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Canadian Churchman

DOMINION CHURCHMAN AND CHURCH EVANGELIST.

The Church of England Weekly Family Newspaper.

ILLUSTRATED.

Vol. 28.]

TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1902.

[No. 27.

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[July 3, 1902.

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1902.

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LESSON FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

6th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY
Morning—2 Sam. I; Acts XIII to 26
Evening—2. Sam. XII to 24 or XVIII; Mat 1 XVIII.

Appropriate Hymns for Sixth and Seventh Sundays after Trinity, 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:

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 310, 316, 321, 560.
Processional: 291, 297, 302, 307.
Offertory: 198, 255, 256, 379.
Children's Hymns: 332, 333, 547, 574.
General Hymns: 195, 199, 202, 546.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 304, 313, 315, 520.
Processional: 179, 215, 393, 306.
Offertory: 216, 243, 293, 367.
Children's Hymns: 217, 233, 242, 336.
General Hymns: 235, 239, 514, 523.

Trinity University Thanksgiving.

We need not tell our readers of this number that it celebrates the Jubilee of Trinity University, Toronto. We do not intend to repeat on this page what is so well expressed in those which follow. We must, however, take sufficient space to express our gratitude that Trinity has been spared through all these years, that she has achieved such a proud record in the cause of religious education, and our hope that she may be blessed in the years to come with still greater pros-

perity and moral and spiritual and material success.

The King's Illness.

One of the drawbacks to a weekly periodical is the necessity of preparing early for the press. Especially is this the case now when we are issuing an extra number and doing so when the week is cut up by public holidays. And now, at the last moment, the great holiday is given up, in consequence of the sudden and serious illness of the King. What the result may be is at the present writing impossible to say. But we fear that concealment must have aggravated the danger. What a tragic period it must have been to the King, determined not to disappoint his people and guests, surrounded by all the pride of heraldry and pomp of power, and yet feeling the advance of disease. All we can do is to submit to Heaven's decree, and meantime, with added solemnity, with heart and voice to pray: "God Save the King."

Small Parishes.

We publish the following from an able letter in a United States contemporary. But we wish to say that although the advice is sound, we regret the complaining tone of it. We prefer more energy and hope: "What the small parish needs is continuous work by conscientious priests, and not to be made the dumping-ground for the refuse of our seminaries, nor the practice ground of youthful faddists. Nor can we expect good results in parishes which are the temporary resting-places of priests looking for something better, i.e., larger, or the refuges of priests who cannot get anything better. We much need a set of priests, whose vocation is not to be rectors of city parishes, but the apostles of small towns; who are content to take obscure work and do it all their lives, not in the least minding the neglect of bishops or the pity and contempt of the "leading clergy," but working for the glory of God in patience and hope. With such priests the work in small towns will be found anything but hopeless. If the parish remains practically stationary in numbers, it will still be found capable of intensive growth. The priest will have opportunity of studying each individual soul. Every child that passes through his Sunday school will be thoroughly known to him and personally taught by him. His services and his festivals may be made the object of his minute care. He may have the satisfaction of doing well all he has to do."

Town Work.

We have a different tone in treating the same trouble from "Country Parson," in the "Guardian." "The younger clergy now-a-days all seek work in town parishes. They are at once caught in the meshes of an ab-

sorbing parochial organization—against that, too, I was glad to find Canon Newbolt warning them—which leaves them no time for study or for careful preparation of sermons, and but little for social intercourse other than that of the clergy house, the district visitors' meeting, or the Bible Class. And when after some years spent in this way the energetic young curate becomes, perhaps, a country incumbent, he is too often a fish out of water. It is the most difficult thing in the world to get a really good curate for a country parish. I myself am fortunate in this respect, and though I don't profess to be a great organizer or trainer of young clergy, when my curate is promoted to a country living and leaves me forlorn, his experience here will make him more suitable to the place than many who come from the most highly organized town parishes and from serving under men to whom I am not fit to hold a candle. The few thoughts that I here offer upon country life and work are the outcome of considerable experience. For nearly two decades I have been what some of my friends call 'buried' in the country; I do not regret one of those years."

Clerical Incomes.

The Bishop of Oxford in his primary charge to the clergy of his diocese in Christ Church Cathedral said if any one were to be guided by the clamour which he might find going on in the newspapers, he would probably think the most ominous peril of the Church lay in the intractable excesses of ritual, and the development of teaching far away from the central and traditional convictions of Anglicans. He dared not deny that great trouble and harm might come on them that way, especially through the remedies which may be pressed on them, the reaction which might be provoked, and the stern which might be so set swaying. But he glanced at this danger only to ask them to set in contrast with its prominence, its ample and unflinching power to command attention, that quiet, intense, and slowly-heeded trouble which they would find far and wide and deep, telling in manifold ways if they came to know all that was involved in the impoverishment of the clergy. There lay, he thought, that which had the first claim on the solicitude of Churchmen. After emphasizing the smallness of the incomes in his diocese, the Bishop states that he saw no remedy but a re-endowment by men with vast wealth, like Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Harry Moody recently pointed out how by teaching men their duty to support the Church, a bond of union between priest and people would be re-created, and the people when they emigrated would not wait for the Church, as they do now, but would be from the start willing members and supporters of the Church.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY AND ITS
JUBILEE.

Founded in 1852 for the purpose, not only of protesting against the secularism of the day, which grew largely out of the conflict of denominations, but much more for that of building up a well-rounded and complete manhood upon the foundations of a solid, secular education and the truths of the Christian faith, Trinity University from the first has been a blessing to the Church of England in Canada. Clergymen and laymen she has furnished in abundance to serve the

as well, to pay their respects to the kindly mother who had nourished them and trained them for the battle of life, and to renew the old kindly relations of their student days.

This University, which has taken so firm a hold upon its alumni, is the University of the Church in this province. All of the bishops in the province are members of its Council. All those who shall hereafter become bishops of any part of the diocese of Toronto, as it was in Bishop Strachan's day, will, by that very fact, also become members of the Council. Thus, in a very real sense, the Church of Japan, they came, and from Portland, Me.,

ity College School, Port Hope, is its offspring, to which, as to other schools, it looks for students.

Begin in the face of great difficulties, Trinity College has prospered upon the whole. The building itself comprised only a part of the south front, on January 15th, 1852, the opening day. Within two years it was extended westward to its present limits. About 1862 the Provost's house was built on the edge of the ravine. In 1877, when the University was celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary, the Convocation Hall was built as a memorial to Bishop Strachan, who had



The Honourable and Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., L.L.D., First Bishop of Toronto, and Founder of Trinity College; born in Aberdeen April 30th, 1778; came to Canada December 31st, 1799; ordained 1803; appointed Rector of York 1812; appointed Archdeacon of York 1827 and Bishop of Toronto 1830. Died 1867.

Church in this land and others, notably in the United States and Japan. She counts four bishops among her alumni, the Bishops of Huron and Alaska, the Bishop to the Philippines, and the Coadjutor Bishop of Chicago. Judges, lawyers, legislators, medical men, men of letters, business men, professors, and schoolmasters, in well-nigh all parts of the world, are putting into practice those precepts which she gave them.

Therefore, it is a matter of no small importance to our readers that we chronicle the events of the jubilee which was celebrated last week. From the Columbia river from

has its provincial university existing side by side with that of the State.

Trinity University comprises within in it, besides Trinity College, in which both Arts and Divinity subjects are taught, and at which both men and women attend lectures, St. Hilda's College, a home for women students in Arts; Trinity Medical College, the Ontario Medical College for women, and the Toronto Conservatory of Music. The one building of 1852 has, in 1902, four others to bear it company, St. Hilda's standing in the same grounds with it, the others being scattered through other parts of the city. Trin-

passed away ten years before. In 1884 the chapel, which has been beautified over and over again by many a handsome and loving gift, was built, mainly through the generosity of the Henderson family. In 1889, when the diocese of Toronto was celebrating its Jubilee, the west wing was given its present form. Five years later, just as Dr. Body was removing to New York, the east wing and the gymnasium were built.

The year 1804-95 saw the largest number of students that Trinity ever housed. Hard times, which affected all similar institutions, together with other causes, have been

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The Right Rev. Dr. Strachan, 1799

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responsible for a certain falling off since then. But numbers have taken a decided upward turn, this year's entry being the largest on record, and soon the authorities will have within their walls as many as they can comfortably attend to.

How much Trinity and the Church owe to the provosts and professors of the College, few members of either know. Hard work has been given without stint by Mr. Whitaker, Dr. Body, Canon Welch, and Dr. Macklem, not to enumerate their colleagues of successive generations. How small, comparatively speaking, their salaries are, few members of the Church know. Now that reports of the College and University are submitted annually to the various synods, this kind of knowledge should be more widely diffused. And, if for no other reason than that of not being outdone by other communions in liber-

the Church, she is necessary to the country, hence she must be supported generously. And as we sometimes hear the cry, "Canada for Canadians," when an Englishman is appointed to the staff, so let the same cry be heard when the claims of Trinity are set before synods, parishes, and individuals.

The present Provost regards his being a Canadian as his chief qualification for the office which he holds. This may be the case, especially as he has had the advantage of being educated at Cambridge. Besides that, he is a man of high character with large capabilities for business.

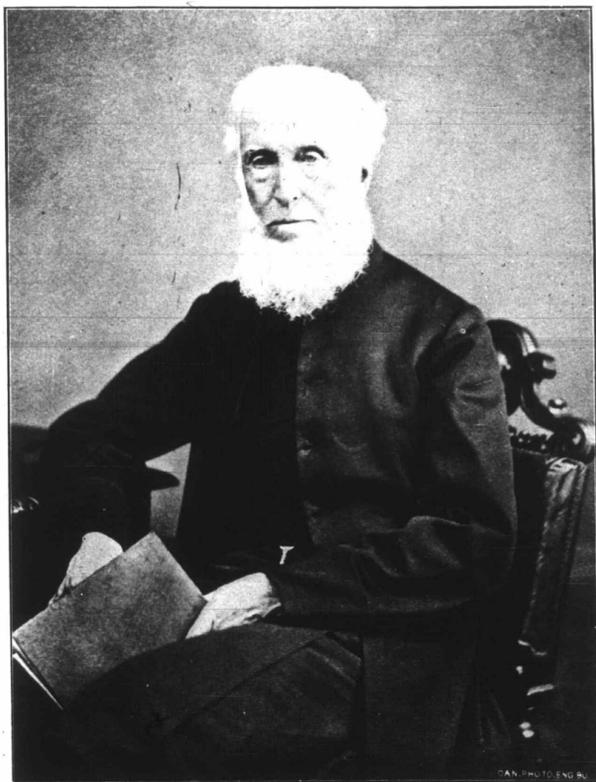
Not only has the actual condition of the College been greatly improved in the last two years, but the promise for the future is very bright. Day by day the endowment fund has grown and is growing through the persistent efforts of the Provost and those associ-

ated repeated by those in authority, that full autonomy for the College, absolute recognition of the principle of residence and, most important of all, the freest toleration of Trinity's foundation principle of combining religious instruction with secular education, shall be the conditions upon which the union, if it is effected, shall take place. Trinity cannot benefit directly in the matter of financial support by any change, but she can confer a benefit upon the country as a whole by making an alliance on these lines. That being so, those in authority cannot but consider carefully their duty in this matter.

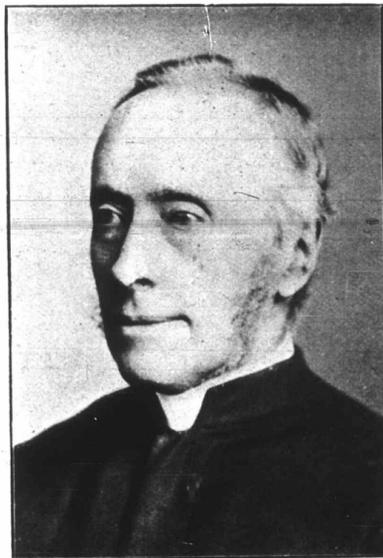
With the noble traditions of fifty years, with her beautiful, commodious buildings, and her no less beautiful grounds, added to all the appliances contained within the buildings, the largely increased staff devoted to her interests and those of her sons and



The Right Honourable John Beverley Robinsen, Bart., Chief Justice of Upper Canada and First Chancellor of Trinity, 1853 to 1863; born 1791; died 1863.



The Right Reverend Alexander Neale Bethune, Second Bishop of Toronto, Principal of the Theological Institution at Cobourg, 1842-1851.



The Reverend George Whitaker, M.A., First Provost, 1852-1881.

ality to those who are charged with such important duties, the members of the Church should see to it that adequate provision should be made for them.

The curse of the Church in Ontario has been the vain regrets cast backwards to the loss of the clergy reserves. That loss was a call to the sons of the Church to open their purses, and to keep them open, for every good work undertaken. Instead of so doing, they have indulged in regrets, and have leaned upon the great English societies. That the latter are withdrawing their aid is cause for thankfulness. Canadians wish to stand alone in other things, so should they also do in this.

Liberal response was made in Bishop Strachan's lifetime to the appeal for money. Dr. Body and his helpers obtained large sums, too, but, nevertheless, the stream of liberality has never flowed continuously or in great volume. Trinity is necessary to

ated with him on the Board of Endowments and Finances. Among these men are Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P.; president of the Dominion Bank; Mr. W. R. Brock, M.P.; Lieut.-Col. H. M. Pellatt, commanding the Q.O.R. and the Coronation Contingent; Mr. James Henderson, D.C.L.; Mr. Joseph Seagram, of Waterloo. Lately, Mr. Frederic Nicholls, the successful president of the General Electric Company, has been added to the number, and Mr. William Mackenzie, also. Mr. Brock and Mr. Henderson have long been members of the University Council; Colonel Pellatt, and more recently Mr. Nicholls, have also been added to that body.

Much has been said of the Corporation's negotiations concerning federation with the University of Toronto. As "consolidation of the universities of Ontario" was advocated in Trinity's Hall in 1874, friends of the University need not fear the word; still less need they fear it in the face of the assurances,

daughters, with the careful thought and busy energy of those who administer her affairs, there is every reason for thanksgiving for Trinity's past and for high hopes as to her future.

St. Hilda's College.

Like the other universities of this province, Trinity opened its doors to women in the eighties. Like theirs also, her operations at first were conducted upon the non-resident principle. But it was felt by Dr. Body, to whom Trinity owes much of her present prestige, because of his readiness to see what the moment required, that women should have advantages exactly similar to those possessed by the men. Accordingly, in 1888, St. Hilda's College was opened for lectures in a house in the lower part of Euclid Ave.

Without endowment it was impossible to engage a full staff of professors. With that willingness to further the interests committed

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to them, the professors of Trinity College agreed, almost without exception, to duplicate at least their pass lectures at St. Hilda's, the students of the latter going over to Trinity for the honour work. So things went on till 1864, when the largely increased numbers at both colleges made longer continuance of the plan impossible. Since then all lectures have been taken in common.

There can be no doubt that the present system is only second best, the ideal state of things being that at which Dr. Body aimed. Some day, let it be hoped, endowments will be found for St. Hilda's sufficient to admit of the establishment of a full Faculty in Arts of strength equal to that found in Trinity itself. Men and women are essentially different, as we all admit, yet we still persist in trying to train them by the same studies and the same means generally. So far as St.

taken in Shaw St., then a third. Owing to increasing numbers, the unsuitability of available rented houses, and the expensiveness of them, it was determined, in 1868, to erect a building. Accordingly, on the 15th of April, 1869, the corner stone of the present structure, in the northern part of the Trinity grounds, was laid by H.E., Lady Minto. In the autumn of the same year, the building was opened with appropriate ceremonies. Up to the present time it has been the only building of the kind in Ontario.

