications, and has been a contributor to Smith's Dictionary of the Bible (second edition); Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible, and the Classical Review. He married in 1885, Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. C. M. Mann, formerly vicar of St. Issey, Cornwall.

A large two-light window has just been placed in Christ Church, North Finchley, London, by Messrs. Jones & Willis, of London, Birmingham, and Liverpool, and was dedicated on Sunday, February 22nd, by the Rev. George Vasey, of Brunswick Park, London, N. The subjects are: Our Lord as the Good Shepherd, and Our Lord Blessing Little Children. In the tracery above is an angel bearing the crown, the emblem of the reward of good works. The window has been treated by Messrs. Jones & Willis in their well-known style, which, though rich in colour and artistic in detail, preserves the brilliancy of the glass and does not in any way destroy the light. The texts are as follows: "He shall gather the lambs in His arms," "Feed My lambs," "He shall feed His flock like a Shepherd," "Feed My sheep." Angels in the canopies bear scrolls with the words: "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." The inscription reads thus: "This window is dedicated to the glory of God, and is placed in this church in grateful memory of Eliza Pennell Hamilton, by her fellow-parishioners and friends. She entered into rest, August 11th, 1901.

The career of the Right Rev. John Owen, D.D., the Bishop of St. David's, who has taken his seat for the first time in the House of Lords, is one of the most interesting instances of rapid promotion probably in the history of the Church of England. He is a native of an obscure parish in North Carnarvonshire, known as Llanengan, the son of a weaver, who was a Calvinistic Methodist deacon, and was brought up on the strictest Nonconformist principles. He entered the Church, and was ordained in 1879, served as curate in the North of England, and was subsequently appointed Professor of Welsh at St. David's College, Lampeter. Thence he was appointed Principal of Llandoverly College, where he followed Dr. Edwards, the present Bishop of St. Asaph. Later he was appointed Dean of St. Asaph, a position which he occupied but a short time, when he was, in 1897, promoted to the premier seat of his native land. He is a brilliant scholar and an effective speaker, and his acces-

sion to the House of Lords should be a distinct gain to the debating powers of that assembly. He has waited for that honour for more than five years, and now takes the seat vacant owing to the death of the Bishop of St. Alban's. "Daily Chronicle."

The Late Bishop Abraham.—A correspondent writes: "I knew Bishop Abraham in New Zealand. Like the late Mr. Villiers in the political world, he had outlived his contemporaries, and there is great danger of the lessons of his life being lost. What he was to Eton, how his name will inseparably be connected with that annual meeting of Churchmen there, interested in New Zealand, on St. Barnabas' Day, is known to most people interested in Eton and college work. On this point Bishop Selwyn was never tired of dilating. In a long walk I had with him across the Wairarapa plains he waxed eloquent on the immense advantage he had derived from two such men as Abraham and Hadfield at the head of his two great collegiate institutes in the north and south of New Zealand, respectively. 'Tomorrow,' he said (I quote the words from my diary), 'I shall have them both together at that great C.M.S. College, where the choral Evensong is one of the best services in the world. Hadfield saved as by a miracle after four years daily expecting death (he is still alive), and Abraham fresh from all the best traditions of Eton. Without them I should indeed be desolate.' Bishop Abraham was even more decided in his support of what he deemed the rights and interests of the natives than his chief, if that were possible, and the prominent part he took during the Maori war, and at other times on their behalf, much offended the settlers of those days. As master of St. John's College, Auckland, he was intensely beloved by the English and Maori scholars alike. His undying love for Eton and its traditions was as conspicuous under the Southern Cross as in England." —Church Bells.

THERE IS A LINE BY US UNSEEN.

There is a time, we know not when,
A point, we know not where,
That marks the destiny of men,
To glory or despair.

There is a line, by us unseen,
That crosses every path,
The hidden boundary between
God's patience and His wrath.

To pass that limit is to die,
To die as if by stealth;
It does not quench the beaming eye,
Nor pale the glow of health.

The conscience may be still at ease,
The spirit light and gay;
That which is pleasing still may please,
And care be thrust away.

O, where is this mysterious bourne,
By which our path is crossed;
Beyond which God Himself hath sworn
That he who goes is lost?

How far may we go on in sin?
How long will God forbear?
Where does hope end, and where begin
The confines of despair?

An answer from the skies is sent;
"Ye that from God depart,
While it is called to-day, repent,
And harden not your heart."

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HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Chicken Salad.—Remove the meat from a chicken that has been boiled in salted water and cut into pieces about one inch square. Soak three-quarters as much celery as chicken in cold water, dry thoroughly, and cut into same sized pieces as the chicken. Mix together and make rich with mayonnaise dressing. Cover with dressing, trim with celery leaves and hard boiled egg.

