

Canadian Churchman

DOMINION CHURCHMAN, CHURCH EVANGELIST AND CHURCH RECORD

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Vol. 30.

TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904

[No. 9.]

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Government Reserve	241,639 32
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Death Claims	10,385 00
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 Special Sermons in all Churches Throughout the British Empire.
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3.30 p.m. A MASS MEETING. 3.30 p.m.
 For the pupils of all the Toronto Schools: Public Schools, Private Schools, and Colleges. His Worship the Mayor of Toronto will preside.
8 p.m. A MASS MEETING 8 p.m.
 For the General Public. His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Mortimer Clark will preside.
SPEAKERS.—The Bishop of Toronto, The Bishop of Niagara. The Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., and Rev. A. Carman, D.D.
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Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904.

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Address all communications,
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Offices—Union Block, 36 Toronto Street

LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

Third Sunday in Lent
Morning—Gen. 37; Mark 7, to 24.
Evening—Gen. 39 or 40; Rom. 15, 8.
Fourth Sunday in Lent
Morning—Gen. 42; Mark 11, to 27.
Evening—Gen. 43 or 45; 1 Cor. 6.
Fifth Sunday in Lent.
Morning—Exod. 3; Mark 14, 53.
Evening—Exod. 5 or 6, to 14; 1 Cor. 11, 17.
Sixth Sunday in Lent.
Morning—Exod. 6; Matt. 26.
Evening—Exod. 10 or 11; Luke 19, 28, or 20, 9 to 21.

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

THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 107, 315, 321, 324.
Processional: 165, 175, 179, 263.
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.

Obedience.

An excellent illustration of obedience is a fresh one told by the American Church Sunday School Magazine, showing how the proudest of emperors learned to obey a pilot who knew his rights, and knowing dared maintain. It is related that the German Emperor, in a fit of impatience because the speed of his yacht was slowed in entering a certain harbour, came into conflict with the pilot, an old Norwegian named Nordhuus, who knew the dangerous character of the channel, and that faster speed might cause a wreck. The Emperor tried to take charge, and rang the bell for full speed. Nordhuus placed himself in the way, and, leaning over the wheel, called down the tube to the engine-room, "Half speed. Never mind the bell!" "You countermand my orders!" cried the Emperor, giving the bell another jerk. "Disregard the bell!" called Nordhuus through the tube unmoved. The Emperor glared at the pilot a moment, and then drawing himself up stiffly,

said majestically, "Go below and report yourself under arrest." "Leave the bridge!" responded Nordhuus grimly, grasping the wheel more firmly. "this ship is in my charge, and I'll have no interference with my orders from king or seaman!" The officers of the deck hurried silently aft, wishing well to the pilot. Nordhuus had the law as well as common sense on his side, and stood at his post, unshaken by threats, unheeding commands, and carried the royal yacht safely into the harbour. The next day the Emperor came to his senses and decorated the pilot with one grade of the Order of the Black Eagle, and made him his life pilot for Norwegian waters.

Country Roads.

A large part of our Church work depends on the condition of country roads. It is one more illustration of the tie that binds spiritual and material things. It is a familiar observation that the Greek language, the Jewish synagogues and the Roman roads were divinely appointed instruments for the spread of Christ's Gospel at first, and writers on Christian missions remind us that a railroad, in a new land, is as important to the missionary as it is to the trader. One of the difficulties that met many of the clergy at every turn during this winter was the snow blockade. Considerable attention has been given in many places to the improvement of summer roads, but as yet winter roads are terribly neglected. This negligence presses hard on the country clergyman who may have a long drive, for a storm on Saturday or Sunday usually means that the parson must break the road on Sunday. Wire fencing along the highway has relieved the congestion to some extent, but every municipality should insist on a double road of four tracks, or at least three parallel tracks being kept open. The third track would give opportunity for passing safely.

Mite Boxes.

Thousands of mite boxes are going out at this time from missionary headquarters in Toronto to the various parishes for Sunday School Lenten offerings. The returns from this enterprise might easily be made much larger than they have been. In a winter like this, when travelling and visiting are difficult, the mite boxes will reach only a very few if they are given to the Sunday School children only. But if a box were given to each family on the rector's visiting list, with a request in every instance to bring some offering, however small, at Easter, this method would undoubtedly ensure a gratifying increase in the returns. Combined efforts of this sort always bear good fruit. When the American Brotherhood of St. Andrew made its first call for a week's self-denial, the result was \$3,000, by means of which its first missionary, Charles Evans, was sent to Japan. The great problem in Church work is to establish the living links between the institution and the individual, and in this case it can only be done effectively by leaving the mite box in each home.

The Burdens of Empire.

The war turns every eye to the East, and while our eyes are turned eastward we would do well to ponder some facts which Mr. Wm. E. Curtis has published in the Chicago Record-Herald concerning India. It is, he says, a great triangle, measuring 1,900 miles across its base and 1,900 miles from base to apex. It contains 1,766,642 square miles, with a population of 294,361,056, or about one-fifth of the human family. It has every grade of civilization, from the savage upwards, and every variety of climate, from the tropical conditions of the southern jungle to the bitter cold of the Himalaya peaks. In one region the rainfall is the greatest on earth, and in another region of several thousand square miles there is seldom a drop

of rain. In its fauna there are 12,000 kinds of animals, and in its flora 28,000 kinds of plants. One hundred and eighteen different languages are spoken, and each of fifty-nine of these is spoken by more than 100,000 people. Each of the other tribes and clans that speak the other fifty-nine languages numbers less than 100,000 people. The Bible Society has turned the Scriptures, in whole or in part, into forty-two of the languages of India, spoken by 220,000,000 of the people, but as yet the remaining 74,000,000 of the people are without God's Word in their own tongue. The statistics for the chief religions of India are as follows: Hindoo, over 207 million; Mahometan, over 62 million; Buddhist, over 9 million; Animistic, over 8 million; Christian, nearly 3 million. The Christians are further subdivided as follows: Roman Catholics, 1,202,039; Church of England, 453,612; orthodox Greeks, 322,586; Baptist, 220,863; Lutheran, 155,455; Presbyterian, 53,863; other Protestants, 157,847. Of its women, numbering over 140 million, only about half a million can read or write. Of these, less than half are under instruction, chiefly in the missionary schools. "No where else," says Mr. Curtis, "are babies born in such enormous numbers, and nowhere else does death reap such awful harvests." More than 200 million in India are living, each, upon less than five cents a day of our money. More than 100 million of these live upon less than three cents, and more than 50 million of these upon less than one cent. At least two-thirds of the entire population do not have food enough during any year of their lives to supply the nourishment demanded by the human system. Mr. Curtis tells us much more, but enough has been quoted to show the gigantic responsibility which Britain has undertaken in the government of such a land.

Caracas.

A North American resident of Caracas for six years says that neither civilization nor capital thrive in Venezuela, because its principal industry is civil war. Eighty-two out of ninety years of "independence" have been diversified by at least ninety so-called "revolutions." Caracas, he says, might easily be made a first-class sanitary resort, but it is in reality much more of a hospital. The country is very rich in soil and in minerals, yet its inhabitants generally are suffering the pangs of hunger. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Caracas acknowledges that five-sixths of the births are illegitimate. At the conclusion of his important paper, published in the Missionary Review of the World, he says: "Romanism has had a free hand for three hundred years to prove what it can do, and it has only ruined one of the fairest lands beneath the sun."

Divorce.

The New York Churchman of February 13th contains a brief but pointed description of divorce procedure in Canada, which should appeal to all who value the sanctities of the home. "The only ground recognized in Canada," it says, "is infidelity; the only procedure tolerated, absolute publicity." The law requires six months' notice in two newspapers where the applicant resided at separation, and also in the Official Gazette. The case comes first before a special committee of nine members of the Canadian Senate, who require proof of service of the application on the respondent, and before whom the applicant must personally appear to present his case. If this committee allow it, the bill goes first to the Senate, then to the Commons, and lastly to the Governor-General, who has the power of veto. Judicial separation is granted by the courts for the division and regulation of property interests, but it does not allow either party to marry while they both live. Divorce courts do exist in a part of Canada, namely, the Maritime Provinces, but even there infidelity is the only recognized ground

for an application. Divorce procedure in Canada ensures publicity, and prevents collusion or the allegation of unreal grounds. Some of the State courts in the United States are shockingly loose in their treatment of divorce, and the decrees of many of these courts are obtained by chicanery and corruption. State judges, elected by a popular vote for a short term, are scarcely fit persons for dealing with so grave a matter. If divorce courts are to be permitted at all, the judges and the procedure ought to be above suspicion.

Dr. George Salmon.

On January 22, 1904, there passed to his rest one of the intellectual and spiritual giants of the Church, Dr. George Salmon, late provost of Trinity College, Dublin. The Church of Ireland Gazette of January 29th contains his photograph and a thoroughly sympathetic and appreciative sketch of his career. That article calls him "one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of Irishmen of the nineteenth century." He was born in Dublin in 1819, and was in his eighty-fourth year at death. He went through Dublin University when several intellectual giants were passing through its halls. He was priested in 1845, and soon after that he published his great work on "Conic Sections," which passed through many editions, and was translated into many languages. Other works in higher mathematics soon followed. Great as a mathematical writer, he became equally great as a theological writer. His "Introduction to the New Testament" is one of the greatest works on the sacred canon ever written. "Since its appearance," says the article quoted, "not a single book of any worth has been written on the questions of which it treats that did not quote most largely from it." His lectures to the divinity students of Trinity College, Dublin, will never be forgotten. His loving interest for his students was well known. "He treated the humblest student with the greatest tenderness and respect"; and yet he faithfully pointed out to them, even in after years, mistakes in argument or effort. The Gazette considers what qualifications are needed in the Provost who will follow Dr. Salmon. He should possess an intimate knowledge of the university, be loyal to its traditions and to the Irish Church, possess statesmanship equal to piloting the university through the present educational crisis in Ireland, and, further, he should be a scholar of European reputation.

Am I that Somebody.

A boy, living in the most poverty-stricken section of a great city, found his way into a Mission School, and was led to give his heart to God. One day, not long after, someone tried to shake his faith by asking him some puzzling questions. "If God really loves you, why doesn't He take better care of you? Why doesn't He tell someone to send you a pair of shoes, or else coal enough that you may keep warm this winter?" The boy thought for a moment, and then said, as the tears rushed to his eyes, "I guess He does tell somebody, and somebody forgets." Let every Christian ask, "Am I that somebody?"

BAPTISM.

We regret to notice that a study of statistics shows a decrease in the number of baptisms, and a lessening appreciation of the value of this initiatory sacrament. Its importance can hardly be over-estimated, for upon it Christian life and training are based, and it at once admits to the enjoyment of privileges and the recognition and discharge of duties. Instituted by our blessed Lord as the means whereby disciples were to be made of all nations, it, with the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, is declared to be generally necessary to salvation, and cannot, therefore, without loss be denied to any, and neglect of it on the part of Christian parents is highly culpable, and shows a great lack as to their duty, both to their offspring and to the Church of which they them-

selves are members. The decrease in the number of infant baptisms may be in part attributed to a decreasing birth rate and to the small families, which are characteristic of modern times. Chiefly, however, it is due to a decay of faith and a lessening sense of duty and responsibility towards the young; and parents who do not value their own membership in the Church of God sufficiently to attend its services and to use the means of grace within it can hardly be expected to value it for their children's sake. Such do not know the happiness of parents in receiving their children back from the laver of regeneration of which Keble speaks, or else there would be fewer infants without the sign of the holy cross sworn to the service of the Virgin born.

"But happiest ye who, seal'd and blest,
Back to your arms your treasure take,
With Jesus' mark impress'd
To nurse for Jesus' sake."

Among the remedies which have been suggested for giving additional publicity to and emphasizing the importance of this sacrament is that of more frequent administration of baptism in the ordinary service of the Church after the second lesson, as provided in the rubric. We doubt if this would accomplish much, as the baptismal service is lengthy, and the effect, if it were frequently done, would be more likely to lessen attendance at the regular Church service. Moreover, it is difficult to get parents and sponsors to come thus prominently before their fellow-worshippers. What is needed is more teaching from the pulpit and elsewhere as to the sacrament of baptism, in which children are made members of Christ, children of God, and members of the Kingdom of heaven. We hear numerous sermons on the nature and obligations of the Lord's Supper, with a corresponding increase in the number of communicants, but rarely only is the duty of parents in respect to the baptism of their children set forth with the plainness and fulness its extreme importance demands. This is all the more necessary, because the teaching of the Scriptures and the Church as to infant baptism is denied by not a few, and the question, Cui bono? is often asked. The teaching of the New Testament, as well as the ancient and universal practice of the Church on this question, should be more plain to all the members of the Church, and that infants, as well as adults, are subjects of God's grace and mercy. Within the fold of the Good Shepherd children are to be reared for Him, and brought up from their tenderest years in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Conversion at some future time should not be substituted for Christian training, and all the influences of the Christian home and the Church in instruction, as well as by good example and holy surroundings, should be brought to bear upon the early life of children, so that, like the infant Jesus, it may be said of our young, "The child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon Him." Let us see to it that they are early taught to love and serve God, and under home influence, like Timothy, blessed in his mother and grandmother, may from childhood know the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make them wise unto salvation. And yet another means of increasing the number of baptisms which is, we fear, neglected, is personal influence and pastoral visiting. If a record were kept of all infants born in the parish, and an effort was made in each case to have it baptized within a reasonable time, we are confident that the number of unbaptized infants would not be numerous. This is a case in which the Christian women of a parish might do a good work among all classes: among the well-to-do, by showing their appreciation of the value of this initiatory sacrament, and among the poor by assisting the mother in bringing her child, and in being ready to assume the duty of sponsorship and the responsibility of its instruction in the truths of the Kingdom. More teaching on baptism, and closer personal interest in the spiritual welfare and instruction of the young, both in the

home and Church, is, we are convinced, the remedy for the decreasing number of baptisms.