This year students have increased in number, as at Trinity itself, and, as there, so here also, the prospects for a further increase are very bright. The year has been a good one financially and academically, helping to make for the woman's residence, in its fourteenth year, a record no less worthy than that of Trinity in its fiftieth.

carried out, collections being taken in behalf of the College and University, in many churches, notably in the diocese of Niagara, although no collection had been asked for. Coming unsolicited, they were doubly acceptable.

The first scene of the Jubilee was fittingly enacted in Convocation Hall, on the evening of January 15th, when Mr. Christopher Robinson, K.C., was made a D.C.L. of the University, and enthroned as Chancellor. The day was, as has been already said, the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the College.

The Luncheon.

On Monday the proceedings took a somewhat more definite shape; Holy Communion was celebrated in the chapel of Trinity College at 8.30 a.m., the officiating clergy being the Provost, Dr. Macklem, and the Dean, Professor Rigby. There was a very large attendance of professors, undergraduates, and friends of the University. At 1.45 p.m. the same day, the University luncheon took place



Hilda's is concerned, it is only the residence which redeems the system, which is by no means bettered by saying that it is that which obtains in all the colleges in the Dominion, except McGill.

In its present form, St. Hilda's is a residence and nothing more. But it is a good one, thanks to Mrs. Rigby, who had already made a name for herself as principal under her maiden name. She was Miss Patteson, a cousin of the Postmaster of Toronto, and of the martyr Bishop of the South Sea Islands. Of her influence none can speak too enthusiastically. To her, with Dr. Body, the credit for St. Hilda's is due.

Thanks to good management, numbers grew so large that new quarters were soon required. Hence a removal was made to Shaw St. A second removal being necessary within a few years, two other houses were

The Jubilee.

For two years, the Jubilee has been talked about, but it was felt that June, 1902, would be the most fitting time at which to celebrate it. The first appeal for funds was made by Bishop Strachan in 1850, the first sod was turned on St. Patrick's Day, 1851, the College was opened on January 15th, 1852, but it was not till July, 1853, that it received its charter as a University. Last December a large committee was appointed by the Provost.

Of these, the Provost, the Dean, Messrs. Worrell, Cumberland, Symons, Nevitt, Dr. Ham, Col. Pellatt, and Professor Young were appointed an Executive Committee, with the last named as secretary.

A programme was drawn up, and was widely distributed among graduates and others. Among other features, which are to be described in detail, was the preaching of sermons on Religious Education, with special reference to Trinity, in churches throughout Ontario. This plan was pretty generally

in Convocation Hall. The high table was placed in the north end of the room, whilst three other tables ran from north to south. The guests at the former faced those seated at the latter, the chair being occupied by the Provost. The following is a list of the guests who were present:

At the high table: The Provost, Rev. Dr. Body, New York; Mr. Justice Moss, Mr. Justice Burbidge, Ottawa; Rev. Principal Whitney, Lennoxville; Rev. Dr. Bryce, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly; Mr. James Henderson, Rev. Prof. Macnaughton, Queen's University; Mr. Goldwin Smith, Rev. A. Welch, Kent, England, father of Rev. Canon Welch, who was also present. The other guests present were: Archdeacon Allen, of Millbrook; Percival Ridout, John G. Ridout, Dr. R. A. Reeve, Dean Galbraith, L. E. Embree, G. N. Morgan, Rev. Dr. Sheraton, Rev. Dr. Roper, of New York; Principal Hutton, Dr. Armstrong Black, Dean Houston, of Niagara Falls; F. A. Acland, James Bain, Jr.; Prof. Fletcher,

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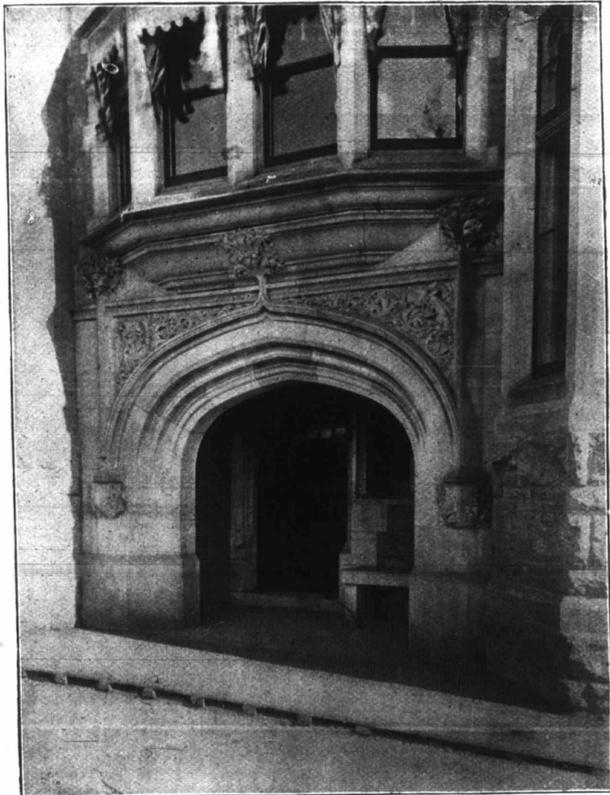
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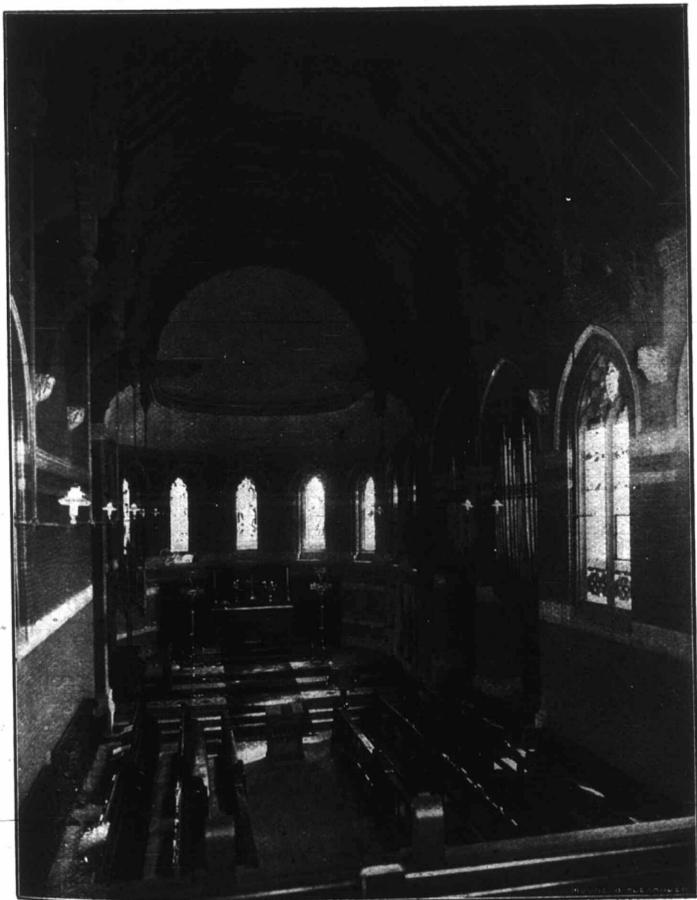
View along the South Terrace.



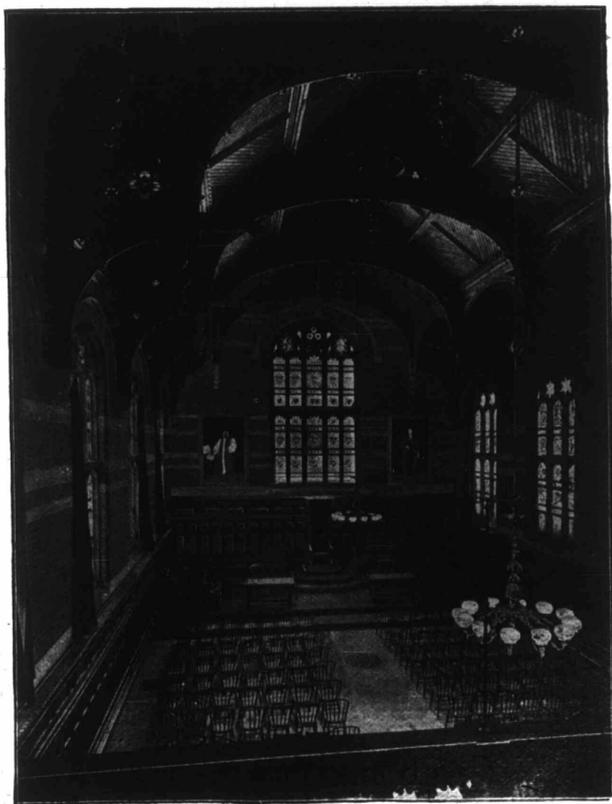
Two Students' Rooms.



The West Door of the Building.



The Chapel, from the Gallery.



Convocation Hall—The Strachan Memorial, 1877.

F. B. Brown, T. Douglas Armour, K.C.; James Francis Waters, of Ottawa; Rev. Dr. Symonds, of Port Hope; Rev. F. C. Cayley, Henry O'Brien, K.C.; G. S. Gzowski, Rev. A. Hart, Capt. Col. Mason, J. Castell Hopkins, Rev. W. Carey Ward, Rev. A. U. de Placier, Rev. W. J. Creighton, Dean Vernon, of Portland, Maine; Thomas E. Champion, Rev. W. J. Brain, Rev. G. G. Mackenzie, of Brantford; A. MacMurchy, M. McLaughlin, Dr. Spencer, J. A. Paterson, K.C.; Dr. Wilson Young, James Brebner, J. Humfrey Auger, Dr. R. J. Reade, Dr. D. J. Gibb Wisbart, Rev. R. Seaborn, of Bowmanville; E. Southey, Rev. Dr. Jones, Judge Ardagh, of Barrie; J. M. Bond, of Guelph; Barlow Cumberland, Dr. A. Jukes Johnson, President

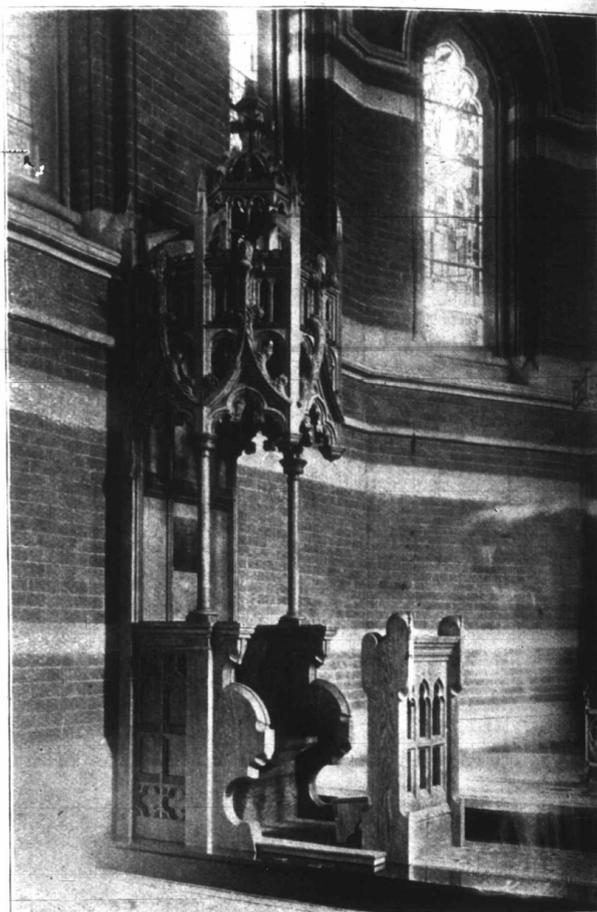
The toast list was a remarkably short one, consisting of three toasts only. These were "The King," "Trinity," and "Sister Universities." After proposing the toast to the King, which was of course loyally honoured, the reverend chairman delivered his address of welcome to those present. He referred to the circumstances under which he came to assume the position he now occupies; he assured his hearers that it was but a strong sense of how he might in that position, still be enabled to advance the cause of religious education, that induced him to relinquish what he had heretofore regarded as his life work, the duties of a parochial minister. Trinity, Dr. Macklem continued, was endeavouring to do a threefold work for the

to the State. He then made a reference to the connection of the Church of England with it, and alluded to the broader lines of policy which had been adopted within the last two years. Trinity's doors were thrown widely open, and she did not compel any form of study alien to the beliefs and practices of any student. They had set before themselves the task of maintaining in Canada the ideals of Oxford and Cambridge, adapted to the needs of the country, but retaining the essential features of the former. The Trinity man would always be a man of liberal education, broad culture, sound, manly, religious faith, and an intelligent, patriotic citizen of the State. It was for the furtherance of these aims that he was appealing to the citizens of Toronto and the people of Canada for support. That support, if continued, would in a short time build up the institution to such strength, eminence and worthiness that it would occupy in relation

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The Chapel, from the Ante-Chapel.



The Bishop's Chair. A Memorial of Major Charles Jones.

Mills, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; Beverley Jones, Dr. F. C. Snider, G. F. Harman, Oliver Macklem, Sutherland Macklem, Elmes Henderson, Thomas Hodgins, K.C., Prof. Montgomery, C. R. W. Eggar, K.C.; Rev. Prof. Duckworth, Rev. C. M. Harris, of Marmora; Rev. G. I. Taylor, Rev. T. W. Paterson, Rev. C. E. Thomson, Rev. J. Scott Howard, of Newcastle; Rev. C. B. Kenrick, Rev. Canon Tremayne, Herbert C. Jones, Rev. Prof. Jenks, Prof. Mackenzie, Rev. H. V. Tremayne, Frederick Hamilton, Dr. W. H. Pepler, J. M. Baldwin, N. C. Jones, G. B. Strathy, Norman Somerville, J. D. Dunfield, E. M. Sait, F. G. Allen. The Dean, Prof. Clark and Prof. A. H. Young were at the foot of the three tables.

Dominion, patriotic, religious, and educational; patriotic because education was a matter of national importance. He believed that Canadian national character needed the extension and enlargement of just such a work as Trinity had been doing quietly for the last 50 years. The reason why it had received such splendid support, especially from leading business men of the community, was because they had recognized that the Canadian national character did need the results of the work which they had taken in hand. One of the characteristic features of this work was the residential system; the other was the union of secular and religious education. The Provost forcibly pointed out that there was a religious work of the utmost importance to the Church as well as

to Canadian national character a place analogous to the part played in reference to British national character by Oxford and Cambridge. The Provost closed with the suggestion that the Canadian national character might yet become so individual as to add a fourth constituent element to the British character, so that men should speak of English, Scotch, Irish and Canadian. The Provost, on resuming his seat was loudly cheered. Trinity was the next toast proposed by Rev. Dr. Body, a former Provost. Dr. Body is an earnest advocate of what is known as "higher criticism," so it is not to be wondered at that in his speech he should refer to some of the changes which in fifty years' time have come over educational matters through the marvellous discoveries and advances of that epoch, with the accompanying necessity for the widening of the curriculum. The energy of all heads of educational institutions in the world had been taxed

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by the needs of the situation. During the long struggle men's attention had been somewhat distracted from the older discipline, and had fastened on the newer studies. The cry was going up from thoughtful people that, after all, it was the formation of character which was of most importance. There had been a time when there were people who thought that Trinity's methods were not suited to this country, but after Paardeberg not only the Little Englanders, but the Canadians who took up the same position in this country, had disappeared; they would not allow England to monopolize a method of teaching which dated from the days of Bede and Egbert and Alfred. Dr. Body referred to the approval shown by Mr.

principle of residence; only a man who had lived in residence could understand what that meant. Trinity had given, was giving and would continue to give, a large and liberal education, and, thanks to the efforts of her teachers, she had no cause to be ashamed of the results. The Rev. Professor Clark proposed very briefly "Sister Universities." This was replied to by Mr. Justice Moss, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Prof. Whitney, Prof. MacNaughton, of Queen's, and Dr. James, Provost of the Western University. Mr. Justice Moss, speaking for Toronto University, referred to the relations at present subsisting between Toronto and Trinity Universities, and to the common ground upon which both could stand. The heads of both

Europe. He described the university and college system of Oxford, which he regarded as preferable to a system in which the university consisted of a staff of professors lecturing in class-rooms to students who did not reside in the college. Mr. Goldwin Smith gave an eloquent description of the charm and the value of his work as an Oxford tutor, when his students were constantly in his rooms and were the companions of his walks and rides. The college life, he thought, gave greater esprit de corps, and its friendships were of great warmth and value. He preferred the English college and university system to all others. Mr. Smith dealt for a few moments with the question of religious education, holding that there was no cause



The Chapel, from the Sanctuary.



