

Canadian Churchman

DOMINION CHURCHMAN AND CHURCH BYANGELIST.

The Church of England Weekly Family Newspaper.

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TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1903.

[No 11.]



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TORONTO, THURSDAY MARCH 12, 1903

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LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

3rd SUNDAY IN LENT.

Morning—Gen. XXXVII; Mark XII 13 to 35.
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Appropriate Hymns for Third and Fourth Sunday 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:

THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 107, 315, 321, 324.
Processional: 89, 200, 270, 520.
Offertory: 198, 249, 252, 638.
Children's Hymns: 467, 566, 568, 569.
General Hymns: 93, 244, 253, 279.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 309, 311, 472, 553.
Processional: 89, 200, 270, 520.
Offertory: 86, 255, 256, 362.
Children's Hymns: 331, 332, 335, 473.
General Hymns: 91, 92, 94, 213.

Pioneer Missionaries.

Every country has its own requirements and possibilities. All missionary effort must be modified by the climate, soil and people. But we have consistently advocated so far as possible more intercourse among missionaries than has been customary in our church. It is hard that a young man with all his mistakes to make should be left to do so alone. They are trying to improve in what is called the Railway Mission in South Africa, of which Mr. Douglas Ellison writes:—"Hitherto our work has been confined to the diocese of Grahamstown, roughly the Eastern Province of Cape Colony. But we are now making the effort to place a mission coach in each of three dioceses further North, and our operations should soon extend throughout the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and Rhodesia. On each of these coaches there should be two workers, who will itinerate for a month or so at a time, and then

rest quietly at some convenient Church centre. The men we most want are young priests, unmarried, in good health, and not afraid to stand alone.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The fact was carefully noted and cabled all over that Bishop Huntingdon's of Albany were the first congratulations which Archbishop Davidson received. The statement was made at Canterbury after the enthronement at the dinner which took place in the good kindly old English fashion. The speech itself was of the tactful gossiping kind, most suitable for the time and place, and the announcement regarding Bishop Huntingdon was preceded by this interesting passage.—"It was my lot some years ago, in compiling the biography of my father-in-law, Archbishop Tait, to read with care letters which were addressed to him thirty-three years ago, on his appointment to the Primacy. I am not so presumptuous, or so foolish, as to compare the kind of way in which men were able to look to him from the very first with the way in which they look to me. He possessed qualifications, powers, and attainments to which, of course, I lay no claim whatever. One point I want to refer to is, whence did these letters come? His were numerous, so were mine. I think we had some 1,500 the first two or three days, and they are pouring in still; but the point is, where are they pouring in from. Of those who wrote to him, if my recollection serves me right, and I think it does, the cases were few and far between in which letters came from across the sea. Nowadays, all is changed. From every part of the world, so far as time has allowed the post to bring letters to me, they are pouring in, still showing the world-wide interest which the fact of this office and any change in this great office creates the world through, from India, Canada, South Africa. From Australia there is not yet time for letters to have arrived. All the rest are pouring in; but, above all, perhaps most markedly and strikingly of all, from every part of the United States of America. I am deeply sorry that the kind endeavour which the American Church made to send a representative to be present here to-day—my friend the Bishop of Massachusetts was appointed the special deputy for that task—has been rendered futile by some misapprehension as to the date of the enthronement.

Canon Carter's Missionary Breakfast.

It may not be out of place to refer to our paragraph of last week's issue, in which we referred to our Bishops being obliged to travel to beg for money. There are advantages which must not be overlooked, and of one of these we have a striking instance in connection with our most recent and poorest diocese, Keewatin. The Bishop is on his travels with his staff, his scollop shell and wallet—or their modern equivalent—and in Oxford had the good luck to run across Canon Carter's Missionary Breakfast. The venerable rector of St. Aldate's, Oxford, gave the twenty-seventh annual breakfast in connection with the yearly meeting of the Church Missionary Society in that city, on Saturday morning, 7th inst., when 363 senior

and junior members of the University, members of the Corporation, and citizens were present to meet the Right Rev. Joseph Lofthouse, D.D., Bishop of Keewatin, Canada. Canon Christopher presided, and amongst those present were well-known men. In the course of his address during breakfast, the aged Canon said:—"I entreat you to carry away and read the packets of Missionary and Bible Society papers I have placed by your plates. I may never ask you to do this again, for I am more than eighty-two. I take this opportunity of thanking, from my heart, those who have written to me letters full of warm-hearted Christian sympathy in my great bereavement, and those who may have felt the sympathy without having written. The beloved one who has left us for a better world worked earnestly to help the C.M.S. in its good work for many years." Just before the blessing was given, at the end of the meeting, Canon Christopher led a short prayer for the lady who for twenty-seven years has enabled him to provide that annual Missionary Breakfast.

The British and Foreign Bible Society.

Before this paragraph is published the centenary meeting of this great society, founded on the 7th March, 1804, will have been held in London. There are to be two great meetings on the 6th—one in the afternoon at the Mansion House when the Prime Minister is expected to speak, and the other the same evening in the Queen's Hall. Some preparatory pamphlets have already been issued, but the year itself will be marked by the distribution of centenary pamphlets each month dealing with the achievements and requirements of the Bible Society. The story of the marvellous growth of this auxiliary of the Church's missionary work and of the opportunities lying before it to-day, brings vividly before us the changes in human affairs witnessed during the last hundred years. A century ago the Bible was printed in tongues spoken by only one-fifth of the population of the world. To-day in tongues spoken by seven-tenths of mankind.

London City Churches.

The old churches are steadily disappearing, but we are glad to find that the old haphazard destruction has been replaced by careful deliberation. It seems that in the future the religious needs of caretakers and others who will still live in the city are in every case of removal to be provided for. Then the archeological and architectural features are not to be scandalously swept away. Hitherto the internal fittings and carvings have been sold by auction and rebought at immense profits to be used for all kinds of secular purposes. A needless waste. But above all, and these considerations all apply to the fast growing cities on this continent, a certain number of City churches are needed for the spiritual benefit of the men and women who come daily for business purposes. The intervals of leisure for the majority are so short that those desirous of spending a few minutes in prayer and meditation in God's house, cannot go any great distance, and therefore the churches that are not destroyed should be fairly near each other. During the past an

attempt has been made by different City rectors to make their churches a special centre for some particular work. The late Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth was identified with an effort to reach the large number of young men who work in the City, and incalculable good was done by his efforts in that direction. The church of All Hallows, London Wall, which we fear is doomed, and its newly erected enlargement, provide accommodation, with warmth and shelter and daily services, for upwards of two hundred and fifty women and girls, and a hundred and fifty men, in the early mornings. The Church of St. Mary-at-Hill, under the energetic rule of the Rev. W. Carlile, not only conducts a continuous Church Army Mission, but is the headquarters of an employment bureau, and a system of relief for the destitute.

Self-Control.

The Church of the Advent, Boston, claims for itself the proud distinction of having had three living Bishops connected with it, Fond-du-Lac, Vermont and Maine. We thought that Bishop Brent of the Philippines had also been so far one of them as to have formed a strong quadrilateral. Bishop Hall, the ablest of them, has necessarily taken a deep interest in the prohibition campaign which has agitated his State and has woven into his Lenten pastoral a great deal of information, put with the Bishop's profound ability so as to command attention and reflection. "One great difference between these laws (civil and moral) is this, that the civil law seeks to accomplish its purpose by restraint from outside, while the Christian law does this by internal inspiration. For instance, in the matter that has been under discussion, the State may lay down regulations limiting the sale and use of intoxicants, and may inflict penalties for the transgression of such limitations. The Church approaches the subject from a different standpoint, and teaching men to respect themselves as children of God, members of Christ, temples of His Holy Spirit, bids them preserve their bodies in temperance, soberness and chastity. Internal inspiration is far higher and more lasting than external restraint. It is always towards the former that we must be working in all educational and other discipline. There can be no manner of doubt to anyone reading the New Testament that the Christian religion is a religion of self-restraint. Its symbol is the cross, on which our Lord died, whose example we are to follow in crucifying the flesh (our lower, disordered nature) with its passions and lusts. To this we are pledged as disciples of Jesus Christ and members of His Body. This self-denial (the suppression of the lower self for the sake of the higher) must be continual; but of its necessity we are specially reminded, and to its practice specially called, during the Forty Days of Lent, when we commemorate first our Saviour's Fasting and Temptation, and then His Suffering and Crucifixion. In Lent we are bidden practice self denial in things that in themselves are innocent, in order that we may be better able at any time to withstand temptation to what is wrong. Once more, Christian self-denial is not confined to one particular point. It must extend to all the departments of our life. Wrongful indulgence in food or drink, in sleep, or in other bodily pleasures, is to be checked. So are unguarded words and wandering thoughts, temper, covetousness and

pride. The self-love that is opposed to the love of God and to obedience to His law is what we have to deny in order that our best self may in obedience to God's law find true freedom and peace. The recent controversies will not have been without benefit if they help us to grasp more clearly and firmly these principles of Christian self-control. The word translated temperance in our ordinary Bibles really means self-control. In the light of these principles I beg you to use the more abundant opportunities of Lent for Prayer, for Fasting, and for Almsgiving; while with reference to the particular question that has suggested my thus writing, I beg you to remember that, whatever may be the civil law, the Christian condemnation of excess, which must bind our conscience, remains unchanged; and that in the absence of some civil restrictions, there is the greater opportunity for voluntary abstinence, both for our own self-discipline and as a help to others."

UP AND DOING.

That the Church in a country like this, where conditions are changing, where the people are more or less migratory, and where new settlements are constantly opening, should ever be on the alert for new developments and opportunities, and actively aggressive in all parts of the wide missionary field open to her enterprise, is a self-evident truth, which should not need to be urged or demonstrated. To relax our efforts, or rest on former achievements, or merely boast of what our fathers did in the historic past, will surely bring, if it do not invite, loss and disaster. The recent census caused considerable comment and alarm, as to the state of the Church in this country, and demands were made from many quarters for greater adaptation of the Church to local needs, and proper energy in the prosecution of her missionary operations. However indisposed any may be to attach too much importance to the census figures, still they convey a warning, and should stir up all Bishops, Clergy and laity alike, to be up and doing. The General Synod, all admit, did its part in re-organizing the Board of Missions, appointing an organizing Secretary, and laying out comprehensive plans, which will relieve our bishops from collecting money, and enable them to attend more closely to the spiritual and administrative duties of their office. We are glad to learn that a cheerful and liberal response in many quarters is being made to the apportionment scheme, and that dioceses and parishes all over the land are bestirring themselves to meet the demand made upon them by the Board of Missions, and to do and give more for missions at home and abroad than they ever did before. This action is proving a healthful stimulus to all church workers, and so far from being depressed by their enlarged demands, they find them both encouraging and inspiring in their effects and results. So far so good, but this spirit must be carried into every diocese and parish, and no stone be left unturned, that the Church may occupy the whole field and seize every opportunity which presents itself to her. More or less in all our Synods the state of the Church was a subject of discussion and action, adequate and suited to the situation, was resolved upon. In none was it more fully considered than in the Synod of the diocese of

Toronto, and resolutions of a far-reaching character were passed, and an able committee of a representative character was appointed to carry out what was set forth in them. This committee, so far as we know, has not yet been heard from. Their instruction from the Synod was exceedingly wide in its terms, and gave them ample scope to remodel and reorganize the entire machinery and operations of the diocese. It may be that the very magnitude of their task has delayed their action, and that they are wrestling with the "reports as to the state of the Church, and various remedies suggested, and the census figures," and in due time we shall hear from them. The mover of these resolutions, and the chairman of the committee is the Rev. Dr. Langtry, and we shall be glad to learn from him what has been done, or is being done, in connection with the work of the committee on the important resolutions unanimously adopted by the Synod, and committed to them for further development and action. It may be that the committee considers it must first report to the Synod, but the resolution demands "that immediate steps be taken" with reference to the subjects named in the resolutions. The resolutions call for: (1) The reorganization of parochial and missionary work of the Church; the endowed parishes and strong centres to be reorganized on a system of combined work, a priest, a deacon, and a layman to be employed in each such centre, services, Sunday schools, and instruction classes to be held in villages, hamlets and county sides, and the work to be under the rector or incumbent, and to be extended as additional help is obtainable, and new work opens." This is a radical departure from past methods, it is comprehensive and we think wise in its grasp of the necessities of the case, it comes down to particulars, and reaches out to concession lines, as well as to centres of population and Church influence. We should like to know what is being done to give it effect, for we apprehend it is needed in Toronto diocese, and perhaps in other dioceses as well, when it was stated in our columns that in a number of years but one single mission had become self-supporting in that diocese. The Mission Fund is a hindrance, we believe, to Church growth and progress as it is administered at present in many dioceses, its chief effect in many cases being to save the pockets of well-to-do people, promote illiberality in congregations, to keep the clergy poor, and to stop the extension of the Church. Except in rare cases and under peculiar circumstances it should annually be reduced, and self-support and not dependence should be the aim and ideal of every mission. (2) The second resolution had reference to an increase of permanent deacons and lay readers to assist the clergy. This also is important, and we should like to know what steps, if any, have been taken to give it effect. (3) The third resolution called for an organization "in which young people and other members may be employed to build up our most holy faith." Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the young to retain them in the communion of the Church, and in regard to this also we should be glad to learn what the committee propose. In the diocese of Huron action was taken along this line, and an Anglican Young People's Association has been formed, which has, because of its comprehensive character, attracted considerable attention, and met with a fair measure of

success. It should have and we suggest should confer with a vicar people, which their wants, I country. We prompt and vi Church in our expanding col likely to have secure and im ren's children our apathy. Church grant know what th us grace and same.