PATRIOTISM.

Among the noblest and most elevating sentiments that can animate the human breast is that of love of country. One who is dead to it is insensible to an inspiring passion which can arouse one animated by it to deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice. It is not inconsistent or incompatible with love of humanity, just as love of home or kindred does not prevent our loving our fellow-citizens, and membership in the family does not interfere with the larger citizenship of the nation. St. Paul, who often dwelt on the effect of Christianity in making all men one in Christ, was also a fervid patriot, and asserted his love for his countrymen and his pride on the privileges and glory of Israel. He says: "I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen, according to the flesh; who are Israelites, to whom pertaineth the adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises, whose are the Father's, and of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came, who is over all, God blessed for ever. Amen." Shakespeare was a patriot, and extolled his country and countrymen, of whom he spoke as

"This happy breed of men, this little world,
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
The envy of less happy lands."

Patriotism, like religion, may be made a cloak to cover base designs and ignoble ends, and this Dr. Johnson had in mind when he defined patriotism as the last refuge of a scoundrel. Patriotism is not confined to any nation, and the citizen of a small kingdom may be inspired by it as well as the subjects of the mightiest empire. It is, however, an inspiration to feel that we belong to a world-wide Empire, and that our country is confined to no one continent, but exercises an influence among the nations of the earth. Such a country is ours, and in the somewhat grandiloquent language of Daniel Webster we can say: "Her flag waves on every sea and in every port, and the morning drum-beat of her soldiers, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous strain of the martial airs of England." In the providence of God it seems probable that a few mighty nations will in future dominate the globe, and the tendency of modern times in all things is towards great aggregations rather than to separations. The British Empire in extent, population, wealth and resources is the greatest on earth, and has 400,000,000 of people, and an area, including protectorates, of 11,288,277 square miles. The British Empire has gradually come into existence, and more by the enterprise of her adventurous sons in many lands and over many seas than by any intelligence or conscious effort on the part of its Government or statesmen. The extent and power of the British Empire would not alone justify national pride if it were not also excited by a glorious past and by noble actions in the present, as well as by lofty ideals as to the future. Our history in arms, in literature, in science and commerce is one on which we can dwell with satisfaction, and seek to be worthy sons of worthy sires. British valour won Canada, the East and West Indies, gained and retained South Africa, whilst our adventurous explorers discovered the great colonies of Australia, New Zealand and many others. Great names adorn our annals of achievements by sea and land, and in the national heroes our youth will find examples of heroic deeds and service, and examples most lofty and inspiring. The English tongue is rapidly spreading, and bids fair to become the general language of the human race. English literature in all departments is not excelled by that of any other nation. Shakespeare stands out unique and pre-eminent in the literature of the world—Chaucer, Bacon, Milton, Spencer and many

others, to say nothing of more recent authors, are also a glory to our nation. The same is true in the history of invention and discovery, and the names of Watt, Stephenson, and Arkwright are typical of what has been accomplished in this direction. In medicine and science, Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood; Jenner, vaccination, and Simpson and Lister, anaesthetics and antiseptic treatment, together with Bacon, Newton, Darwin, Faraday and Lord Kelvin, are representatives, which establish British leadership in these important branches of human skill and discovery. It is, however, in the guarantee of liberty and justice to all classes and races that the British Empire has its strongest claim to greatness, and in freeing millions of slaves and in the equity of her rule and its beneficent character among the teeming population of India we best see the true nature of her institutions, and their ability to promote the welfare and happiness of the varied peoples who acknowledge her sway. So long as the British Empire stands for human liberty and progress, so long will it endure and continue to awaken the heartfelt loyalty of all who share the manifold blessings which are enjoyed by those who live under the British flag and all that it represents.

UNIVERSAL BIBLE SUNDAY.

The arrangements for the observance of Bible Sunday on March 6th—the last day of the British and Foreign Bible Society's century—are now practically complete; and in nothing is the universality of the Bible Society more emphasized than in the remarkable way it has been able to enlist the sympathies of all Protestant Churches in the organization of this world-wide thanksgiving. Considering the controversial trend of the times, it would have been sufficiently noteworthy to arouse comment had the united demonstration been limited to the various Christian Communions in our own land. But its unique feature is the drawing together of the Churches of other lands, no less than those of our own, in one great celebration, all minor differences of race, language and sect being submerged in the great bond of our common heritage, the charter of salvation as contained in the Word of God. In England, their Majesties, King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, will be present at divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral on Bible Sunday, when the Lord Mayor, the sheriffs and the corporation will attend in state. The sermon will be preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Among the earliest to endorse the suggestion that March 6th should be observed as Bible Sunday were the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, while the Bishops have, with hardly an exception, written letters commending it to the clergy in their respective dioceses. In the British colonies the idea was greeted with universal approval. The Metropolitan of Rupert's Land and Primate of all Canada, the Archbishop of Sydney, the Archbishop of the West Indies, and the Archbishop of Capetown, and nearly fifty colonial and Missionary Bishops of the Anglican Communion have written, cordially endorsing the observance of Bible Sunday. The chief representatives of non-Episcopal Churches in the colonies have responded with equal readiness, and the proposal has received the hearty sanction of the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa. In the United States of America the presiding Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church have cordially agreed to observe Bible Sunday in their various Churches throughout the States. All the great missionary societies, without exception, have joined hands to observe this day of common thanksgiving, many of them having generously arranged to forego their own sermons or meetings on March 6th in favour of Bible Sunday. That the suggestion would meet with enthusiastic support in the mission field throughout the world was a foregone conclusion. Both to the missionary and to the native Church God's Book often stands for more than we can possibly realize. To the preacher, cut off from most that is helpful

and invigorating in the Christian life, the written Word takes on an added worth as a source of strength and inspiration; while to the converts the Book itself, even apart from its message, acquires a preciousness from the fact it is frequently the first, and sometimes the only, volume produced in their own language. Bible Sunday will be kept by hundreds of congregations, representing Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, Reformed and Waldensian Churches. The Archbishop of Upsala has written, in the name of the Bishop of Sweden, promising the co-operation of all their clergy. A meeting of the Danish Bishops in Copenhagen passed a unanimous resolution in the same terms; while similar resolutions have been passed by the Consistory of the Protestant States Church in Saxony; and the Conventus of both the Lutheran Church and the Calvinistic Church in Hungary. Thus, throughout the world thanksgiving will be made to Almighty God in all tongues and by all peoples on this memorable day. It is obvious that such a festival as this could only be organized by an institution absolutely catholic in its aims, world-wide in its work, and unrestricted by any merely national interest. From the very outset the Bible Society has been able to unify Christians of all denominations in the God-appointed task of seeking to place the Gospel in the hands of the whole human race. And this universal thanksgiving exemplifies most forcibly one of the Society's ideals which was voiced by Lord Bexley, its second president, in the following words: "If we cannot reconcile all opinions, let us unite all hearts."

FROM WEEK TO WEEK.

Spectator's Comments on Questions of Public Interest to Churchmen.

The prevailing grippe knocked at the door of Spectator last week, and unwillingly he had to submit to the inevitable. This rendered an hiatus in these columns that, we trust, may not often be necessary from such a cause. To fellow-sufferers, present and prospective, it is humbly suggested, that this sickness should be treated more seriously from the start. The old myth, that it is but a cold and may be fought off, still lingers in too many quarters, with the consequence that fatal results are often recorded where care at the outset would have had a different tale to tell.

The cheerful and satisfactory report of the Toronto Training School for Deaconesses would indicate that the Church in this country is gradually awakening to a realization of a power within it, but a power hitherto but imperfectly developed. The future, if we mistake not, will see a vast extension of this long dormant, or semi-dormant order, not because of the antiquity and sanctity of its genesis, but because of its manifest usefulness in promoting efficiency in the Church. It is no new thing for the clergy to turn to women in their congregations and lay upon them personal services almost pastoral in their character. The visiting of the sick, the ministering to the necessities of the poor have ever fallen to women in large measure, and found in them natural gifts and graces strikingly adapted to the work. But the age demands specialists in almost every department of public service. What is proving effective in secular work may also be a necessity in religious work. Training and practical experience have long since demonstrated their power. In fact, the excessive pressure of work falling upon the shoulders of rectors of large parishes in our cities and towns can, in our opinion, only be satisfactorily relieved through the employment of deaconesses. There is no necessity of enlarging upon the value of such an assistant. A godly woman, solemnly set apart for the Master's service, knowing the Scriptures and loving her Church, obedient to her rector, and rejoicing in her work, courteous to the poor and attentive to the sick, is a power of very great possibilities in parochial work. The Training School for Deaconesses ought to be brought into the closest possible touch with the whole Church in Canada,

so that its students might be recruited from every part of the country and sent forth to the uttermost corners of the Dominion.

An announcement recently appeared in the daily press that negotiations are in progress looking to the affiliation of King's College, Windsor, N.S., with McGill University. Just what the significance of this may be it is impossible to state without official information concerning the terms of the proposed union. The distance separating the two seats of learning would indicate that such a union would be largely one of paper. If precedents may be taken as a guide in this matter, it is altogether probable that McGill will require King's to adopt her course in arts, and by demanding that her students be examined on the identical papers submitted to McGill men in Montreal will grant her degrees to those who are successful with the same standing as if they attended lectures in the parent university. This policy was long pursued in regard to Morin College, Quebec, and still holds in the case of St. Francis College, Richmond, and the Vancouver College up to the end of the second year work. To the onlooker it would appear that this is a rather inglorious issue to the vigorous patriotism that was so strenuously set forth a couple of years ago by the graduates of King's, when they rejected the suggestion to federate with Dalhousie College, Halifax. To us it has always seemed an unwise policy to allow sentiment to stand in the way of equipping an educational institution for the manifest demands of modern conditions. An Anglican university is something that all churchmen would be delighted to support, provided there were a real demand for it and that there is a reasonable chance for having it take that high place among the seats of learning in this country that would justify its existence. Is it fair, however, to our young Churchmen to appeal to them on the ground of loyalty, to be satisfied with a degree that does not carry with it the prestige, to say nothing of the intellectual training, of other institutions easily within their reach? However much we may desire to promote a Church university, the inexorable argument of facts should settle its status. Nothing can be gained by such an institution that does not carry with it its own justification in the public mind by its efficiency and educational merit.

We have some misgivings, it must be admitted, in the wisdom of that policy of a great university extending its mantle over a number of smaller institutions, and through them conferring its own degrees. It is all very well to say that all students have to write upon the self-same papers, and their status is determined by identical standards. If this be an efficient test, where is the value of a large staff of eminent professors, with all the varied equipments of laboratories, libraries, etc., if the same results may be obtained in a smaller institution where these conditions do not prevail. Whatever may be said, however, on the general policy, so far as the greater university is concerned, such an arrangement as is here referred to cannot fail to stimulate the interest in King's College, and tend to promote in the long run its efficiency and usefulness in the country.

The first financial statement of the General Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada has just been issued. As already unofficially announced, it shows that a trifle over \$72,000 out of the \$73,000 aimed at has been raised in the fourteen months in which the society has been in operation. This is, on the whole, satisfactory. A greater number of the dioceses exceeded their apportionments than fell below them, which is also a hopeful sign. The cause of the shortage in several of the dioceses would be an interesting subject of enquiry. It is possible that the first allotment, which after all was only a rough guess at the giving power of the various dioceses, may require revision. Or, on the other hand, special attention to the organization of these dioceses may be all that is required to lift them up to the position of meeting all that is asked of them. It would, however, be a very serious error to perpetuate expectations that are impossible of reali-

ation by simply regarding the original estimate as infallible. It is more than probable, we imagine, that local conditions can explain many of the apparent defaults. For example the Diocese of Montreal seems to have fallen short of its allotment by \$1,000, but during the year just closed it has wiped out an overdraft on its own mission fund of \$10,000 by special contributions. A similar story may be told possibly of other dioceses. If the treasury of the Missionary Society be not so full as it otherwise might, the work of the Church has nevertheless been done.

In regard to some of the details of the financial statement already referred to it appears that the sum of \$29,600 has gone to foreign missions, \$41,000 to Algoma and Western Canada, and \$7,500 has been the cost of administration. It will be noted that the proportion finding its way to foreign work is much larger than was originally anticipated by the Board of Management, and we are inclined to think larger than the average contributor would desire. It is also interesting to note that out of the \$7,500 set down as "charges" only \$120 was paid for office assistance. It is difficult to imagine how the work of a missionary society can be efficiently carried on when the whole time of not a single person is given to the duties of the office. Ten per cent. on the whole sum raised is not a very small bill for expenses, but it certainly ought to include something like a competent office staff.

SPECTATOR.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW

With the Travelling Secretaries.—The two Travelling Secretaries are still meeting with continued success on their tours, and it is very encouraging to find how much their visits are being appreciated by the different chapters in the various towns and cities in Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Thomas visited Cardinal, and had interesting chats with the rector and other prominent members of the Church regarding the work of the Brotherhood. At Cornwall both the rectors, the Rev. R. L. M. Houston, B.D., of Trinity Church, and the Rev. S. Gowerpoole, of the Good Shepherd, gave Mr. Thomas a very hearty welcome, and took him round to see several of the men of the different churches. Had a good meeting in the evening, when the majority of those present were desirous of becoming members of the Brotherhood. The chapter at the Good Shepherd has already been revived, and Trinity will follow very shortly. The clergy are strongly in favour of the Brotherhood, and it is hoped a Junior Chapter will shortly be formed, as there are a fine lot of boys here ready to take up the work. Mr. Thomas proceeds to Montreal and the Ottawa district to help build up the work in that locality.