The Dining Hall.

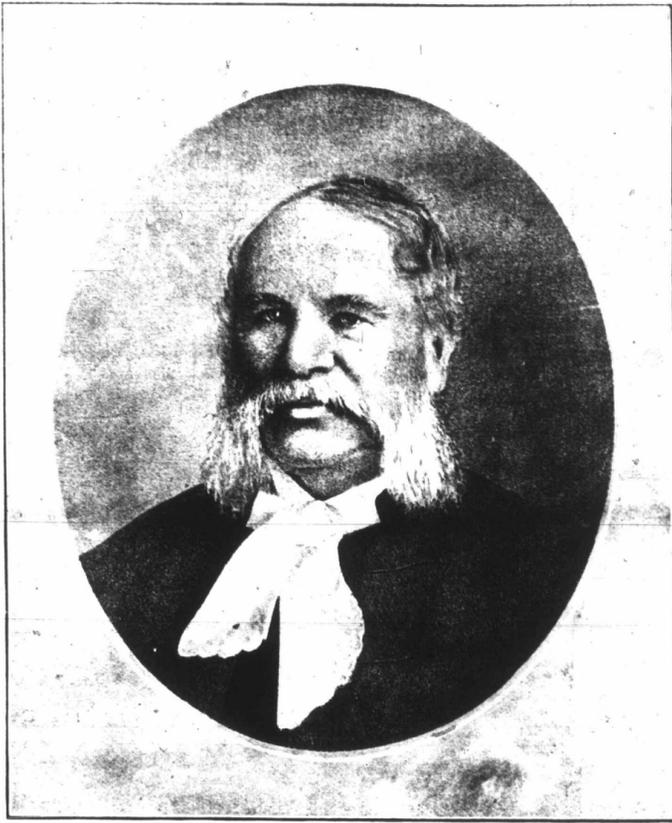


The Provost's Lodge, with Terraces in the Foreground.

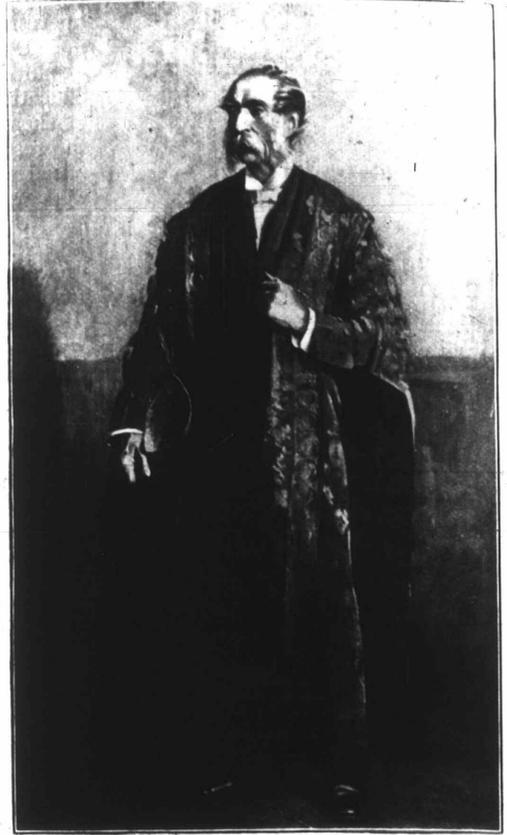
Rhodes, most practical of men, of the Oxford type of education. Canon Welch was the next speaker. In referring to the late Cecil Rhodes, the Canon said that Mr. Rhodes had spoken of the general incompetence of the heads of universities; it was evident he knew nothing of Provost Macklem (the learned Provost is a Cambridge man), but must have judged from Oxford men. This sally caused roars of laughter, as Dr. Body, the Provost, who preceded Canon Welch, was an Oxford man. Canon Welch continued his remarks and congratulated the Provost upon the distinguished success which had attended his efforts to put the college on a more satisfactory financial basis, and passed on to discuss the ideals of Trinity. One of these ideals was the prin-

institutions were earnestly desirous of, while preserving their intrinsic principles, finding a means of uniting their forces; both were honestly anxious to find a solution of the situation. Frank and friendly discussion, he hoped, would result in conclusions acceptable to both. He disclaimed any desire on the part of Toronto to annex Trinity by force; there was no wish to woo in such rough fashion. If the present efforts at union failed, Toronto would have nothing but good-will for Trinity; if they succeeded, she would be welcomed with enthusiasm to her new quarters in the Queen's Park. Dr. Goldwin Smith followed and referred to Cambridge and to Oxford as a federation of colleges, unlike the universities of this country, or to most of those of the continent of

for alarm as to the influence of teachers of physical science on the minds of students. He could not recall a case in which it had been proved that a professor of physical science had really assailed the religious ideas of his students. A lecturer, the speaker remarked, was likely to seek to please rather than to displease his hearers. What should be done was faithfully to teach the revelations of science, in the confidence that these revelations could not conflict with the other revelations of God. Continuing, Mr. Goldwin Smith alluded to the expensive staffs of professors and the apparatus required by the teaching of the new physical sciences and to the difficulties experienced by small universities in trying to provide such facilities. If they could combine the resources of



The Honourable John Hilliard Cameron, M.P., Second Chancellor, 1863-1877.



The Honourable G. W. Allen, D.C.L., Third Chancellor, 1877-1901.

a great secular university to their own advantages of morale, he thought it would be advantageous. At present there was a great hope that what he had always advocated would come about. Prof. Whitney spoke very briefly, congratulating Trinity upon her progress and lofty ideals; he was succeeded by Prof. MacNaughton, of Queen's, who said that in Queen's they were of opinion that there was room in Ontario for more universities than one, that the spiritual and intellectual life of the country would suffer without the co-existence and friendly rivalry of several institutions representing distinct university ideals. He was in thorough sympathy with one of the great principles which Trinity was established to assert; the importance of not disassociating theological

learning from general science. Any university was incomplete which did not represent the great interests of religion and theology. Continuing, Prof. MacNaughton remarked that "the Philistines are upon us"—that the great danger to their educational system was the danger of over-specialization. He cited with approval the old English idea of a cultivated man, a scholar and a gentleman, as exemplified in Mr. Goldwin Smith; that old idea was passing away, but there would come the inevitable reaction. Trinity had for the past 50 years done her best to hold up that ideal, and he hoped she would continue to uphold it in the future. The last speaker in the afternoon was the Provost of the Western University, who, in a brief but emphatic speech pleaded most earnestly that the public should manifest more clearly its recognition of the value of education generally and of that of higher education specifically. Dr. James' remarks on the value of higher education were loudly cheered by his hearers. This concluded the proceedings of the luncheon, the guests adjourning to the grounds to witness the performance of Aristophanes' Frogs.

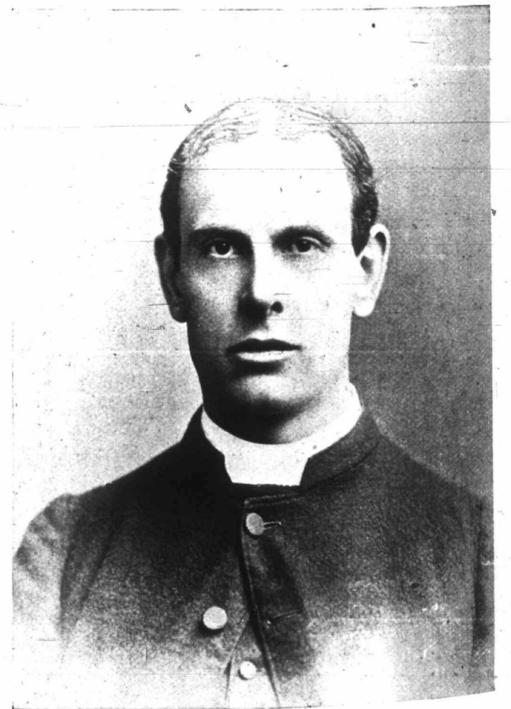
THE FROGS OF ARISTOPHANES.

The fourth event in the Jubilee celebration of Trinity University was the open air representation of "The Frogs" of Aristophanes, in the natural amphitheatre in front of the Lodge. For more than six months, the hard work of the students promised a good performance, with the assistance of the splendid translation written by the Rev. E. W. Huntingford, M.A.; the Editorial Committee had prepared an elaborate programme, well adapted for the use of the few who were unacquainted with the Greek. The general committee, under the direction of Professor G. Oswald Smith, M.A., to whom most of the credit is due, had made everything to pass off smoothly. An unexpected summons, however, to several of the soldier-students on account of the street-railway strike, had caused some commotion in the morning, by the loss of the manager, Professor Smith;

the Coryphaeus, Mr. A. D. Armour; Aeacus, Mr. A. R. Kelley, and others, but nearly everything was straightened out by 4.30 p.m. In the first scene, the plot was mapped out. The part of Dionysus, the patron god of the drama, was admirably taken by Mr. Eric T. Owen, and equally good talent was evident in the character of Xanthias, his slave, taken by Mr. N. F. D. Woodcock. Disgusted with the state of the drama, Dionysus determines to make a journey to the Lower World to bring back Euripides, who had died during the previous year (406 B.C.). Naturally of a timid disposition, Dionysus makes himself up as his strong brother Herakles. He arrays himself in a lion skin, though his effeminate yellow costume betrays his identity, and sets out in company with his "faithful comrade," Xanthias,



The Rev. C. W. Allen, D.C.L., Second Provost, 1871-1894.



The Rev. E. A. Welch, D.C.L., Rector of St. James Cathedral, Third Provost, 1895-1900.

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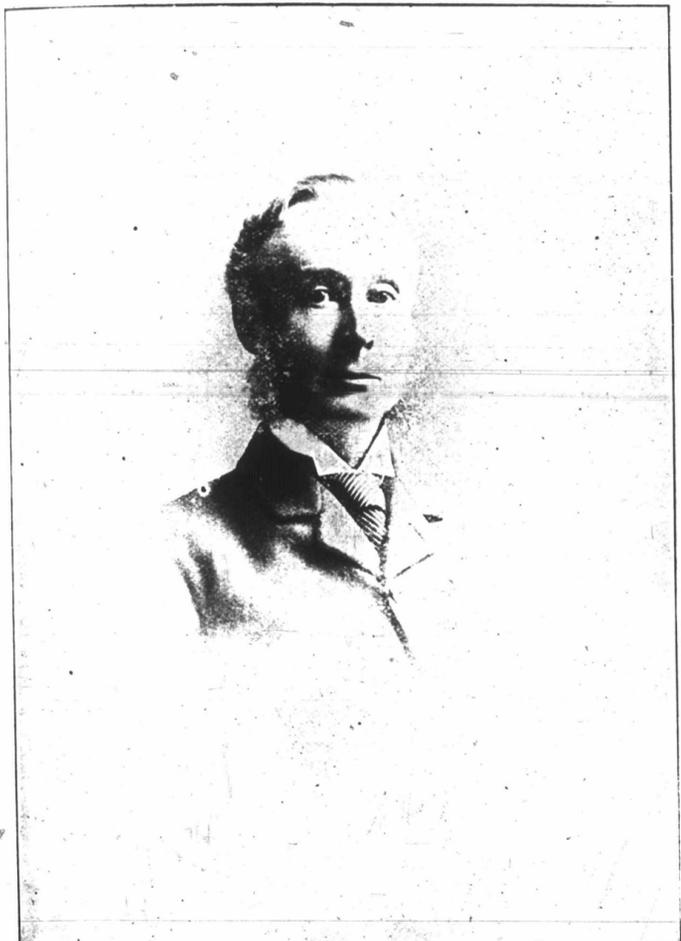
astride of one of the most remarkable donkeys that ever kicked on any Canadian stage (Messrs. F. G. Allen and W. S. Greening). The two find their way to the house of Herakles, who had previously been to Hades to carry off the dog Cerberus, and, as it proves, had left in the minds of the various inhabitants of those regions vivid recollections, of which the unfortunate pair reap the benefit. After discussion of the relative merits of the several "modes of travel," and failure on the part of Dionysus to exchange lots with a passing corpse, they start for the banks of the Styx. At this juncture, Mr. I. D. Dunfield, as Charon, made a "hit" by his ride in his boat down the side of the amphitheatre to the stage. Xanthias, being a slave, has to run around the shore, but Dionysus, to the accompaniment of the unseen frog chorus, proceeds with considerable difficulty and distraction from the incessant noise of the frogs to the other side, where he meets Xanthias. In the Lower World, the two see strange sights,

one of the memorable scenes of the play. In accordance with Attic law, the false Herakles offers his slave (Dionysus) for torture. Dionysus unsuccessfully asserts his god-ship, while Xanthias suggests that Aeacus should give blows to each alternately to find out which is the God, but they disguise their feelings so effectually that the matter is finally left to Pluto. In the concluding scene, the struggle of the poets, Aeschylus and Euripides, takes place before the judgment seat of Pluto. The entry of the chorus forms a charming prelude to the climax of the play. Grouped around the throne of the King (a part well taken in the unavoidable absence of Lieut. Taylor by Professor M. A. Mackenzie), the chorus watches the preliminary skirmish between the rival poets, Aeschylus (Mr. R. B. Nevitt, M.A.), and Euripides (Mr. F. N. Creighton). "Aeschylus is often too sublime to be intelligible; his dramas are too 'solemn and statuesque'; his language too fantastic, and his ideas too far fetched—his characters

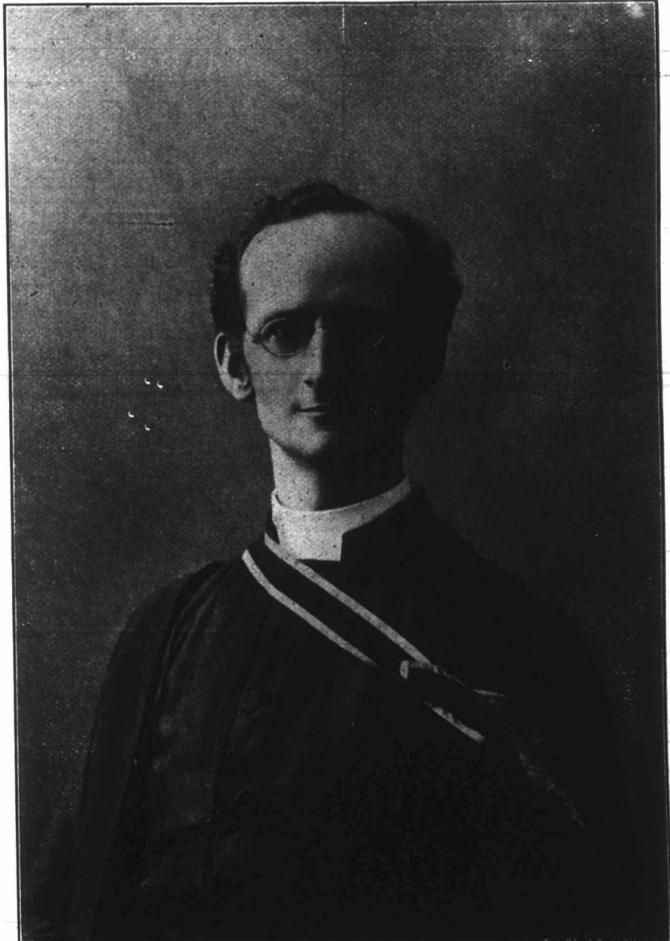
the original classical circumstances. If the audience had been pleased by the production, the actors also rejoiced. The open air scenery of the beautiful amphitheatre, the gay company of on-lookers, the ingenious simplicity of the stage setting, the beauty of the Greek costume, the rapidity of the action, the splendid musical effects of the choruses, not only lent singular charm to the occasion, but made the experiment a decidedly triumphant success.—R. V. Harris.