There are Anglican Cor of Ireland an speak of the Archbishop c that, he is th but of Grea Catholic Chu tions and me is neither ass all the more branches of o and inspirati Dr. David or a speech m his enthroned February 12. congratulatio those receive some thirty but very few they were cor all parts of th as the great Nonconformi Archbishop this change entirely due place the Se the Anglican world. The i a thing of th operations at the past and Christianity tinguishes ne therefore occ a meeting altogether Archbishop potent to a concerns, an English-spe tively new t his view c Church an spoke of t 16th centu history, str the Church those on th ency of his that what h lamentable

success. It is not desirable that each diocese should have a separate organization of this kind, and we suggest that the Toronto committee should confer with that of Huron on this subject with a view to forming a society for young people, which would meet perhaps not only their wants, but of the whole Church in this country. We feel the need there is for wise prompt and vigorous action in all parts of our Church in our wide and rapidly-growing and expanding country which in this century seems likely to have her opportunity, and if we fail to secure and improve it our children and children's children will suffer for our blindness and our apathy. May the Great Head of the Church grant unto us both to perceive and know what things we ought to do, and also give us grace and power faithfully to fulfil the same.

THE PRIMATE.

There are more Primates than one in the Anglican Communion. There is the Primate of Ireland and of Canada and others, not to speak of the Primate of All England, but the Archbishop of Canterbury is more even than that, he is the Primate not only of England, but of Greater Britain, and of the Anglo-Catholic Church in all its world-wide organizations and membership. That this pre-eminence is neither assumed or defined makes it perhaps all the more powerful, and to Canterbury all branches of our great Church look for guidance and inspiration. On this aspect of the Primacy Dr. Davidson, the new Archbishop, dwelt in a speech made by him on the occasion of his enthronement in Canterbury Cathedral on February 12. He compared the sources of the congratulations which he was receiving with those received by his father-in-law, Dr. Tait, some thirty years earlier. In the latter case, but very few were from across the sea, but now they were coming, pouring in, as he said, from all parts of the world, and from bodies as varied as the great Church of the East and the various Nonconforming organizations of England. The Archbishop modestly declined to assume that this change was in any way personal, but was entirely due to the widened conception of the place the See of Canterbury holds in not only the Anglican Communion, but in the religious world. The insularity of the Anglican Church is a thing of the past. She is world-wide in her operations and influence, she is in touch with the past and the present, with the older forms of Christianity, as well as with much that distinguishes newer expressions of religious life and therefore occupies a unique position, and affords a meeting ground and basis of unity which is altogether peculiar to herself. As the Archbishop said "We realize what is made potent to-day, that the enthronement concerns, and is bound to concern, the whole English-speaking race, and that is a comparatively new thing." The Archbishop indicated his view of the comprehensiveness of the Church and also its limitations when he spoke of those "who look back to the 16th century, and with strange ignorance of history, strive to make out that everything in the Church of England depends upon that, and those on the other side who, with equal deficiency of historical knowledge, try to make out that what happened in the 16th century was a lamentable blunder in Church life." With

emphasis the Archbishop declared, and with him the great bulk of Anglicans will agree that "To neither of those bodies are those present likely to give ready aid, but rather to steer between the two on those lines on which her Master would have it." The Archbishop also referred to the Anticlericalism which to some extent existed in England and which the agitation against the Education Bill revealed and perhaps intensified, as something which so far as it existed must be rooted out. No greater calamity could happen to either the Church or nation, than alienation between the clergy and laity, and we believe that lay representation in Diocesan Synods and a National Council, a frank recognition of the position of the laity as fellow-counsellors and workers with the clergy would do much to overcome the suspicion of an alienation from the clergy, which to a certain extent, though perhaps exaggerated, exists. The removal of such feelings should be sought above all else, the prejudices of the laity must be overcome by all possible means, and their intelligent co-operation sought and welcomed by the clergy in all good words and works. To quote again from the Archbishop's speech: "We must so work as to see that the clergy are in touch with every wholesome impulse, and animated by a very burning and glowing sympathy such as would make it impossible that anything of the kind should exist." Dr. Davidson is called to an exalted and most responsible office; he follows a long line of illustrious predecessors, but we believe that in his personality, ability and experience, he will be no unworthy follower of those who in the past have occupied the historic See of Canterbury, and will guide with discretion the course of England's Church.

REVIEWS.

Some Thoughts on the Atonement—Its necessity, the Method of Accomplishment, and Its Glorious Results. By Rev. J. Maclean Ballard, M.A. Rector, St. Anne's Church, Toronto, Canada. H. Grant, 36 Essex St., Strand, London, W.C., England. Price, 35c., net. Toronto: Upper Canada Tract Society.

These "thoughts" are set forth in seven sermons on the topics, The Fall of Man, The Promise of Restoration, The Propitiation, The Redemption, The Reconciliation, The Sonship of the Redeemed, The Glory and Triumph of the Redeemed. These sermons are very plain, and earnestly written; we think they cannot fail of being highly profitable to all who may read them. As will be seen by the list of subjects, they are full of instruction, and each sermon ends with an earnest and suitable exhortatory appeal to make the "thoughts" suggested of practical and lasting influence on the life and conduct. We think they would be admirably adapted to family home reading. We hope they may be thus extensively used.

Aids to a Holy Life. With Preface by the Present Bishop of Rochester, England. By Rev. Thomas H. B. Bund, M.A., Rivington's, 34 King St., Covent Garden, London, England. Price, 1s. 6d., net. Toronto: Upper Canada Tract Society.

This is a most admirable little manual on self-examination; very deep and searching in its scope, and thoroughly manly in its dealing. No one who followed out its instructions could fail of attaining a high standard of saintly life and character. A sad interest attaches to this little book. Its author was for two years a barrister

on the Oxford Circuit. He then took orders and spent a very laborious two years as curate of St. Paul's, Whiteshill, near Stroud. While here his health broke down permanently, incapacitating him for any further active work. While calmly waiting for death, he prepared this little book for publication; he had not strength to correct it for the press, but left it to a friend to decide "whether it should be printed or burned." A few days after receiving the first copy he died. He was only 35 years of age. The book first saw the light in 1846. It is now republished. The Bishop of Rochester says, in his preface: "This little book seems thoroughly to deserve the respect paid to it by the present effort to renew its youth." We are quite sure that every Christian soul will fully agree with the Bishop's estimate. We hope it will have as wide a circulation to-day as we are told it had nearly sixty years ago.

The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal. Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Ph. D., Editor. Bi-monthly. \$4 per an. Chicago and London.

We hope the readers of "The Antiquarian" will grow more numerous in Canada. It is bringing before us the wonderful discoveries of ruined cities of Central America just now; and we are sure that the articles would prove most interesting to all who read how rich this continent is in ancient remains. Many are interested in Babylon and Egypt, but here, in our own continent, a quite equally instructive research is going on. The Editor's paper on "Yucatan Cities, Long Unknown," is, as usual, most weirdly entertaining. A very full and curious paper on the "Marking of Times, Etc., in Japan," is given by Ernest Clement. The Japanese Calendar suggests several comparisons. A paper on the recently discovered "Pre-Massoretic Hebrew Papyrus"—a wonderful find, if it does not turn out to be like the "Shapira MSS."—is contributed by Joseph Offord, M.J.S. Several other good things are given which we have not space to notice. The paper on "Buried Cities in Honduras," by the Editor, gives us a further glimpse of wonders existing in Central America. In fact, the whole of this number is full of startling interest. How would it do if ladies of the various "culture guilds," for amusement, etc., would take up this magazine some afternoons, instead of "seven hand," or even "blind euchre?"

The Church Eclectic, February, 1903. Rev. Arthur Lowndes, D.D., Editor. New Jersey and New York. 25 cents per copy. \$2 a year.

Rev. Ernest Smith, M.A., Oxon., contributes a second paper on "Apostolic Christianity." This is a very fair and convincing investigation into the history of the ministry of the Catholic Church of the earliest age, and takes up, and refutes, the opinions and suggestions of Canon Henson, who wishes "Nonconformists" to be admitted, at once, on equal terms with Churchmen, to the Holy Communion. Mr. Smith shows that this beginning of union begins at the wrong end. The whole paper ought to be very useful to those taking up, seriously, for the first time, the question of "Reunion." A very elaborate, syncretical and analytical investigation is given of the denials by St. Peter of his Lord, by the Rev. H. Barker. Dr. Thomas Richey gives a very lovable sketch of "Wm Jason Gold, S.T.D., Saint-Scholar." Very beautiful translations of Latin "Hymns for the Hours," are given by Rev. John Anketell, A.M.; a most interesting "'Correspondence' on Protestant Marriage in the Light of Roman Theology." We wish this could be widely read. There are several well-chosen "selected articles." News from Home and Abroad, Musical Notes and Queries, Notes on Recent Books, the Latest Discoveries in Science, are all very instructive. We must not neglect to notice two beautiful little poems, if

...the special effort of the Easter offering of debt this year...

The Bishop of James the Apostle... Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, D.D., Lord Bishop of New York...

The General Epistle of St. James is not as popular as the other epistles, and it is difficult to imagine the reason... The Bishop then considers the Epistle in detail...

Home & Foreign Church News

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

QUEBEC.

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

Quebec.—The following are the Bishop's public engagements for the remainder of the month: Friday, March 13th. Give third of course of addresses on our "Temptations," Cathedral, 8 p.m.

MONTREAL.

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

Montreal, St. James the Apostle.—At a meeting of the congregation of this church, which was held on Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst., in the schoolroom, the following resolutions were passed: Resolved, That at a special meeting of the pew-holders, summoned for the purpose of testifying their hearty appreciation of the magnificent gift of Mr. John Gault...

...the church is... Resolved, That the meeting be held on the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock... Resolved, That the Rev. Canon Elliott be invited to preach, and the meeting well attended and enthusiastic one throughout.

Eastman.—The Rev. R. C. Brewer, late of Shawville, in this diocese, has been appointed rector of this parish. He will enter upon his new duties shortly.

ONTARIO.

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

One proposal made at the recent Sunday school conference is worthy of more than passing notice. It is the appointment of an inspector or some such officer, who should pay regular visits to all the Sunday schools, aiding the teachers by suggestions and working out a complete and unified state of organization. This proposal was adopted at both Napanee and Trenton, but was rejected at Brockville, on the ground that, for the present, the diocese was not ready for such a movement.

There does not seem much chance for Trinity University in Kingston, if we may judge from the utterances at the reception given to Dr. Gordon, the new Principal of Queen's. Local loyalty to a home institution is the text of the popular speaker, and any attempt to boom a

...with public condemnation. An un-denominational institution, such as Queen's claims herself to be, has a greater constituency than the purely Church University of Ontario, and Churchmen go scrambling over themselves and their principles in their anxiety to stand in with the crowd. Speaking of Dr. Gordon, one cannot but feel that a man of considerable force has succeeded Dr. Grant. He has a most pleasing and attractive personality, while his ability is unmistakable and his eloquence marked.

For the first time since his consecration, Bishop Mills was at home for a Sunday, the first of this month, and did not preach. He was, unfortunately, laid up with an attack of the prevailing low fever, and was obliged to cancel all engagements. He was to have preached in the afternoon at Queen's Convocation Hall, and in the evening, at St. Paul's; but an expecting crowd was, in each case, doomed to disappointment.

Lent services are announced at all the churches, and good congregations are the order of the day. A striking contrast between the Church and others was to be observed in Kingston last week. Messrs. Crossley and Hunter have been causing great excitement at the various Methodist places of worship, where revival services have been in progress. On the other hand, in the Church, the simple announcement of Lent draws surely but quietly, earnest and devout people, who come, not for excitement, but to take part in the impressive and stately worship of the Church.