Mr. W. G. Davis has been to Simcoe, doing good work there. He had interesting talks with the rector, the Rev. R. Hicks, R.D., and Mr. J. D. Christie, the council member, on the aims and work of the Brotherhood, the result of which will be fresh life to the chapter there, and in consequence more definite work being done. After visiting Jarvis the Travelling Secretary visited Tilsonburg, meeting with great encouragement here, both the rector and the men in the parish taking up the work in good earnest, and a chapter is in course of formation. Mr. Davis spoke encouraging words to Mr. A. W. Crysler at Delhi, and he will go ahead with more zeal, and in time the chapters may be considerably strengthened.

AMERICAN CHURCH NEWS.

Bishops-coadjutor are evidently increasing as a favourite and convenient device in the efficient administration of a diocese. Bishop Green has recently been consecrated for New York, Rev. Richard H. Nelson, of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, has been elected to assist Bishop Doane in discharging the episcopal functions in the Dio-

cese of Albany, N.Y., and Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, has authorized the calling of a special meeting of Synod to meet in St. Paul's Cathedral, Springfield, Ill., on April 12th for the election of a Bishop-coadjutor for that diocese. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, Mass., has been called to succeed Dr. Greer as rector of St. Bartholomew's, New York. He will be much missed in Boston, as he is a man of great energy and breadth of mind, with a magnetic personality. The Rev. David McConnell Steele, nephew and former assistant to Dr. McConnell at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., has accepted the rectorship of St. Luke's and the Epiphany Church, Philadelphia, Pa., and will enter upon his duties there in the middle of Lent. Bishop Hall, of Vermont, on the Feast of the Purification, observed in St. Paul's Church, Burlington, Vt., the tenth anniversary of his consecration to the Episcopate. It very largely assumed the character of a family gathering, being confined, by the Bishop's desire, to the clergy and laity of the diocese. At the service in St. Paul's Church the Bishop pleaded for a truer and more worthy conception of the ministry, and for a truer and wider conception of the mission of the Church. The afternoon was occupied with a luncheon, speeches and a reception to the Bishop. In recording the event *The Church Standard* says: "It is quite unusual in our American Church to have a Bishop conduct each year two retreats in his own diocese, to have him act as special preacher in many parishes, to have him give series of sermons and instructions in the larger places, to have him conduct missions, attend missionary meetings here and there, and spend each Holy Week in some one cure." The Bishop mildly protested against being always looked upon as an Englishman after thirty years' work in America as citizen and Churchman. Bishop Scarborough also commemorated the twenty-ninth anniversary of his consecration by special service on February 1st at St. Mary's, Burlington, N.J., where he was consecrated in 1875. At the convocation of New Brunswick on the following day the Bishop was presented by Dean Baker with a generous purse, a pectoral cross and the affectionate greetings of his clergy and people. The speeches were mostly reminiscent, and brought out at least the progress of the Church under Bishop Scarborough. At the time of his consecration there were eighty-nine clergy canonically resident in the diocese and 6,445 communicants. There are now 126 clergy and 18,181 communicants. The offerings have risen from \$207,871 to \$323,479. In 1874 the Diocese of Newark was set off from New Jersey, and Bishop W. H. Odenheimer elected the Diocese of Newark. Dr. Clinton Locke's death at Biloxi, Miss., where he went to find relief, if possible, from asthma, will be felt by many friends in Chicago, where he was rector-emeritus of Grace Church and rural dean. His body was brought back to Chicago, and the funeral took place at Grace Church, with which he had been connected for forty-four years. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1848, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Potter in 1855. His latest work was the publication of his "Five Minute Talks" and "A History of the Great Western Schism." The fifty-fourth annual convention of the Diocese of California met in Grace Church, San Francisco on January 26th. Bishop Nichol's addresses are always statesman-like and brilliant, but on this occasion the Bishop struck out a new line in suggesting (1) the feasibility of presenting practical questions belonging to the Church's work to a Referendum, as has been done in seeking to get the feeling in the Church before we attempt to legislate upon the change of its name; and (2) the propriety of forming in the diocese a House of Women, to meet simultaneously with the convention of the diocese, and with power to legislate for the conduct of women's work in the Church, and to act in a consultative capacity upon such other matters as the convention may from time to time submit to it for its opinion. The question, as it was discussed, was as between a place in the diocesan conven-

tion and that in the new House of Women. The latter was carried, and the canon put in form for presentation to the next convention. The annual meeting of the American Church Missionary Society met in St. Stephen's Church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., and the event was full of interest, as the society represents the work of laymen in Church extension in the suburbs of cities. To the Diocese of Pittsburgh belongs the honour of having first organized its laymen in the work of suburban missions, and other dioceses have followed the example, even into the far West. The reports given in are very valuable in the developing of this special field.

In the Philippine Islands Bishop Brent is very successful in laying a solid foundation for future work, and his sound judgment is much esteemed. He has already procured land for his cathedral, and he expects soon to have the foundation laid. His aim is not to draw the Filipinos away from their Roman allegiance, but to benefit them, socially and physically, as the surest way to reach them spiritually. It is probable that no other one, either clerical or lay, has such an influence in the islands. From Japan we have news of the ordination of a native, raising him to the priesthood. In Liberia Bishop Ferguson ordained a deacon, the first from the Kroo tribe. In China Bishop Graves, of Shanghai, has been assigned the care of the district of Hankow since Bishop Ingles' death, and he finds everything in the best possible form. He has devoted himself to the study of the very difficult problem of the relation that should exist between the Chinese ideas and customs connected with marriage, and the Christian Church's. It is a question that to be considered in every missionary field, and in the old civilization of China there are special complications. J. G.

Home & Foreign Church News

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Frederick Courtney, D.D., Bishop, Halifax, N.S.

Halifax.—St. Paul's.—The Rev. R. W. Woodroffe has returned to the parish greatly benefited from the change to his native air at Woodstock, Ont., and feeling ready for work. He will be very heartily welcomed by all our Church workers.

The splendid gift to the church of a new prayer desk by Mr. C. C. Blackadar, is much appreciated by the congregation. The gift is a memorial of his brother, the late Mr. H. D. Blackadar, long associated with him in the Acadian Recorder. The prayer desk is designed upon the same lines as the pulpit. Its base is of antique oak, and the accompanying seat is a copy of an old English clergy chair. The upper part is a chastely beautiful piece of brass work, which has been much admired. The work was executed by the Keith-Fitzsimons Co., Toronto, and reflects great credit upon our Canadian workmen. The design is by Messrs. Gordon & Helliwell, architects, Toronto.

St. Paul's mission hall has been packed every Friday for some weeks. The programmes have been excellent, and Mr. Hayes has been able to secure the best talent in the city, owing to the nature of the mission hall work. The address by Mr. J. A. Bancroft, M.P.P., for Annapolis, was a noteworthy one, dwelling, as he did, upon the evils of intemperance and the blessings to be derived from total abstinence. He spoke as a prohibitionist, and illustrated his points by many personal reminiscences.

The War Office has sent £50 to be used in improving the old St. Paul's cemetery. For some time the Lieutenant-Governor has been urging the British Government to take an interest in the old historic burying-ground. His Honor was able to enlist the hearty co-operation of Sir Charles Parsons. Sir Charles took a large and patriotic view of the matter, and in enclosing the cheque to the rector said: "We have only done what we are in every way called on to do, and that is to contribute towards maintaining in repair the

graves of so many distinguished men in the army who have died in this city."

During the last two weeks in Lent a special mission will be held for children, when talks will be given upon the "Life of Christ," illustrated with lantern slides, kindly loaned by Captain De Carteret. These slides are from the celebrated Lisso's paintings of the life of our Lord.

QUEBEC.

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

Lemoxville.—Bishop's College School.—As there are many old boys and friends of Bishop's College School, whose present addresses are not known to the school authorities, and who cannot, therefore, be reached by letter or personal appeal, it has been decided to make the requirements of the school known through the press, that they may obtain the widest possible circulation. A separate preparatory or junior department for boys from eight to thirteen was started last September in a wing of the present school buildings. As it is likely to increase rapidly, and as the rooms it now occupies will shortly be required for the use of the senior school, the directors have resolved, if and as soon as the necessary funds can be raised, to put up a separate building for boys in the preparatory or junior departments, capable of accommodating forty boys. The rink has already been built, and is of the greatest value to the school. The sum of \$20,000 is required to pay for the erection of these two buildings, of which about \$2,500 has already been promised. Subscribers to the extent of \$100 or over received a share for each \$100 subscribed, carrying a dividend, when a profit is shown of six per cent. It is earnestly hoped that the old boys, and all friends and supporters of the school will give their assistance. Subscriptions should be sent to F. W. Frith, B.A., bursar of Bishop's College School, Lemoxville, Que., by whom they will be duly acknowledged. Edward John Bidwell, M.A., headmaster of D. C. S., Lemoxville."

Remarkable Reminiscences.—The Rev. T. S. Chapman, of Marbleton, P.Q., desires to return public thanks to all his old friends who honoured him with their presence and aided him in celebrating his eightieth birthday, and for the substantial tokens of their esteem in the way of a well-filled purse. He also wishes to say that Dudswell has been his adopted home since January 1, 1849, with the exception of a summer at the quarantine station, Grosse Isle, and two winters as travelling missionary in the St. Francis and Bedford districts, a period of 55 years. He has been contemporary with the following crowned heads of the mother land, George IV., William IV., Victoria and Edward VII. He has a distinct remembrance of the death of the first mentioned in the year 1830. As a boy he joined in the prayers of the Church for King William, and for over forty years he led the prayers of the congregation for good Queen Victoria. He has also been contemporary with all the Bishops of the See of Quebec: One and a half years with Dr. Jacob Mountain, first Bishop of Quebec; eleven years with Dr. Charles James Stewart, second Bishop of Quebec; twenty-seven years with Dr. George J. Mountain, third Bishop of Quebec; twenty-nine years with Dr. James W. Williams, fourth Bishop of Quebec; twelve years with Dr. Andrew H. Dunn, fifth Bishop of Quebec, now our active and presiding Bishop.

MONTREAL.

Wm. Bennett Bond, D.D., Archbishop, Montreal.
James Carmichael, D.D., Bishop-Coadjutor,
Montreal.

Montreal.—Christ Church Cathedral.—This cathedral church, used for the first time on Ash Wednesday the beautiful set of purple hangings embroidered for them in the work-room of St.

John's Convent, Toronto. The frontal, super-frontal, re-table, pulpit, lectern and reading desk antependia are all of purple Ely damask, a silk woven and dyed in England specially for Church work, the design of the damask being crowns and roses intertwined. The frontal has embroidered on it in the centre of a cross the legend of the pelican feeding its young with its own blood, emblematical of Christ feeding His Church. Round this is a circle of blue, on which the words, "Christ so loved us," are worked in gold. For the arms of the cross are sprays of passion flowers in silk floss and Japanese gold. The orphreys correspond with the arms of the cross, being passion flowers and leaves worked in silks and gold; the same design appears on the velvet panels of the super-frontal, sprays of passion flowers, while on each of the alternate squares of purple damask an I. H. S. is worked in white and gold. The re-table, covered with the damask, has a cross with crown of thorns worked in the centre in white and gold. For the pulpit is again a cross and crown of thorns in white and gold, while for the reading desk is the sacred monogram in gold between panels of embroidered flowers. The lectern, a revolving one, has on both sides damask, with a handsome design of pomegranates embroidered in pink and gold. There is also a purple and white dossal of ecclesiastical design made of material supplied by the Spitalfield's Weavers' Association. The whole set, which is very costly and handsome, reflects no little credit on the taste and ability in Church work shown by the head of the work-room from which they have come. For many years the reverend mother has given much time and thought both to the designing and colouring of Church work, and during a recent visit to England studied both the work and the materials used by several of the most widely-known designers. There are also among the sisters not a few who are most accomplished workers, and it would be hard to imagine how more beautiful work could be done by any hands than some that is sent from their work-room, not only in silks, but in cambric and fair linens. The same work-room sent a dossal to this cathedral, of red plush, handsomely embroidered with a cross and I. H. S. interwoven, worked in white silk. At Christmas a complete set of white hangings were sent, which were, perhaps, more delicately beautiful than those made for Lent. The white dossal was of white damask, a pattern again specially woven for the work, as are, indeed, all the damasks used at St. John's Convent, with strips of blue plush dividing each panel of the damask. On the panels of damask were embroidered in green and gold a cross with a crown, with rays emanating from the cross in the centre hand, with Alpha and Omega on one side; the Greek monogram which stands for the name of Christ and is found in the first two letters of the word Christ, on the other. The frontal of the same white damask had a cross and panels of blue plush on which was embroidered in the centre a cross of lilies in floss silk in pale pink with pale green bases. The orphreys correspond with the cross. The super-frontal was of squares of blue silk plush and white damask. On the blue plush were embroidered pink and green flowers; also the sacred monogram, while on the panels at each end were crosses of green and gold. The re-table was of the same damask, with I.H.C. worked on it with rays of gold on either side.

ONTARIO.