Lobster Salad.—Cut the meat of the lobster into pieces one inch square. Place in a bowl and season with French dressing of olive oil, vinegar, salt and pepper. Arrange in shells of white lettuce leaves. Drain the lobster and mix with enough mayonnaise dressing to make it rich and creamy. Fill each shell with it and pour some mayonnaise on top of each one. Garnish with egg and lettuce leaves.

Cabbage Salad.—Pour a little boiling water into a saucepan, add one and one-half cups of vinegar, two teaspoonfuls granulated sugar, three tablespoonfuls of cream, and one teaspoonful of mustard. Mix well and add pepper and salt to taste. When the mixture comes to a boil, stir in the well beaten yolks of three eggs. Set away to cool. Shave one head of cabbage into thin strips. Soak in cold water to make it crisp. Dry well and mix with the dressing.

Mayonnaise Dressing.—Yolks of three eggs, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of mustard and a little white pepper. Mix the yolks and mustard together and then add the olive oil very slowly. Not more than a few drops at a time. Keep stirring and adding oil till the mixture becomes thick and creamy. Add salt, white pepper and a little vinegar. The vinegar will make the dressing thin and must be used accordingly.

Banbury Cakes.—Mix well together a pound of currants cleaned and dried, a quarter of a pound of beef suet finely minced, three ounces each of candied orange and lemon peel, shred small, a few grains of salt, one-quarter ounce of cinnamon and nutmeg mixed, and four ounces of ratafias rolled to powder. Make a light paste of a pound of flour and fourteen ounces of butter; roll out one-half into a very thin square, and spread the mixed fruit and spice equally over it, moisten the edges, lay on the remaining half of the paste rolled equally thin, press the edges well together, make the whole into regular divisions of two inches in width and three in length, bake in a well-heated oven for half an hour, divide into cakes while still warm, and dust with powdered sugar.

Children's

HOPE

(Continued)

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"That's right, a rich man yet about the learnin

"O sir, that's of the day. I l come."

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Children's Department

HOPE ON.

(Continued).

The parting between the brother and sister was a very sad one, but Maggie's courage kept up the best, and she tried to comfort Jack by reminding him that it was only for a few weeks, and that at the end of that time she would be able to earn some money. But in spite of all that she could say, Jack went to his work with a saddened heart that day.

And the days glided on into weeks, and the weeks into months, and still Jack did not see his sister. He began to grow weary of the waiting, and one day, when two months had passed, he summoned up courage to ask Dr. Harcourt when Maggie was coming back.

"Very soon, I hope," replied the good doctor. "I know you will be glad to see her, Jack. How are you getting on?"

"Pretty well, sir, I think. I have got a rise in my wages, and am beginning to save a little."

"That's right, I hope to see you a rich man yet, Jack; and how about the learning?"

"O sir, that's much the best part of the day. I like the evenings to come."

The doctor smiled as he bade Jack "good-bye."

A day or two after Jack came home in the evening very tired with his day's work, and quite ready for his tea. Mrs. Moore had spread the table, and when Jack had washed his hands and face, and changed his working jacket for another, they all sat down. But they had hardly done so when they heard a gentle tap at the door, and Jack sprang up from the table with a delighted cry of "Maggie, O Maggie!"

Maggie came into the room and walking straight up to him, put her arms round his neck, and kissed him again and again.

The brother and sister hardly spoke, but at last Jack looked up into her face, and then a still louder cry of pleasure broke from him; "O Maggie, you can see!"

"Yes," she answered softly. "Thanks to kind, good Dr. Harcourt, O, Jack, how we must love him!"

But Jack could not reply; he only stood gazing into Maggie's face, as if he feared to remove his eyes for an instant, lest his great happiness should prove to be a dream.

"Can you see quite well, Maggie?"

"Yes, Jacky; I can see you, and you've grown such a nice boy since I saw you last. And I can see dear Mrs. Moore, whom I never saw before," and she turned to kiss her kind friend, who folded her tightly in her arms, and as she did so murmured, "Thank God, who has thus comforted thee, dear child."

"Oh! I do—I do," whispered Maggie. "I want to thank him all my life." And then sitting down with them, she told them of all the kindness she had met with, and how the good doctor discovered that her blindness had been brought on by the unhealthy atmosphere of the cellar, and from want of food, and

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and then how nice it was when she looked up and saw his kind face, which she declared was just what she had fancied it, only rather nicer. "And now, Jacky, comes one of the best bits of all," she continued; "Mrs. Harcourt wants a little girl to attend on an old lady who lives with her, and she thinks that I can do it, and I am to have regular wages, and I am to spend every Sunday here, that I may go to church with you."