Kemptville.—The Rev. Rural Dean Emery, who has worked long and successfully for the Church, has felt it incumbent upon him to withdraw from the active duties of the parish. On the 1st of May, he will remove to Kingston, where his old friends hope he may enjoy many years of the rest he has so well earned. He still remains rector of Kemptville, while the Rev. W. P. Reeve, B.D., of Oxford Mills, will be appointed vicar. Mr. Reeve is a comparatively young man, but has already made his mark in the diocese. He is an active parish priest, an able preacher, and a profound scholar.

Barrie.—St. Mark's.—The estate of the late Mr. George has been finally settled, and a legacy of \$200 has been paid to the parish

church. It is the special effort of the Easter offering of debt this year...

Kingston.—St. James.—In a very flourishing year, the Collegiate of music of the January and for the St. of Shingwauk

St. James'.—This church, having offered to Halifax, N.S., first service has had one of the Dominion, nur Savary has the host of Kings parture from t liked by the c

Stirling.—The gave a most i "Mount Pelee, the church.

Roslin.—A J the 24th of Feb present and a spent.

Tamworth.—alms basin ha: Miss Anna Lo

Merrickville sented last me church with a address, speak denying and e the choir.

Brockville.—has recently l Judge Reynolds great promise. source of stre

Yarker.—St. took place in lent, when M handsomely l book; a Pray given some r choir and re the procession lowed by the who took up till the hymn stepped forward kindly gifts c suitable pray lectern, the s service proce books will ad in rendering chaste and l

Missionary my last repo Rev. C. E. and Emerald Picton, by th F. Ruttan; I North Augu Rev. T. Aus

The fresco ing complet which is bei

church. It is expected that this, together with the special effort now being made for a large Easter offering, will put the parish entirely out of debt this year.

Kingston.—St. James'.—The Sunday school is in a very flourishing condition. A course of lectures was recently given by Mr. Ellis, Principal of the Collegiate Institute, which has been productive of much good, especially to the teachers. The January average attendance was over 240, and for the same month \$20 was given in aid of Shingwauk Home.

St. James'.—The Rev. T. W. Savary, curate of this church, has received a tempting and flattering offer to assume the curacy of St. Paul's, Halifax, N.S., the oldest church in Canada, the first service having been held in it in 1749. It has one of the largest congregations in the Dominion, numbering over 2,000 souls. Mr. Savary has the offer under consideration. His host of Kingston friends would regret his departure from the Limestone City. He is well liked by the congregation of St. James' church.

Stirling.—The Rev. Dr. Nimmo, of Rawdon, gave a most interesting lecture last month on "Mount Pelee," in behalf of the general fund of the church.

Roslin.—A parish reunion was held here on the 24th of February, when a large number were present and a pleasant and profitable evening spent.

Tamworth.—Christ Church.—A handsome brass alms basin has been presented to this church by Miss Anna Lockridge.

Merrickville.—Trinity.—Mrs. Forneri was presented last month by the congregation of this church with a purse of \$54 and a most kindly address, speaking in warm terms of her self-denying and effective work in connection with the choir.

Brockville.—St. Paul's.—A Men's Association has recently been formed in this parish with Judge Reynolds as president. It has begun with great promise, and will probably be a fruitful source of strength and activity.

Yarker.—St. Anthony.—An event of interest took place in this church on the first Sunday in Lent, when Mrs. A. W. Benjamin presented two handsomely bound books, a Bible and service book; a Prayerbook, completing the set, being given some months previously. The surpliced choir and rector filed into the church singing the processional hymn, but on this occasion followed by the churchwardens carrying the books, who took up their position at the chancel steps till the hymn was concluded. Then the rector stepped forward and accepted the beautiful and kindly gifts of the donor at their hands. After suitable prayers, the Bible was placed on the lectern, the service book on the altar, when the service proceeded as usual. These handsome books will add greatly to the decency and order in rendering of Divine service, in the already chaste and lovely house of prayer.

Missionary addresses have been given since my last report, as follows: Shannonville, by the Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe; Amherst Island, Stella and Emerald, by Mr. E. J. B. Pense, M.P.P.; Picton, by the Rev. E. T. Costigan and Mr. G. F. Ruttan; Prescott, by the Rev. J. Elliott, of North Augusta; Brockville, St. Peter's, by the Rev. T. Austin Smith, of Lyn.

The fresco work at Bangor Cathedral is being completely renovated at a cost of £400, which is being borne by Lord Penrhyn.

TORONTO.

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

St. Alban's Cathedral.—The Lord Bishop of the diocese held his annual Lent ordination in this cathedral on Sunday morning last, when he ordained to the diaconate Messrs. George Bray Johnson and Thornton Frank Summerhayes. The latter gentleman read the Gospel. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Sweeny. It was a very helpful and excellent discourse. After the service had ended, the Bishop licensed the newly-ordained deacons, who are both of them graduates of Trinity University, to the mission of Minden.

St. Augustine's.—The opening services in connection with the re-opening of this church, on Sunday next, will be as follows: Holy Communion, at 8 a.m.; Choral Communion, with sermon, at 11 a.m.; Evening Prayer and sermon at 7 p.m. On Wednesdays in Lent service and address at 8.15 p.m.

Prison Reform Conference.—We are in receipt of "Prison Reform Conference, held in Toronto, December 16th, 1902." This pamphlet is issued by the Prisoners' Aid Association, and contains also "Report of Subsequent Interview with the Premier and Provincial Secretary of Ontario." The conference and the interview with the Government was well attended by ladies and gentlemen, who have given these important questions intelligent study, and the prison reform legislation, proposed by the Prisoners' Aid Association, was heartily endorsed and pressed upon the Government. The object of the deputation was twofold, viz.: Firstly, to secure legislation from the Ontario Government, and secondly, to secure the co-operation of the latter in obtaining needed legislation from the Dominion Government. The legislation required of the Ontario Government is, firstly, to make provision for the scientific treatment of indigent inebriates; secondly, to make other provision than the common jails for lunatics, and thirdly, to adopt the probation system as a substitute for the imprisonment of young and comparatively innocent first offenders. The legislation required of the Dominion Government are as follows: (1) The indeterminate sentence system. (2) The cumulative sentence system. (3) A law similar to the Indiana parole law. (4) Power granted to Provincial authorities to pardon and parole youthful offenders. Among those taking part in these meetings were the following: Mr. Hamilton Cassels, president of the association; Hon. S. J. Barrows, of New York; Rev. T. W. Paterson, Rev. Dr. Sheraton, Dr. Gilmour, Dr. Elliott, Dr. Oldright, Dr. McPhedran, Mr. James Massie, Rev. R. Hall, Rev. Joseph Hamilton, Detective Stark, Mr. C. H. Anderson, of Montreal, and Mrs. W. Cummings. We wish this important movement every possible success. The best sentiment of the country would more than approve of legislation giving full effect to these recommendations. We trust every one who is in a position so to do will realize their responsibility in the matter and give the movement the benefit of their influence.

NIAGARA.

John Philip Du Moulin, D.D., Bishop, Hamilton.

Hamilton.—The Century Fund Committee of the diocese have asked the Archdeacon of Niagara to complete the canvass of this fund. As soon as he can secure the services of a locum tenens, he will enter upon the work, which will probably take a year.

Mr. J. Smith, vergier of Chester Cathedral for nearly half a century, and who is stated to have shown Abraham Lincoln over the ancient edifice, died recently in his 80th year.

HURON.

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

St. Mary's.—St. James'.—The following is the list of special preachers in this church, on Wednesday evenings during Lent: The Right Rev. the Bishop of Huron, Rev. Principal Waller, of Huron College; Rev. Canon Dann, Rev. Prof. Sage; Rev. J. H. Moorhouse, Rev. J. Berry, and the Rev. W. R. George. A very pleasant series of socials were held in this parish from house to house, prior to the season of Lent. The Sunday school recently held a most enjoyable entertainment, combined with a sleighride, that was thoroughly appreciated.

Mitchell.—Trinity.—On Sunday afternoon, February 22nd, the Rev. L. N. Tucker drove from Stratford to preach at the evening service in this church. In spite of a somewhat stormy night, there was a good congregation, and all seemed greatly interested in the general secretary's earnest presentation of the missionary claims of the Church. The offertory at this service was \$52.

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.

UNIVERSITY FEDERATION.

Sir.—In an editorial lately published in your columns on University Federation, you advocated strongly the Federation of Kings College, Windsor, N.S., with Dalhousie College, Halifax, supposing that such Federation was based upon terms somewhat similar to those proposed for the Federation of Trinity College with the University of Toronto. In fact you seemed to imply in the article mentioned, that the only reasons against such federation in Nova Scotia were purely sentimental ones. In order that you may see that the opponents of the proposed amalgamation have other and strong reasons for their opposition I send you a copy of a circular just issued showing the difference between the proposed federation at Toronto, and the proposed amalgamation in Nova Scotia. It would be only fair that you should publish this statement, as your editorial has already been used in Halifax as an endorsement of the amalgamation scheme.

E. P. CRAWFORD.

Halifax, N.S.

A letter from the Rev. T. C. S. Macklem, provost of Trinity College, Toronto, to the Rev. C. D. Schofield, appeared in the press a few weeks ago, and has lately been published and circulated by those in favour of the amalgamation of King's College, Windsor, with Dalhousie, Halifax, as if it were an endorsement and recommendation of that proposal. Mr. Macklem acknowledges in that letter that he is "not sufficiently in possession of all the facts of the case to warrant his expressing his personal opinion in regard to it." It is also evident from the letter itself that Mr. Macklem had no idea that the college would lose its identity as a college, and become a theological school attached to a secular University, as he invariably speaks of "federation," and says, "It seems to me desirable that King's College should enter into federation, on proper terms, with some larger university," and again, "It would seem to me far better that the Church in the Maritime provinces should have a strong and well equipped Church College at some centre like Halifax, and in federation, on proper terms, with a well equipped

university." That Mr. Macklem did not understand on what terms the proposed amalgamation of King's and Dalhousie should be made, and also, what he understood by proper terms, are evident by the following letter, written since his letter to Mr. Schonfeld, which he has given permission to publish:

(COPY.)

Trinity College, Toronto, 16th Jan., 1903. Ven. Archdeacon Weston-Jones, Windsor, N.S. My dear Mr. Archdeacon,—I have just received your letter of the 13th inst., re King's College. As it is very difficult for one so far removed from the heated discussion which seems to be going on in your midst in regard to this important subject, to fully apprehend the question in all its bearings, and as, when I tried in a former letter to Mr. Schonfeld to answer his questions to the best of my ability with such information as I had before me, I apparently laid myself open, in the minds of some persons at least, to the charge of speaking beside the mark, I will be careful to avoid a repetition of this mistake by confining myself now to a clear and brief statement of the federation problem as it confronts Churchmen here in Ontario in relation to the Church and state universities. Trinity University has always refused to entertain any scheme of amalgamation which would reduce it to the status of a theological college merely, or would interfere in any way with its liberty to give to its students a thorough training in the doctrines and worship of the Church of England. There are three matters which we have always made a *sine qua non* in any proposed plan of federation with the University of Toronto, viz.: 1. That Trinity should remain a free and independent Church College, teaching both Arts and Divinity. 2. That ample and satisfactory provision should be made for the instruction of all our Church students in the doctrines of the Church, and for requiring their attendance at the services of our College Chapel. 3. That all the colleges in the federation should enjoy equal privileges, and all stand in the same relation to the one university—in other words, that the basis of co-operation should be a federation of equally related colleges. Another principle for which we have always contended, is that if our federation with the provincial University should necessitate the removal of our buildings, the State should help us to meet the cost of such removal, as for example by the purchase of the property we vacate. This was the principle adopted when Victoria University federated with the University of Toronto. We have never at any time contemplated the handing over of any portion of our endowments to the provincial University, on the contrary, we claim a free right to share in the University teaching provided at the expense of the State. The foregoing is a brief outline of the main features of the federation policy which Trinity was, and I believe is, ready to adopt. If in these circumstances of ours you find any close parallel to the federation problem which King's is considering in relation to Dalhousie, the arguments which have been of weight with us might prove equally cogent with you. If on the other hand, your circumstances differ entirely from ours, then I do not feel prepared to express any final opinion in regard to the problem before you without giving to the whole matter in all its details much more study than I have yet been able to give to it. If in my former letters, written in reply to the enquiries from several of the clergy of Nova Scotia, I seem to you or to others to have expressed myself at all unfairly or inconsistently—I wish to say in my own defence that in each case I was simply trying to speak upon such facts as each letter in turn laid before me. I expressly disclaimed having carefully studied the whole problem, and I made no pretence of expressing any final opinion in regard to it as a whole. Yours faithfully,

T. C. S. MACKLEM,

Provost of Trinity College, Toronto.