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

Kingston.—St. George's.—The Mothers' meetings for 1904 were opened under most auspicious circumstances on Thursday afternoon, the members of the union being addressed by the Bishop of Ontario and by Miss Leslie, CÆ.Z.S., missionary in China. Miss Leslie spoke of the hardships of Chinese girls, wives and mothers, the foot-binding, the contempt in which they are held, the cruelty of the mothers-in-law, and the ignorance in which they are kept. Miss Leslie has a singu-

larly attractive face and winning, womanly manner, both of which induce attention on the part of her hearers, and fix her story in their minds. The Bishop began his address on "Womanhood" and the greatness of woman's influence, not alone in the moulding of plastic childhood, but in leading men into the right. "A woman can do almost what she pleases with a man," said the Bishop, "if she goes about it prayerfully, patiently, and wisely. There are exceptions to every rule, but the majority of men would be better and truer if women used their influence for the right. Women don't realize their power. They don't make their homes what they might, and the men go out to their clubs, and unhappiness ensues. Clubs for unmarried men are all right; for married men they are a mistake. The club idea for women has taken deep root in the United States, and has unfortunately crossed the border into Canada. Some women think it is well to copy men. It is a great mistake. I must say I have the utmost contempt for mannish women. The afternoon card party for women in vogue in many cities is a degenerating tendency of the day. While women in hot and darkened rooms eagerly play games for gam, their husbands and sons are given the choice between a lonely house and seeking companionship outside their own home. Thus, instead of women elevating, sustaining and inspiring, they are weakening home ties, and degrading their own lives and the lives of those about them. To mothers I would say, be wise, patient and persevering; your influence is unbounded. Don't try to drive a child. Leading is the easiest and surest way. Even in its earliest years a child rebels against the driving process. It doesn't do to be like the old-time school-masters, who imparted instruction with a stick. A poured-out torrent of rebuke also always fails of its end. The mission of a woman, especially of a mother, is special, peculiar, most honourable. Put yourselves in the hands of God, have a true conviction of your duty, and He will help you to accomplish for Him and for humanity that which He wishes."

At Evensong on Sunday, the 21st ult., the Bishop of Ontario preached a strong sermon from the text, "We have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities, but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." The most subtle temptations of the devil come to us as they came to Christ Himself, the Bishop said, in the form of appeals to use means, apparently harmless, but which our consciences tell us are not altogether in accordance with God's laws, in order to further the cause of some good work we have in hand. With many, temptations to sin in its uglier forms would be unavailing, and such need to be on their guard against the finer, but, if possible, more deadly weapons of the evil one.

The congregation of St. George's Cathedral had the privilege on Sunday, February 21st, at matins of hearing an account of missionary work in China by a live missionary and a real man, Rev. W. C. White, who has spent seven years there, the only priest to minister to fifty-seven congregations. The work is full of encouragement, the only difficulties met with being personal ones, such as acquiring the language, the intense humidity and heat, and the slight unpleasantness of being referred to as a "barbarian," "foreign dog," or "foreign devil." He himself and his lay helpers dress as much as possible like the Chinese, even to adopting the queue, and conform, when they can, to Chinese custom, thereby gaining the confidence and regard of the natives. The history of Christianity only goes back a trifle of fifty years or so, and the number of converts it has gained in that time is marvellous. A greater marvel still is that Mr. White says that not a single case of relapse into heathenism has come under his notice, but he has seen much brave resistance under great persecution. Mr. White has under his supervision one of the two hospitals in China devoted to the care of the untainted children of lepers. He and his Church of England co-workers in the walled-in kingdom are seeking to establish a native

Church, sturdy and dependent upon its own resources, and in due time, no doubt a native episcopate. The converts lead lives of great moral rectitude, and put to shame many Christians in civilized lands. The preacher made a strong appeal to the congregation for their prayers and their interest.

Catarqui.—Christ Church.—The congregation of Christ Church, Catarqui, has purchased the house of Mr. J. L. Haycock for a parsonage, paying therefor \$3,000. The dwelling is located in the village of Catarqui, and is one of the best in the place.

The clergy of Kingston and vicinity met at the Synod hall recently at the call of the Dean to form a Clerical Union, whose object would be to consider all matters of importance in the ecclesiastical world, especially in their relationship to our own diocese. The centenary of the Bible Society is one such matter, and the observance which may be possible came up for discussion. There are fifteen clergy who would be members of this union, and it is confidently expected that their work will be of service to the whole diocese.

Tweed.—St. James'.—The Altar Guild of this church has presented to the church a very handsome altar and Bishop's chair. Both of these were manufactured by the Carnovsky Company, Kingston. They form a most useful addition to our church. On Sunday, January 31st, Rev. Rural Dean Dibb, of Napanee, held missionary services here and at Actinolite. The day was stormy, the congregations were rather small, and the returns not quite as good as last year.

Brockville.—St. Paul's.—The Rev. T. R. O'Meara, rector of Trinity Church, Toronto, preached two strong and helpful sermons in this church on Septuagesima Sunday. Mr. O'Meara received a hearty welcome from many old friends and old-time contributors to the funds of Wycliffe College. On Sexagesima Sunday, at the evening service, Rev. W. W. Burton preached an excellent sermon on behalf of diocesan missions. Collectors will call upon the members of the church as soon as possible to solicit contributions for this most important part of the Church's work.

TORONTO.

Arthur Sweatman, D.D. Bishop, Toronto.

Tullamore.—St. Mary's.—The Rev. Wm. White, missionary from Fuhkien Province, China, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture in this church on Wednesday evening, February 17th, on "Life and Work in China." As Mr. White has spent seven years in that country, he was enabled to keep the attention of his audience for over an hour, while he gave a very vivid description of the country, the people, and the life of a missionary.

Cookstown.—In a recent issue of your valued paper the Cookstown correspondent said that this parish became self-supporting during the Rev. E. L. Howe's incumbency. This statement, I claim, has mistaken facts, and a reference to the Synod Journal of 1900 will verify my statement that on the 1st October, 1899, our mission grant expired, and at an Executive meeting of the Mission Board on the 10th of May, 1900, the withdrawal of the grant was recommended, very wisely, by the committee, and Rev. E. L. Howe did not take charge of the work here till 1st of July, 1900, so, therefore, the Rev. E. L. Howe never was an incumbent of this parish, but a rector from the time he first came, and credit is, therefore, due to the action taken by the Mission Board in so doing.

Fonthill.—Holy Trinity.—A valentine social was held by the congregation at Mr. Dalton's hall on the evening of February 14th. Besides the usual entertainment, a post-office was erected at one corner of the hall, where valentines and registered

letters could be purchased. A considerable surplus was realized.

NIAGARA.

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

Guelph.—St. James'.—Monday, the 15th February, was the date of the annual meeting of this branch of the W. A., and also of the election of officers. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held. With the exception of the delegates to the annual meeting of the Diocesan W. A., the old officers were all re-elected, it being the unanimous decision of the meeting that none more capable could be chosen. After all the business had been transacted, five o'clock tea was served, and a half hour spent in friendly intercourse. On the evening of the same day the first open meeting of the A.Y.P.A. was held, and in spite of stormy weather quite a large number turned out, not only of the young people, but of the older members of the congregation. A programme of vocal and instrumental music, followed by a "musical sketch," was given. The next open meeting of this association will be held on the Monday following Easter week, when it is the intention of the W.A. to unite with them in holding a "Handkerchief Sale." We hope this effort may be as successful as was the sale of works held last December. It is with pleasure we note the Lenten hangings in the "chapel room," the gift of a member of the congregation. This has been a long-felt want, and now that we have the purple for the small altar we hope that next season we may have them for the altar in the church for St. Matthias' Day, February 24th. Holy Communion was celebrated at 9.30 a.m., at which there was a large attendance, it being the corporate Communion of the W.A. It is the practice of the St. James' Branch to make their corporate Communion on the last saint's day in every month. This Lent we are trying to follow as nearly as possible the rubrics of the Church, and have matins and evensong every day. The attendance at these services has been most gratifying. On the Monday afternoons it is our privilege to have a series of addresses from the vicar of St. George's on the "Titles of the Church," and on Saturday afternoons the Rev. V. Morgan preaches to us upon "Christ, our Example." In the items from our sister Diocese of Huron we read with so much pleasure of the honours and gifts that have been bestowed upon the Rev. J. C. Farthing, of Woodstock. Canon Farthing, as we must now hear of him, has always been a warm friend of this parish since its inception, and we feel there are none more worthy of these expressions of honour and esteem. We are delighted to hear that Canon Farthing is to conduct the "Three Hours" service on Good Friday, which this year will be held in St. George's Church.

Port Robinson.—St. Paul's.—A meeting was held last Saturday evening at the junior school-room, when the children here under fifteen years organized a Band of Mercy. After the objects were made known, and the pledge was signed to be kind to all harmless living creatures, and to try to protect them, as far as possible, from cruel usage, the following officers were elected. Superintendent, Mr. Gwelym; deputies, Messrs. N. F. Box and R. H. Abbey, Misses Raymond and Sawle; president, Miss E. Box; vice-president, Master H. Secord; secretary-treasurer, Miss V. G. Chambers; committee, Miss L. Ross, Miss G. Parks and Master F. Secord.

HURON.

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

London.—Bishop Cronyn Memorial Church.—The annual meeting of the Sunday School and Layworkers' Association of the Deanery of Middlesex was held in this church on Tuesday, the 23rd ult., afternoon and evening. Owing to the

storm in the morning, not many were present from outside the city, but there was a fair attendance of teachers and layworkers from the various city schools. Among the clergy were: Archdeacon Richardson, Revs. Dyson Hague, G. B. Sage, Principal Waller, Canon Smith, W. T. Hill, Canon Dann, Dr. Bethune, G. B. Cox, T. B. Clarke, H. H. Tancock, R. S. W. Howard, and S. E. G. Edelstein. The Rev. Canon Smith, Rural Dean, presided, assisted by Mr. C. H. Armitage, vice-president, and J. K. H. Pope, president Layworkers. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. W. T. Hill, and after routine deanery matters and reports were considered, after which missionary allotments were taken up, and after discussion, on motion of Revs. W. T. Hill and T. B. Clarke, the allotments were approved for 1904. The first subject was taken by Mr. R. M. McElheron, Esq., who, in an earnest, practical address, spoke on "Preparation for Teaching," dwelling upon the importance of the teacher having himself first experienced the love of God. He should accept the Bible as true without any reservation, and should come prepared. The address was listened to with much pleasure and profit. Several members took up the discussion, after which the Rev. Principal Waller gave an excellent paper on "Reduction to Unity," urging unity of purpose and unity of methods. A general discussion followed, which was taken part in by a number of those present. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Rev. Canon Smith; vice-president, Mr. C. H. Armitage; secretary, Rev. R. S. W. Howard; treasurer, Miss Kirkpatrick. Executive Committee—The rector and superintendent and two teachers from each school, together with the officers. A very bountiful repast was provided by the ladies of the Memorial Church at six o'clock for which a cordial vote of thanks was tendered at the close. In the evening, addresses were given by Mr. Armitage, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Nash on "Lay work," after which Dr. Tamblin, of the Western University, gave an interesting address on "Methods and Experiences in Sunday School Teaching," pointing out some of the difficulties in the work, and suggesting helpful methods. The address gave great pleasure, and was discussed. The Rev. T. A. Wright, rector of St. Jude's Church, Brantford, contributed a paper on "The Work of the Spirit in Sunday School Teaching." The paper was thoughtful and forceful, and made a deep impression upon the audience, who listened with closest attention throughout. The comments by Archdeacon Richardson and others showed high appreciation of the way in which the subject was presented. Rev. Dyson Hague gave a very happy address as a summing up, dwelling chiefly upon whom, and what and how to teach. The question drawer was then opened, the answers being ably given by Mr. Armitage and Rev. Mr. Edelstein. Miss Beaumont very kindly sang a solo during the evening. After votes of thanks to those taking part, a very pleasant convention was closed by a hymn and the Benediction by Archdeacon Richardson.

Emmanuel.—The Rev. Arthur Murphy lately concluded a very successful parochial mission of seven days in this parish. Notwithstanding the severely cold weather and bad roads, the services on every evening were well attended and greatly appreciated. On Sunday the close of the mission was combined with the twenty-second anniversary of the opening of the church, and services were held morning and evening. The church was well filled on both occasions, and the Rev. A. Murphy delivered two earnest and powerful addresses. In the evening Archdeacon Richardson officiated in the service, and spoke briefly of the prosperity of the church, the loyalty and devotion of its members, and their unity and happy prospects for the future. The choir, which ranks high for numbers and general efficiency, did faithful and good service during the mission, and was warmly commended.

Shelburne.—St. Paul's.—A branch of the Gleaners' Union has been organized in this place. The

first meeting was held on February 25th, at 8 o'clock and has been reported. Miss [name] appointed secretary.

AL.

George Thorneloe, J. M.

Port Arthur.—St. John's.—The diocese recently visited the rite of confirmation, the Rev. J. W. Thursby officiating. After a most interesting address, the Bishop in his administration, gave the workers a well-earned commendation, saying they had made the most of their hands, if not the hands themselves, several months' absence on the margin of Woods it was a joy to turning, to note, especially church buildings adjacent that have been made over by workers must have contributed who did not work with materials out of their hands. Some did both. Some more enthusiastically than others and respected organization of our services uplifted shippers, and whom we recalled by the Bell Telephone agent. To those from member St. John's in the nineties of the past, it is interesting to learn that the altar has been painted white, now of an ecclesiastical style, able altar cloths, with appertaining and a lamp mounting them; two on the rails; the chancel to be monized with the other has been enlarged and that now church, school one roof. I had no designed screen between effective for decoration have been considerable excellent order by the all. The number of communicants considerably, and their attending the Sunday services are being carried surprised (D.V.) at the gathering of the choir. Dixon was made the has gratuitously taken more than a year. A new sphere of work.

RUPEL.

Robert Machray, D.D. Win.

That Coadjutor Bishop very busy man since October, 1903, a glance at his has held confirmation Starting almost immediately on his episcopal held confirmations at Manitou, New Haven Church (Winnipeg), Springfield, St. John's Gladstone. Besides churches at Blenheim created a church at Fonthill was at Boyne Creek creating a church, but which kept the people secretation was postponed yet." A long list of attention. His appointment

first meeting was held on Monday evening, January 25th, at 8 o'clock. Twelve members have been reported. Miss Sadie J. Walker has been appointed secretary.

ALGOMA.