Most hopeful were the two children as they talked long and earnestly that evening about the future before them, and most heartfelt were the thanksgivings which they offered to their Father in heaven, for having guided them so far through "the waves of this troublesome world," which had seemed, a short time before, as if they must overwhelm them,

Yes; God had watched over

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LEEMING, MILES & CO., MONTREAL.

noise? and who is it that is thus enthusiastically welcomed?

A middle-aged gentleman walks along by the tables, smiling upon the children as he passes, and at last takes his stand upon a step at the far end of the room. His face works strangely as he gazes down the long lines of little faces, which are turned towards him, with beaming looks of gratitude and love; and then for one moment he turns his eyes in the direction of a lady who is sitting near him, in whose hair streaks of grey are beginning to show themselves. No one could doubt for a moment that they are brother and sister, and she answers his look with a happy smile, for she knows well what he is thinking of.

And now the cheering has ceased, and the gentleman has begun to address the children. His voice trembles a little at first, but it soon grows firmer, as he tells them something about his own early days,—how he was left an orphan and a beggar, and of all the changes he passed through before rising to a position of wealth. How when he had been an errand-boy, he acquired the knowledge of reading and writing, and keeping accounts, and had been subsequently made a clerk in the merchant's house. How by steady application to his business he had risen in his profession, and had been able to save some money. How he had been taken into partnership by his employer's son, on his father's death; and how he had finally become a wealthy merchant, which enabled him to fulfil the greatest wish of his life, namely, to build a house in which those who

108



As the mother rocks the cradle, love transforms it to a kind of loom whereon her fond fancy weaves a bright colored future for her child. As the child grows the wise mother feeds his mind with precepts of integrity and industry; his brain and body with all-nourishing food in order that he may be strong for life's battle and find an honored place with men.

SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT

is the Natural Food—the food whose each integral part has an exact counterpart in the human body—the food that builds the perfect whole because it builds the perfect parts. The perfect food to perfect man. **SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT** is more porous than any other food—that means more digestible. It is quickly transformed into rich blood, firm flesh, hardy muscles and an active brain. **Sold by all grocers.**

Send for "The Vital Question" (Cook Book, illustrated in colors) **FREE.** Address

The NATURAL FOOD COMPANY,
Toronto, Ont.

that it was curable, and what he had done to her, and of her joy the first day that she could see a little;

Free to Everyone

A Priceless Book Sent Free for the Asking.

Piles Cured Without Cutting, Danger or Detention From Work, by a Simple Home Remedy.

Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and never fails to cure every form of this most troublesome disease. For sale by all druggists at 50c. a package. Thousands have been quickly cured. Ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure, or write for our little book which tells all about the cause and cure of piles. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.

them, and guarded them through the stormy past, and they could leave the future in His hands, and still "HOPE ON!"

The House that Jack Built.

Forty years have passed away, and we must ask you to imagine yourselves inside the lofty dining-hall belonging to the new Orphan Asylum at ———. About two hundred children are seated at long tables which are spread down the middle of the room, and plentifully covered with bread and butter, and large dishes of plum-cake, accompanied by smoking cups of tea.

The children's faces beam with unmitigated satisfaction as they partake of these good things, but the chief fun commences when tea is over.

"Hurrah!" The sound swells loudly through the lofty room, and as it dies away, it is taken up and repeated more lustily.

"Hurrah!" until the walls and ceiling echo back the word and ring again with the noise.

"Hurrah!" until the throats of those who cheer are aching with the exertion, and the ears of those who listen are almost deafened.

And what is the cause of all this

YOU NEED NOT BE AFRAID TO USE

IRON-OX TABLETS

Every day of your life, as an aid to digestion, as a gentle laxative, or as a tonic for the nerves.

They are Absolutely Safe. They are Invariably Effective.

50 TABLETS FOR 25 CTS.

19, 1903

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ES ARDEN NT Gen. Mgr. Gen. Mgr. Toronto.

ed.