In order to understand the difference between

the proposed federation of Trinity College with Toronto University, and the proposed amalgamation of King's and Dalhousie, we herewith publish certain features of each proposition:

The Federation Scheme.—I proposed Act for the constitution of a University for the maritime provinces. Section 9. All the property and effects, real and personal, now owned by, or held in trust for Dalhousie College, or to which it is entitled, and all the property and effects, real and personal, now owned by or held in trust for King's College, or to which it is entitled, respectively, mentioned in the schedule of this Act, shall, after the passing of this Act, be held in trust for the purposes of the University, and shall be, and they are hereby vested in the said body corporate, the board of Governors, for the purposes of such University, but subject to the provisions of this Act, etc.

Rev. Mr. Macklem's Letter to Rev. S. Weston Jones.—"We have never at any time contemplated the handing over of any portion of our endowments to the Provincial University. If our federation with the Provincial University should necessitate the removal of our buildings, the State should help us to meet the cost of such removal, as for example, by the purchase of the property we vacate. This was the principle adopted when Victoria University federated with the University of Toronto."

Recommendation of the Committee on Amalgamation.—"Section 4. That the balance of said assets (over and above those reserved by section 3, for a Divinity School) be transferred to the University, all trust funds contained therein to be devoted in such University to such objects, as far as possible, as those contemplated by the donors."

"Section 3. That out of the present assets of the University of King's College, there shall be transferred to the new board of said (King's) College, the sum of \$..... for the management, equipment and conduct of said College, principally in enlarging and improving its Faculty of Divinity, in the purchase or providing of new premises, and for other purposes connected with the carrying on of said College." No provision whatever made for the instruction of church students, other than those studying Divinity, in the doctrines of the Church of England.

There are three matters which we have always made a *sine qua non* in any proposed plan of federation, viz: 1. That Trinity should remain a free and independent church College, teaching both Arts and Divinity." (Extract from Mr. Macklem's letter to Rev. Mr. Crawford, published recently in Halifax Herald): "The proposition for amalgamation, whereby Trinity would give up its position as an Arts College, in affiliation with the University of Toronto, has never met with any appreciable measure of support from any of the friends of Trinity, nor has it, as far as I know, ever been seriously discussed, even by the authorities, as a possible policy to adopt."

Trinity's proposition, *sine qua non*, continued. "2. That ample and satisfactory provision should be made for the instruction of all our church students, in the doctrines of the church, and for requiring their attendance at the services of our College Chapel." (A letter written by Mr. Macklem, some months ago, specifically mentioned this as referring to the Arts course and University Degree.)

There are other points of difference to be noted between the two propositions. Toronto University is a State or Provincial University, founded and endowed by the province of Ontario, and with which several colleges belonging to different denominations, including the Roman Catholics, are already affiliated or federated. The proposed new University of the maritime provinces would simply be an amalgamation of two comparatively small Colleges into one larger undenominational University, with two Divinity schools attached. From the way in which the proposition has been received by the authorities of Acadia and Sackville Colleges, it is not likely that they would amalgamate on any such terms. The gain to

Trinity in the proposed federation with Toronto would be, that, whilst retaining her present staff of professors, and her present faculties of Arts and Medicines (possibly), as well as Divinity, whilst keeping intact all her endowments, and also whilst keeping all the Church students, studying the different branches, under the care and instruction of the Church in its own College, requiring even her Art students to learn and pass examinations in religious subjects, Trinity would, as the Provost says in his letter to Mr. Crawford, have the advantage of "participating in the Science department (of the University of Toronto), and certain other features which can with advantage be made common to a group of colleges." In fact, Trinity would have all to gain and nothing to lose. In the proposed amalgamation of King's and Dalhousie, King's would practically give up all its faculties except that of Divinity. King's would give up part of its funds to the new University. King's would have to spend a large sum in buying property in Halifax, and erecting thereon a new Divinity and residential building, or else remain a mere isolated Divinity school at Windsor, and thus lose any influence she might have over Church students attending the new University, and studying other courses than Divinity. She would, moreover, sacrifice the principle so dear to Churchmen, of religion as the true basis of education. The historical and sentimental aspect of the question does not come within the purport of this letter. And what does King's gain to compensate for this loss, when we know that the doors of Dalhousie are as much open now to Churchmen as will be those of the new University? The doubtful advantage of having a right to elect thirteen members of the board of governors of the new university at its inception only, after which the board fills up its own vacancies, thus possessing a temporary share in the establishment and management of a somewhat stronger undenominational and avowedly secular university in the Maritime Provinces. King's would have everything to lose and nothing to gain. The words of President Harper, of the University of Chicago, in a recent pamphlet, are most apt and instructive words with which to close: "If men of deep religious convictions continue to cherish such convictions and to propagate them, they will find it necessary to educate those who shall hand down these same traditions. To do this with economy and certainty there must be institutions for higher study which shall be pervaded by the spirit of the denomination desirous of maintaining and developing this growth."

CHURCH-KNOCKERS.

Sir,—The letter on "Uniformity in Services," by an "Observing Layman," in your issue of Feb. 5, has suggested to me that a crying need of our Church is the formation of a Society of "Anti" Knockers, such as is said to have been recently formed in a certain town of British Columbia. Knockers in western parlance are those people who are always growling and running down their town or district. They rail at the climate, the mismanagement of the city council, the lack of enterprise in the merchants, the cliques in society, and thus consciously or unconsciously are continually knocking down their town in the estimate of strangers. Moreover, a "knocker is highly contagious, and unquarantined will spread discontent right and left among hitherto contented and happy citizens. This has been the element in the past history of the Canadian Church, far more than lack of uniformity, that has hindered our progress. The Church-Knocker, how well we know him in Ontario or the Maritime Provinces years ago! He prided himself on being a stout Church of England man, but his Churchmanship and Christianity consisted mainly in stormy argu-

ments over his or at street corners shout that the (come, because B. followed the eastward for the little conception before mixed at religion will corruptly denounce erroneous teaching. It may thus exposing the sneers of he be appointed to about the parishion. "He is it don't want a rit diocese he will won't do for poison the mind Pharisaic spirit of the Christian. But to turn respondent's con What would he to know (and where for many cessive rectors, loyally or harm morning service ioned type, wh crowded by ou always truly et sional hymns: but thorough principles of o they shall react points in which from the spirit maintained. M "Observing Lay ment Baptis find uniformity What would, e Methodist of t Ontario or Ne ritualistic Bap big cities of t surplused or g Rock Congreg New England his leading mir vested in capu Trinity church (those "servan him and one t thing as unifo the course of a frequently kno become quite because they s or service se were in their ever, these ot a rule are ins and I fancy th would soon be men. It seen for each mem is worth." A a city where ically the lea influential, with ing place was ly began to at in this place, gregation you Communion Presbyterians, kneed like to have swallow lured away. Church peop

ments over his whiskey in dining rooms, hotels, or at street corners, and in offices. He would shout that the Church was going to the dogs at Rome, because Mr. A. wore a cassock, or Mr. B. followed the old English cathedral use of facing eastwards for the Creed. The Church-knocker has little conception of loyalty to his communion; and before mixed audiences of men of any or no religion will corrupt the most sacred subjects and merely denounce what he conceives to be the erroneous teachings or practices of his Bishop or rector. It matters nothing to him that he is thus exposing the good name of the Church to the sneers of her foes. When a new rector is to be appointed the "Knocker" and his cronies go about the parish with open-mouthed apprehension. "He is from such a diocese or college, we don't want a ritualist; or he is from such another diocese he will be half a Methodist. Revivals won't do for us." So the "Knocker" tries to poison the minds of the parishioners, to create the Pharisaic spirit of suspicious watchfulness in place of the Christian attitude of welcoming loyalty. But to turn from this subject to your correspondent's contention as to uniform services. What would he say to such a parish as I happen to know (and there are probably many like it) where for many years and under at least four successive rectors, by an agreement which has been loyally or harmoniously carried out, the principal morning service is read plain, after the old-fashioned type, while the evening service, which is crowded by outsiders as well as parishioners, is always fully choral with processional or recessional hymns? What is really needed is the simple but thorough instruction of our people in the principles of our Prayer-Book worship, so that they shall readily distinguish those non-essential points in which our services may rightly vary, from the spiritual order which must always be maintained. Moreover, I venture to question an "Observing Layman's" statement that a back settlement Baptist, Presbyterian or Methodist will find uniformity in his Church wherever he settles. What would, e.g., such a "moss-back" Baptist or Methodist of the little up country school house of Ontario or Nova Scotia think of the modern ritualistic Baptist or Methodist churches of the big cities of the east where the choir is black-surpliced or gowned? What would a Plymouth Rock Congregationalist, reared in some primitive New England village, have felt had he seen one of his leading ministers a few Sundays ago in Seattle, vested in capuch and surplice, reading a lesson in Trinity church in the presence of two Bishops (those "servants of anti-Christ"), one to preach to him and one to bless? No, sir, there is no such thing as uniformity in any religious body, and in the course of a fairly long ministry I have not infrequently known members of other communions become quite regular attendants at the church because they said "their own minister, or people, or service seemed so different from what they were in their old home." One advantage, however, these other bodies have. Their members as a rule are inspired by a strong esprit de corps, and I fancy that a Baptist or Methodist "Knocker" would soon be knocked out by his fellow Churchmen. It seems a point of honor among them for each member to "boom his Church for all it is worth." A young Churchman I knew came to a city where the Church happened to be numerically the leading body, and in other ways influential, with large congregations. At his boarding place was a young Methodist lady who instantly began to attack him: Your Church is nowhere in this place, if you want to come to a big congregation you must come to us. As a fact her Communion was well behind our own and the Presbyterians, but had my friend been weak kneed like too many of our people, he would have swallowed the assertion and perhaps been lured away. As a rule you will not find our Church people thus aggressively eager for the

honour of their Church and for the building up of its congregations. But, quite apart from this, the "Church Knocker" is an unmitigated evil and nuisance whom the late General Synod should surely have silenced once for all. That Great Assembly in Montreal, so full of the Holy Ghost and of wisdom, taught us all to cast behind us forever the childish nick-names of High Churchmen and Low Churchmen and to remember only that we are all Canadian Churchmen bound together in one Holy Communion and fellowship to press forward the Lord's work in this great Dominion.

EDWARD C. PAGET.
Dean of Calgary.

Feb. 10th 1903.

MISSIONARY CORNER FOR JUNIOR BRANCHES.



JUNIOR AUXILIARY.

Miss Edith Lee, 3 Maitland Place, Dis. sec. treasurer.

Mrs. Kuhring, 62 Murray street, Toronto, Editor, Junior Department.

PRAYER.

Heavenly Father, we pray Thee to bless us and all the members of our Society, and give us love for Thee. Prosper the Missions of Thy Church, and strengthen with Thy Holy Spirit all who are engaged in missionary work; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Go where the waves are breaking
Upon the Arctic shore;
Christ's precious Gospel taking,
More rich than golden ore;
Beyond the Rocky Mountains,
Through all the western vale,
Beside Peace river's fountains,
Rehearse the wondrous tale.

LESSON.

We will try to learn something this month about the diocese of Athabasca. It is our special subject for prayer in March, and if we want to really help the work of Christ in that field, we ought to know a little about it. You will remember learning in our January lesson how Bishop Machray, of Rupert's Land, presided for some years over the whole enormous district which we know as North-West Canada, and how gradually as the work grew and the great railway was built and brought more settlers into the country, it was divided into a number of dioceses. The first division in 1872 established three new dioceses in "Rupert's Land." One of these was Saskatchewan, extending west from the province of Manitoba to where the Rocky Mountains separated the "great lone land" from British Columbia. The other two embraced the great northern regions, one with its centre at Moose Fort (which you will find on the map, on the south-west shore of James' Bay), was called Moosonee, and took all the Hudson's Bay district; the other, that of the Arctic district, had as its centre Fort Simpson, on the Mac-