ST. HILDA'S ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION.

Immediately after the performance of the Frogs, the women graduates and the undergraduates in Arts adjourned to St. Hilda's College, which is close to the terraces. The undergraduates were entertained at tea by the Dean, while the graduates assembled in the dining-hall to hold the annual dinner of the association. A short toast list



Mr. Christopher Robinson, K.C., Fourth Chancellor, 1902.



The Rev. T. C. Street Macklen, D.D., Fourth Provost, 1900.

and finally are compelled to leave the stage by the entry of the chorus of the initiated or mystics. This chorus was decidedly a feature of the production. Probably no classical masterpiece has been presented in Toronto with such a chorus, not only so well trained and well costumed, but with such admirably appropriate and beautiful music. Round after round of applause showed the appreciation of the audience. On arriving in Pluto's realm, Dionysus and Xanthias are greeted in anything but a friendly way by the landladies whom the gluttonous Herakles had previously eaten "out of house and home," and by Aeacus, Pluto's house porter, a character splendidly taken by Mr. A. R. Kelley. Dionysus is so terrified by their threats that on the first opportunity he becomes the slave of Xanthias, whom he persuades to take the club and lion skin. Aeacus returns with his wonderfully efficient slaves and pounces upon the Herakles-Xanthias, who, in spite of a brave resistance is overpowered. Then follows

are not sufficiently human. Euripides, on the other hand, is intelligible, but prosaic; and his scenes are those of everyday life; his language is that of the man in the street; his characters are human, too human in fact, being at times positively mean." Then follows the farcical test of the scales, in which the weightier words of Aeschylus three times pull down his scale, against the words of Euripides. Utterly defeated, the latter makes his exit. In the final tableaux, the whole cast presented itself, including the boat, the corpse and the donkey, and in an appropriate grouping, sang Trinity's famous Greek song, Metagona. In response to cries for a speech from the manager, Professor Smith came forward and, in behalf of the University and the students, thanked the large audience for their high appreciation of the efforts of the performers. Undertaken in spite of some difficulties, the performance had been carried through, he felt, successfully, and as far as possible, under

followed, the cards for which were red with pen and ink sketches in black done by Miss Constantinides. After dinner, an informal reception was held for the members of the staff and the men of Trinity College, who all had an opportunity of meeting Rev. Dr. Body, the founder of the College. Here and there were to be seen Q.O.R. uniforms, the wearers having been on duty at the Armouries and the Power-House, in connection with the serious but happily short strike of the street railway employees.—After an impromptu dance and dainty refreshments, the pleasant gathering dispersed. In the early afternoon, the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association took place with Miss Clara Brett Martin, B.C.L., in the chair. On account of the Jubilee, the attendance was unusually large. The president, in an able address, reminded the alumnae that they were met chiefly to express their love and affection for their alma mater, and for its head. She then went on to speak of the wonderful advantages to women

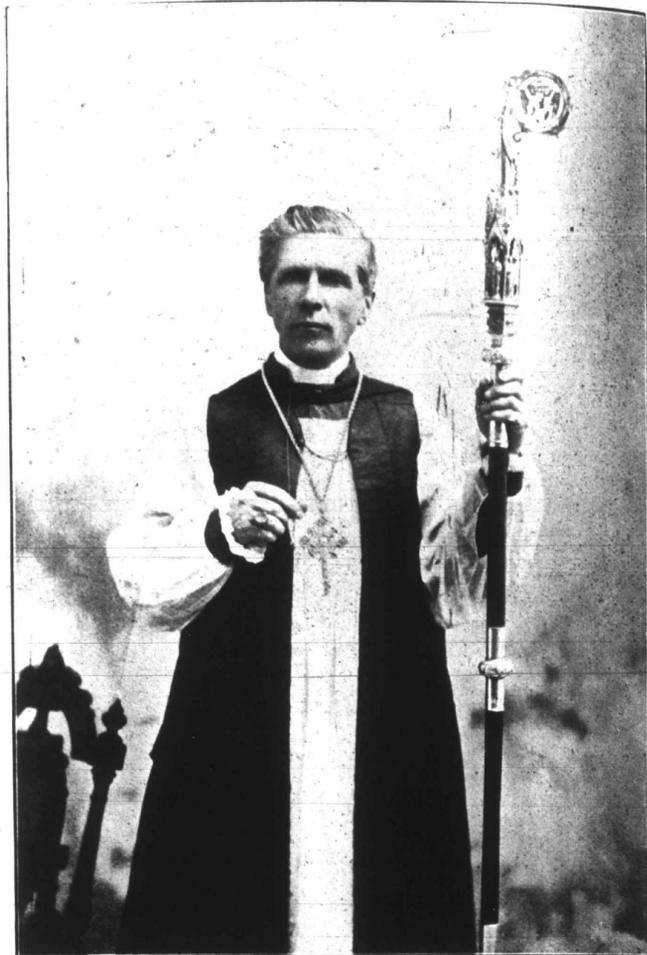
1877-1901.
mour; Aeacus, Mr. t nearly everything p.m. In the first out. The part of the drama, was ad Owen, and equally the character of Mr. N. F. D. Wood- state of the drama, a journey to the Euripides, who had (406 B.C.). Natur- onysus makes him- Herakles. He arrays his effeminate yel- ity, and sets out in omrade." Xanthias,



St. James Cathedral.



The Rt. Rev. Arthur Sweetman, DD., D.C.L., Third Bishop of Toronto and Member of Corporation.



The Rt. Rev. Charles Hamilton, D.C.L., First Bishop of Ottawa and Member of Corporation.

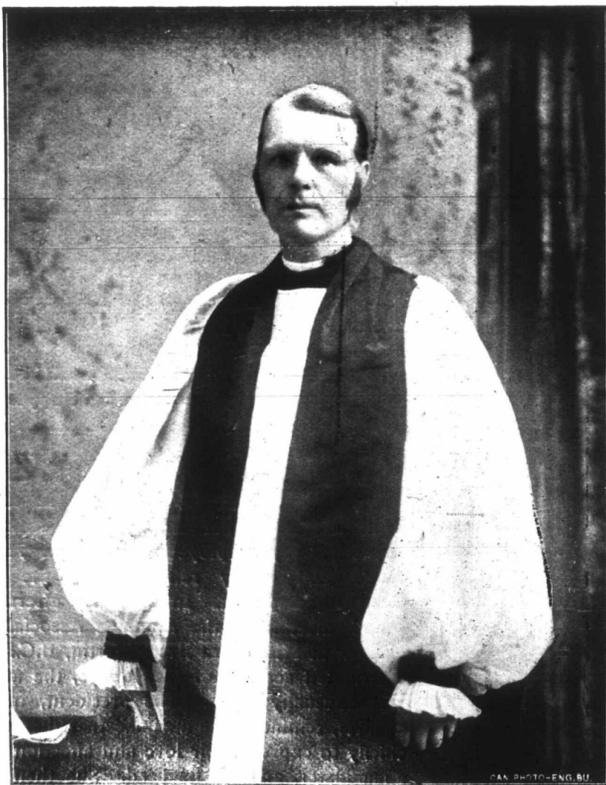
of a college education, pointing out the marvellous strides in self-culture which women have taken during the last few years. Miss Martin's conviction is that woman's power is almost limitless if she will train her faculties, store her mind with knowledge, and "forego the fascinating luxury of empty-headedness." The regular business discussion and election of officers followed the president's address, the officers elected for the year 1902-03 being: Honorary president, Mrs. Rigby;

president, Miss Constance Laing; first vice-president, Miss Middleton; second vice-president, Miss Powley; secretary-treasurer, Miss Elwood; executive chosen by officers, Miss Odlum, Miss Hart, Miss M. Nevitt.

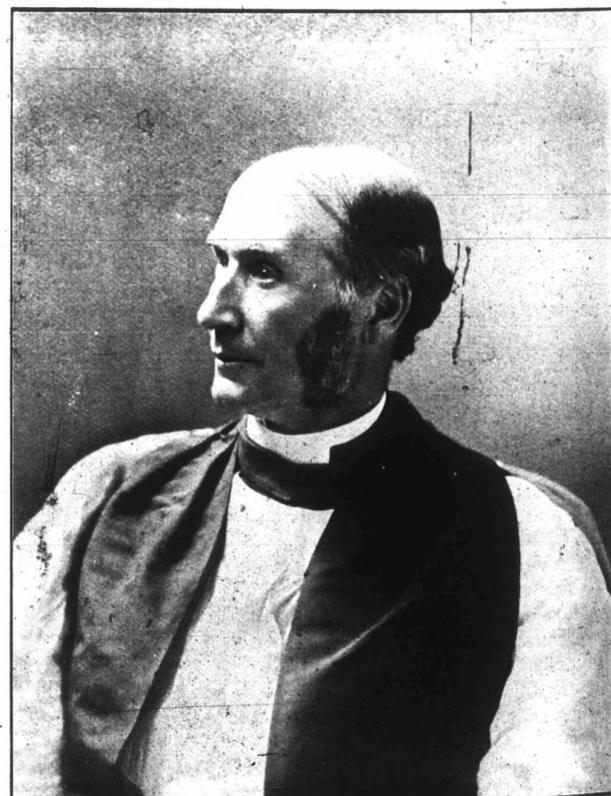
Tuesday's Proceedings.

With that happy blending of things religious with those called secular, which is characteristic of Trinity, the second day's festivities began like

Monday's, with a celebration of the Holy Communion at ten o'clock in the College Chapel, already hallowed by many precious memories. At eleven o'clock, a cricket match began between the College eleven and one from Trinity College School, Port Hope. The game was interrupted for an enjoyable luncheon, served in the dining-hall, after which play was resumed and continued until the players were compelled to draw the stumps and abandon the field because of rain. The



The Rt. Rev. Joseph A. Baldwin, D.D., First Bishop of Huron, Member of Corporation and Trinity's First Graduate to be Consecrated a Bishop.



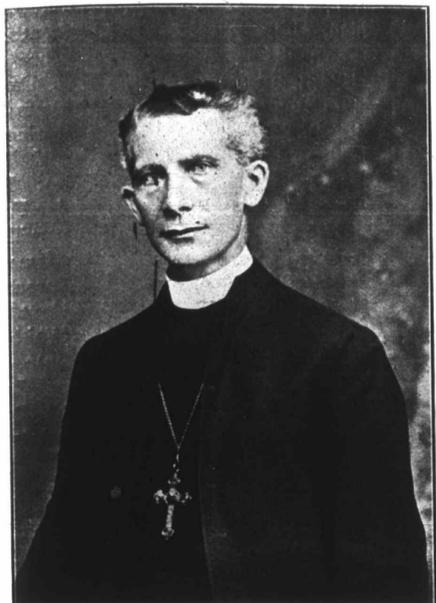
The Rt. Rev. J. Philip DuMoulin, D.C.L., Third Bishop of Niagara and Member of Corporation.

match was stopped by boys, 73 a

A cricket delightful good, that twenty-five of the stu increased from four sent their letter from which he Smith up that it h Latin and practical Mr. Smith owed by eral actor

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The Right Reverend George Thorneloe, D.C.L., Third Bishop of Algoma, and Member of Corporation.

match was declared a draw, the score when play stopped being: Trinity, 34 and 100, and Port Hope boys, 73 and 39 for nine wickets.

The Luncheon.

A cricket luncheon at Trinity is one of the most delightful things imaginable. The fare is always good, thanks to the Steward, who for nearly twenty-five years has provided for the comfort of the students. Jollity reigns supreme. It was increased this time by the reception of a cable from four Trinity men in London, England, who sent their good wishes to their Alma Mater. A letter from Dr. Goldwin Smith was also read in which he congratulated the Provost and Professor Smith upon the success of the Greek play, adding that it had more than ever convinced him that Latin and Greek were better than the so called practical subjects. Cheers having been given for Mr. Smith, a happy speech was made by him, followed by brief but witty remarks from the several actors, including the two parts of the donkey.

The Garden Party.

"What if it rains?" was encouragingly asked of an optimistic secretary at one committee meeting, after another, to which question he always replied, smilingly: "It won't rain." But rain it did after luncheon, stopping long enough, about four o'clock to tempt some nine hundred people into the belief that the weather was going to clear. About half-past five there was a perfect deluge of water coming down, yet the garden party was by no means spoiled. A run to the building or to the tent erected on the front lawn placed everyone under



Mr. William Ince, Trustee of the University and sometime Chairman of the Finance Committee.

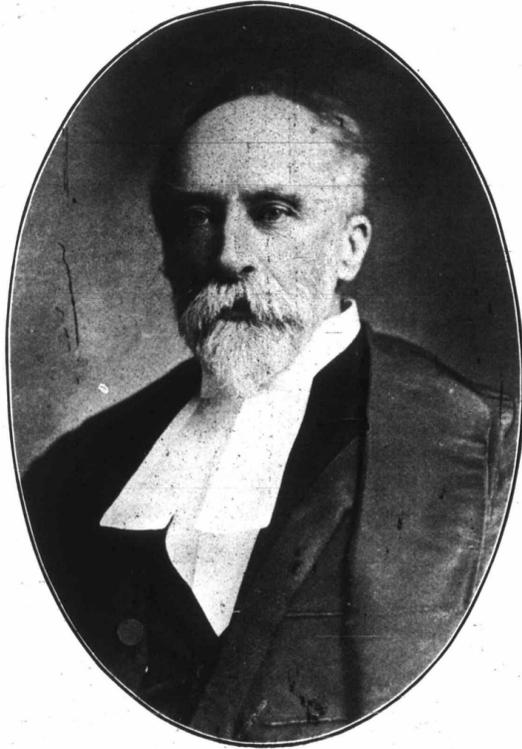


The Right Reverend William Lennox Mills, D.C.L., Second Bishop of Ontario and Member of Corporation.