RS.

from a water and ire. Soak en in cold ame sized and make with dress- rd boiled

ie lobster a bowl and il, vinegar, white let- mix with it rich and pour some rnish with

water in- i cups of ar, three poonful of nd salt to boil, stir Set away e into thin it crisp.

ree eggs, teaspoonful Mix the add the few drops oil till the Add salt, he vinegar it be used

a pound rter of a ee ounces eel, shred r ounce of ouches of light paste es of but- square, and ally over aining half the edges gular divi- e in lengh. an hour. I dust with

were left destitute as he had been, might be warmed, and fed, and clothed, and put in the way of earning an honest livelihood, and thus be saved from the fearful temptations to which he himself had been exposed, and he concludes his story in these words:—

"On the wall opposite to me, dear children, I see a banner, bearing my favourite motto, 'Hope on, hope ever.' Shall I tell you the kind of a boy who has a right to use these words? Certainly it is not the lazy boy, or the dishonest boy, or the one who is going on in what he knows to be wrong. No; the boy who can 'HOPE ON' must be the boy who will WORK ON; who will bravely and manfully struggle against the difficulties and temptations in his way; who will not mind a little ridicule, or a little harshness, when he knows he is doing right; who can call God his Father, through our Lord Jesus Christ, and trust himself entirely to His care, praying Him to keep him 'His faithful soldier and servant unto his life's end.' This is the kind of boy who can 'HOPE ON' through this life, and 'HOPE ON' for the life to come, and for the crown of glory which his Saviour has laid up for him above, when his fighting days are done."

The speaker has paused; and as we scan the features of his benevolent countenance, surely we can recognize an old friend?

Yes, it is—it must be, the little beggar boy with whom our story commenced; that is his sister Maggie beside him, and "THIS is the house that Jack built!"

A WARLIKE GOOSE.

One day a goose marched into the barracks of a German regiment, and took up its quarters by the side of the guard-house where the sentries were posted. The men were so pleased with the goose coming to join them of its own free will, that they built a small shed for it to live in, and daily fed it at their own expense.

For more than twenty years the goose remained with that regiment, and could neither be driven nor coaxed away from its friends.

When the regiment was sent to another part of the country, the goose went with them. All places were alike to the faithful creature, if only its companions were there.

At length war broke out, and the regiment was ordered to the front. For a time the goose was very restless and unhappy. Then it settled down with a new regiment, until one day the old one came back to the town. At once it joined them again, and remained with them until it died.



Indigestion

and nervousness are often the result of hurried meals.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

stimulates and tones the digestive organs enabling the stomach to digest perfectly.

Those who suffer will find Abbey's Salt a perfect corrective of all stomach disorders. Dyspepsia cannot be cured by doctoring the effect. Abbey's Salt removes the causes by enabling the stomach to do its work properly.—A mild laxative. At all druggists.

Now it may be seen stuffed in a glass case on the gates of the barracks at Stuttgart.

THE ANGRY BIRDS AND THE FOX.

A very unusual incident was some years ago witnessed near St. Margaret's, Dover. Some sportsmen were crossing a field, when they saw a large fox running from the direction of the cliffs towards the Dover & Deal Railway at a great pace, and evidently frightened. It was then noticed that he was pursued by a large number of rooks and starlings, which were fluttering only a few feet above him. They were following evidently in anger, as they frequently made a pounce with their beaks upon his head. At last Reynard reached a small cover near East Langdon, where he took refuge. The birds remained hovering for some time over the spot, but, finding their prey had escaped them, at length flew back towards the cliffs.

Wheat Marrow For Breakfast.

Nature's best food for the weak and the strong. The concentrated goodness of the glutinous portions of the choicest selected Winter Wheat prepared by a new, scientific and original process.

A mental and physical builder. Unlike any other Cereal Food it is in a class by itself. Delicious, appetizing. Good for you!

Sold by leading grocers everywhere.

A. P. TIPPETT & CO., SELLING AGENTS, MONTREAL.

BLACK, GREEN and MIXED

Try a packet of whatever kind you have been in the habit of buying. You will be astonished how fine it is compared with other teas.

MONSOON

INDO-CEYLON TEA

HOW ROVER SAVED PUNCH.

Kathleen stood at the window looking down at the snow. It was the biggest snow-storm she had ever seen; she was sure it was going to be a blizzard such as she had heard her father and mother talk about. The wind was blowing a terrific gale, hurling the snow into high drifts in some places, and leaving the ground almost bare in others. She wished with all her might she could be out in it, plunging through the soft drifts with her little rubber boots, and feeling the soft, cold flakes on her face. But Kathleen had a bad cold and a sore throat, and the doctor said she must stay in the warm bed-room.

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed the little girl, "if there isn't Punch! How in the world did he get out?" Punch was about as small as it is possible for a black spaniel to be. He was Kathleen's great pet, and was very much spoiled in consequence. He had the prettiest bed to lie on, and the daintiest food to eat; he scorned what an ordinary dog would like, and he thought himself twice as good as any other dog in the neighborhood.