kenzie river, and was called Athabasca. The missionaries already at these centres became the bishops of the new dioceses, and so Mr. William C. Bompas was made the first Bishop of Athabasca. The life of a missionary in these northern dioceses is self-denying and full of difficulty and danger now, but in those first days the isolation and privations were terrible indeed. When Mr. Bompas first joined the mission in 1835, two missionaries were alone in that desolate field, separated by eight hundred miles of dreary rugged country. He reached Fort Simpson on Christmas Day, to the delight of the missionary in charge, and preached that day on the text: "Behold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy." Thus began the life in this country of one of the most noted of northern heroes, an intrepid traveller, a gifted and scholarly linguist, and a devoted missionary. Bishop Bompas held his first synod in 1870. Archdeacon Macdonald, from Fort Yukon, and Mr. Reeve were the only clergy present, the other two missionaries of the diocese being too far away to come. The Bishop then travelled the whole breadth of his diocese from Yukon to the borders of Rupert's Land—a distance of 2,000 miles—visiting by boat, canoe, dog-sleigh, or on foot all the settlements and tribes of Indians as he went. In 1884, the northern part of this great diocese was formed into the new diocese of Mackenzie River, and Bishop Bompas chose for himself, indeed, "the uttermost parts of the earth," and left the southern part to be presided over by Bishop Young, the present Bishop of Athabasca. Bishop Young and his wife began their missionary work in Canada at St. Andrew's mission, near Winnipeg, and in 1884, as a secretary of the C.M.S., he visited all the stations throughout Athabasca. He had to travel, we are told, by nearly every method under the sun on this journey—first by rail to Calgary, then by stage north to Athabasca Landing, on the Athabasca river; then by Hudson Bay Company's boat seventy miles up the river till Peace River Landing was reached. The Peace river is a "magnificent stream five hundred yards wide, studded with pine-covered islands, and enclosed in banks so high as to resemble a canyon." It was in the district watered by this river that Rev. Mr. Brick laboured for so many years among the Beaver Indians, hoping to form a great agricultural centre among them, but in this he was disappointed, owing to the cold climate and summer frosts. From here Mr. Young floated down the river on a raft to the mouth of Smoky river, where Mr. Brick afterwards established a flourishing mission, known as Christ Church mission. Here he was able to make use of his Toronto built canoe, and paddled on down the Peace river, north to Fort Vermilion, where Bishop Bompas had started an Industrial School for Indian Children. The Indians here are Crees, the most important tribe of this Western country. At Fort Vermilion, you will find the Peace river turns to the north-east, and paddling eastward with a Cree guide, Mr. Young reached Fort Chipewyan, where Archdeacon Reeve was then in charge. From here, after a trip up the Slave river, he took the Hudson Bay Company's steamer, and crossing Lake Athabasca, and coming south on the Athabasca river and other waters of the country, got back to his home in Rupert's Land, where he was consecrated Bishop of the diocese he had just visited by the Most Rev. Dr. Machray. Many a time since has Bishop Young gone over these waterways of Athabasca. All the missions are reached by water, none being in the interior of the country, so the Bishop has been able to make constant use of his ability as an expert canoeist. The first year of his charge Bishop Young spent in England, but the next spring he went into his diocese taking with him Rev. and Mrs. Scott from Winnipeg. At Fort Vermilion the first synod was held, four clergy being present. Mr. and Mrs. Scott remained at this mission for many years doing a faithful and suc-

cessful work among the Indians and half-breeds of that district. In 1891, Archdeacon Reeve became Bishop of Mackenzie River, when that diocese was again divided by Bishop Pompas. Bishop and Mrs. Young took his place at Fort Chipewyan for two years, but since then they have made Athabasca Landing their headquarters. Bishop and Mrs. Young have laboured in this diocese for nineteen years with unflinching self-denial and devotion. There have been many difficulties, as the Indians are rather indifferent, and the Roman Catholic influence is strong, but the faithful efforts of this missionary Bishop and his gentle and loving missionary wife have done great things in spreading Christ's kingdom in this part of the mission field. A change will probably be made in this diocese soon. Now about a hundred miles separates its most southern part, at Athabasca Landing, from the railway, but new railways are being talked of, and, like all parts of our country, settlers will no doubt soon be going into Athabasca in larger numbers. At present there are so few missions in the diocese, that it would be quite easy for you to learn them all by heart and mark them on your map. First of all, mark the diocese itself on your map of Canada. It lies between parallels north latitude, 55 and 60 degrees. The western boundary follows the Rocky Mountains; the eastern boundary is a little east of Athabasca Landing, but you ought to have a C.M.S. map of North-West Canada as a guide, and can get one at the W.A. Literature Department for five cents. In the diocese mark the missions, as follows, and learn a little about each. Going north from Athabasca Landing, the first mission we come to is St. Peter's mission, on the north shore of Lesser Slave Lake, in the care of Archdeacon Holmes, who was at work there before the present diocese was formed. Besides a church, in which a morning service is regularly held in Cree with a good congregation, there is a mission boarding school here—a building with two wings—one in charge of Mr. White, for the boys, and the other in charge of Miss Durnall, for the girls. There are forty-six children in the home, and only a small grant is made from the Government towards their support, which leaves a great responsibility upon the Canadian Church. This is the school where the children have to sleep on the floor rolled in quilts, as they have no beds. You will read many letters from here in the *Leaflet*, which will describe the splendid work going on. Over muskego or soft, spongy mosses, and through the forest, travelling 45 miles to the north will bring us to St. Andrew's mission, at White Fish Lake. The services here are all in Cree and are bright and hearty. Rev. and Mrs. W. G. White are in charge. Wapuskaw is a long way north of this on a little lake in the Peace river. A new church of pine logs has been built here, with the mission house and school standing on high ground, and the Bishop says it is like a "city set on a hill," and is a pleasing object with its encircling fence and cultivated land. There is a flourishing boarding school here, which has outgrown the present buildings. Rev. Charles and Mrs. Weaver are in charge of this mission, which is called St. John's mission. Christ Church mission, opened by Mr. Brick at the mouth of Smoky river, is now in charge of Rev. Murdock Johnson, who has his sister to help him. Both speak Cree very well, and are hoping soon to have a school at this mission. Still going north on the Peace river, we come to Fort Vermilion. Here Rev. A. S. White is in charge, and Miss White has charge of the mission school, called the Irene Home, in which there are twenty-seven children. Following the Peace river to where it joins the Slave river, we come to St. Paul's mission, Chipewyan. There is quite a settled Christian community here, and the services are well attended. Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Warwick are here, and through this mission all the travellers to the north have to pass, so they have more visitors than at the other stations. Mrs. Warwick has been having very suc-

cessful sewing meetings, and moccasins, mitts, gloves, etc., have been made and sold, the money being given to God's work elsewhere. The Indians in this diocese are Crees, Beavers and Chipewyans.

Notes from Branches.

Cobourg sends an encouraging report. Membership has increased to thirty-six, and attendance at meetings has been good, and work has been going on well. A splendid Christmas bazaar went out from this branch, and quilts are now being got ready to go in the bale the seniors are preparing. The annual pledge to the Blackfoot Hospital of \$5 has been paid, and we feel Mrs. McNaughton and her zealous members are very much to be congratulated on their season's successful work.

St. Margaret's W.A. gave Mrs. Holland, the superintendent of their junior branch, a very pleasant surprise about two weeks ago by making her a life member. Each branch had a share in the presentation. The Juniors gave the gold pin; the boys framed the certificate with a beautiful carved frame, which was their own work, and the girls gave her a large bunch of carnations tied with wide crimson ribbon on the end of which was an Auxiliary cross. Mrs. Forsyth Grant was present and gave a short address, after which Mr. Hardyman, of the Blood Reserve, appeared in a gala Indian dress and gave an interesting address. Miss Lee, diocesan junior secretary-treasurer, was present and also numbers of the seniors, girls, and juniors, both boys and girls. Mrs. Holland will be greatly missed by all, but our loss will be a gain for Montreal, where she is going.

The boys of St. Stephen's, under Mrs. Chenoworth's capable management, are doing splendidly. Membership increases almost weekly, and now about fourteen members are on the roll. We wish them every success.

There has been some delay in issuing the *Juvenile Missionary Magazine*, owing to the changes in its management, but it has been arranged to make up, as far as possible, for this by allowing all subscribers who sent in their money after November 1st to begin their year with the February number, which they will receive in a few days.

A SPLENDID SHOWING.

The annual report of the directors of the Western Assurance Company, which is published in another column, is of the most satisfactory character. The figures in the report speak for themselves, and indicate that the company has had both good management and good fortune. The increase in the net premium income and the decrease in the net losses, compared with those of the previous year, when added together, show a betterment in the company's profit in this respect of nearly \$170,000. After paying dividends of 6 per cent. and writing off very liberal amounts for depreciation, the company were able to add to the reserve fund \$80,795.

FEDERAL LIFE STATEMENT.

The Federal Life Assurance Company of Canada held its twenty-first annual meeting at the head office, Hamilton, yesterday, Mr. David Dexter, president and managing director, being in the chair. The reports were exceedingly satisfactory, and this old-established business was shown to be advancing steadily and safely. The new business consisted of two thousand and twelve applications for insurance, aggregating \$2,866,600, of which nineteen hundred and forty-three applications for \$2,739,625 were accepted. The income of the company continues to show a gratifying increase. The security of policyholders is even better than previously, expenses have been confined to a reasonable limit, and the business has apparently been conducted in a

most economical manner. The assurances carried by the company now amount to \$13,981,577.50. The annual reports were adopted, on motion of President Dexter and Lieut.-Col. Kerns, vice-president. All the retiring directors were re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting the following officers were re-elected: Mr. David Dexter, president and managing director; Lieut.-Col. W. Kerns and Mr. T. H. Macpherson, ex-M.P., vice-presidents.

British and Foreign.

After careful consideration, the Bishop of Sheffield has declined the vicarage of Sharrow.

A stained-glass window is to be placed in Wrexham parish church, as a memorial to the late Dean Howell.

A bishop's throne and choir-stalls are to be placed in St. Alban's Cathedral, as a memorial to the late Bishop of that diocese.

Florence, Lady Braybrooke, has given £1,000 for the erection of a memorial window in Saffron Walden church, to the late Lord Braybrooke and their only child, the late Hon. Angus A. Strutt.

For the interment of Dean Howell in St. David's Cathedral, a special order-in-council has been required, as burials have not been allowed there for more than thirty years. The place chosen is a vault beneath the chapel of St. Nicholas.

EXCELLENT DINING CAR SERVICE.

The Dining Car service of the Grand Trunk Railway System is of such an excellent standard that from time to time the officials of the company receive unsolicited testimonials of praise and eulogy in connection with this department. They are recently in receipt of a letter from a prominent gentleman in Pennsylvania, who, while travelling over the line, had the opportunity of dining in some of these cars, and his letter to one of the high officials of the Company reads as follows: "We travelled over your line from Detroit to Montreal and were very much pleased with the service. The dinner we had in the Café Car on the train leaving Detroit at 2.45 last Saturday, the 14th, was one of the best cooked and best served meals I have had in a dining car for many a day, and congratulate you on the excellent service your department is giving."

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

52nd Annual Report.

The annual meeting of the shareholders was held at the company's offices, Toronto, on Thursday, 26th February, 1903.

The president, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, occupied the chair, and Mr. C. C. Foster, who was appointed to act as secretary, read the following

Annual Report.

The directors have pleasure in submitting their fifty-second annual report to the shareholders of the company with balance sheets showing the result of the year's transactions, of which the following is a synopsis:

The net premiums received during the year from all departments of the company's business amount to \$3,450,955.32, being an increase of \$158,325.59 over those of 1901.

The net losses, including provision for those under adjustment, are \$2,157,238.55 being \$9,768.88 less than those of last year.

The revenue account shows a balance of income over expenditure, available for distribution, of

\$245,159.48, which follows:
Dividend at the rate of the capital stock
Written off the cost of furniture
Written off investment to bring them to value at the 31st
Addition to Reserve

In order to provide for the modification required in business, the building joining the head office previously rented, closed at the close of the year, and secured not only for future requirements:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT ERN ASSURANCE CO. YEAR END

Re
Fire losses, including for all losses repaid 1902
Marine losses, including for all losses December, 1902
General expenses, etc.
Balance to profit

Fire premium
Less re-assurance

Marine premium
Less re-assurance

Interest

Profit
Dividend No. 82
Dividend No. 83

Depreciation in inventory
Written off office insurance maps
Reserve fund 31st

Reserve fund at 31st
Balance of revenue

United States and Dominion of Canada Bank, loan company
Company's building
Municipal bonds
Railroad bonds
Cash on hand and Bills receivable
Mortgages
Due from other accounts
Interest due and Office furniture at head office
Agents' balances

Capital stock paid
Losses under adjustment
Dividend payable
Reserve fund

\$245,159.48, which has been appropriated as follows:

Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on the capital stock of the company	\$117,879 67
Written off the company's building and furniture	15,000 00
Written off investments of the company to bring them to the actual market value at the 31st day of December	31,483 96
Addition to Reserve Fund	80,795 85
	<hr/> \$245,159 48

In order to provide the additional office accommodation required by the growth of the company's business, the building on Wellington street, adjoining the head office premises, part of which was previously rented, has been purchased since the close of the year. Ample room has thus been secured not only for the present but also for the future requirements of the company.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WESTERN ASSURANCE CO. FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1902

Revenue Account.	
Fire losses, including an appropriation for all losses reported to 31st Dec., 1902	\$1,501,910 93
Marine losses, including an appropriation for all losses reported to 31st December, 1902	655,327 62
General expenses, agents' commission etc	1,133,637 43
Balance to profit and loss	245,159 48
	<hr/> \$3,536,935 46
Fire premium	\$3,325,415 51
Less re-assurance	691,982 01
	<hr/> \$2,633,433 50
Marine premium	1,152,383 38
Less re-assurance	334,861 56
	<hr/> 817,521 82
Interest	85,680 14
	<hr/> \$3,536,935 46
Profit and Loss Account.	
Dividend No. 82	\$58,826 71
Dividend No. 83	59,052 96
	<hr/> \$ 117,879 67
Depreciation in investments	31,483 96
Written off office building, furniture, insurance maps, etc	15,000 00
Reserve fund 31st December, 1902	1,131,349 01
	<hr/> \$1,295,712 64
Reserve fund at 31st December, 1901	\$1,050,553 16
Balance of revenue account	245,159 48
	<hr/> \$1,295,712 64
Assets.	
United States and State bonds	\$ 282,845 00
Dominion of Canada bonds	66,003 50
Bank, loan company and other stocks	590,966 10
Company's building	60,000 00
Municipal bonds and debentures	762,410 67
Railroad bonds	491,602 35
Cash on hand and on deposit	247,179 48
Bills receivable	96,001 74
Mortgages	32,550 00
Due from other companies—current accounts	184,242 62
Interest due and accrued	11,631 02
Office furniture and insurance plans at head office and branches	59,450 50
Agents' balances and sundry accounts	448,834 71
	<hr/> \$3,333,718 29
Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid up	\$1,970,733 00
Losses under adjustment	172,583 32
Dividend payable January, 1903	59,052 96
Reserve fund	1,131,349 01
	<hr/> \$3,333,718 29

Re-insurance Fund.
Estimated liability on outstanding risks \$1,018,553 55

GEO. A. COX, President.
J. J. KENNY,
Vice-President and Managing Director.
Western Assurance Company's Offices,
Toronto, Feb. 21st, 1903.