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

Port Arthur.—St. John's.—The Bishop of the diocese recently visited this town to administer the rite of confirmation, when the rector and R. D. the Rev. J. W. Thursby presented twenty-one candidates. After a most earnest and solemn address, the Bishop in his sermon, which followed the administration, gave the whole staff of Church workers a well-earned meed of praise when he said they had made the church one of the handsomest, if not the handsomest, in the diocese. After several months' absence at a very pretty residence on the margin of the beautiful Lake of the Woods it was a joy to your correspondent on returning, to note, especially at St. John's and the church buildings adjacent, the many improvements that have been made therein. Many energetic workers must have contributed to this, and those who did not work with their hands provided the materials out of their own pockets for those who did. Some did both. Among them none wrought more enthusiastically than Mr. Dixon, the talented and respected organist of this church, whose devotional mode of rendering the musical portion of our services uplifted the hearts of the worshippers, and whom we are sorry to find has been recalled by the Bell Telephone Co., of whom he is the agent. To those friends at a distance who remember St. John's in the eighties and first half of the nineties of the past century it may be interesting to learn that the Commandments have been painted white with gold lettering, and are now of an ecclesiastical shape; we have four suitable altar cloths, with beautifully worked linen appertaining and a handsome brass cross surmounting them; two Glastonbury chairs within the rails; the chancel and nave retinted to harmonize with the other fittings. The schoolroom has been enlarged and a choir vestry added, so that now church, school and vestries are under one roof. I had nearly forgotten a prettily designed screen between chancel and nave, very effective for decoration at festivals. The grounds have been considerably improved, and are kept in excellent order by the present rector. Nor is this all. The number of communicants has increased considerably, and there is much greater number attending the Sunday School. The Lenten services are being carried on, and the choir will be surpliced (D.V.) at Easter. During a friendly gathering of the choir at Mr. Langworthy's, Mr. Dixon was made the recipient of a purse. He has gratuitously taken all the organist's work for more than a year. All wish him Godspeed in his new sphere of work.

RUPERTS' LAND.

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

That Coadjutor Bishop Matheson has been a very busy man since his consecration, in November, 1903, a glance at the list of places where he has held confirmations will be sufficient to reveal. Starting almost immediately after his consecration on his episcopal itinerary, His Lordship has held confirmations at Somerset, Swan Lake, Manitou, New Haven, All Saints' and Christ Church (Winnipeg), McGregor, Souris, Deloraine, Springfield, St. John's Cathedral (Winnipeg), and Gladstone. Besides confirmations he has opened churches at Blenheim and Westwood, and consecrated a church at Holland. On one Sunday he was at Boyne Creek for the purpose of consecrating a church, but owing to a severe blizzard, which kept the people from being present, the consecration was postponed. "But the end is not yet." A long list of places to be visited awaits his attention. His appointments for February and

March are as follows: Confirmation at Boissevain group of missions, February 16th; Westbourne, February 21st; Pierson, February 28th; confirmation and consecration at Austen, March 6th; confirmation at Elkhorn, March, 7th; Cartwright, March 13th; Rapid City, 20th; Christ Church, Winnipeg, March 23rd; Holy Trinity, Winnipeg, March 27th; Norwood, Winnipeg, March 27th; St. Matthew's, Winnipeg, March 29th; St. Peter's, Winnipeg, March 30th; Wawanesa; church opening at Argyle. The dates of the last two could not be ascertained. When one adds to all this the multiplicity of duties to be done in regard to the college, various committees, the university and correspondence, week in, week out, the wonder grows how His Lordship can do it all, and do it in such an efficient way that he does. But one of his chief characteristics is his marvellous capacity for working, which, coupled with his intense zeal for the spread of Christ's Kingdom, explains, perhaps, it all. The recent words of the Bishop of Qu'Appelle are fittingly true of Bishop Matheson, when the former said that a Bishop's life was a busy life, and not to be envied, or words to that effect; and may it be irreverently added that "he better hang on to his job," to use the speech of a familiar story told of Dr. Magee, Archbishop of York.

The Rev. Richard Cox has tendered his resignation of the missionary charge at Medora, and will likely take up work in the neighbouring Diocese of Qu'Appelle.

The Rev. H. O. N. Belford, B.A., of Wakefield Mission, visited Winnipeg recently, renewing city acquaintances.

The Rev. Jacob Anderson, B.A., will remain at the mission of Gilbert Plains.

Canon Starr, of Kingston, has declined the offer of St. Matthew's, Brandon.

The Rev. E. W. Summerscales, of Wawanesa, has received the degree of M.A. from Trinity University. S. DeK. Sweatman, B.A., another graduate of St. John's College, has had the degree of M.A. conferred upon him by the same university. Mr. Sweatman is studying for holy orders at Trinity. He is the son of W. P. Sweatman, Esq., Diocesan Treasurer. Congratulations are offered to both recipients.

All will be pleased to learn of the convalescence of the Rev. J. W. Matheson's children, of Boissevain.

The Rev. Canon Richardson, the newly appointed Archdeacon of Huron, is not a graduate of St. John's College, Winnipeg, as was previously reported in these columns. Canon Richardson, of Fredericton Diocese, who is a graduate of St. John's, was confused inadvertently with Canon Richardson, of Huron. But then it was another instance of human fallibility.

The missionary hymn for the M.S.C.C., submitted by the Very Rev. Dean Partridge, of Fredericton, was sung at both services on the Sunday of the appeal for general missions in St. John's Church, Manitou. The music of the hymn has a very rousing effect, while the words are fairly suitable.

The Rev. W. A. McClean, M.A., of Emerson, was a recent visitor to Winnipeg.

The Rev. H. T. and Mrs. Leslie have returned from a very pleasant holiday trip to Eastern Ontario.

The Rev. Mr. Stalker, of Elkhorn, has been in poor health for some time past, and has been forced to procure the services of a lay helper in the person of Mr. Diamond, recently from England.

The Rev. A. M. W. DePencier, curate of St. James', Toronto, has been offered the rectorate of Brandon.

The Rev. Prof. Phair, of St. John's College, has resumed his lectures after his recent illness.

The Rev. J. W. Matheson's child has recovered from an attack of scarlet fever.

Mrs. Walton, wife of the Rev. William Walton (retired), of Manitou, is at present in Morden hospital undergoing treatment.

Gladstone.—All Saints'.—Saturday and Sunday, February 13th and 14th, will be long remembered

by the united parishes of Gladstone and Keyes as days of inspiration and good omen. On the Saturday the Right Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese, arrived, and was tendered a reception by the Church people in the Masonic hall. The room, which is a very handsome one, was tastefully decorated by the members of the W.A., who were in charge of the reception. A short programme of music was given, and an address of congratulation presented His Lordship on his promotion, well deserved, to the Episcopal bench. The address was signed on behalf of the people by the Rev. J. F. B. Belford, B.A., rector; and Messrs. T. L. Morton and Edwin Rose, wardens; and read by Mr. Rose. His Lordship replied in his usual happy manner, and won all hearts by his kindly sympathy and interest. A lunch, provided by the ladies, was done ample justice to, and the company dispersed after a pleasant social hour. On Sunday the Bishop confirmed a class of adults in Gladstone at the 11 o'clock service, and in Emmanuel Church, Keyes, at 3 p.m. His addresses were most inspiring and helpful, and we believe will be the means of bringing others who have been indifferent to take advantage of this apostolic rite. Evening prayer was said in the parish church at 7 p.m., when His Lordship preached. The large congregation was visibly affected by the earnest and forceful words of the preacher, and good results are already in evidence. The diocese is to be congratulated that so worthy an assistant has been found for our beloved Archbishop. Bishop Matheson possesses the love and respect of his people, and under God great things will be done in his Episcopate.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

John Dart, D.D., Bishop, New Westminster, B.C.

New Westminster.—St. Barnabas'.—The Rev. C. W. Houghton, who for the past three years has been vicar of Fernie, B.C., has been appointed vicar of this parish in succession to the Rev. A. Silva-White. The reverend gentleman has done excellent work at Fernie, where he will be greatly missed. He has already entered upon his new duties.

—Two things a genuine Christian never does, he never makes light of sin, and he never admits it to be invincible. In his inmost life he is at once anxious and hopeful; confident yet without resumption; alive to all that is at stake day by day, hour by hour; yet stayed upon the thought, nay, upon the felt presence of a Love which has not really left him to himself.—H. P. Liddon.

Old Dutch Clocks.

Our collection of these excellent timepieces is interesting. Their quaintness makes them singularly appropriate for the hall of an artistic home. The cases are made of old finished oak, and the prices average about Fifty Dollars each.

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Correspondence.

All letters containing personal allusions should appear with 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.

St. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, CANTERBURY.

Augustinians.—Can we not, as an organized body numbering exactly 101 in Canada, Newfoundland and the United States, do something to help:

1. In the reconstruction of the college buildings.
2. The circulation of the late Warden Maclear's "Lectures on Pastoral Theology," left by him in MS., and now being published by the sub-warden in book form as a memento. I. The Buildings—It was stated in the O. P. of July last year that £9,000 (\$30,000) would be needed, and now in the last issue of the paper the warden writes: "The Reconstruction Fund has been loyally supported. . . . The result is that we have now received nearly £2,000, and have besides promises amounting to £250 more. I fear, however, that the cost of the work will exceed the original estimate by nearly £1,000." II. The Book—The value of the late Dr. Maclear's works is evidenced by the plain fact that 850,000 volumes of his works have been circulated, and as regards this, his latest one, the Reverend the Sub-Warden writes to me under date 19th January, 1904: "I expect you will be interested to read about this work from the pen of your old teacher. If you are able to help on the circulation of the book I should be grateful. If the honorary fellows of the college on this continent, viz., the Bishop of Calgary, the Dean of Fredericton, Professor Allnatt, of Lennoxville, and Canon Pilot, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, would form themselves into a committee and act promptly and together we ought to be able to send: (a) To the warden as an Easter egg the sum of £100, or an average of \$5 from each man; and (b) to the sub-warden an order for 101 volumes of Maclear's "Pastoral Theology" at sixty cents each. The difference of thirteen cents between \$5 and an English sovereign from 101 subscribers, and between two shillings and three pence and sixty cents would cover all expenses incurred by the committee, or the one appointed by them to act. I may add that the last O.P. issued December, 1903, states that two of the Nova Scotian brethren, Messrs. Ball and Gelling, have each "sent a goodly sum for the Reconstruction Fund"; and the former adds that he hopes to be able to send ten shillings every year towards the college funds. Trusting that will set the ball rolling, believe me, fraternally yours,

W. J. BATE.

Upham, King's Co., N.B., Feb. 15, 1904.

A PRESSING NEED OF MORE CLERGY.

Sir,—One can hardly overstate the seriousness of the situation in Manitoba due to the scarcity of clergy. Within the last few days the people of two vacant missions have presented to us what amounts to an ultimatum, declaring that unless we will promise to send them in each case a clergyman within a reasonable definite period they will transfer their allegiance to another religious body. One of these missions has been asking for a clergyman for nearly three years. They have guaranteed the sum required towards his support, but again and again they have been compelled to be satisfied with a lay reader. The prospect now is that in a short time the lay reader in charge will have left them, and they will have no services at all. In the other mission, two stations that have had fortnightly services from students ask now for a clergyman. The Holy Communion has only been celebrated irregularly and at long intervals, owing to the difficulty and expense at-

tending a visit from a clergyman. Baptisms and the preparation of candidates for confirmation, have been very inadequately attended to, and the long wait, but thus far ungratified desire, for sympathetic and efficient shepherding has at length caused them to resent this apparent neglect by the Church, and tempted them to look to the ministrations of other religious bodies for the satisfaction of their spiritual wants. A member of one of these congregations, who has stood ready to give \$100 a year towards the stipend of a clergyman, has reluctantly felt compelled to intimate that unless something is done forthwith by our Church authorities in this matter he will transfer his adherence and support to another body, which is ready and anxious to take up the work. These two missions are each able and willing, with the help of the grant from the Home Mission Fund of the diocese, to guarantee \$800 a year in the way of stipend, and are important and promising fields. These are samples of many such cases. In some the complaint is less loud, but the position of affairs equally critical for the Church. The positions of the Bishops and of the General Missionary of this diocese at the present time are not enviable ones. It is an awful experience for a conscientious man to be placed in—a position involving sacred responsibility for the advancement of the Church's missionary work, and to find himself helpless and unable to act while magnificent opportunities for Church extension presented almost daily must be allowed to pass unimproved because clergy are not available for the vacant fields. One of the saddest sounds in a true Bishop's ears is the bleating of straying sheep to whom he is unable to send a shepherd. The present great lack of clergy here is very discouraging. In this diocese are more than twenty vacant missions. More missions still could be found with great advantage to the Church if only clergy were forthcoming to man them. A student during the summer months will in some cases help to keep the people together, but in too many districts, alas! many of our people are being lost to other denominations or are rapidly becoming indifferent to all religion. Can the clergy of Canada, knowing these needs, refrain one Sunday more from putting up their voices on this subject in their pulpits, and calling aloud for the needed labourers? The whole Church needs to be roused up in regard to this matter. Christian heroism is not dead. Our young men are not insensible to appeals directed to their manliness and courage and loyalty to Christ and the Church. Though meagre stipends and much self-sacrifice and hardships innumerable await them in the ministry, they will not fail to respond if the cry for reinforcements be strong and earnest. C. N. F. Jeffery, General Missionary, Diocese of Rupert's Land.

Winnipeg, Feb. 23, 1904.

POINTS OF UNION AMONG PROTESTANTS.

Sir,—I was much interested in reading the carefully prepared paper of His Lordship Bishop Carmichael for the All-American Conference, which appeared in your issue of January the 28th. Among the many other matters on which he says we all agree he mentions "The sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for salvation." It seems to me, however, that, though we may all consent to use the same words in reference to the Holy Scriptures, they do not necessarily bear the same meaning because of our differing circumstances. I think I may fairly work out my idea in the following manner in what appears to me at least a reasonable statement of the principal facts. In my opinion most of the differences existing among Protestant Christians to-day may be traced to the error I here endeavour to illustrate. I base my argument on our Lord's commission to the eleven apostles as recorded in St. Matthew 28:16-20.