Next door the boys had a big Newfoundland, and he and Punch were sworn enemies. Punch growled fiercely if Rover even walked past the house, and if he could snap at the big dog's heels, and then run to a safe distance, he felt very proud indeed. Rover treated his little neighbor with lofty scorn, although once when Punch was very annoying, he caught him and gave him such a shaking that the little dog was thoroughly frightened, and did not venture near him for many a day.

"Mother! mother!" called Kathleen, "Punch is out; call him in!" But there was no response from the kitchen.

Meanwhile Punch was enjoying himself to the fullest extent, climbing over mounds of snow, and shaking the flakes from his back. But his fun was soon to end, for, as he started to cross the street, he stepped suddenly down the curb into a huge drift of snow, and went down, down, until there was no little black dog to be seen.

Kathleen turned pale with fright. "Mother! mother!" she screamed, but her mother was too far away to hear.

Kathleen looked up and down the street. There was no one in sight. What should she do? The doctor said she must not leave the room, and her mother had expressly forbidden her to go into the cold hall. Punch would be buried in the snow-

bank, and there was no one to save him!

Just then a big, black object came running up the street, and went straight to the place where Punch had disappeared.

"Rover!" cried Kathleen, and watched breathlessly the big dog as he commenced to scratch at the snow-bank. How fast he worked, first with one big black foot and then with the other; clods of snow flew in all directions.

The minutes seemed hours to Kathleen, but finally the big dog's

SUPERIOR MERIT.

Remarkable Curative Properties of a Remedy for Indigestion and Stomach Weakness.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a preparation for the cure of Dyspepsia, and the various forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, owes its great success as a cure for these troubles to the fact that it is prepared for disease and weakness of the stomach and digestive organs only, and is not recommended or advised for any other disease.

It is not a cure-all, but for any stomach trouble it is undoubtedly the safest, most sensible remedy that can be advised with the prospect of a permanent cure. It is prepared in tablet form, pleasant to taste, composed of vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin and golden seal, every one of which act effectively in digesting the food eaten, thereby resting and invigorating the weak stomach: rest is nature's cure for any disease, but you cannot rest the stomach unless you put into it something that will do its work or assist in the digestion of food.

That is exactly what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do, one grain of the digestive principle contained in them will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs, or similar wholesome foods, they will digest the food whether the stomach is in working order or not, thereby nourishing the body and resting the stomach at the same time, and rest and nourishment is nature's cure for any weakness.

In persons run down in flesh and appetite these tablets build up the strength and increase flesh, because they digest flesh-forming food which the weak stomach cannot do, they increase the flow of gastric juice and prevent fermentation, acidity and sour watery risings.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores at 50 cents per package.

The M

As presented at Office

The Directors 31st, 1902, with the The business were issued under 3 excepting 14 policies \$34,467,420 under 1 death rate was very readers and other INCOME T \$275,507.03; Annu being an increase of DISBURSEMENTS, annuities at \$483,350.23. All total disbursement \$658,791.89.

ASSETS—T \$6,459,780.08. an LIABILITIES the security of pol and 34

SURPLUS— and on the Gover NEW RESE money has gradua the most ample p place all new busi of valuation, who foreign.

The Manager the Board, and in the commendatio attending the ya

The Executi them with the re statement herew The followin re-election: Sir

Dec. 31:

Premiu Interest

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J. M. A. J.

The vari re-elected. A Board, the H The Dire Alfred Hoski Vice-Preside [Booklet paid and oth course be dis

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF

The Mutual Life of Canada

As presented at the Annual Meeting of the Company held at its Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., Thursday, March 5th, 1903.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report for the year ending Dec 31st, 1902, with the financial statement duly audited.

The business of the year was very satisfactory in all respects. New insurances were issued under 3,011 policies for \$1,527,878, all of which were written in Canada excepting 14 policies for \$22,460. The whole amount of insurance in force is now \$31,467,420 under 23,621 policies, being an increase of \$2,754,389 for the year. The death rate was very light, and much below the expectation, while the lapses, surrenders and other terminations were less than in 1901.

INCOME. The net premium income was \$1,111,897.41; Interest and Rents, \$275,507.03; Annuities, \$1,056; Profit and Loss, \$2,637.81; total income, \$1,391,098.25, being an increase of \$113,412.17 over 1901.

DISBURSEMENTS.—The payments to policy-holders for death claims, endowments, annuities and surrender values were \$105,506.44; for surplus, \$77,813.79; total, \$183,320.23. All other payments were \$248,956.13, including expenses, taxes, &c. The total disbursements were \$732,306.36 and the excess of income over disbursements was \$658,791.89.