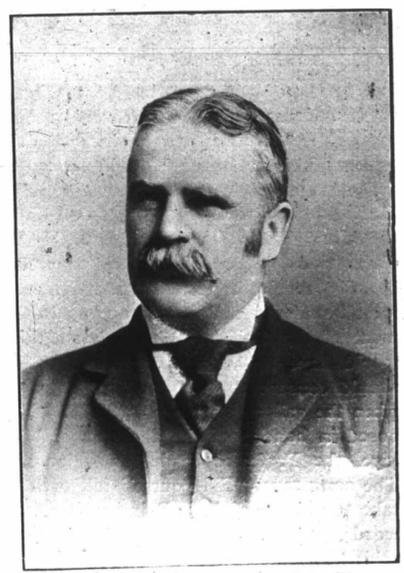
cover, all the stiffness being taken away by the hurried exercise. Conversation fairly buzzed, spoons, cups and saucers clattered merrily, and the Land of the Q.O.R. further enlivened the company by the music it played under the oaks, notwithstanding the rain. Between six and half-past six, the happy-looking guests said good-bye to the Provost and his sister, Mrs. Charles Fleming, who had received them two hours before on the terrace in front of the main entrance to the College.

The Graduates' Reunion.

The women graduates having held their reunion on Monday evening, the men graduates held theirs on Tuesday. If the weather had been more favourable, they would have assembled on the terrace and lawn, which were brightened by Chinese lanterns, and the gaily-decked marquee. As it was, they met in the large entrance hall, which for many a day served as convocation hall and dining hall on State occasions. Here, too, the opening exercises of the College had been held



The Honourable Mr. Justice Osler, D.C.L., Trustee of the University.



Dr. J. A. Werrill, B.C., Chancellor of the Diocese of Toronto, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and sometime Chairman of Committee.

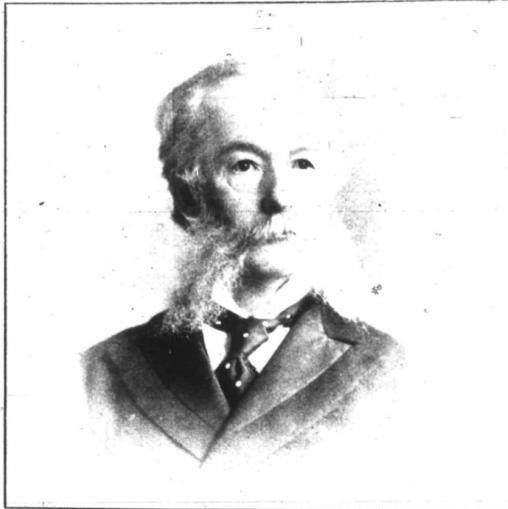
on January 15th, 1882, a fact which stirred the memories of those two respected graduates, the Rev. Canon Tremayne, and the Rev. C. E. Thomson, both of whom were present on that day. Delightfully reminiscent speeches were delivered by them and by men of a later date, including Mr. Barlow Cumberland, who made a capital master of ceremonies; the Rev. Anthony Hart, and the Very Rev. Dean Vernon. The speeches were punctuated by loud applause and witty remarks from the assembled graduates and undergraduates, many jolly songs being interspersed here and there. Professor Clark, who had been dining out, was caught on his way in, about half-past ten, and was forced to yield to clamours for a speech, which he delivered with all of his accustomed felicity. Refreshments of the best were served during the evening, and smoking was by no means tabooed. After singing "God Save the King," "Met' Agona," and "Auld Lang Syne," the gathering dispersed, ringing cheers having been given for the King, the Provost, the Dean, and the Secretary of the Jubilee Committee.

Wednesday's Programme.

At one o'clock there was another cricket luncheon. Although no speeches were delivered, and no cables received, as on the day before, the enjoyment was no less. Possibly it was greater, for the company was larger, and it was made up to a greater extent of graduates. The graduates' eleven was playing the College eleven before and after luncheon, the latter winning the match—a pleasant commentary upon the sermon on their delinquencies in matters athletic, delivered to the undergraduates by one of the graduates the evening before. About four o'clock stumps were drawn to permit the players to attend Convocation, so the rain which came down heavily did no harm. Too much credit cannot be given to the captain of the College eleven, the Rev. R. B. Nevitt, M.A., and to Mr. Rein Wadsworth, M.A., who, with the Rev. H. O. Tremayne, M.A., of Eglinton, made the arrangements for the match. Mr. Wadsworth, who captained the graduates, was especially indefatigable in his efforts to make the gathering a success.

Convocation.

Only at the installation of the Chancellor on January 15th last, the real Jubilee day, has a larger number of men found seats upon the dais in Convocation Hall than assembled there on Wednesday last. Not even the Convocation held in 1803 for the purpose of conferring degrees upon the bishops who attended the first General Synod held in that year surpassed Wednesday's function in brilliancy. The gallery provided amusement in plenty for the audience by its songs and witticisms. Though alarm clocks and electric bells do not add to the comfort of either guests or speakers, there is nothing else to criticize except the length of the songs in some cases, and the consequent prolonging of the proceedings. The gallery is to be congratulated most heartily upon its behaviour during prayers, and its fine rendering of the Lord's Prayer in Latin. This new departure, it is to be hoped, will be repeated again and again at future Convocations. Professor Clark presided with his accustomed dignity, in all the glory of his Doctor's gown. His speech on Federation, in opening the proceedings, was heartily received. Residence, religious teaching for all students, and full autonomy in the government of the College, he said, were things which would have to be guaranteed to us before we should consent to take the final step. Later on, when the gallery sang a song called "Milk," composed in honour of the abolition of beer in College, the Professor made an unconscious jest. The song says: "Fill yourself full of it; you can't take too much of it." Being unacquainted with the words, and wishing to reassure the gallery, he said: "That's all very nice, but you may have too much of it," whereat the house was convulsed. The following degrees, in course were conferred, the recipients being presented by the acting Regis-



Mr. W. R. Brock, M.P., Member of Corporation and of the Board of Endowments and Finances.



Lieut. Col. Henry M. Pellatt, Member of the Corporation and of the Board of Endowments and Finances.



The Reverend William Jones, D.C.L., Bursar and Registrar, formerly Dean and Professor of Mathematics.

trar: M.A.—The Rev. Alexander Allen, Springfield, Ill.; Beatrice Bovell, Toronto; Ianthe W. Constantinides, Toronto; Florence E. Deacon, Milton; John Dunning, Lily B. Emery, Kemptville; Rev. Guy B. Gordon, Niagara Falls; H. C. Griffith, Ridley College, St. Catharines; Constance Laing, Port Perry; Rev. G. W. Locke, Port Perry; Eva Robinson, Toronto; Frederick J. Sawers, T.C.A., Port Hope; Major Fred. C. Shaw, Mexico, Mo.; Norman Sommerville, Toronto; Gerard B. Strathy, Barrie; Rev. James Thompson, Irgersoll; Edith Wadsworth, Toronto; W. Rein Wadsworth, Toronto; W. Ridout Wadsworth, Toronto, and Louise Warren, Whitby. D.C.L.—Argus Claude Macdonell, Toronto. D.D., Jure Dignitatis—The Very Rev. Dean Lewis, Montreal; the Very Rev. Dean Vernon, Portland, Me.; both of whom are graduates in Arts of the University.

Honorary Degrees.

The recipients of honorary degrees, many of whom are graduates of the University, were introduced in a Latin speech by Professor Smith, the public orator, as follows: Honoratissime Domine, Domine procancellic, Acedemia Trinitensis, anno quinquagesimo disciplinae ac doctrinae institutae, felicissime jam exacto, hunc festum diem regna cum omnium laetitia concelebrat. Gaudemus enim et Deo gratias agimus quod tot clari et beni viri necnon feminae, ab alma nostra mater sunt ducti; quod nostra universitas per omnem hanc provinciam ac Dominionem, per Imperium Britannicum et apud exteras gentes famam optimam nomenque insigne est adepti. Itaque hodie permultos amicos ac fautores ejus, undique huc nos salutatum progressos, libentissime salvere iubemus. Et praecipue hos viros, quorum alii inter Alumnos Trinitenses insignes habentur, alii alias de republica bene merentur amplissimo honore adficere placet. In primis enim honoris causa n. m. Oliverum Mowat, "virum pietate gravem," summa humanitate praeditum, equitem illustrem, Regis Legatum Provinciae Ontariensis, quam optime jamdudum gubernat. Atque hi reverendi viri, ecclesiae militantis, ut ita dicam vetera et iam laboribus fortissimi adsunt; illi aut in foro aut in senatu praestant; alii in causis judicandis vel defendendis excellunt; alii communium litterarum et politioris humanitatis studiosi, summam laudem adepti sunt; alii denique in iuventute educanda et instruenda multa profecerunt. Itaque haud scio an Academia Trinitensis cum tales viros exornet, tum ipsa magis exornari videatur. Praesentem igitur ad te hos viros dignissimos qui in summos honores admittantur.

The following representatives of dioceses were first presented for the degree of D.C.L., honoris causa, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Algoma: Diocese of Algoma, Ven. Thomas Llwyd, Archdeacon and Bishop's commissary; diocese of Huron, Rev. G. C. Mackenzie, Rural Dean of Brant; diocese of Niagara, Very Rev. Stuart Houston, M.A., Dean of Niagara; diocese of Ontario, Ven. Clarendon Lamb Worrell, M.A., Archdeacon of Ontario, and professor in the R.M.C.; diocese of Ottawa, Ven. James J. Bogert, Archdeacon of Ottawa; diocese of Toronto, Ven. Thomas W. Allen, Millbrook, Archdeacon of Peterboro. In presenting for degrees, in recognition of distinguished service, in the cause of education, the Hon. Richard Harcourt, M.A., Minister of Education; Dr. William Osler, F.R.C.P., physician-in-chief in the Johns Hopkins' Hospital, and professor in the Medical Faculty of the Johns Hopkins' University, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. James P. Whitney, M.A., D.C.L., principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.; Rev. J. O. Miller, M.A., principal of Ridley College, St. Catharines; James Bain, Jr., Chief Librarian, Toronto, the Lord Bishop of Niagara said: "I have very great pleasure in presenting the distinguished group now standing before you. It is a most distinguished group indeed. I see first on the list the Hon. Minister of Education. I am very well aware, and so are all of you, of the difficulties

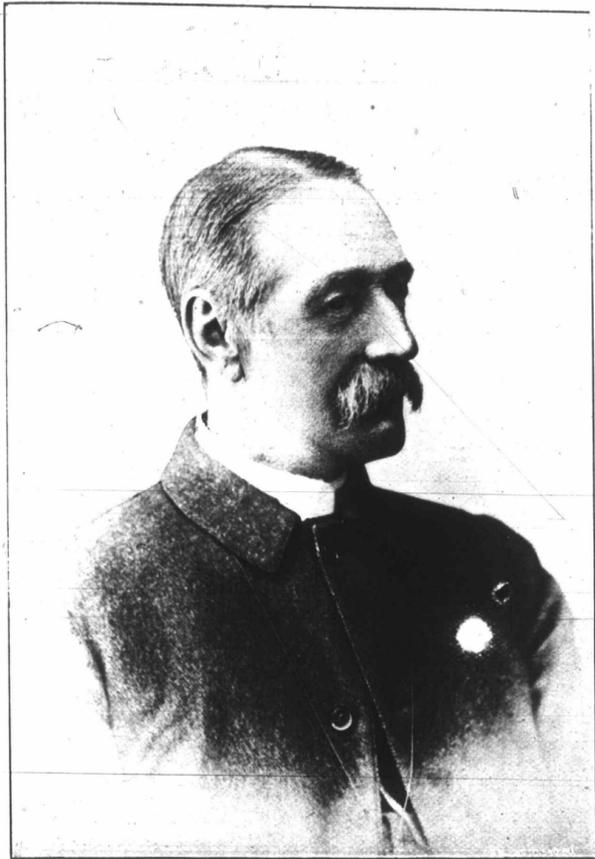
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The Reverend William R. Clark, D.C.L., F.R.S.C., Professor of Philosophy and English, and Senior Member of the Staff.

he has often to overcome, and the delicate
 diplomacy with which constantly he discharges
 these most difficult duties, I only hope, and I
 honestly express the hope, that he may break
 down and fail in bringing about that alliance which
 was foreshadowed in the speech of the vice-Chan-
 cellor. I desire to present the next on the list, a
 most distinguished candidate for this honour,
 who has exalted and already distinguished a name
 of the highest position in Canada, and has
 triumphantly carried across the line and raised
 it to the very highest pinnacle in the United
 States. I am very glad next in order to see the
 names of two clergymen, one of the Principal of
 Lennoxville College, in the diocese of Quebec, the
 other the Principal of Ridley College, in my own
 diocese, who has done very lasting and honour-



The Rev. Oswald Rigby, M.A., Dean and Professor of History.



Mrs. Oswald Rigby, Principal of St. Hilda's College.

able work in the cause of education, and finally it
 is my privilege to present a gentleman who has,
 I think, in his office, as Librarian of Toronto,
 done more than any to place literature in the
 hands of the public." The third group (disting-
 uished Canadians), was presented by the
 Provost, who spoke of the great services to the
 province rendered by Sir Oliver Mowat, as Pre-
 mier and as Lieutenant-Governor; and by Sir
 John Boyd, as Chancellor of Ontario, the absence
 of both of whom he regretted. He also praised
 Mr. Justice Irving, of Victoria, B.C., and Judge
 Senkler, of Perth, as eminent jurists, and referred
 to Mr. James P. Whitney, whose name was
 greeted by a voice in the gallery with: "We won't
 lack Whitney," and applause, as a man of prom-
 inent public position and as a good friend of Trin-
 ity. Mr. E. Douglas Armour, K.C., was also
 presented as one who had taken a prominent part
 in politics, and had won distinction at the Bar.
 Dr. Ham presented Mr. J. Humfrey Anger for the
 degree of Mus. Doc., honoris causa, the degree
 of M.A., honoris causa being conferred in absentia
 upon the Rev. Frank W. Kennedy, missionary to
 Japan.



A. H. Young, M.A., Professor of Modern Languages, Librarian and Clerk of Convocation.

Replies.

Reply upon behalf of the first group of recipi-
 ents was made by Very Rev. Dean Houston, and
 on behalf of the second by Hon. Richard Har-
 court, K.C., and Dr. William Osler. Dr. Har-
 court recalled the success Trinity had had under
 previous Provosts, prophesied that the brightest
 chapter of all would be written in connection with
 the work of Provost Macklem, and congratulated
 the authorities of Trinity on their fifty years of
 exalted service to the city, and on their commence-
 ment of a second period of equally exalted ser-
 vice, under the best auspices possible. Dr. Osler
 recalled humourously his undergraduate days at
 Trinity, complimented the gallery on its behaviour,
 and spoke thankfully of his instructors, in par-
 ticular to Dr. Jones. Dr. Whitney and Dr. Anger
 also spoke, and expressed their devotion to Trin-
 ity, as well as their appreciation of the honours
 conferred upon them. The Bishop of Niagara pro-
 nounced the Benediction, the long procession
 wended its way to the robing room, and the
 academic part of the celebration was at an end.

The Thanksgiving Service.