J. M. B.

ST. MATTHEW 28:16-20.

1. Observe, it was not the seventy disciples, nor

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\$1 and upwards received on deposit.	\$100 and upwards received for which debentures are issued with coupons attached for half-yearly interest at
Interest paid or compounded half-yearly at 3 1/2%	4%
Paid-up Capital.....	\$ 6,000,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	\$ 1,600,000 00
Invested Funds.....	\$23,600,000 00

the hundred and twenty who met in the upper room at Jerusalem, nor the five hundred brethren who at one time saw their risen Saviour, but the eleven disciples, elsewhere called apostles. Here we have at the very first not only a ministry, but a distinction of authority among the ministers as it exists to-day. The seventy disciples were not endowed with the complete authority that was conferred on the eleven apostles.

2. These disciples were not commanded to write a book, but to found and organize a society, and to teach its members certain observances which Christ had commanded them. Compare Acts 1, 2 and 3 (latter clauses) with St. Matt. 28:20 (first clause).

3. For this work they were promised the perpetual presence of Christ, even "to the end of the world." Since they died as other men die, this promise must have been meant for their successors and their work.

4. This work the apostles proceeded to perform after they had been endowed with power (Acts 1:8) from on high by the coming of the Holy Ghost. The authority they had received from Christ (St. Matt. 28:18). Compare ordination service, "Take thou authority" as distinct from "Receive ye the Holy Ghost." Two separate acts. Now, this work went on steadily for some three hundred years, through much persecution, without any corporate action of the whole society after the Council at Jerusalem about A.D. 53. Passing over the Donatian trouble in the West, there arose about the beginning of the fourth century a question as to the faith taught by the apostles to their followers. And the General Council of Nicaea was summoned; and considered not so much what the Scriptures contained as what the apostles had taught. And then the first authoritative statement of the whole Church was declared, and subsequently more fully explained in what is now known as the Nicene Creed. That this faith, or creed, is provable from the Bible is most certainly true. But that it was derived from the Bible, or believed because it can be proved from it, is historically untrue. It was accepted because by general consent it was what the apostles had taught their followers, as their Divine Master had commanded. And this creed was accepted not only by the several Councils, but by the whole Church. And now in his twentieth century, when there are some 400,000,000 Christians throughout the world professing the faith of Christ, there is not one in a hundred who denies the truth of the faith in this creed declared. For I think I am safe in saying that there are not nearly 4,000,000 Unitarians calling themselves Christians to-day. So that in spite of all our divisions the Church is practically one in her faith after some nineteen hundred years have elapsed since Christ came. But this is not all. When these various Councils were held to declare the faith which the Church had been taught by the apostles, there was no doubt or question as to the form of Church government or the officers of the Church. The chief officers who assembled were the Bishops, who in every case claimed their authority through the apostles. And these Bishops were helped in their work in the Church by the presbyters and dea-

cons. No one questioned this, or in any way claimed authority except through them. And at this distant day, after some nineteen centuries have elapsed, there is not one in ten of those who profess and call themselves Christians who do not accept and acknowledge the same orders of ministers—for 40,000,000 would be a liberal estimate of the Presbyterian bodies of to-day. This, however, when we consider the enlightenment, piety and zeal of these Christians, must be deemed a serious defection from the unity for which our Divine Master prayed. Can we find, then, any fundamental cause for this state of things, and the divisions which exist among these bodies themselves. To my mind this misunderstanding—for it can hardly be more than that, since as we have seen they are one in the faith—is largely due to their estimate of the authority of the Holy Scriptures. They would probably all accept our definition of the sufficiency of Holy Scripture for salvation; but to us it means one thing, and to them another. With us that definition does not stand alone, but with other articles which recognize the fulfilment of Christ's promise as to the continuity and present integrity of the Church which the apostles founded as commanded by Christ. To them it means that they may ignore the past, and use the Scriptures to construct a creed and a Church, as if Christ had said to His apostles, "Write a book and give it to the world to found Churches by." To my mind this is the crux of the whole matter. These bodies all use the Bible for a purpose for which it was not intended, and confusion and division necessarily result therefrom. One man takes the Bible and studies it with learning and care, and becomes a Presbyterian; another, equally sincere and earnest, becomes a Methodist; another a Baptist, and so on through the long list of these modern bodies. And all make the common mistake of overlooking Christ's promise that the Church His apostles founded should continue to the end of the world. If that promise has failed, and a new Church is needed, how can we trust His other promises. But it has not failed. And as we must go to history and the Church to know what is in the Bible, so must we go to history and the Bible to know what is the Church. And no society or book can be the true Church or true Bible that cannot be traced back to the apostles to whom Christ first gave His authority, and upon whom the Holy Ghost descended at Pentecost. It must be borne in mind that we have no exhaustive account of the conversations of our Lord with His apostles "of the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God" (Acts 1:3) and the commands given them during the mysterious forty days before the Ascension (St. Matt. 28:20) except as they are recorded in the organization and observances of the Church which they founded. Nor have we any detailed statement in writing of its organism. But it does not follow from this that there was no definite organization, and the existence of such an organization is assumed throughout the apostolic writings by various incidental allusions which are unaccountable on any other hypothesis. The Church itself was to be the record. And this marvellous uniformity of the record as to faith and practice in all essentials, throughout the world even in this distant day, is little short of a miracle. That the perpetuity of the apostles' work cannot be transferred to the New Testament from the society or Church they were to found and organize is clearly manifest, among other reasons, from the fact that of the eleven apostles six at least never wrote a word of the New Testament. Their work has perished if it is not found written, not with paper and ink, but "in the fleshy tables" of the hearts and lives of those who since their day have lived and laboured in the Church they helped to found, the history of which from that time to the present is the history of the civilized world. This Church is a fact which cannot be gainsaid, and of which no "higher criticism" can invalidate the testimony. So that, if the Bible were taken from us to-morrow the Gospel would live and grow as always taught by the Church. But we need not put these in contrast one with the other, for God has given us

both as witnesses to the truth. And the one is supplemental to the other, and their united testimony must be true. But their order must not be reversed. The Church came first; the New Testament was written to and for the Church, and cannot be rightly understood or interpreted where the Church is ignored as if our Lord's promise to His apostles had failed of fulfilment. And that His promise has failed is practically declared by those who take the New Testament to found and organize a new Church. The declaration of our Sixth Article is true and historically consistent for those who "abide" in the Church of the apostles, but not for those who separate themselves from it to form another.

British and Foreign.

Mr. T. J. Draper, who until recently held the pastorate of the Andover Congregational Church, has left that denomination and joined the Church of England. He has been confirmed by the Bishop of Salisbury at Devizes.

The Rev. J. H. Lewthwaite, of St. Paul's Church, Pear-tree Street, Clerkenwell, has decorated the chancel of his church with his own hands and effected an improvement which would have cost £300.

The Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Knox) was recently presented in the Council House, Birmingham, at a large gathering of Church people with a cheque for £1,000, a silver service and an illuminated address in recognition of his services rendered to the Church in the Diocese of Worcester as well as to educational and philanthropic societies.

The rector of St. Ebbe's Church, Oxford, appeals for help towards the restoration of his church, which dates back to about the year 686, though probably only a few stones of that building remain. The present church contains, however, several objects of special interest, among them a beautiful Norman doorway (not in use), two early English windows (now blocked up), and a very ancient tower, the lower part of which is believed to be of Saxon origin.

Preparations are already being made for a great service in St. Paul's Cathedral in May next in celebration of the thirteenth hundredth anniversary of the restoration of the Bishopric of London, and the occasion will be a striking lesson as to the long history of the English Church. It is interesting to notice that during the thirteen centuries since the appointment of Mellitus, fifteen Bishops of London have become Archbishops of Canterbury and four Archbishops of York.

By the recent death at Cambridge of Lord Breybrooke, the revered master of Magdalene College for over half a century, one of the most distinguished leaders of academic life in England has been removed from the position he adorned for so long. Known more familiarly as the Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville—he having only succeeded his brother in the peerage two years ago—Lord Breybrooke, who was in his 74th year, graduated in 1847 from Magdalene College, B.A. (2nd cl. Clas. Tripos), of which four years afterwards he was elected master. He was ordained deacon in 1850, and priest in 1851, by the Bishop of Ely. In the latter year he became rector of Heydon and Little Chishall, Essex, which living he retained till his death. He was appointed Hon. Canon of St. Alban's in 1873, and held several other offices in the diocese from time to time during the past half century.

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION.

The safety of trust moneys, on which depends the comfort and well-being of widows, children and aged persons, is a subject of more than com-

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mon interest, and the report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation will be critically read by others than financial and business men. The conservative policy which has marked the history of the corporation since its establishment twenty-two years ago by Mr. J. W. Langmuir, its present managing director, is being maintained. No business is undertaken except the legitimate work of a Trust Company. The rigid system of supervision, audit and inspection furnishes the greatest degree of security that professional advice can devise for the protection of trust investments. As an illustration of the appreciation of such an organization by the public, the president, Dr. Hoskin, mentioned that the assets of trusts and estates in the care of the corporation at the present time aggregated in value nearly \$25,000,000. The profits of the year have enabled the directors after payment of the customary dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum to increase the reserve fund by \$10,000, bringing the amount at credit of that account up to \$300,000, and to carry forward the substantial sum of \$8,000. It must be said that a very nice balance has been struck between the expectation of the shareholders and the interests of the patrons of the company.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Seventieth Annual Meeting.

The seventieth annual meeting of the shareholders was held February 23rd, and the report presented shows that the company has been keeping pace with the growth and prosperity of the country. In regard to volume of business it compares favorably with many of the leading fire insurance companies of Great Britain and the United States, its premium income having reached last year the large sum of \$2,373,336.47. This is derived chiefly from agencies established throughout Canada and the United States, though some of its income comes from business beyond the boundaries of this continent. As will be seen by a reference to the figures published in the report of yesterday's meeting, the year 1903 showed very favourable results, and bears evidence of the favour with which Ontario's oldest financial institution is regarded by the insuring public, not only at home, but in its wider field of operations outside the limits of Canada. In his remarks in presenting the annual report the president, Hon. George A. Cox, stated that the amount of the losses of the "British America" by the recent conflagration at Baltimore had been ascertained to be somewhat under \$210,000 (the original figures published immediately after the fire), which amount he pointed out represented about ten per cent. of the annual fire premium income of the company. These losses are being promptly settled, and it will be gratifying to Canadians to know that in the case of this company, as well as in that of the "Western," these being the only two Toronto fire insurance companies having agencies in Baltimore, the losses resulting from this exceptional disaster will be met without seriously affecting their financial standing.

THE PAINTING OF THE FRESCOES.

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CHAPTER IV. Continued.

But this is conjecture. All we certainly know is that the Mount of Michael and its priory has stood there for fourteen hundred years at the very least, that the waves of the mighty ocean beat at its feet now as it did that Midsummer Eve when the friar crossed the causeway, and mounted the steep steps which led to the old doorway.

With a short, sharp stroke, he knocked at the door, and the wicket was immediately withdrawn.

"A letter for the prior from the good Abbot of Beales," said the friar, shortly; and the door was opened wide, whilst the lay brother said, somewhat hastily—

"The prior is awaiting thee. He had news but this morning that a messenger was on the road. Come in, brother, and partake of such poor refreshment as our house can afford."

The friar entered without a word; but upon his face, shaded by his hood, was a somewhat sarcastic smile, for the priory of St. Michael's Mount was not famed for its poverty of refreshment.

"Carry my letter to the holy prior," said the wanderer, "and let me depart as soon as may be; for I have that to perform which will take me all the time allotted to me."

The lay brother stared at him, not being used to such abrupt manners, and said slowly—

"My brother, thou mayest take it for granted that the prior will not hasten his reply for thee, or for that which thou hast in hand, however short the time may be which has been allotted to thee."

"Go," said Michael Pengersek, shortly.

And the brother went.

It was a full half-hour before he returned; but the friar was sitting quietly in the embrasure of the window, watching the dancing sea.

"The prior says," exclaimed the messenger, with great levity, "that thou art to have refreshments and rest, and that in an hour's time he will see thee. So now, good brother, shall it be ale or metheglyn, or rare Rhenish wine? Shall it be fish, or flesh, or fowl? Come to the refectory."

And he started to lead the way, but paused on perceiving that this strange visitor did not move.

"I want for nothing," he said, "but a cup of cold water, brother."

The lay brother started again. This was a true pilgrim indeed.

"Nay, but thou must come to the refectory even for that," he said, smiling.

So the friar followed, and there was laid a rare dinner in that room—pies of venison and collared heads of boars, great barons of beef, and all the dainty dishes of the day. The lay brother went to the buffet, and brought him Rhenish wine in a silver cup.

"I said water," he exclaimed in an unmistakable tone, looking the brother through and through with his keen eyes.

"And didst thou mean it?" said the man, lightly.

A TEST EXPERIMENT.

Power Possessed by a New Medicine.

Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, most remarkable, and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a loudly advertised, secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome, perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and bismuth.