ASSETS.—The Cash assets now amount to \$6,098,333.54, and the total assets are \$6,459,780.08, an increase for the year of \$701,957.91.

LIABILITIES.—The total liabilities are \$5,960,629.84, including the reserve for the security of policy-holders, \$5,925,443.97, computed on the Company's standard 4% and 3 1/2%.

SURPLUS.—On the Company's standard of valuation the surplus is \$499,150.24, and on the Government standard \$738,256.14. The increase in surplus is \$119,179.71.

NEW RESERVE STANDARD.—For some years past, the earning power of money has gradually but steadily decreased. Recognizing the importance of making the most ample provision for the fulfilment of our contracts, your Directors decided to place all new business issued from and after January 1st, 1903, upon a 3 per cent. basis of valuation, which has been adopted by many leading Companies, both native and foreign.

The Manager, Officers and staff have discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the Board, and in the best interests of the Company. The Agents continue to merit the commendation of the Directors and Policy-holders, for their loyalty and the success attending the year's work.

The Executive Committee has again examined all the securities and compared them with the records, all of which were found correct, and in accordance with the statement herewith submitted.

The following Directors retire by expiry of term of office, but all are eligible for re-election: Sir F. W. Borden, W. J. Kidd, William Snider, and Robert Melvin.

On behalf of the Board,
ROBERT MELVIN,
President.

Financial Statement.

LEDGER ASSETS

Dec. 31st, 1901.....\$5,439,541 65

INCOME

Premiums (net).....\$1,111,897 41
Interest and rents.....279,200 84
\$1,391,098 25
\$6,830,639 90

PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS

Death Claims.....\$242,049 75
Matured Endowments.....112,747 00
Payments to Annuitants.....9,484 30
Purchased Policies.....41,225 39
Surplus paid to Policy-holders..77,813 79
\$483,350 23
All other payments.....\$248,956 13
\$732,306 36
\$6,098,333 54

LEDGER ASSETS

Debentures and Bonds, Account Value.....\$2,290,322 95
Mortgages.....2,994,644 56
Loans on Policies.....677,288 25
Loans on Stocks.....7,500 00
Liens on Policies.....33,739 49
Real Estate.....44,862 45
Real Estate, Company's Head Office.....20,861 96
All other items, including Cash.....28,925 88
\$6,098,333 54
Additional Assets.....361,446 54
Total Assets.....\$6,459,780 08

LIABILITIES

Reserve on Policies in force, 4% and 3 1/2% ..\$5,925,443 97
All other Liabilities.....35,185 87
\$5,960,629 84

Surplus Company's Standard 4% and 3 1/2% - \$499,150 24
Surplus Government Standard 4 1/2% and 3 1/2% \$738,256 14

Audited and found correct.

J. M. SCULLY, F.C.A. } Auditors. GEO. WEGENAST, Manager.
A. J. BREWSTER, }

The various reports having been adopted the retiring Directors were unanimously re-elected. After several able and pithy addresses had been made by members of the Board, the Head Office staff, the agents and others, the meeting adjourned.

The Directors met subsequently and re-elected Mr. Robert Melvin, President; Mr. Alfred Hoskin, K.C., First Vice-President; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Britton, Second Vice-President of the Company for the ensuing year.

[Booklets containing full report, comprising list of death and endowment claims paid and other interesting and instructive particulars, are being issued and will in due course be distributed among policy-holders and intending insurants.]

W. H. RIDDELL,
Secretary.

efforts were rewarded, and a small black-ball rolled out; and Punch, very cold and frightened almost to death, shook himself and crept slowly toward the house, with Rover jumping up and down beside him, wagging his great tail and barking joyfully.

Rover and Punch are now the best friends it is possible for two dogs to be. The great black Newfoundland and the tiny spaniel are often seen walking and playing together, and anyone in the neighborhood can tell you how the big one saved the little one from freezing to death in the snow-bank.

IF I KNEW.

If I knew the box where the smiles are kept,
No matter how large the key,
Or stronger the bolt, I would try so hard,
'Twould open, I know, for me.
Then over the land and the sea, broadcast,
I'd scatter the smiles to play,
That the children's faces might hold them fast
For many and many a day.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S FIRST PATIENT.

When Miss Nightingale was a child her first patient was a dog. Some boys had broken its legs by throwing stones, and it had been ntended to hang it out of its misery. The little girl went up to it fearlessly, saying, in a soft, caressing tone, "Poor Cap, poor Cap, poor Cap!" It was enough. The dog looked up with its speaking brown eyes, now blood-shot and full of pain, into her face, and did not resent it when, kneeling down beside him, she stroked his head and soothed him. The wounded limb was tenderly bandaged, and the dog made a good recovery.