In spite of the rain a large congregation
 gathered at 8 p.m. in St. James' Cathedral to give
 thanks for Trinity's fifty years of life and work.
 Evensong was sung by the Rev. A. U. de Pencier,
 the Psalms being 46, 146, and 150. The hymns
 were: "Through the Night of Doubt and Sor-



The Rev. D. S. ... D.D., Headmaster of T.C.S. ... Professor of Divinity ... College.

row," "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," and the sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Niagara from the text St. John xvii, 3: "And this is life eternal, that they might know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent." After dealing with the importance of knowledge and the relation of religion thereto, he argued in favour of the teaching of religion with secular education, as the means of preserving character, inasmuch as the Sunday Schools could not fully do the work. From this he went on to the position of Trinity, which was founded by Bishop Strachan, when an old man, as a result of the secularization of King's College. Trinity had met the high hopes and secured the ardent loyalty of the Church of that generation. Her work for more than half a century had justified her foundation. She had sent forth generation after generation of men, faithful, well-trained and learned, to plant a solid Church of England in this country. She had filled the ranks with men of eminence and influence. Her foundations were upon the Holy Hill, far-off, where no one might shake them. Trinity and the Church schools leading up to her stood for education and religion. What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder. While Trinity stood she would command the admiration of all Churchmen in Ontario, and she could appeal to them for support and sustenance. Speaking for himself, and himself alone, he said that he deprecated any departure from the basis upon which Trinity was founded and conducted

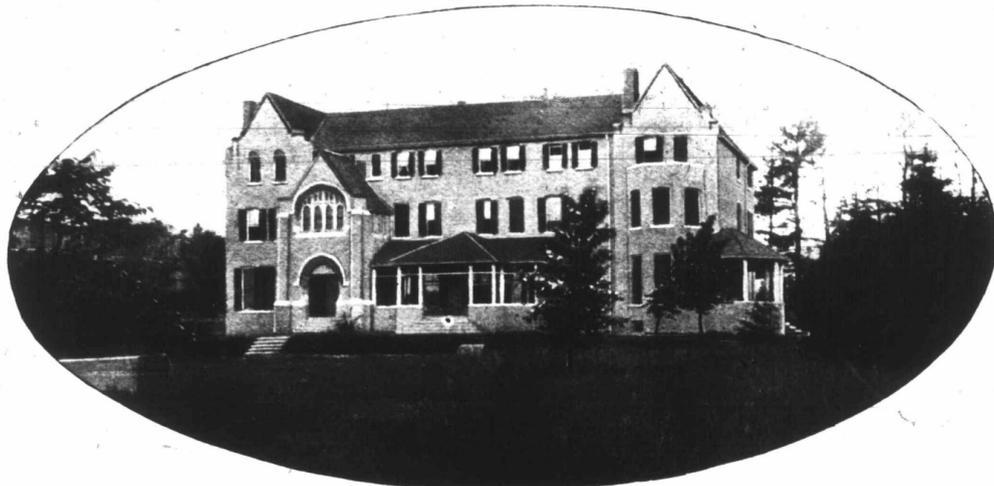
M.G., one of the most distinguished of her alumni, on the story of the Britons over the Seas since the King entered upon His Public Career.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

The history of this school, which has attained such honourable distinction by the work which it has done and by the careers of its sons, has been given in full in the Jubilee number of the Trinity University Review, by Mr. Peter Perry, of Fergus, who, as an old boy and former master, is well qualified to speak and write of it. As we go to press, the closing exercises are being held. A garden party given by the Port Hope branch of the Ladies' Guild of the school was held on Thursday night. On Friday morning the Dean of Trinity College preached the annual sermon, the speech day exercises proper following, together with the luncheon and the Old Boys' cricket match. Dr. Symonds and his staff are to be heartily congratulated upon their first year together, and the University felicitated upon the sturdy growth made by its offshoot during the past twelvemonth no less than upon the high promise of the coming year.

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The history of this College dates from 1850, when a medical teaching faculty called at first:



St. Hilda's College, Founded by the Reverend Dr. Body, 1888; Erected 1877.

for half a century. He hoped and prayed the day would never come when she would surrender her charter, or even hold it in abeyance, or give up the flag which had so successfully and grandly floated from her classic spires over the heads of two generations of steadfast Churchmen. Standing where she is, our own Church University will command and will have the love and support of her own children and of generations yet to come. She will be strong in her original strength. The great spirit that gave her birth will keep her alive. What compromise or amalgamation will give her advantages? She will be like Samson, shorn of his strength, a pitiable object for the mockery of the Philistines.

The Trinity University Review.

One of the principal parts of the Jubilee has been the preparation of the Jubilee number of the Review. Besides editorials, personals, and the chronicles of undergraduate opinion and events, it contains biographical and historical sketches of the greatest interest of Bishop Strachan, Bishop Bethune, the Chancellors and Provosts, the early professors and students, the first council, early teachers, cricket, football, the Review itself, Fr. Pilon, Trinity College School, the Strachan Memorial Church, Trinity's old quarters, literary men, soldiers, lawyers and legislators, and the old Trinity company of the Q.O.R. An article of special interest is that by Sir Gilbert Parker, K.C.

"The Upper Canada School of Medicine," was established by the late Drs. Hodder and Bovell, who with the colleagues they selected, constituted a body of excellent medical teachers. In the fall of the same year this school became the medical department of Trinity University. Its success from the beginning was decided and became more so each session. But in 1856, notwithstanding its brilliant prospects, circumstances occurred over which the faculty had no control. Though they could not now occur, they led to the resignation of the entire staff. After the lapse of fifteen years, the Trinity Medical Faculty was reorganized in the spring of 1871, on a basis suggested by Dr. Geikie, the present Dean of the College. Care was taken this time to secure the permanency of the Faculty, by having its reorganization based on the broadest and most liberal principles. To this end, Drs. Hodder, Bethune, and Hallowell, the surviving members of the former Faculty, resident in Toronto, co-operated heartily with Dr. Geikie, who had for a number of years been an active member of the Medical College, over which the late Hon. Dr. Rolph long presided. Nothing was left undone to secure the full and immediate success of the reorganized Faculty. The late Dr. Hodder was appointed Dean of the Faculty, and Dr. Geikie was appointed its secretary and treasurer, subsequently becoming Dean. Like its predecessor, this new teaching body proved a marked success from the time it was an-

nounced in the medical press. In the spring of 1871, when it was first formed, the Faculty by special request, held primary and final examinations, and many candidates presented themselves. The first class (of 1871-72), was in every way all that could be desired. As soon as reorganized, the Faculty, under the then existing University of Toronto Act, was in common with all other Canadian medical schools, in affiliation with that institution. But in 1877, the terms of affiliation with the University of Toronto underwent a change at the urgent request of a sister institution. This was intended to take away the privilege of competing for Toronto University medals from students attending the medical classes of any Faculty which formed part of another university. Trinity Medical Faculty successfully met this change as soon as it was announced, by getting permission, with the full concurrence of the authorities of Trinity University, to apply to the Ontario Legislature for a special Act of Incorporation, which was granted by the unanimous vote of the House, and it was the first Medical Faculty re-affiliated with Toronto University under the new regulations. The only modification which has been made in this institution for many years, was the passing of an Act by the Legislature in 1887, raising "Trinity Medical School" to the standing and dignity of a "Medical College," a position well earned by long years of successful teaching. Trinity Medical College is governed by its own Faculty, which is composed of medical



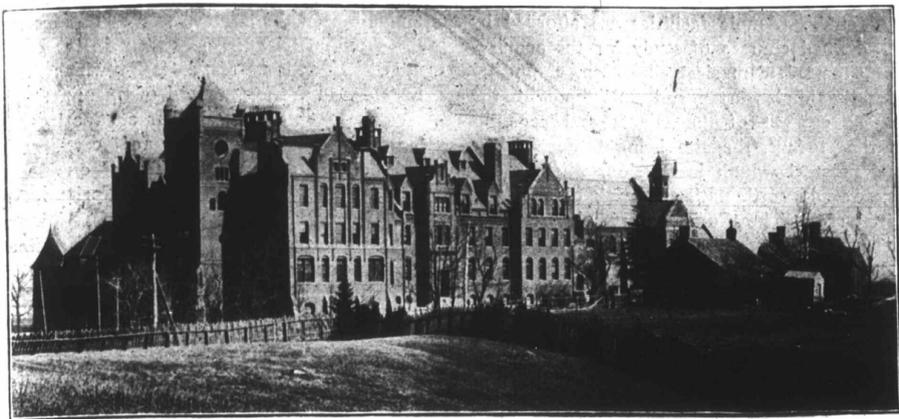
Two Students' Rooms.

teachers of long experience, fully conversant with all that constitutes a thoroughly practical medical education. In addition, the students have the opportunity of presenting themselves for the several "Trinity Medical College" examinations, which are held under the provisions of the special Act incorporating the College. These are equivalent in every way to those required for a university degree in medicine, and if successful the candidate obtains the "Fellowship by Examination" diploma. This qualification is fully recognized, separately and conjointly, by the several examining Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Great Britain, as well as in the United States. Under its special Act, this Medical College is represented on the council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and upon its examining board. It is, in this way, possessed of every privilege enjoyed by any medical teaching body in the Dominion. The students of the College have, for many years, taken a very high standing at the examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and of the various other medical bodies at home and abroad, before which they have presented themselves, which proves the completeness and the highly practical and thorough character of the teaching they have had. Ever since its re-organization, "Efficiency, with

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In the spring of 1901, the Faculty by and final examination presented themselves. In every way all was reorganized, existing University with all other affiliation with that terms of affiliation into underwent a sister institution. by the privilege of university medals from classes of any another university. successfully met this success, by getting concurrence of the Faculty, to apply to the Royal Act of Incorporation. the unanimous of the first Medical College of University under modification which in for many years, the Legislature in "School" to the "Medical College," a years of successful work is governed by proposed of medical



Trinity College School, Port Hope.

the best teaching in every branch," has been the College motto, and will continue to be so. To this, its eminent success is undoubtedly due. There are now nearly fifteen hundred Trinity graduates in active practice in Canada, the United States and other countries, and the College authorities are constantly hearing cheering accounts of their success wherever they have settled. The College goes on, improving session by session, and keeps in every way fully abreast of the rapid advances of science in every branch of medical education, and of the requirements laid down by the Ontario Medical Council. Although it is not many years since the erection of the commodious Medical College buildings, the attendance of students has increased so much as to require from time to time more accommodation, and large additions have been made. The buildings have been greatly enlarged throughout, so as to meet all the requirements of a well equipped medical college. The latest additions and improvements are those made in the laboratories and in the departments of Practical Anatomy, Histology and Pathology, while the heating and electrical lighting of every part of the College is all that can be desired. Notwithstanding talk about federation and amalgamation, Trinity Medical College goes quietly on its way doing thoroughly and well the work which it was established to do.

ONTARIO MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The Woman's Medical College, Toronto, was established in 1883. Before that epoch, the prejudice against women engaging in the study and practice of medicine was deep-rooted and widespread. It existed not only amongst the general public, but the profession itself was strongly imbued with it, and the male students participated with the professors in assuming a distinctly hostile attitude towards the friendless female student of medicine. Nevertheless, in spite of deficient preliminary education, undeterred by violent opposition, and undismayed by difficulties, certain women persisted in their determined efforts and insisted upon their right to pursue that path in life which they felt called upon to follow. Public and professional prejudice having somewhat abated in its violence, and a sentiment of justice and fair play toward the women having arisen amongst a few, notably Hon. Justice Patterson, Dr. James Beaty, Q.C., M.P.; Dr. Michael Barrett, Mrs. James Gooderham, Mrs. McEwan, and a few others, a meeting was called, and support given to the establishment of a school of medicine in which women should be enabled to pursue the study of medicine under conditions fairly equivalent to those obtained by the men—that is to say, that a thorough course of instruction in all the branches of medical science should be given by a competent body of teachers to classes composed of women only. A trust was formed, funds subscribed, a Faculty appointed, a house and lot

purchased, so that in the following October (1883), the school was opened by a lecture given in the hall of the Normal School by Dr. Michael Barrett. Associated with Dr. Barrett, as the original Faculty, were the names of Dr. George Wright, Dr. Adam Wright, Mr. I. H. Cameron, Dr. McPhedran, Dr. T. Duncan, Dr. R. A. Reeve, Dr. R. B. Nevitt, Dr. Krauss, Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen and Dr. Pyne. The session opened with a class of three students. Two of these graduated in 1887. The advent of new students each year soon compelled the Faculty to enlarge the school premises, and add to the teaching Faculty. The charter under which the school was working, and the trust by whom the charter had been obtained, so hampered the school that in a few years the trust was abolished and a new charter obtained. Under the new regime, a commodious building was erected at 291 Sumach St., and improvements added to the teaching armamentarium, until the Ontario Medical College for Women, the only Medical College in British North America, can proudly say her course of instruction is equal to any medical school of an equal age in Canada. The activity of the school is shown by the establishment of a free dispensary, officered by women graduates of the school, who have worked up a first-class clientele, and do remarkably good work. A maternity dispensary, also officered by graduates of the school, and under the supervision of the Professor of Obstetrics, furnishes all the maternity cases required for the efficient instruction of the students in this necessary and import-

ant branch of practice. Determined efforts are being put forward by a large and active committee to establish a hospital to be under the charge of women physicians and surgeons. The Alumnae Society takes an active interest in the affairs of the graduates, and annually holds a reunion, and usually affords an opportunity of showing how well the women graduates may shine in post-prandial eloquence. Amongst the undergraduates, the literary and scientific society meets and discusses questions of professional interest. Also an active Christian Association binds the students in closer communication on matters of missionary and religious moment. The prejudice against women amongst the men students has been overcome. Their relations are most friendly and cordial, and are based upon their equality and community of interests. They all meet in the operating theatre of the Hospital, at the bedside clinics in the wards, and always receive courteous consideration. From the professors of Trinity Medical School, and of Toronto University, they have received that kindness and attention which was to have been expected from the high-minded officials of the august institutions they represent. The graduates of the school are scattered far and wide over the face of the earth, and are to be found doing good work in the mission fields of China and India, in Ceylon, in Africa, and Australia, in the United States, in British Columbia, in the North-West Territories, and in Manitoba, while in Ontario nearly every city of considerable size has one or more representatives engaged in the practice of medicine, who have acquired the right to be regarded as successful physicians. The school was founded on the principle of opposing co-education in medical matters, and has consistently maintained that position. The trend of feeling now being in the direction of co-education, changes may possibly take place, but not until such opinions and feelings have decidedly demonstrated their existence, and afforded unmistakable evidence of their strength and permanence.

TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The time was when there was no schools of music in Toronto. There were a number of independent teachers of the art, whose pupils have been well-known in the musical world, but the history of music schools and of music culture in Toronto is most intimately connected with that of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Dr. Edward Fisher, from the beginning the musical

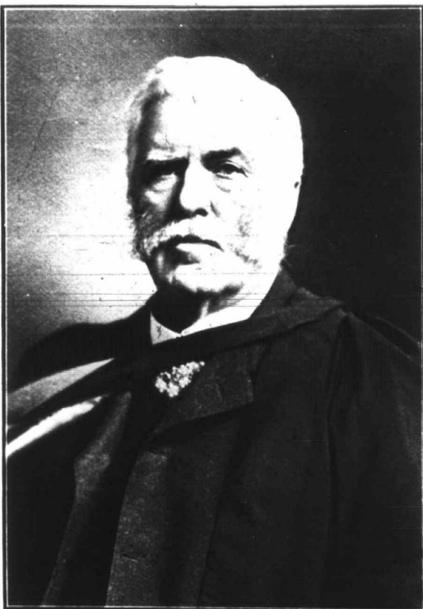


Trinity College School, Port Hope; from the Headmaster's House.

director of that noted institution, may pride himself on the distinction of having organized in 1886 the first comprehensive School of Music in the Dominion of Canada. The development was rapid, the success most complete. It numbers many distinguished artists in its Faculty and has sent into the professional world graduates who have been acquisitions to the "art divine" for many years. From the beginning, the Conservatory has flourished because it was grounded on the true principles of art. The superior advantages of an artistic musical education, which it has always offered in every department, have placed it on a par with the best models, European or American. The Conservatory is situated in the best location to be found in the most delightful residence portion of the city. It has that all important requisite, a healthy situation. It also is easily accessible, being located at the corner of University Ave. and College St., two of the most picturesque streets in Toronto. The Parliament Buildings, with their beautiful surroundings are in open view from the Conservatory. There is, in fact, no musical institution in America where influences of refinement, comfortable appointments, and aristocratic surroundings, together with the advantages of a city known as a seat of musical art, are so completely blended. Through the liberal policy and energetic efforts of its board of directors, the Conservatory has attained high rank as a powerful factor in the educational world. Far and near, throughout the country, its reputation has become firmly established for the thoroughness and high standard of the musical education which it affords. The Conservatory has so developed and advanced that it now stands pre-eminently at the head of all musical institutions in Canada, and, with the exception, perhaps, of two music schools in the United States, it is in point of attendance the largest institution of its kind in America. From an enrollment of 200 pupils at the beginning it has grown to upwards of 1,300 pupils during the past season. These pupils are attracted from Newfoundland on the east, to British Columbia in the west, including also a fair representation from the United States and the West Indies. It has always been the aim of the directorate to select the very best professional talent for its Faculty, which is one of unusual strength, and includes some of the most eminent Canadian musicians, besides others of distinction who have been attracted to the institution from England, Germany, France, the United States, and other countries. The thorough and artistic character of the Conservatory's work is clearly demonstrated by the large number of positions as teachers and performers now held by its graduates and undergraduates, and especially by the great number of students who are attracted to the institution yearly to secure a special training for the profession of music teaching. The Conservatory is complete in all its departments of work, each having such a definite scope as to give it the character of a distinctive school; these departments comprise, a school for the pianoforte, the voice, the organ, the violin, and other stringed instruments, Theory, including harmony, counterpoint, composition, instrumentation, musical history, and acoustics, orchestral and band instruments, literature and expression, languages (Italian, German, French, and Spanish), piano and reed organ tuning, the Myers' kindergarten music method, and others that make up the curriculum of studies in the most comprehensive system of instruction. Dr. Edward Fisher, the musical director, is one of the leading professors in the piano department. As a teacher, his fame reaches far and wide. Many of his pupils have made reputations as piano teachers and not a few are well known as concert artists. The pianoforte teachers' course is one in which the student takes up studies in a most learned and the best method, and receiving the usual instruction. To aid in this work in this department, thorough and able pupils of various grades are instructed, giving the normal students a training in piano teaching under Dr.

Fisher, who personally conducts this important phase of study. Ample facilities are afforded by the well defined courses of study for the acquirement of a complete musical education, commencing with the kindergarten and finishing with the fullest development of the talents and capabilities of the student, the aim being to furnish the best and most thorough instruction, whether elementary or advanced, until the rank of artists is fully attained. The Conservatory gives special care to the full preparation necessary for examinations leading to degrees in music. It has constantly aimed at a high standard of musical education and a thorough and dignified system of examinations such as give character and standing to its graduates. The success which has attended these efforts has been such as to encourage the institution to depart from its established custom and adopt the radical policy of opening its examinations to all candidates without restriction, and establishing "local centres" for examination purposes in many other cities and towns in Canada. This plan was adopted in 1898, since which time students of music in many parts of Canada

have availed themselves of the Conservatory examinations without the expense and inconvenience of travelling to Toronto, except in the case of the final examination, candidates for which must come to Toronto. The standard of examinations is the same in all respects, whether at "local centres" or Toronto, the same grade of certificate being awarded in all cases. These certificates are awarded to those passing the primary, junior, and intermediate examinations. Diplomas are awarded to those passing the final examination in the various departments. Theory with all the studies it includes is obligatory in the Conservatory course to an extent governed by the character of the principal subject of study. By the terms of its university affiliation, students who have passed the first and second examinations in theory will be exempted from the first University examination, and those holding the theory diploma of the Conservatory are exempt from the first and second University examinations in music. Certain free lectures are given in this department adapted for students, taking different examinations. Free and partial scholarships are awarded annually in each of the leading departments; these frequently enable persons to complete their study when otherwise it would be difficult to do so. During the fifteen years of the Conservatory's history, scholarships valued at upwards of \$10,500 have been awarded to students. This history and description would be incomplete without reference to other important features of the study and work of the institution, such as the organ department, equipped with two instruments, one a fine concert organ constructed on the electro-pneumatic principle, the other a two-manual pipe organ designed for practice purposes, the school of literature and expression, and of domestic art, the Conservatory string orchestra, and the Conservatory string quartette, devoted to the performance of the best works of the great composers.

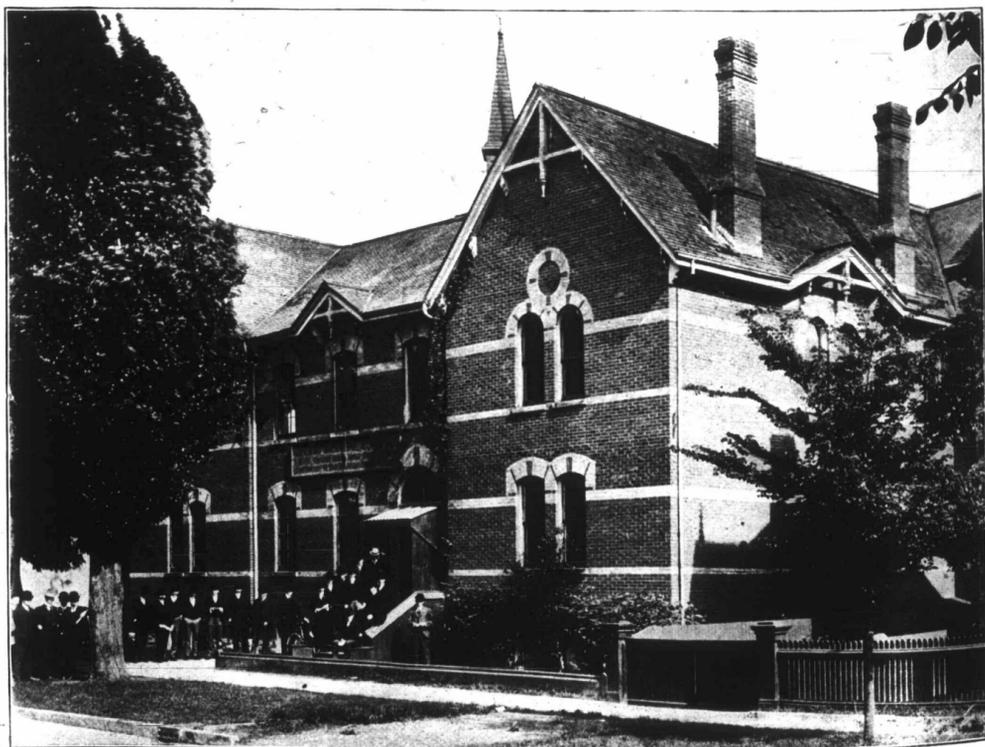


W. Geike, M.D., C.M., D.C.L., Dean of Trinity Medical College.

NOTEWORTHY SPEECHES.

(From the Toronto Globe).

As the real jubilee day was January 15th last, it has been deemed advisable to reproduce some of the speeches made on the evening of that day at the installation of Mr. Christopher Robinson, K.C., as fourth Chancellor of the University. It



Trinity Medical College, Spruce Street, Toronto.



R. B. Nevitt, B.A., M.D., C.M., Dean of the Ontario Medical College for Women.

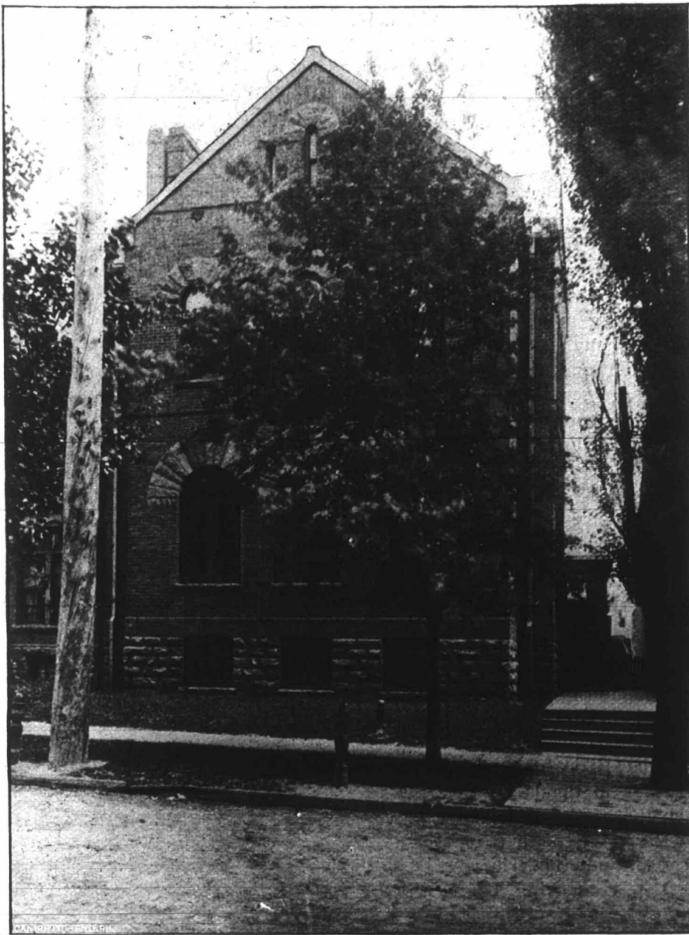
may be well to remark also that the third Chancellor, the Honourable G. W. Allan, was installed in 1877, the year in which the University was celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. Finally it may be pointed out that the year in which Bishop Strachan died was that of the Confederation of the British possessions in North America, while in 1851 the laying of the foundation stone preceded by one day the holding (on May 1st), of the first Diocesan Synod.

Professor Clark's Speech.

Rev. Prof. Clark, acting Chancellor, in calling upon the Public Orator of the college to present the Chancellor for his degree, said: Fifty years ago, on the 15th of January, 1852, a meeting was held within these walls for the purpose of inaugurating its work. Half a century has passed over us since then, and by the blessing of God we find ourselves surrounded by representatives of those who were present on that occasion. There was then, present the brave old man who had laid the foundation of this university, the Bishop of this diocese and the Provost of the College, and many others who have helped the work onward. It is natural to look back upon the past and look forward to the future. Doubtless these themes will be handled by abler men than myself this evening and I should be sorry that they should complain that I have taken out of their mouths the words they wish to speak. I wish, however, to say that what I recognize as the keynote of this meeting is thankfulness and gratitude to Almighty God for the past and for the prospect which He holds out to us in the future. In the first place we are grateful because we have throughout the length and breadth of this land a number of our graduates or alumni who look back to this College with great devotion, with great gratitude, who love this place as they love their own soul, men who will tell you they have attained in our halls and corridors and campus lessons which they have been able to carry with them throughout all their future lives. I think I may say, also, that we have now among us a body of undergraduates not second to any body of undergraduates that this College has ever had or that has ever been gathered together in any college in this Dominion. I am sure my young friends in the gallery would cheer much more tumultuously were it not that they might be paying a compliment to themselves. They know perfectly well they are not perfect. Sometimes they hear such things—from this unworthy speaker not infrequently. But there is something better than that, we who have to teach and they who are taught are exhorted ever onwards towards perfection. I may say with perfect confidence after having been here nearly half the length of the history of the College, that I have hardly ever known a man to go out from this College who was not a better and a stronger man than when he entered.

The Provost's Work.

I would like to give special thanks to our Provost, and I know in saying that I have the con-



Ontario Medical College for Women, 291 Sumach St., Toronto.

currence of all members of this University, I would like to tell the Provost how much we respect him, how much we love him, how glad we are to co-operate with him, how we thank God for what he has done, what he is doing, what he will do. All these things, I do not need to say, are in our hearts, on our lips, and every heart here echoes the sentiment I expressed, and will utter it, and I hope we will not drive him away by our flatteries. Now one word on the crowning mercy, the crowning mercy for which we have to be thankful is our new Chancellor; but I would not dare to speak on this subject, because I know it will be the subject of half the speakers of the evening, and the orator of the College is going to address you in flowing Latin, intelligible to all of you. I will not speak of the bonds that unite him who has been elected Chancellor of this University by the unanimous vote of its graduates and by the unanimous vote of the churchmen of Toronto and of Ontario. I might go further and say there will be no dissenting voice throughout this wide Dominion to any honour that might be bestowed on Christopher Robinson. If these words are true, and I know they are true, it would be an impertinence on my part to add anything to them.

The University's Welcome.

The Provost then spoke, expressing the welcome of the University to the Chancellor, as follows: "Not least of the many honours which Trinity has conferred upon one so sensible of his unworthiness as myself is the privilege I enjoy at this moment in extending to you as our Chancellor the sincere and hearty welcome of the whole University. It is, indeed, a high privilege to endeavour to voice the feelings and emotions which this large assemblage is met together to convey to you. We are come from far and near, we are graduates and non-graduates, we are Trinity men and women, and men and women of other universities, but we are all one in the pride and honour which we feel in welcoming you to a position which no one in this wide Dominion could fill so fittingly and so becomingly. As son of our first

and ever-honoured Chancellor we welcome you, as a graduate of King's College, now the University of Toronto, and as a graduate of this University also, again we welcome you, delighting to see in this double connection the symbol of a closer drawing together of the two universities which now find in you a personal connecting link. As one of the most illustrious of the sons of our beloved Canada and a descendant of the United Empire Loyalists we welcome you with all that patriotic enthusiasm which is properly called forth whenever one of our own countrymen takes his rightful place at the head of one of our great institutions. Of the pre-eminence to which you have attained as a member of the Canadian bar, I leave others to speak, adding only now that above and beyond other reasons and emotions which move us we welcome you to your present position for, all that you are in yourself—a man



D. J. Gibb Wishart, B.A., M.D., C.M., Secretary of the two Medical Colleges.

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enjoying the respect and esteem of the whole community and the affection of all who have had the happiness of coming into personal touch with you. Therefore, sir, whether we consider your own personal qualifications, and the eminent position you have so long occupied in your own chosen profession, or whether we consider your family name and descent, or when we think of your university connections—in each and every one of these considerations we find fresh stimulus as we bend our energies to extend to you as Chancellor of Trinity University the warmest welcome which can well up out of loving hearts and burst forth from admiring minds, finding expression in words which, though sharing as they inevitably must the limitations of the speaker, are at least characterized by genuine sincerity. That there is a welcome due to you which goes beyond mere words and feelings, a practical welcome composed of strong purpose to afford you the co-operation needed by one who occupies a position of such importance and responsibility, I do not forget. For every graduate and friend of Trinity here to-night is in his heart extending to you just such a welcome as this, and I leave others to give expression to it, adding only in conclusion the earnest prayer that the noble son of a noble sire may long be spared to adorn the office which finding its adornment first in the illustrious person of the late Hon. Sir John Beverley Robinson, Baronet, and Chief Justice of Upper Canada; next in the late Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Q.C.; afterwards in the late Hon. George William Allan, senator of the Dominion of Canada and father in the hearts of the people of this city and university, and now finds in you, on this day of jubilee, a link connecting the Trinity of to-day with the Trinity of half a century ago."

A Business Man's View.