These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take, and will preserve their good qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncorked and exposed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and it is claimed that one of these Tablets or lozenges will digest from 300 to 3,000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard-boiled egg cut into small pieces was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to ninety degrees (or blood heat); one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach. This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it would also do in the stomach, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion. Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from distress after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia or heartburn, others palpitation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder-blades, extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have the same cause—failure to properly digest what is eaten. The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it, and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and vigor. At the same time the Tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as for instance, the following:

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- 1.—CANADA Organ Co., low back, 6 stops, 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds and knee swell. Special price \$27.00
- 2.—DOMINION Organ, 5 octaves, 8 stops, 2 sets of reeds, and knee swell. Special price \$29.00
- 3.—MASON & HAMLIN Organ, low back, 5 octave, 5 stops, 4 sets of reeds and knee swells. Special price \$30.00
- 4.—GEORGE PRINCE Organ, low back, 5 octaves, 6 stops, 4 sets of reeds and knee swell. Special price \$32.00
- 5.—BELL Organ, low back, 5 octaves, 4 stops, 4 sets of reeds and Scribner tubes, knee swell. Special price \$35.00
- 6.—KARN Organ, walnut case, high back, 5 octaves, 8 stops, 4 sets of reeds, grand organ and knee swells. Special price \$45.00
- 7.—INTERNATIONAL Organ, high back with place for music, 5 octaves, 9 stops, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell. Special price \$47.00
- 8.—THOMAS Organ, walnut case, high back, 5 octaves, 8 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell. Special price \$49.00
- 9.—KARN Organ, beautiful walnut case, high back, 5 octaves, 11 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell. Special price \$55.00
- 10.—DOMINION Organ, high back, walnut case, extension ends, 5 octaves, 10 stops, octave coupler, 5 sets reeds, grand organ and knee swell, cylinder fall. Special price \$57.00
- 11.—UXBRIDGE Organ, walnut case, high back, 6 octaves, 11 stops, 4 sets reeds, treble and bass couplers with grand organ and knee swell. Special price \$60.00
- 12.—KARN Organ, high back with mirror, 6 octaves, 11 stops, 4 sets reeds, treble and bass couplers with grand organ and knee swell. Special price \$62.50
- 13.—BELL Organ, high back with mirror, beautiful walnut case, 6 octaves, 10 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell, mouse-proof pedals. Special price \$65.00
- 14.—DOHERTY walnut piano cased Organ, 13 stops, 6 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell, rail top with mirror, used less than three months. Regular price \$125.00, special price \$87.50
- 15.—THOMAS Organ, walnut piano case, rail top with mirror, 11 stops, 4 sets of reeds, including vox humana stop, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell, an ornament to any parlor as well as a beautiful toned instrument. Regular price \$135.00. Special price \$89.00
- 16.—DOHERTY piano cased Organ, rail top with two bevel plate mirrors, 6 octaves, 13 stops, 4 sets reeds, including vox humana stop, treble and bass couplers, grand organ and knee swell. An exceedingly handsome organ. Regular price \$140.00. Special price \$92.50

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- Heintzman & Co.** square piano with carved legs and lyre, overstrung scale, 7 octaves, an instrument that has been thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class condition, thoroughly guaranteed. Regular price \$500.00. Special price \$150.00
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- Nordheimer** Upright, with two carved panels in the top door, rosewood case, 7½ octaves, a thoroughly reliable instrument in every way and guaranteed to be in first-class condition. Regular price \$350.00. Special price \$215.00
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years. I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy." Mrs. Sarah A. Skeel, Lynnville, Jasper Co., Mo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full-sized packages. A little book on "Stomach Diseases" mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The fifth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation (being the twenty-second of the Toronto General Trusts Company) was held in the board room of the corporation on the corner of Yonge and Colborne Streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 24th February, 1904.

The president, Dr. Hoskin, took the chair, and Mr. A. D. Langmuir, the assistant manager, was appointed to act as secretary.

The various financial statements showing the operations of the corporation for the year ended 31st December, 1903, were submitted by the managing director, Mr. J. W. Langmuir, and were respectively commented upon by him.

The report of the directors for the year was then read, as follows:

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DEC., 1903.

To the Shareholders:

Your directors have pleasure in submitting the fifth annual report of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation (being the twenty-second of the Toronto General Trusts Company), accompanied by the profit and loss account and the various financial statements, showing the results of the operations of the corporation for the year ended 31st December, 1903.

During the year new estates and business have been placed under the care of the corporation to the extent of \$3,001,088.11.

In addition to the foregoing the corporation has been appointed trustee for the issue and certification of debentures, registrar of stocks and bonds and transfer agent, aggregating transactions of a large amount, but in respect of which class of work the only responsibility which rests on the corporation is the exercise of great care and systematic attention.

Your directors had under consideration in the early part of the year the opening of a branch of the corporation's business in the city of Ottawa. To that end steps were about to be taken to secure suitable premises, when information was received that the assets and business of the Ottawa Trust and Deposit Company, which had been in existence in that city for about five years, might be acquired on fair terms. Negotiations were opened, resulting in the acquirement of that company with all its assets and good-will. As the Ottawa company had power to transact business in the Province of Quebec, and had several unadministered estates in that Province, application has been made to the Legislature for a charter to issue to the corporation. Your directors also considered it advisable, both for loaning and estate purposes, to obtain a charter to transact business in the North-West Territories, which has been granted during the year. It will thus be seen that as soon as the Quebec charter is obtained the corporation will have the necessary statutory authority to transact business in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the North-West Territories. These branches will at the outset considerably increase the general expenses of management, but it is expected that they will soon prove largely remunerative.

An examination of the profit and loss sheet herewith submitted shows that the gross revenues from the various departments of the corporation's work and investments amount to \$212,875.24, and, after deducting the cost of management, including salaries, rent, taxes, directors' and auditors' fees, commissions for obtaining loans and all other expenses at the head office in Toronto and the branches at Winnipeg and Ottawa, and also all preliminary expenses connected with the taking over of the Ottawa branch, the net profits for the year amount to \$66,800.69. Out of these profits your directors declared and have paid two semi-annual dividends at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, amounting to \$75,000; have written off the building and vaults account the sum of \$3,632.60, and have added \$10,000 to the reserve (thus increasing that fund to \$100,000), carrying forward the sum of \$8,168.09 to the credit of profit and loss account.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) J. W. LANGMUIR, (Signed) JOHN HOSKIN,
Managing Director. President.
Toronto, February 24th, 1904.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1903.

To salaries, rents, Provincial tax and office expenses at Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg, including preliminary expenses of organization at Ottawa.....	\$ 88,097 50
To fees paid president, vice-presidents, directors, advisory boards and Inspection Committees....	11,046 00
To commission on capital loans, inspection of loans, and expenses for superintendence of properties and collection of rents.....	14,131 05
To interest on mortgage on corporation's buildings at Ottawa.....	2,800 00
To balance carried down.....	96,800 69
	\$212,875 24
To dividends Nos. 9 and 10.....	\$ 75,000 00
To written off the corporation's safe deposit vaults.....	3,632 60
To carried to reserve fund.....	10,000 00

To balance carried forward.....	8,168 09
	\$ 96,800 69
By balance brought forward from December 31st, 1902.....	\$ 4,025 45
Less vote of shareholders to auditors for services for year ended December 31st, 1902.....	2,600 00
	\$ 1,425 45
By commission earned for management of estates, collection of revenue, etc.....	98,423 22
By interest earned.....	94,261 30
By net rents from corporation's buildings.....	9,037 99
By net rents from safe deposit vaults.....	4,727 28
By profit on purchase and sale of municipal debentures under guarantee of the corporation.....	5,000 00
	\$212,875 24
By balance brought down.....	\$ 96,800 69
	\$ 96,800 69

We, the undersigned, beg to report that we have made a full examination of the books, accounts and vouchers of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation to the 31st December, 1903, and find same to be correct and properly set forth in the above statement of profit and loss. We have examined and find in order all the mortgages, debentures, bonds and scrip of the corporation, as well as those negotiated for the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario and trusts and agencies in the corporation's hands, and have checked same with the mortgage and debenture ledgers and registers.

The bankers' balances, after deducting outstanding cheques, agree with the books of the corporation. We have also examined the reports of the auditors of the Winnipeg and Ottawa branches, and find that they agree with the head office books.

(Signed) R. F. SPENCE, F.C.A. (Can.),
JOHN M. MARTIN, F.C.A.,

Auditors.

The President, Dr. Hoskin, in moving the adoption of the Report pointed out that the figures conveyed a very inadequate idea of the labour involved in caring for \$25,000,000 of assets representing two thousand estates. The volume of business under the Corporation's management now exceeds that of any Loan Company in Canada, while the nature of its duties calls for a relatively larger staff. The revenues of the Corporation being derived entirely from commissions and interest on investments must be limited. The Directors scrupulously avoid all speculation; they do not underwrite bond or stock issues nor take deposits, preferring to make the investment of their trust funds their first duty. The appointment of a Trusts Company confers the benefits of first, freedom from the anxiety and results arising from the conduct of defaulting executors and trustees, and second, efficient administration at a minimum of expense. Dr. Hoskin expressed his satisfaction with the financial result of the year's operations and concluded with a eulogy of the Managing Director and the Branch Managers.

Hon. S. C. Wood, in seconding the adoption of the Report, laid stress upon the great superiority which the Trusts Corporation possesses over an individual executor or trustee and referred to the following advantages accruing to its patrons: First, the wisdom and experience of a Board of Directors of varied talents; second, the methodical supervision of trusts; third, the services of expert officers and inspectors in investing funds; fourth, a rigid examination of securities by a Committee of the Board; fifth, the separation of the investments of each trust from all others, and sixth, the compensation being no greater than that received by an individual.

The report of the directors was adopted, as well as the report of the Inspection Committee, as presented by the chairman, Mr. W. H. Beatty.

Certain by-laws and amendments to by-laws were confirmed.

The following auditors were appointed for the year 1904: For the head office, Messrs. R. F. Spence, F.C.A., and J. M. Martin, F.C.A. For the Winnipeg branch, Mr. P. A. McDonald. For the Ottawa branch, Messrs. J. S. Chamberlain and J. H. Thompson.

The following shareholders were re-elected directors for the ensuing year: John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Hon. S. C. Wood, W. H. Beatty, John Bell, K.C., John L. Blaikie, W. R. Brock, M.P., J. W. Digby, M.D., J. J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P., John Foy, Hon. G. T. Fullford, George Gooderham, Wm. Hendrie, Aemilius Irving, K.C., Robert Jaffray, J. J. Kenny, J. W. Langmuir, A. B. Lee, Thos. Long, W. D. Matthews, Hon. Peter MacLaren, E. B. Osler, M.P., J. G. Scott, K.C., T. Sutherland Stayner, Byron E. Walker and D. R. Wilkie.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Dr. John Hoskin, K.C., was re-elected president, and the Hon. S. C. Wood and Mr. W. H. Beatty, vice-presidents. The Executive Committee was re-elected, and Mr. W. H. Beatty, Mr. Aemilius Irving, K.C., and Mr. John L. Blaikie were appointed the Inspection Committee.

The following advisory boards were appointed: For the Ottawa branch, the Hon. W. C. Edwards (chairman), Messrs. Geo. P. Brophy, C. A. Douglas, Geo. Burn, W. D. Hogg, K.C., Capt. J. L. Murphy, J. B. Fraser, James Gillies, Hiram Robinson and Peter Whelan. For the Manitoba branch, the Hon. Sir Daniel H. McMillan, Messrs. D. W. Bole, A. M. Nanton and H. H. Smith.

"I always mean what I say," quoth the friar. "If there is no water to be had in this house, then will I go without; but wine has not passed my lips this many a year, and I drink it not for thee, my son."

The lay brother started again, and muttered to himself, "Methinks the Abbot of Hales sends strange messengers." But he brought a tall glass of sparkling water, and handed it to the pilgrim without a word, who drank it leisurely, and taking some bread from the table, made his meal.

But the lay brother was restless. "The holy prior will be angered," he said, "if that is all the refreshment thou takest at Michael's Mount."

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Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines, and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary tablets."

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Each instrument on the list has been carefully examined by our experts. Some have been entirely reconstructed, new parts being supplied throughout; others needed but tuning and regulating; but all are in perfect order, and as such are guaranteed by us.

In ordering send your second and third choices in case the first should be sold before your order is received.

Terms of Sale

1. We guarantee every piano, and agree to pay return freight if not satisfactory.
2. A discount of 10 per cent. off these prices for cash.
3. A handsome stool accompanies each piano.
4. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge.

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Pianos under \$150—\$10.00 cash and \$4.00 per month, without interest.
Pianos over \$150—\$15.00 cash and \$6.00 per month, without interest.
Pianos over \$250—\$15.00 cash and \$7.00 per month, without interest.
Pianos over \$400—\$25.00 cash and \$10.00 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.

Square Pianos.

HERALD—7 octave square piano, by Herald, Hamilton. Fine rosewood case, with carved legs and lyre, serpentine moulding, etc., full iron frame, overstrung scale, etc., a good serviceable piano, length 6 feet 6 inches. Original cost, \$300; now..... **\$89**

R. S. WILLIAMS—7½ octave square piano, by R. S. Williams. Handsome rosewood case, with carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plinth mouldings, large overstrung scale and full iron frame, length 6 feet 7 inches. Original cost, \$350; now..... **\$103**

GREAT UNION—7½ octave square piano, by The Great Union Co., N. Y. Rosewood case, with carved legs and lyre, attractive mouldings, full overstrung scale and iron frame, a handsome piano, length 6 feet 7 inches. Original cost, \$350; now..... **\$107**

HAINES BROS.—7 octave rosewood square piano, by Haines Bros., N. Y. A fine piano, with rich, full tone, in attractive case, with carved legs and lyre, mouldings, etc., length 6 feet 6 inches. Originally cost \$400; now..... **\$114**

HEINTZMAN & CO.—7½ octave piano, by Heintzman & Co. A very modern square piano, with large overstrung scale, full iron frame, agraffe bridge, handsome mouldings and carved legs, etc., length 6 feet 8 inches. Original cost, \$150; now..... **\$127**

HENRY F. MILLER.—6½ octave square piano, by Henry F. Miller, Boston. Rich rosewood case, with carved legs and lyre, handsome mountings, large overstrung scale. A fine piano with beautiful sweet tone, length 6 feet 9 inches. Originally cost \$475; now..... **\$135**

DECKER BROS.—7 octave Decker Bros. square piano, in handsome rosewood case of recent design, with beautiful carved legs and lyre, mouldings, etc., large overstrung scale with patent bearing bar, length 6 feet 8 inches. Originally cost \$550; now..... **\$139**

STEINWAY.—7 octave Steinway square piano. Rosewood case of splendid appearance, finished alike back and front, has four round corners, handsomely carved legs and lyre, fine mouldings, etc. A particularly good Steinway and a choice musical instrument. Length 6 feet 8 inches. Original cost, \$700; now..... **\$168**

Upright Pianos.