THE HORSE WANTED THE BASKET.

A gentleman often saw a butcher's boy pass his house, mounted on a horse which seemed to go like the wind. He noticed that the boy used neither whip nor spur, and yet the animal always kept up its rapid pace.

It was just such a horse he wanted, for he often rode in the country, and he liked to enjoy a gallop over the common. He went to the butcher, and bid him thirty, forty, and finally eighty guineas for his horse. At last the butcher consented, and the gentleman

mounted his bargain. It would not stir an inch. He thought there must be some trickery about the matter, and said so.

The butcher called his boy, and said to him—

"Here, boy, mount this horse."

The boy was no sooner on its

Dr. Chase's Pills.

OUR FAMILY MEDICINE
SINCE 1867.

The First Boxes Were Obtained From Dr. Chase Himself Thirty-Six Years Ago, and Cures Kidney Disease.

Among the Canadians who have personally consulted Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, and discoverer of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, may be mentioned Mr. G. W. Parish, of Sturgeon Bay, Ont., whose letter is quoted below.

His local physician being unable to help him, Mr. Parish was recommended to go to Dr. Chase, whose great success as a physician was then becoming known outside of his own State of Michigan. We shall leave you to judge of the benefit derived by this treatment when you read the following letter:—

Mr. Parish writes:—"In the year 1867 I was very bad with my kidneys. I could not work on account of my back being lame, sore and painful all the time; Though I carefully followed the directions of our family doctor he was unable to do me much good. At this time Dr. Chase was becoming known as an especially successful physician, and on the advice of my uncle, Charles Williams, I went to Dr. Chase at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and he gave me a box of his pills for kidney disease.

"You can scarcely imagine how much good they did me. They helped me so much that I went back to the doctor and bought a dozen boxes. In my mind there is not a medicine half so good as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for kidney trouble and headache. We always keep them in the house as a family medicine, and I would not think of using any other."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

back than the creature flew like an arrow.

The gentleman mounted again, with the same result as before.

"How is it?" he exclaimed, in wonder.

"Oh," said the butcher, "you must take the basket."

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him, at 804-62 Winthrop Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Household Cares
are lightened and time and patience, mess and trouble are saved by the woman who uses that English Home Dye of highest quality. Maypole Soap, because it washes and dyes at one operation. Brilliant fadeless. Quick, easy, safe, sure.

Maypole Soap
Sold everywhere.
10c. for colors, 15c. for black.

CHURCH DAY SCHOOL
Major Street, Toronto
SISTERS S. JOHN THE DIVINE
KINDERGARTEN and
ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT.

Trinity College School
PORT HOPE, Ont.
FOUNDED 1865.

Provides a complete education for boys by the harmonious development of their mental, moral and physical powers. A splendid and healthful location, overlooking Lake Ontario, one mile from the Town of Port Hope. For calendar and full information apply to Rev. HERBERT SYMONDS, M.A., D.D., Head Master.

Bishop Bethune College, Oshawa, Ontario
UNDER THE CHARGE OF

The Sisters of St. John the Divine
Visitor, the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Preparation for the University.
For terms and particulars apply to the SISTER IN CHARGE, or to

The Sisters of St. John the Divine
MAJOR STREET, TORONTO

The Parkdale Church School.

(Established by the Council of The Bishop Strachan School).
151 Dunn Avenue, Parkdale.
Reopens after Christmas Vacation on Monday, 12th January, 1903. Best Masters in Music, etc. Kindergarten Work a specialty. For Calendar apply to MISS MIDDLETON, Lady Principal.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826
HAVE FURNISHED 25,000 BELLS
CHURCH SCHOOLS & OTHER
WEST-TROY, N.Y.
GENUINE BELL-METAL CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

The CANADIAN CHURCHMAN

goes to the Bishops, clergy and laity in all parts of our broad Dominion belonging to the Anglican Church and is extensively read and circulated in their families, among the adherents of other bodies, not only in Canada but in all parts of the world.

THEREFORE

Advertisements of Colleges, schools, and public institutions reach the class they are meant for. Clerical, choir and all similar notices find in the

CANADIAN CHURCHMAN
their best medium.

Insurance announcements, company meetings and business advertisements generally which appear in the

CANADIAN CHURCHMAN
have a unique circulation.

Appointments and situations wanted inserted in the **CANADIAN CHURCHMAN** receive a quick reply.

Owners of specialties should remember that the **CANADIAN CHURCHMAN** is read from beginning to end in homes all over the Dominion. Therefore advertise in it.