Auditor's Report.
To the President and Directors of the Western Assurance Company:

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that I have audited the books of the company for the year ending December 31st, 1902, and have examined the vouchers and securities relating thereto, and find the same carefully kept, correct and properly set forth in the above statement,

(Signed) JOHN M. MARTIN, F.C.A., Auditor.
Toronto, Feb. 21st, 1903.

The president, in moving the adoption of the report, said:

The figures embraced in the report, which has just been read, and which has been in the hands of the shareholders for some days, are, taken as a whole, of such a satisfactory character that the duty of moving its adoption is an easy and a pleasant one.

There has been, compared with the preceding year, an increase of some \$158,000 in the total premium income, which is the more gratifying to us from the fact that we know that this is more attributable to advanced rates than to an increase in the amount of risks assumed. On the other hand, the total net losses incurred are less than those of 1901.

The manner in which the profit balance of \$245,159, shown in the revenue account, has been dealt with is set forth in the report. I may perhaps say a word as to the amounts which it has been considered advisable to write off. There has been \$5,000 deducted from the value of the company's building as it stood a year ago, although your directors believe that the actual value of the property is considerably more than the amount at which it is carried; and \$10,000 has been written off the office furniture account, which embraces, I may say, the full equipment of insurance maps, and plans maintained at the head office and branches, and which, though somewhat costly, is essential in carrying on the business. The other item of \$31,483, written off investments, is not due to any reduction in the intrinsic value of the securities, but is accounted for by the fact that the annual statements made by insurance companies to the Government, require all stocks, bonds and similar investments to be set forth at the actual market quotations on the 31st of December. The lower prices at which many securities of the highest grade were salable in December last were due to temporary causes, such as the stringency of the money market at the close of the year.

After making these appropriations and providing for two half-yearly dividends at the rate of six per cent. per annum, there has been a very substantial addition—over \$80,000—made to the company's reserve fund.

Leaving out of consideration the item of interest derived from investments, there has been a profit on the year's underwriting of \$160,000 or close upon seven per cent. upon the premium income; which, although not a large margin, shows a considerable improvement upon the results of the preceding year.

Taking the different branches of the business separately, I may say that the Canadian fire premiums show an increase of upwards of \$80,000 over those of 1901, having for the first time in the company's history exceeded half a million dollars, after deducting the amount paid for re-insurance. The losses in Canada were considerably lower than they have been for many years past; there having been, fortunately, no fires of serious magnitude in the Dominion during the past year.

THE
METROPOLITAN
BANK

Capital, - \$1,000,000
Reserve, - \$1,000,000

A. E. AMES
PRESIDENT
REV. DR. WARDEN
VICE-PRESIDENT

F. W. BAILLIE, Gen. Mgr.
W. D. ROSS, Asst. Gen. Mgr.

Head Office: 7 and 9 King St. E., Toronto.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Special attention is directed to our
Savings Bank Department,
in which interest is allowed on the
Daily Balance.

The United States fire business shows considerably better results than in 1901, having yielded a small profit. The conflagrations that occurred in the beginning of February, which were referred to at the last annual meeting, made the business of the earlier months unprofitable to companies generally, but had the effect, as was anticipated at the time, of bringing about a general advance in rates, which has placed the business in that country on a better footing than it has been for some time past.

The British and foreign business of the company, transacted through the branch office established in London, Eng., three years ago, has made gratifying progress, fully realizing the expectations which were entertained at the time it was decided to extend the operations of the company beyond the limits of this continent. I feel that we were particularly fortunate in the selection of Mr. W. B. Meikle as manager of that branch; the work he has accomplished affording proof of his energy and sound judgment as an underwriter.

I must also avail myself of this opportunity of expressing the obligation which we feel the company is under to the chairman of the London Board, the Earl of Aberdeen, and his co-directors, Sir John H. Kennaway and Mr. James Stevenson, who have taken a deep interest in, and contributed much to, the success which has been achieved at the London branch office.

The volume of business in the Marine branch was somewhat less than in 1901, and while the results of the year's underwriting have been satisfactory, the loss ratio shown in the year's accounts has been materially increased in running off business previously written through some unprofitable agencies, which have been closed since the beginning of last year.

As intimated in the report, arrangements have been completed for the purchase of the premises adjoining our head office—a portion of which has been for some years past under lease by the company. In view of the probable increase in the value of property in this section of the city it was not thought prudent to allow the opportunity to pass which presented itself of securing permanently sufficient additional office accommodation to meet not only the present, but the future, requirements of the company's business.

I cannot close my remarks without placing on record an expression of the directors' appreciation of the work of the officers and staff at the head office and branches during the year, and of the valuable services rendered by the agents of the company throughout the entire field of its operations. The vice-president seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. The appointment of directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, resulting in the unanimous re-election of the following gentlemen, viz.: Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, Messrs. G. R. R. Cockburn, Geo. McMurrich, H. N. Baird, W. R. Brock, J. K. Osborne, E. R. Wood and J. J. Kenny.

At a meeting of the board of directors, held subsequently, Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected president, and Mr. J. J. Kenny, vice-president for the ensuing year.

Children's Department

HOPE ON.

(Continued).

"Well, you're giving a nice proof of the honesty you boast of," said Tim with an oath.

Jack's hands were more tightly clasped than before, as he answered. "Oh, I shall soon get work! I will get it."

"Oh, come now, my lad. I've got work already cut out for you, and nice work too; who'll say that being a rat-catcher is di-honest?"

"It isn't that; but please, Tim, don't ask me any more. I can't—I mustn't go with you."

Tim's face changed, an angry cloud came over it, as he turned off he said savagely. "You'll live to repent this; but stick to your honest life, if you will, for my part I'd die sooner than I'd live on the charity of others. I've made a fool of myself by offering to show kindness to such as you."

Jack sprang after him, and seizing his coat-sleeve, said hurriedly, "Tim, don't think that I'm not thankful to you. I shan't forget your kindness—no, never."

But Tim shook him off, and walked quickly away.

Very sorrowfully Jack gazed after his retreating figure, and he half-repent of his hasty decision; but something within him seemed to assure him that he had done right, and said to his tired and almost despairing heart, Hope on!

Tim had left him at the corner of a street, and on his right hand there stood a large building, which was one of the best known mercantile houses in the city. The gates which led into the court-yard belonging to it were open, and Jack saw a great many men and boys going about inside.

"I'll go there and ask if they have any work they can give me to do;" and no sooner was this resolution formed than he acted upon it, and entered the yard.

A man who was hammering at a large chest looked up as Jack passed him, and asked what he wanted.

"Can I see Mr. B.—?" inquired Jack rather timidly.

"Ha! ha!" laughed the man, "that's a good joke. And do you think Mr. B.—has nothing to do but to attend to such gentry as you? You'd better clear off, my lad."

But Jack was not to be so easily discouraged; it was work that he wanted, and work he intended to have, if there was any to be obtained.

"I want to see him particularly," he said with a most determined manner.

"And I tell you, you can't; he's not here at all now."

"I'll wait till he comes," said Jack.

"He's out of town," said the man, looking much amused at Jack's pertinacity.

"When will he be back?"

"I don't know; perhaps to-day, perhaps to-morrow, perhaps not till next week."

"Is there nobody who could give me a bit of work that I might earn enough to buy some bread?"

"There's the head clerk crossing the yard, you can ask him."



NESTLÉ'S FOOD

Don't experiment on the Baby. Give it Nestlé's Food upon which the third generation is now thriving.

Samples (sufficient for eight meals) free.

LEEMING MILES & CO., MONTREAL.

Jack went over to him, and touching his cap respectfully, repeated his entreaty for work.

"No, no, my boy," replied the clerk. "I know nothing about you. I can't give you work; you had better go."

Disappointed and heart-sick, little Jack did as he was desired; but he had heard that Mr. B.—, the merchant, was a very kind hearted man, so he determined to wait about outside the office, and make his request again to him when he returned.

A number of boys were playing at

IRON-OX

"Iron-Ox Tablets seem to attain an immediate popularity. I have sold easily, in the few months I have had them, at least double as many boxes as I ever did of any other Patent Medicine in the same length of time. Nearly every box sold seems to be the means of selling another."—S. E. HICK, Druggist, Goderich, Ont.

A Superior Blood Remedy
An Invaluable Tonic
50 Tablets 25c

marbles on the pavement, and Jack joined them for want of something better to do. For some time the game went on merrily, but at last the boys began to quarrel over it, and several of them left off playing.

"Look there, Jack," cried one of them, called Pat Doyle; "do look at that old woman trying to cross the street, she's afraid some of the cars will run over her; what fun it is!"

Jack could not help being amused at the old woman's frightened attempts at crossing. She would go on for a few steps, and then come back as fast as she could; again she would wait a few moments, then try once more, and just get half way across when the driver of some vehicle would shout to her, and she would run back more frightened than ever.

Pat Doyle laughed louder at each of her attempts, and when there was an unusual number of carriages coming, he called out, "Now, goody, run, now's your time."

The old woman turned at the sound of his voice; and Jack eagerly seized Pat's arm, saying, "Pat, Pat, you mustn't laugh, she's blind."

"All the better fun," shouted Pat; but Jack did not heed him, for he had sprung to the old woman's side and taken her hand, saying, "Wait an instant till these carts have passed, and then I will lead you across."

"Thank you my good lad. I'm a poor blind woman, and my boy as used to guide me is gone away."

Jack put her hand on his shoulder, and led her over quite safely, and then said, "Can I take you anywhere now?"

"No, thank you, my boy. I know where I am, and I'm only going a few steps further. God bless you; though I can't see you, I know you're a good lad," and she shook his hand warmly, and went on her way.

A gentleman who was coming down the street had watched the whole scene, and now stopped and spoke to Jack.

"You did quite right, my lad."

"She was blind, sir," said Jack in a pitying voice.

"And what makes you so kind to blind people?" asked the gentleman.

"Why, sir, you see the person I love best in all the world is blind."

"Who is that?"

"My sister Maggie, she has gone quite blind lately."

The gentleman remained thinking for a moment, and then said, "Where are you living?"

"With Stephen Moore, sir?"

"Stephen Moore? Do you mean the lame sweeper?"

"Yes sir."

"I'm glad you're in such good company. I know Stephen very well; but have you got no parents?"

Does this Interest you?

Piles can be cured quickly and without pain by using Pyramid Pile Cure

A Trial Package Mailed Free for the asking

We want every pile sufferer to try Pyramid Pile Cure at our expense.

The treatment which we send will bring immediate relief from the awful torture of itching, bleeding, burning, tantalizing piles. If they are followed up as directed we guarantee an entire cure.



The Discoverer of the World's Greatest Remedy for Piles.

We send the free treatment in a plain sealed package with nothing to indicate the contents, and all our envelopes are plain.

Pyramid Pile Cure is put up in the form of suppositories which are applied directly to the affected part. Their action is immediate and certain. They are sold at 50 cents the box by druggists everywhere and one box will frequently effect a permanent cure.

By the use of Pyramid Pile Cure you will avoid an unnecessary, trying and expensive examination by a physician and will rid yourself of your trouble in the privacy of your own home at trifling expense.