MASON & RISCH.—7 octave Mason & Risch upright piano, in rosewood finish case, with polished panels and hand carving in relief. Has been thoroughly repolished and reconstructed. Is in perfect order, height 4 feet 2 inches. Originally cost \$350; now..... **\$169**

NORDHEIMER.—7½ octave Nordheimer upright piano in burl walnut case, full overstrung scale, carved panels, ivory and ebony keys, etc. Height 4 feet 4 inches. Original cost, \$375; now..... **\$210**

MENDELSSOHN.—7½ octave upright piano, by the Mendelssohn Co., in handsome walnut case, has full length polished panel, with neat carved border, full length music desk, folding fall board, three pedals, etc., used less than one year, height 4 feet 6 inches. Regular \$340; now..... **\$243**

GERHARD HEINTZMAN.—7½ octave cabinet grand Gerhard Heintzman piano, in dark case, very ornate in design, with handsomely panelled ends, beautifully carved trusses, and rich hand carving in relief on polished panels. Has best Wessel, Nickel & Gross action, new hammers of best quality, and in every respect is a splendid piano. Height 4 feet 9 inches. Originally, \$600; now..... **\$274**

MASON & RISCH.—7½ octave cabinet grand piano, by Mason & Risch, in handsome burl walnut case, with full length polished panel, surmounted by fine hand carving. Has double trusses, continuous hinges on top and fall, ivory and ebony keys, etc., height 4 feet 9 inches. This piano has never been used, but being a little shop-worn, we cut the price, and now the polishers have made it as bright as ever. Regular \$450; now... **\$288**

GERHARD HEINTZMAN.—7½ octave boudoir grand piano, by Gerhard Heintzman, in handsome walnut, case simple and artistic in design, with full length panel and music desk, with fine hand carving in corners. Has patent bell-metal tone pulsating bridge, acoustic rims on sounding board, etc. Could not be told from new. Height 4 feet 6 inches. Regular \$450; now **\$295**

GERHARD HEINTZMAN.—7½ octave cabinet grand piano, by Gerhard Heintzman. Case in rich San Domingo mahogany, with full length automatic panel and music desk, with hand carving of coronation design in relief. Has Boston fall board, three pedals, lost motion patent, acoustic rims on sounding board, etc., height 4 feet 7½ inches. Used less than one year. Regular \$150; now..... **\$319**

KNABE.—7½ octave upright grand piano, by Wm. Knabe & Co., in very handsome mahogany case of Colonial design. One of the finest pianos ever made by this celebrated firm, and shows not a trace of wear. Decidedly an artist's piano. Height 4 feet 9 inches. Regular \$675; now..... **\$440**

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And he handed him a dish of brawn, daintily made up in the shape of an angel with spreading wings, decorated with wonderful leaves and flowers of gold.*

"I fear me," said the friar dryly, "that the holy Richard Auncell must eat his angel of brawn himself."

And passing his hand from brow to bosom and shoulder to shoulder in the sign of a cross, he said his "Benedicto Benedicite."

The lay brother afterwards recounted to the monks his astonishment.


"Never a word he spake the whole hour; never a story did he tell of the Holy Land or of his adventures, and he has travelled far and wide, I am certain, for his tongue was almost foreign in its sound. But he sat there, and with his deep set eyes he watched the waves; yet he saw them not, for his thoughts were busy, and his bony hands were moving ever and again, and his cough was enough to make men shudder. What wonder? I say. Bread and water is not sufficient for a man. But I slipped a garbaged pilchard in his hood for supper!"

* In this reign, jellies and pies were made into quaint figures to represent saints and angels; the roast pig was decorated with gold and silver, and peacock was served with its feathers stuck in after cooking.

(To be continued.)

ALMA COLLEGE.

The annual conversazione at Alma College, St. Thomas, took place on Friday evening, February 12th, and was a brilliant affair. In the principal reception-room Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Warner and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coyne received the guests, between four and five hundred in number. The members of the college faculty were most



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assiduous in attention to the pleasure of the guests. A very fine programme was given in McLachlin Hall, and the decorations were worked out in clever devices by the athletic association and American students. The attendance of students in residence at present is the largest at any time in eight years past.

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British America Assurance Co.

The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the company's office, Toronto, on Tuesday, February 23rd, 1904. The president, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, occupied the chair, and Mr. P. H. Sims, secretary of the company, read the annual report and financial statement, as follows:—

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors beg to present the seventieth annual report to the shareholders of the company, and in doing so they have pleasure in calling attention to the following figures, being a summary of the results of the year's transactions as set forth in the accompanying accounts:—

The balance of income over expenditure is	\$204,672 94
Amount written off securities to bring them to market value at Dec. 31st, \$16,621 24	
Two half yearly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum	76,621 24
Balance, being the amount added to the reserve fund	\$128,051 70

The progress of the company is shown by a comparison of the following figures from the annual statements of the past three years:

Year.	Total Income.	Balance of Reserve Account.	Addition to Reserve Fund.
1901	\$2,040,197	\$90,500	\$30,545
1902	2,206,331	173,713	90,819
1903	2,421,383	204,673	128,052

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. A. COX, President.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Fire and marine premiums	\$2,373,336 47
Interest and rent receipts	48,046 59
	\$2,421,383 06
Fire and marine losses	\$1,380,501 94
Agents' commissions and all other expenses	827,208 18
Total expenses	\$2,216,710 12
Profit for the year	\$204,672 94
Total assets	\$2,024,096 02
Capital	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve fund	830,872 86
Security to policyholders	\$1,830,872 87

In moving the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the vice-president, the president said:—

In presenting the seventieth annual report, I may say that I feel more than ordinary satisfaction, and I am sure my fellow-directors share this feeling, in meeting the stockholders with a statement such as we are able to present, showing the result of the transactions of the company for the past year. The accounts for the year 1903 demonstrate that the expectations expressed at the two preceding annual meetings were fully realized. It was pointed out in those reports that the adverse experience of companies engaged in the fire business on this continent for the years 1899 and 1900 had shown the necessity for an increase of rates on many classes of risks. This increase came into effect in the year 1901, and has been generally maintained, producing for the companies a fair underwriting profit, in which this company has participated fully up to the average. As evidence of this the following figures may be quoted: For the year 1900 the loss ratio of the company on its whole fire business was 67 per cent. of the premium income; in 1901 it was 61 per cent.; in 1902, 54 per cent., and in 1903, 52 per cent. In the United States field, from which a large proportion of our income is derived, the loss ratios for the same years were: 1900, 71 per cent.; 1901, 66 per cent.; 1902, 61 per cent., and in 1903, 52 per cent.

The report now under consideration is the most favorable which I have had the honor of presenting during the eleven years which I have held the position of president. The revenue account shows a balance of income over expenditure of \$204,672.94, of which \$48,046.59 is derived from interest on investments, and the balance, \$156,626.35, from the underwriting. This amount has been apportioned as shown in the statement, namely, \$60,000 to the payment of two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, \$16,621.24 to reducing the securities held by the company to their current market values at December 31st, and the balance, \$128,051.70, has been added to the reserve fund, which is thereby increased to \$830,872.

It is gratifying to note that in Canada, the company's home field, satisfactory progress has been maintained, the Canadian income for last year having been \$429,868.68, which is the largest in the history of the company, while the loss ratio for the year was under 50 per cent. upon our fire premium income in the Dominion. It may not be out of place here to refer to the fact that the loss ratio in Canada of the "British America" during the eleven years that it has been under present management has been upwards of 8 per cent. below the average loss ratio on the whole business of this country as shown in the Dominion Government returns.

The marine branch shows an adverse balance, notwithstanding the conservative lines on which it has been conducted. This is partially caused by losses incurred on unexpired business of certain unprofitable agencies which were closed at the beginning of the season.

The security which the British America offers to policyholders—a cash capital of \$1,000,000, and a reserve fund of \$830,872, in all \$1,830,872, in assets of unquestionable character—is such as should, and I have no doubt will, secure for this, the oldest financial institution in the Province of Ontario, a steadily increasing share of public patronage.

The conflagration in the city of Baltimore which occurred this month, though not coming within the scope of the report of last year's operations, is a matter of such importance, affecting our own and all other leading companies on this continent, as to call for a reference on this occasion. Considering the large volume of our fire premium income, it might be expected that in so extensive a conflagration as this, in which upwards of \$50,000,000 of insurance is involved, we would suffer a serious loss, but it is a satisfaction to know that our net loss, now ascertained to be under \$200,000, is well within the figure we might reasonably expect in a city of 600,000 population, where we have for many years past been doing a large and profitable business. This amount represents about 10 per cent. of our annual fire income. While we cannot but regret this loss, we should not overlook the fact that the company has in its past experience passed through several conflagrations in which it sustained losses that represented a relatively greater amount compared with the annual income and financial resources of the company at the time of the occurrence of the disasters I refer to. Bearing in mind the improved conditions already referred to, and realizing that the Baltimore conflagration will have the effect of advancing rates in the congested districts of all large cities, and especially in those where the water supply and fire appliances are inadequate to afford ample protection from large fires, it is not, I think, too much to hope that our loss in this conflagration will be made up, if not wholly, to a very considerable extent during the current year's operations.

In closing I must say that while we feel that we are fortunate in having a thoroughly trained and efficient staff at our head-office and branches upon whom the responsibility for the success of the company's operations primarily rests, we fully recognize the fact that favorable results in a business such as ours are largely dependent upon the work of our local agents. It is due, therefore, to our representatives generally throughout the extended field of the company's operations that I should give expression—as I do with much pleasure—to our feelings of appreciation of their services in assisting in accomplishing the results shown in the report now before you.

The following gentlemen were re-elected to serve as directors during the ensuing year:—Hon. Geo. A. Cox, I. I. Kenny, Augustus Myers, Thomas Long, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D.; Hon. S. C. Wood, Robert Jaffray, Lieut. Col. H. M. Pellatt, E. W. Cox.

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

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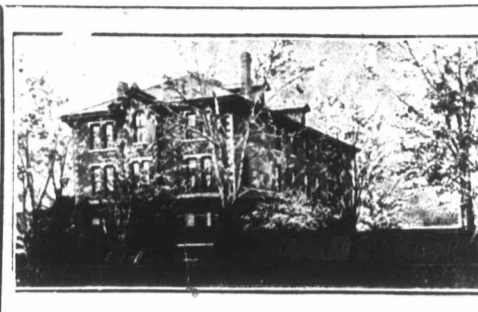
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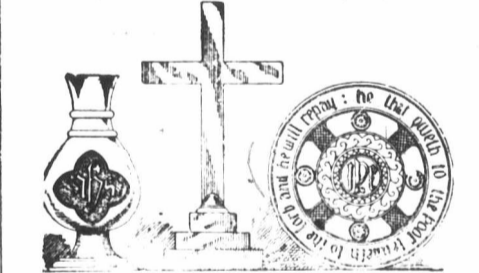
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THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST
HOMESTEAD
REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in
Manitoba or the North-West Territories, excepting
8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, or re-
served to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other
purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person
who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18
years of age, to the extent of one quarter section, of
160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.
Entry may be made personally at the local land
office for the district in which the land to be taken is
situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on
application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa,
the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the
local agent for the district in which the land is situate,
receive authority for some one to make entry for him.
A fee of \$10.00 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

A settler who has been granted an entry for a
homestead is required by the provisions of the Do-
minion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to
perform the conditions connected therewith, under
one of the following plans—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cul-
tivation of the land in each year during the term of
three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is de-
ceased) of any person who is eligible to make a home-
stead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides
upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for
by such person as a homestead, the requirements of
this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may
be satisfied by such person residing with the father
or mother.

(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his home-
stead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent,
countersigned in the manner prescribed by this Act
and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the
requirements of this Act as to residence prior to ob-
taining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the
first homestead, if the second homestead is in the
vicinity of the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon
farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his
homestead, the requirements of this Act as to resi-
dence may be satisfied by residence upon the said
land.

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indi-
cate the same township or an adjoining or cornering
township.
A settler who avails himself of the provisions of
Clauses (2), (3) or (4) must cultivate 30 acres of his
homestead, or substitute 20 head of stock, with build-
ings for their accommodation, and have besides 80
acres substantially fenced.

Every homesteader who fails to comply with the
requirements of the homestead law is liable to have
his entry cancelled, and the land may be again
thrown open for entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT.
Should be made at the end of the three years, before
the Local Agent, Sub-Agent, or the Homestead
Inspector. Before making application for patent,
the settler must give six months' notice in writing to
the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, at Ottawa,
of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION.
Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Imm-
gration Office in Winnipeg or at any Dominion Lands
Office in Manitoba or the North-West Territories
information as to the lands that are open for entry,
and from the officers in charge, free of expense, ad-
vice and assistance in securing land to suit them.
Full information respecting the land, timber, coal
and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion
Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may
be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the
Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commis-
sioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to
any of the Dominion Land Agents in Manitoba or
the North-West Territories.

JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands to which
the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres
of most desirable lands are available for lease or
purchase from railroad and other corporations and
private firms in Western Canada.

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