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN
1 Toronto Street,
TORONTO.

Edgehill, Church School, for Girls
WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA
INCORPORATED 1891.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia, Chairman Board of Trustees. The Bishop of Fredericton, member of Board of Trustees, ex-officio. Miss Lefroy, of Cheltenham Ladies' College, England, Principal, assisted by Ten Resident Experienced Governesses from England, (five of whom are specialists in the Music and Art Departments), and one non-resident Instructor, Housekeeper, Matron and Nurse. Extensive buildings, with capacity for 100 Residents; Heated by Hot Water, Lighted by Electricity. Grounds covering eight acres, with Lawns for Tennis, Croquet, Basket Ball, Hockey, &c. School Dairy and Laundry. Preparation for the Universities.
EASTER TERM begins on Wednesday, April 1st, 1903.
For Calendar apply to DR. HIND.

ST. ALBAN'S CATHEDRAL SCHOOL
Toronto—Incorporated

For BOARDERS and DAY Boys. Re-opens January 12th. Chairman—His Lordship the Bishop. A thoroughly qualified staff. For prospectus address M. E. MATTHEWS, Principal.

RIDLEY COLLEGE
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

New Preparatory School for boys under fourteen, with separate building, grounds and staff. No day-boys.
Upper School prepares for the Universities, etc. Apply to REV. J. O. MILLER, M.A., D.C.L., Principal.

WESTBOURNE School for Girls
340 Bloor Street W., - TORONTO, Can
Re-opens January 5th, 1903.

A Residential and Day School, well appointed, well managed and convenient. Specialists in each department. Affiliated with the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Dr. Edward Fisher, Musical Director; F. McGillivray Knowles, R.C.A., Art Director. For announcement and information, address the principals, MISS M. CURETTE, B.A. MISS E. E. DALLAS, Mus. Bach

Canadian Correspondence College, Limited.
Students prepared for Junior and Senior leaving Examinations.
Canada Life Bldg., - TORONTO

Church = Extension Association

106 Beverley Street, Toronto
School of the Sisters of the Church.
Surplices made to order from \$3.00 up
Orders taken for all kinds of Church Need'ework.
Also Books and Publications.
Apply Sister in Charge.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
SPECIAL COLONIST

One - Way Excursion Fares From Toronto.

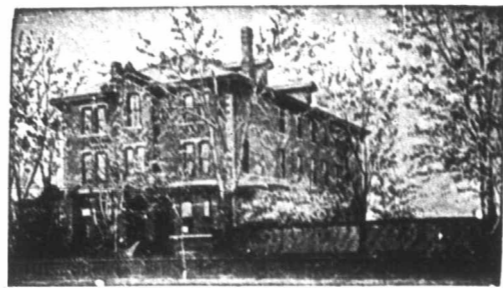
To Billings, Montana.....\$34.00
Colorado Springs, Denver... }
Helena, Butte, Ogden ... } \$39.00
Salt Lake City and Pueblo }
Spokane, Wash. } \$39.50
Portland, Seattle..... }
Vancouver, Rossland..... } 42.00
Los Angeles and San Francisco..\$44.00

Proportionately low rates to other points. Tickets on sale daily until April 30th, 1903.

For Tickets, Maps, Time Tables, and Information, apply to Agents.

TORONTO OFFICES
North-West corner King and Yonge Streets,
J. W. RYDER, C. P. and Ticket Agent,
(Phone, Main 4209.)

Union Station, J. A. TELFER, Ticket Agent.
All inquiries from outside of Toronto should be addressed to J. D. McDONALD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.



"Glen Maw" MISS VEALS' SCHOOL
651 SPADINA AVE.
TORONTO
Art, Music
Matriculation and General English Course

ST. MONICA'S

Residential and Day School for Girls
170 Bloor St. West, Toronto

Thorough course in English, Languages, Music, Art, Elocution and Domestic Science, and Physical Culture. Prepares for University and Departmental Examinations. Kindergarten and Primary Departments.
Teachers, Specialists in each Department. A Home School. Extensive Grounds.
For Prospectus apply to
MISS PHILLPOTTS,
Lady Principal.

The Bishop Strachan School.

A Church School for Girls
President—The Lord Bishop of Toronto.
Reopens after Christmas Vacation for resident and day pupils on Monday, 12th January, 1903.
Preparation for the Universities and also Kindergarten and Elementary Work. Apply for Calendar to
MISS ACRES, Lady Principal.
Wykeham Hall, Toronto.

MEMORIALS AND DOMESTIC GLASS
DOMINION STAINED GLASS
ESTD CO. 1881
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