After using the free treatment, which we mail in a perfectly plain wrapper, you can secure regular full-size packages from druggists at 50 cents each, or we will mail direct in plain package upon receipt of price. You can get every cent of your money back if after using one-half a full box you are not satisfied that it will cure you. Pyramid Drug Co., 114 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Jack told his story in a few words to the gentleman, who listened attentively, and said when it was ended, "So you want to be employed in Mr. B.—'s house?"

Bone, Nerve, Muscle.

Eat Wheat Marrow for breakfast and gain new strength for your day's work. Start the day with new vim, vigor, and courage to do and dare.

You will grow stronger mentally and physically, with this delicious, easy-to-digest Cereal Food. It is a bone, nerve and muscle builder.

Wheat Marrow

Best Grocers sell it.

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

"Yes sir. I was the hope of seeing that we should live."

"Quite right, Mr. B.—, and can get you so should like you house to-morrow with you. My court, and I live Come in good time."

Jack's face be and it was with very hopeful he; home; he longed that had happened day.

Maggie was r Moore, and Jack where she slept found her there bedside, with her went over to her arm round her; was the matter.

"Nothing, Jack. I was only a patient—this is hard."

"The blind man?"

"Yes; O Jack with mother!"

"That's not couldn't live with I've got work, I"

"But I'm of shall be. And, are so kind her trouble."

"Well, soon them for their tell you all about her an account. When he had "O Jacky," her and vexing over now to think of ing to-day.

"Maggie," said and reverent has made me s

"I know he me strong too; when I go to h to see, so I'll le

"And I know of work which said Jack.

"Yes; I've but I don't thin to do it, Jacky."

"O yes, you then they botl room to tell t ventures to the

The next m ed hour, Jack Dr. Harcourt shown into hi very kindly to

"Well, Jack B.—, and he take you to sw errands, and n ly useful. Sha

"Oh, thank shall. Please, I get?"

"Three shil and by, if he industrious, b thing better to

Jack could c and Dr. Har Maggie. He le dow and exam time, then he s

"And do you little girl?"

"Yes, sir, pl "Well, I kn

"Yes sir. I was waiting about in the hope of seeing him. I can't bear that we should live on charity, sir."

"Quite right, my boy. I know Mr. B—, and I have no doubt I can get you some work. Now, I should like you to come up to my house to-morrow, and bring Maggie with you. My name is Dr. Harcourt, and I live in Clarence Street. Come in good time, my lad."

Jack's face beamed with pleasure, and it was with a quick step and a very hopeful heart that he returned home; he longed to tell Maggie all that had happened on this eventful day.

Maggie was not sitting with Mrs. Moore, and Jack went into the room where she slept to look for her. He found her there, kneeling by the bedside, with her face covered. He went over to her, and putting his arm round her neck asked her what was the matter.

"Nothing, Jacky," she replied; "I was only praying to be made patient—this is so hard, so very hard."

"The blindness, do you mean?"

"Yes; O Jacky, I wish I was with mother!"

"That's not kind Maggie. I couldn't live without you; and now I've got work, I think."

"But I'm of no use, and never shall be. And, Jacky, though they are so kind here, I know that I'm a trouble."

"Well, soon I'll be able to pay them for their trouble, but I must tell you all about it," and he gave her an account of the whole day. When he had done, Maggie said, "O Jacky, here have I been crying and vexing over my one trouble, and now to think of all you've been bearing to-day. I think you've been very brave."

"Maggie," said little Jack in low and reverent tones. "I think God has made me strong to-day."

"I know he has, and he will make me strong too; and after all, Jacky, when I go to heaven I shall be able to see, so I'll leafn to wait for that."

"And I know there are some kinds of work which blind people can do," said Jack.

"Yes; I've been trying to knit, but I don't think I shall ever be able to do it, Jacky."

"O yes, you will; hope on." And then they both went into the other room to tell the tale of Jack's adventures to their kind friends.

The next morning at the appointed hour, Jack and Maggie stood at Dr. Harcourt's door. They were shown into his room, and he spoke very kindly to both of them.

"Well, Jack, I have seen Mr. B—, and he says he is willing to take you to sweep the yard, and run errands, and make yourself generally useful. Shall you like that?"

"Oh, thank you, sir; indeed I shall. Please, sir, how much shall I get?"

"Three shillings a-week; and by-and-by, if he finds you honest and industrious, he will give you something better to do."

Jack could only repeat his thanks, and Dr. Harcourt then turned to Maggie. He led her over to the window and examined her eyes for some time, then he said,—

"And do you want work also, my little girl?"

"Yes, sir, please. Oh, so much!"

"Well, I know of a place where

All the world's a stage. Elgin Watches are the prompters.

Elgin Watches

are the world's standard for pocket time-pieces. Sold by every jeweler in the land; guaranteed by the world's greatest watch works. Booklet free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

you would be taught to make baskets and mats, and all those kind of things. Would you like to go there?"

"Must I leave Jacky, sir?"

"Well, my dear, I think if you could make up your mind to leave him for a few weeks, you would be better able to help him afterwards. You would be in a very comfortable home, with several other girls, and there is a kind woman who looks after you all, and I should see you often. I think you would be very happy, little Maggie."

Maggie thought for a few moments, and then asked earnestly, "Are you quite sure, sir, that I should be taught to do something useful?"

"Yes, unless you were very stupid, and I don't think you are that."

"Then, please sir, I will go." It was said in rather a hesitating voice, but Maggie knew that she had decided rightly.

"And now, Jack," said Dr. Harcourt, turning again to him, "I want to know if you can read and write?"

"I can read a little, sir, that mother taught me."

"Well, I know of several boys who meet of an evening after their work, and they are taught by a master for an hour or two; they only pay threepence a-week for it. Do you think you could manage that?"

"Yes, sir; I think so. I should like to do it very much. Stephen Moore goes to something of that kind."

"Yes; I think Stephen goes to the class I speak of, so you can go with him, I think it would be a very good thing for you, Jack. And now I must not stop any longer. Take this note to Mr. B—'s office; and, Maggie, I will send some one to-morrow to bring you to the place of which I have been telling you, and with a few more kindly words of advice Dr. Harcourt dismissed the children."

Jack went to his new employment that day, and though it had its difficulties, he felt very thankful for it, and determined to work on with a brave and manly heart.

(To be Continued)

WHAT WASPS CAN DO.

An old pump, which had long been out of use, stood near a house in Germany. One day the owner of the house thought that he would find out if water could still be obtained by pumping. He went

and lifted the handle, and in doing so he disturbed a nest of wasps which had been built inside.

NEVER TOO LATE.

To Try A Good Thing.

I am fifty-two years old and for forty years of that time I have been a chronic catarrh sufferer, says Mr. James Gieshing, of Allegheny City; with every change of weather my head and throat would be stuffed up with catarrhal mucus.

I could not breathe naturally through the nostrils for months together and much of the time I suffered from catarrh of the stomach. Finally my hearing began to fail and I realized something must be done.

I tried inhalers and sprays and salves, which gave me temporary relief, and my physician advised me to spray or douche with Peroxide of Hydrogen. But the catarrh would speedily return in a few days and I became thoroughly discouraged.

I had always been prejudiced against patent medicines, but as everything else had failed I felt justified in at least making a trial.

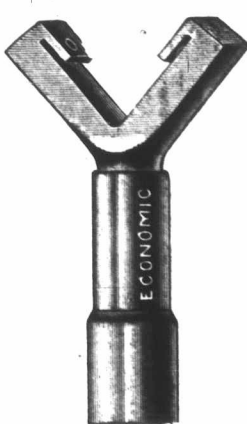
Our good old family physician, Dr. Ramsdell, laughed at me a little, but said if I was determined to try patent medicines, he would advise me to begin with Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, because he knew what they contained and he had heard of several remarkable cures resulting from their use, and furthermore that they were perfectly safe, containing no cocaine or opiates.

The next day I bought a fifty cent box at a drug store, carried it in my pocket, and four or five times a day I would take a tablet; in less than a week I felt a marked improvement, which continued, until at this time I am entirely free from any trace of catarrh.

My head is clear, my throat free from irritation, my hearing is as good as it ever was and I feel that I cannot say enough in praise of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

These tablets contain extract of Eucalyptus bark, blood root and other valuable antiseptics combined in pleasant tablet form, and it is safe to say that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are far superior in convenience, safety and effectiveness to the antiquated treatment by inhalers, sprays and douches.

They are sold by druggists everywhere in the United States and Canada.



ECONOMIC ACETYLENE GAS BURNER

Absolutely Non-carbonizing Patent 72,811. Practical tests have proven this to be the only Perfect Burner made. Samples, 30 cents. Prices quoted on application to

Economic Acetylene Burner Co., Dept. E.

29 - 33 Melinda Street. - Toronto.

At once the wasps attacked him in a most furious manner, and he fled down the road, the insects following him and stinging him all the time.

A cart was coming along the road, in which were a peasant and his wife. The man in despair ran round and round the cart, hoping that the wasps would leave him. Some of them did so, and attacked the horses, but a good number still clung to him, until, with one frantic effort, he threw himself on some thick bushes, and rolled over and over until he freed himself from the angry insects.

With his face swollen, and nearly blind, he hurried to the nearest house, where they applied raw meat and wet clay to the swollen parts. Meanwhile, the horses, maddened by the stinging of the wasps, had bolted. The peasant and the driver were thrown out, while the poor wife, who lay at the bottom of the cart, was severely stung.

It took some time to catch the horses and to drive off or kill the rest of the wasps. Fortunately, however, the occupants of the cart were not much hurt.

A GREEDY SNAKE.

In the reptiles' cage in a Zoological Garden, a South American boa constrictor fought with a large python from West Africa. The python, being the larger and stronger snake, was successful, and the rabbit became its prey.

Soon afterwards the two snakes began to fight over another rabbit, and as it was the keeper's time to go home, he left them to settle the matter as best they could.

When he returned in the morning, the boa was nowhere to be seen. Then he found that the unfortunate animal had stuck to the rabbit, and with it had been swallowed by the python. The boa was seven feet in length, and the python, which had swallowed it and also two rabbits, was from twenty-three to twenty-eight inches in circumference.

Save!

If "economy begins at home" then a woman had better discard the old-fashioned powder dyes and use Maypole Soap, which washes and dyes at one operation. "No mess, no trouble." Brilliant, fast colors—quick, easy to use. Best dealers sell it.

Maypole Soap

10c. for Colors. 15c. for Black



IF YOU DO

your duty, you will make certain that there is sufficient money forthcoming to meet all reasonable requirements of your family, not only now, but by and by.

Taking everything into consideration, what is the best means of ensuring this supply? What is the best form of investment to meet the case? A 5 per cent. Gold Bond in the North American Life would provide for your family should you die, or for yourself should you live.

Write for pamphlet describing how you may participate in the 5 per cent. Gold Bond, and its annual instalments.

North American Life Assurance Company,

Home Office, - Toronto, Ont.

L. GOLDMAN, Secretary
WM. McCABE, Managing Director

CURIOUS STORY OF A CAT AND A PONY.

A gentleman owned a very fine pony, which was excessively fond of him, and would come from the paddock at the sound of his voice, and follow him about like a dog. One day the pony became lame, and was kept in the stable. About this time a cat had a family of kittens on a ledge just above the pony's manger. She and the pony became great friends. One morning, while jumping up to her kittens, she rolled off the ledge into the manger, injuring her foot so that she could scarcely crawl along to obtain her food at the house. When she came back, she was unable to get up to her kittens, so she lay down at the pony's feet and mewed and looked up piteously several times. At last the pony seeming to understand what she wanted, reached down, took the cat gently in his teeth, and lifted her up to the ledge to her kittens. This was repeated morning after morning. The cat would roll off into the manger, go and get her breakfast, come back, and be lifted up to her family.

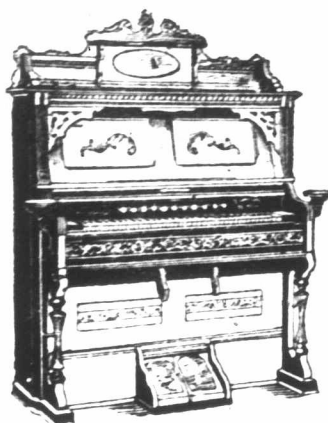
THE OLD DOCTOR'S STORY

"Children, I have a story to tell you," the old doctor said to the young people the other evening. "One day—a long hot day it had

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

188 Yonge Street, Toronto.

A New List of Organs



Every-one a Bargain

In this list there are a number of very excellent organs, which have had but slight use, most of them having come to us in part payment for new pianos. These we have placed in our workmen's hands for examination and where necessary re-voicing. We therefore guarantee them just as confidently as were they brand new. We also include a few new sample organs, at prices that would be impossible were it not for the fact that we have eliminated the local or canvassing agent in our business. We have no other expense in selling them, than the cost of this advertisement. We shall be pleased to refer you to customers living in your own vicinity who have purchased through our mail order department. Almost every mail brings us letters similar to the following:

Midland, Jan. 24th, 1900.
GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING, Toronto.
GENTLEMEN: The organ you shipped me came to hand O.K. I say we are well pleased with it would be putting it mildly. It is without doubt the best organ for the money I ever saw. I will recommend your firm to any person I find who wishes to purchase an organ.
Yours truly,
(Sgd.) ARTHUR COBMAN.

Seal Cove, Grand Manan, Charlotte Co., N.B., Feb. 14th, 1900.
GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING, Toronto.
GENTLEMEN: We beg to acknowledge receipt of the organ, and are pleased to state we find it far above our expectations. Enclosed please find \$.....
Yours very truly,
ALVIN SHEPPARD,
(Sgd.) FRED. S. McLAUGHLIN,
ALLEN WILSON, for I.O.F.

Read the conditions of sale carefully and send us not only your first choice of the list, but also your second and third, in case the first should be gone before we receive your letter.

TERMS OF SALE:

Organs under \$50, \$5 cash and \$3 per month without interest. Organs over \$50, \$10 cash and \$4 per month without interest.

If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer, quarterly, half-yearly or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you.

A discount of 10 per cent. off these prices for cash.

A stool accompanies each organ.

Every instrument safely packed without extra charge.

We guarantee every instrument, and agree to pay return freight if not satisfactory.

- TAYLOR & FARLEY**—5 Octave Walnut Organ, by Taylor & Farley, Worcester, Mass., neat case without top. Has 5 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, and in addition a sub-bass set, knee swell, height 3 ft. 1 in. Originally, \$100. Reduced price \$24
- BELL**—5 Octave Organ, by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in nicely panelled and carved Walnut case, without high top. Has 2 sets of reeds in treble and one in bass, knee swell, height when open, 3 ft. 8 in. Originally, \$100. Reduced price \$27
- TORONTO ORGAN CO.**—5 Octave Organ, by the Toronto Organ Co., neat Walnut case, with extended top. Has 6 stops, 2 sets of reeds of 5 octaves each and one set of 2 1/2 octaves—knee swell, etc., height, 5 ft. 10 in. Originally, \$110. Reduced price \$34
- BELL**—5 Octave Organ, by W. Bell & Co., in neatly decorated case, Walnut, with extended top. Has 8 stops, including couplers, 2 full sets of reeds, vox humana and 2 knee swell. Height, 5 ft. 6 in. Originally, \$110. Reduced price \$39
- BELL**—5 Octave Organ, by W. Bell & Co., in handsome solid Walnut case with extended top. Has 8 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble and one in bass, couplers, vox humana, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals, height, 6 ft. 4 in. Originally, \$125. Reduced price \$44
- DOMINION**—5 Octave Organ, by the Dominion Organ Co., Bowmanville, case in solid walnut of attractive though simple design, with neat extended top and bevel plate mirror. Has 9 stops, 2 sets in treble and one in bass, couplers, vox humana and 2 knee swells, height, 5 ft. 10 in. Catalogue price, \$150. Regular price \$49
- BELL**—5 Octave Organ, by W. Bell & Co., in handsome solid Walnut case, attractively carved and decorated. Has high top, 11 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, bass and treble couplers, vox humana, grand organ and knee swell, height 6 ft. Originally, \$125. Reduced price \$53

- DOMINION**—5 Octave Dominion Organ, attractive solid Walnut case. Has high back with bevel plate mirror. Has 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble and 2 in bass, including sub-bass, bass and treble couplers, vox humana and knee swell, height 6 ft. 1 in., used less than 5 months. Catalogue price, \$175. Reduced price \$57
- ESTEY**—(New)—5 Octave Organ, by The Estey Organ Co., Brattleboro, Vt., in handsome Walnut case, with beautifully decorated and carved top, with bevel plate mirror. Has 10 stops, including couplers, 2 full sets of reeds, vox humana and 2 knee swells. Catalogue price, \$200. Reduced price, \$69
- DOHERTY**—6 Octave Piano Case Organ by W. Doherty & Co., in handsome golden oak case with carved panels, mirror rail top, and full length music desk. Has 11 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, couplers, vox humana, grand organ and knee swell. Height, 6 ft. Could not be told from new. Original price, \$160. Reduced price \$81
- PUTNAM**—(New)—6 Octave Piano Case Organ, by the W. W. Putnam Co., in very handsome walnut case with high back. The case is very massive and is finished with handsome raised scroll carvings, fancy carved mouldings and rich embossing, and has large bevel plate mirror and roomy music pocket. Has 11 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, couplers, vox humana and 2 knee swells. The finest parlor organ ever made by these celebrated makers. Height, 7 ft. 1 in. Catalogue price, \$275. Reduced price.... \$84
- DOMINION**—(New)—6 Octave Piano Case Organ, by the Dominion Organ Co., in very handsome Walnut case, with richly-carved panels, double bevel-plate mirror top, carved lamp brackets, patent automatic folding fall board, full swing music desk and protecting pedal cover; 11 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, grand organ and knee swell, height 5 ft. 11 in. Catalogue price, \$300. Regular price \$98

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING, 188 YONGE ST., TORONTO

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Advice to a Bride.

Don't take any chances at the outset of your married life. Give him

MONSOON

INDO-CEYLON TEA

FEDERAL LIFE

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The new business of the year consisted of two thousand and twelve applications for insurance, aggregating \$2,866,600, of which nineteen hundred and forty-three applications for \$2,739,625 were accepted; applications for \$126,975 were rejected, or held for further information.

As in previous years, the income of the Company shows a gratifying increase and the assets of the Company have been increased by \$192,462.31, and have now reached \$1,642,387.81, exclusive of guarantee capital.

The security for policy-holders, including guarantee capital, amounted at the close of the year to \$2,512,387.81 and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, \$1,474,740.48, showing a surplus of \$1,037,647.33, exclusive of uncalled guarantee capital, the surplus to policy-holders was \$167,647.33.

Policies on sixty-one lives became claims through death, to the amount of \$132,328.88, of which \$16,048.54 was re-insured in other companies; a rate of mortality considerably under that provided for.

Including cash dividends and dividends applied to the reduction of premiums, \$32,214.74, with annuities, the total payments to policy-holders amounted to \$201,411.68.

Careful attention has been given to the investment of the Company's funds, in first-class bonds, mortgage securities, and loans on the Company's policies amply secured by reserves. Our investments have yielded better than the average results of insurance companies doing business in Canada.

Expenses have been confined to a reasonable limit, consistent with due efforts for new business.

The results of the year indicate a most gratifying progress in every desirable direction. Compared with the preceding year, the figures submitted by the Directors for your approval show an advance of eleven per cent. in income, thirteen per cent. in assets, and fourteen per cent. in the amount of insurance written.

The assurances carried by the Company now amount to \$13,981,577.56, upon which the Company holds reserves to the full amount required by law, and in addition thereto, a considerable surplus.

The field officers and agents of the Company are intelligent and loyal, and are entitled to much credit for their able representation of the Company's interests. The members of the office staff have also proved faithful in the Company's service.

DAVID DEXTER,

President and Managing Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company:—
Gentlemen,—We have made a careful audit of the books of your Company for the year ending 31st December, 1902, and have certified to their correctness.

The securities have been inspected and compared with the ledger accounts and found to agree therewith.

The financial position of your Company as on the 31st December is indicated by the accompanying statement.

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. STEVENS,

J. J. MASON,

Auditors.

Hamilton, 3rd March, 1903.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1902

Premium and Annuity Income	\$ 481,203 80
Interest and Rents	71,297 86
	<hr/>
	\$552,501 66

Paid to Policy-holders	\$ 201,411 68
All other Payments	167,692 00
Balance	183,397 98
	<hr/>
	\$ 552,501 66

ASSETS, DECEMBER 31st, 1901

Debentures and Bonds	\$ 371,100 86
Mortgages	665,822 95
Loans on Policies, Bonds, Stocks, etc.	278,709 24
All other Assets	326,754 76
	<hr/>
	\$1,642,387 81

LIABILITIES

Reserve Fund	\$1,435,641 55
Death Losses awaiting proofs	18,000 00
Other Liabilities	21,098 93
Surplus on Policy-holders' Account	167,647 33
	<hr/>
	\$1,642,387 81

Assets	\$1,642,387 81
Guarantee Capital	870,000 00
	<hr/>
Total Security	\$2,512,387 81

Policies were Issued Assuring	\$ 2,739,625 00
Total Assurance in Force	13,981,577 56

At the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Head Office of the Company in Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 3rd of March, the foregoing Reports and Statements were received and adopted on the motion of President David Dexter, seconded by Vice-President Lieut.-Col. W. Kerns.

All the retiring Directors were re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were re-elected:—Mr. David Dexter, President and Managing-Director; Lieut.-Col. W. Kerns and Mr. T. H. Macpherson, Vice Presidents.

been, too—I met my father on the road to town."

"I wish you would take this package to the village, for me, Jim," he said, hesitating.

"Now I was a boy of twelve, not fond of work, and was just out of the hayfield, where I had been at work since daybreak. I was tired, dusty and hungry. It was two miles into town. I wanted to get my supper and to wash and dress for singing school. My first impulse was to refuse, and to do it harshly; for I was vexed that he should ask after my long day's work. If I did refuse he would go himself. He was a gentle, patient old man. But something stopped me—one of God's good angel's, I think.

"Of course, father, I'll take it," I said, heartily, giving my scythe to one of the men.

"Thank you Jim," he said, "I was going myself, but somehow I don't feel very strong to day."

"He walked with me to the road which turned off to the town. As he left he put his hand on my arm, saying again, Thank you, my son. You have always been a good boy to me, Jim."

"I hurried into town, and back again.

"When I came near the house I saw a crowd of farm hands at the door.

"One of them came to me, the tears rolling down his face.

"Your father," he said, "fell dead just as he reached the house. The last words he spoke were to you."

"I am an old man now; but I have thanked God over and over again, in all the years that have passed since that hour, that those last words were 'You've always been a good boy to me.'"

THE BOY WHO WHISTLES.

I like the boy who whistles,

For oft his cheery note,

Now echoing from the hillside,

Now near, and now remote,

Is clear as any blackbird's

And sweet as any flute,

The while I pause to listen,

Expectant, glad, and mute.

What trills and what crescendos,

What airy, lifting lays

He scatters through the meadows

And strews along the ways!

What matter if the song-birds

Have sought a southern clime?

For here's enough of music,

And here is summertime!

I like the boy who whistles

When things are all awry,

Who bolsters up his courage

And never stops to cry,

Who improvises ditties

As cheerful as the day,

And by his merry piping

Drives all his cares away.

To-day It's a Cold,

What of the Morrow?

Wisdom Suggests Prompt Action,
and There is No More Effective
Treatment Than

Dr. Chase's Syrup

of

Linseed and

Turpentine.

Sneezing and running at the nose, stuffed up feelings in the head, sore throat, tickling in the throat and coughing, and soon the cold reaches the bronchial tubes and works its way into the lungs.

This is the natural development of what is in the beginning "only a cold." It is the way in which scores and thousands are allowing colds to develop into bronchitis, pneumonia, consumption or some equally fatal lung trouble.

If colds were promptly cured there would be no need for sanatoriums and hospitals for consumptives. There would be little consumption. Because people have weak lungs they need not become consumptives if they will but guard against colds and cure them promptly by using Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

This great medicine has proven its right to a place in every home by curing croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma and all sorts of coughs and colds. Its record of sales is phenomenal, and increases year by year as it becomes better known and is recommended from one person to another.

When buying Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine be sure to see portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the bottle. This will protect you against imitations. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Family size three times as much, 60 cents. At all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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KINDERGARTEN and
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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 beautiful 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 Durn 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.

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HAVE FURNISHED 25,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER BELL-METAL CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

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CANADIAN CHURCHMAN
their best medium

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have a unique circulation.

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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. CURLETTE, B.A. MISS E. E. DALLAS, Mus. Bach.

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will be held next November. Specialists in each department. All those who wish to test their educational qualifications, or enter Government employment, should prepare for these examinations at once. Full particulars upon application. Address, CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE LIMITED, Canada Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

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Surpluses made to order from \$3.00 up
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Also Books and Publications.
Apply Sister in Charge.

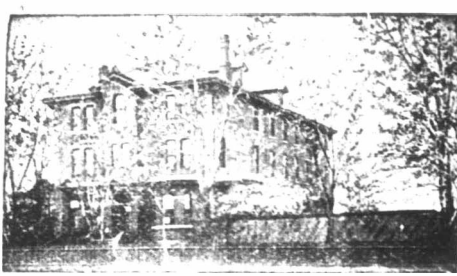
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(Phone, Main 4209.)
Union Station, J. A. TELFER, Ticket Agent.
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