Lieut.-Col. Pellatt followed, congratulating Trinity upon the installation as Chancellor of one of Canada's great and good men. He approached the university question from the standpoint of a business man pure and simple. His early entry into the field of business had not prevented him from taking a keen interest in university education, and he as a Canadian considered it a privilege and an honour to do all he could to help to advance the University interests of Ontario. He had had little trouble in deciding which University he should attach himself to; Trinity University upheld the principle of religious education—without which he was convinced that she could not attain to the high results or produce the truly great men the country needed—and she gave a residential training, and he was convinced that Trinity would as soon give up altogether as give up her residential college. He would do all he could to help Trinity. Col. Pellatt said, and he went on to suggest that men of affairs might, leaving the work of education to the educationists, assume the financial burden and take it from the shoulders of those educationists.

Hon. R. Harcourt's Speech.

Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, in his address at the installation of Chancellor Robinson at Trinity University on Wednesday evening, showed a very keen appreciation of the good work that has been done by Trinity and her good fortune in securing as her executive head a man of the ability and high standing of Christopher Robinson. Every friend of Trinity had reason, he said, to be abundantly satisfied with its present status. The acting Chancellor had said that we were none of us satisfied with the present. Who, in a growing country like this, would be content with the present and would not seek to realize a higher and still higher ideal? From the earnest tone of the speeches, not only of those engaged in academic work, but of business men of Toronto there present, he had every reason to believe the future of Trinity would be bright and full of promise. He yielded chiefly to congratulate the University and its friends on the fact

that they had been able to secure as a successor to a very able and zealous Chancellor, one who would, judging by his past, maintain to the fullest the prestige of that high office; if indeed he would not add to it. Not only was the appointment of Mr. Robinson acceptable to every friend of Trinity and every friend of the Church of England in Canada, but he knew he was persona grata to the authorities of every educational institution in the province. Mr. Harcourt, in congratulating the Chancellor upon being called to fill the high office, pointed to the eminent men of England who had filled such positions. For many years Lord Salisbury had filled the high position



Dr. Edward Fisher, Musical Director of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

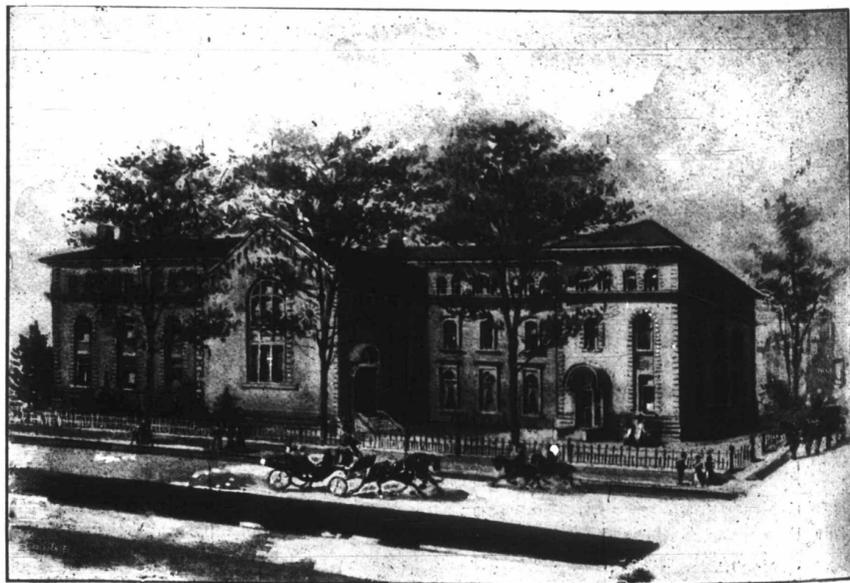
of Chancellor of Oxford. Mr. Balfour had been Lord Rector of Aberdeen and of Glasgow, and Lord Roseberry had been rector of each of the three great Scotch universities, first Aberdeen, then Edinburgh, then Glasgow. In Canada Lord Stratheona had filled the highest position in connection with McGill. Sir Sandford Fleming had been Chancellor of Queen's and Hon. Edward Blake had been Chancellor of the Provincial University, while the present occupant of that position had filled and would always fill high positions at the call of his fellow-countrymen. In testing the work of a university they could apply many standards, but a fair standard was that of the general average of scholarship, and, as Dr. Parker and Prof. Clark had said, Trinity could

stand that test; the average scholarship of Trinity had been distinctly creditable to Trinity. Looking at the graduates of Trinity, they found many men who had achieved distinction in letters, and Mr. Harcourt mentioned particularly the late Mr. Archibald Lampman and Dr. Gilbert Parker, who ranked high indeed among the writers of pure fiction in the world. He contrasted the work done by our universities in view of their endowments with that of the American universities; Harvard had last year added to her endowment \$2,000,000, and Yale \$1,500,000. Reference had been made to the universities ploughing a lonely furrow. He asked if they could not accomplish more working in double harness, ploughing two furrows at a time and reaping a grander harvest. He asked if they did not feel a sense of loneliness coming over them in the west end of the city. Would it not be well to transplant their lovely building to an equally lovely situation in the Queen's Park? Would it not be possible to maintain every distinctive principle for which they had pleaded there that night, the residence principle, and the principle of religious instruction? In conclusion, he promised on behalf of the authorities of the Provincial University, that if Trinity would come in on as fair an agreement as the new Chancellor could draft she would be received gladly.

PROF. CLARK ON FEDERATION.

(At the Special Convocation, June 25th.)

After prayer by Dean Rigby and the singing of "God Save the King," Prof. Clark addressed the gathering briefly. They were met, he said, to celebrate an event of great importance in the history of that university, which had reached the age of 50 years, a tolerably long life for an institution in so young a country. After regretting the absence of the Chancellor, Prof. Clark remarked that the choices for the honorary degrees which they were met to present had been very carefully made, and the persons honoured would reflect honour upon the university. "There is another subject to which I wish to refer," he continued, "a subject which is occupying much thought of the members of the University. I refer to the possible change in our academical relations. We are at this present moment both a university and college. It is possible—I say possible, I do not know, I do not pretend to knowledge which I do not possess—it is possible that before long we may for a time at least suspend our university functions and go into union with the other great universities of this great city. (Voices—No). Evidently we are not all of one mind on this sub-



The Toronto Conservatory of Music, Corner of College Street and University Avenue, Toronto.

ject. But what I wanted to say is of even greater importance than what I have said, and my friends in the gallery will anticipate tolerably well what I am about to say, because I have said it to them already.

Terms Trinity Will Ask.

"Whenever the change takes place in the relation of this College to the other colleges and to the University of Toronto, for example, there will be no change in the internal administration of the College. Whenever the change takes place—and I am not going to argue that question; a great deal can be said on both sides—Trinity College will be substantially and essentially what Trinity College has been in the past. When I say that my friends know that I do not mean that Trinity College has realized its ideal in the past. You see that statement is received with absolute silence, and I am very glad it should be so, because it is well we should submit ourselves to a process of self-examination. Whether we have realized our ideal or not, we have an ideal which we have pursued with fair steadfastness for over fifty years, and I say our ideal is to have a college in which religion is part of the teaching. The other point is that we regard it of great importance that the students of our College should have a common residence and intercourse within the College walls, living there day by day, and week by week. I consider this of immense importance and perhaps I may be permitted to say that I have some personal right to speak on this subject, because I saw the one system, the system of merely attending lectures, in the University of Aberdeen, and I saw the other system in the University of Oxford, and there can be no comparison between the one system and the other. Whatever happens, I was going to say, it is the steadfast resolve of the Corporation of Trinity College, of the governing body of the College, and of the Bishops of Ontario, who have supreme control over this University, and of the teaching staff of this University and of this College itself—their supreme resolve is to carry on the residential system in connection with this College.

Correspondence.

All letters containing personal allusions should appear over the signature of the writer. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

The opinions expressed in signed articles, or in articles marked Communicated, or from a Correspondent, are not necessarily those of the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN. The appearance of such articles only implies that the Editor thinks them of sufficient interest to justify their publication.

PROPOSAL FOR REVISION.

Sir,—Seldom have I read so timely and so appropriate a contribution to our Church literature as the editorial which appears in last week's Canadian Churchman, headed, "Adaptation." It strikes the keynote which explains to a large extent the so-called decline in the Church of England in Canada. I have my own views on this last topic, but after your announced refusal to publish any further correspondence on that subject, I prefer silence as golden. We have been looking in vain for any proposed remedy to meet the case. The views, however, propounded in your timely editorial, under the caption, "Adaptation," are so weighty that it would be well for our Church courts—such as the House of Bishops, or the General Synod—to at once authorize a popular revision of the Book of Common Prayer, better adapted to this country and to the present progressive age of the world, and particularly adapted to cases of emergency in our regular Church service, as well as to country missions and week-day services in localities where the people are unfamiliar with our Church Liturgy. Strict adherence in the past to traditional forms has no doubt hampered our progress as a Church, while the lack of enthusiasm generated

thereby has given an undue advantage to other religious bodies over the Church. I fully believe in the superiority of a devout, reverent, and liturgical form of worship; and this is felt even by ministers and people of other denominations, when going so far as to imitate our forms of worship and adapt them to their own religious services—such as using our Chants, the Te Deum, the Lord's Prayer, and to a large extent the Marriage and Burial services of the English Church. The more intelligent and refined that people become, the more readily do they fall in with our Church Liturgy. Why, not, then, so revise, abridge, and even vary our forms of public worship so as to gain the cordial sympathy and ultimate attachment of the great body of Christian worshippers? If there is ever to be realized a corporate union of Christendom, the only hope for that grand consummation so devoutly to be wished for, is through the medium of the Church of England; which (as a distinguished Roman Catholic layman has admitted), from the position we occupy as a Church—standing midway between Romanism and dissent—holds out the only reasonable prospect of ever solving the problem of a united Christendom! Such a glorious consummation would fully justify almost any proposal to so revise and abbreviate our liturgy and methods of action as to make ours the most popular and progressive Church of the future.

H. DOUGLAS STEELE.

THE ORDERS OF MINISTERS.

Sir,—I heard it recently stated by one who generally knows what he is talking about, that about thirty years ago a Bampton lecturer stated in one of the lectures that for the first three centuries of the Christian Era profane history is silent as to the existence in the Church of the Orders of Ministers, Bishop, Priest, and Deacon, as we have it to-day; that such Orders of Ministers only came into existence in the fourth century. My object in writing is to ask if any of your readers remember the lecture spoken of, and if so, can they give the name of the lecturer and the year, so that I might obtain a copy? My informant also stated that if he remembered correctly, the lecture was published at the time, or parts of it, in a paper called the Evangelical Churchman, which I believe has since ceased to exist. I feel that the deep importance of this subject to all Church people is sufficient warrant for my thus trespassing on your valuable space.

JOHN RANSFORD.

ON THE BUILDING OF SUNDAY SCHOOL HOUSES.

Sir,—If the Church is to fulfil her mission to teach, and also to show a sympathetic interest in our provincial educational systems on the lines endorsed at the recent session of the Toronto Synod, it is essential that the plans for new school-houses be most carefully considered. When applying for the use of a school-house for the purpose of a day school, one is met with these objections: (a) The Ladies' Guild have carpeted the class-room and do not like to have it put to the use of a day school. (b) We have a new building and fear it may be damaged. (c) We do not approve of a day school carried on under the auspices of the Church. It would also seem that building committees are so anxious to have the architecture of the school-house conform so exactly with the ecclesiastical design of the Church, that the school-house is itself a "semi-church" and of little use for practical purposes except parish socials, concerts, teas and other such festivities; or else the rooms suitable for the purposes of a school are in a basement and objectionable for that reason when it is sought to use them from day to day. Surely this is a matter of most serious consequence for the future of the Church. One may well question whether the Church of

England in Canada is really concerned about the education of her children and at all anxious to have imparted to them Christian instruction, supplementing in this way the work of the common school. Unfortunately, it is not an uncommon practice for our bishops, clergy and laymen to throw scorn on our Public Schools and their methods. Is it any wonder that in turn the Church is herself scorned for her lack of sympathy and interest in the practical work of the educational systems of the country. It is surely time for us to really sympathize in a practical way with the common desire to improve our Public School systems, and endeavour to make these systems adaptable to meet the demands of Christian parents for some Christian instruction for their children. This no doubt means a good deal of work and self-sacrifice on the part of Churchmen; but unless we are prepared to work and make some sacrifice, both in time and money for the cause of education, can we expect that the Anglican Church will make any advance or real progress in the country or have any influence in moulding the educational systems of the Dominion? Let us show our faith by our works and our "national" sympathy in educational matters by carefully working in harmony with the State's system, and on the same lines so far as such systems provide the secular side of education in an efficient form. We do hear some teachers and managers of private schools state that they do not want the services of duly qualified Public School inspectors, and scorn the "professional" training of teachers, as required by the Government. This only leads us to believe that probably they do not care themselves to have any comparison made in their work, and it confirms their attitude of "isolation" and "separation" from the State's system of education. "Affiliation, not separation," is the motto of the supporters of voluntary Public Schools.

LAWRENCE BALDWIN.

Toronto, June 21st, 1902.

SLIPPING AWAY.

They are slipping away—these sweet, swift years,
Like a leaf on the current cast;
With never a break in their rapid flow,
We watch them as one by one they go
Into the beautiful past.

As silent and swift as a weaver's thread,
Or an arrow's flying gleam;
As soft as the languorous breezes hid,
That lift the willow's long golden lid,
And ripple the glassy stream.

As light as the breath of the thistle-down;
As fond as a lover's dream;
As pure as the flush in the sea-shell's throat,
As sweet as the wood-bird's wooing note,
So tender and sweet they seem.

One after another we see them pass,
Down the dim-lighted stair;
We hear the sound of their steady tread,
In the steps of the centuries long since dead,
As beautiful and as fair.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Frederick Courtney, D.D., Bishop, Fredericton.

Windsor.—The governors of King's College have decided, by a vote of seventeen to six, that the university should amalgamate with Dalhousie College, as the first step towards the formation of a great university, whose territory should be the whole of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The whole scheme was threshed out again, as it had been before the alumni, but the discussion was different. Details were entered into as they were not by the alumni, for the governors had the act

under which it is proposed to legalize the new university, and they had the report of the special committee of the governors from the two colleges. The victory for amalgamation came in the form of the carrying of the motion to adopt the report. The act of incorporation for the new university was also accepted, but with one or two changes. The preamble was altered. Included in the preamble now is a clause setting forth that the new university shall be one whose principle shall be in harmony with the principles of Christian truth. The other change consisted in the striking out of section 20, providing that no religious tests or subscriptions should be demanded of any of the professors, lecturers, tutors, graduates, students or officers of the university. While the vote was thus in favour of the proposal, a subsequent motion was carried which practically had the effect of postponing the whole matter, or at least of deferring its consummation for one year. This was a resolution, proposed by Rev. Mr. Schofield, of Hampton, N.B., that 1,000 copies of the act, as amended, and the report as adopted by the governors, be printed. Of these 250 are to be sent to the Synod of Nova Scotia, 250 to the Synod of Fredericton, 250 to the deaneries of the Maritime Provinces, and 250 to the alumni of Nova Scotia. The last mentioned body is to consider the documents at its next annual meeting.

QUEBEC

Andrew Hunter Dunn, D.D., Bishop, Quebec.
Lennoxville.—Bishop's College School.—On behalf of the Old Boys' Mr. C. M. Holt and Major Hooper have presented Mr. A. LeRay, M.A., French master of the school, with a cheque and a handsome silver mounted inkstand, accompanied by an address, the occasion being the completion of twenty-five years' faithful service to the school. A meeting of the Old Boys was afterwards held, to form a B. C. S. Old Boys' Association. Dr. Petry was appointed honorary president; Major G. R. Hooper, president; and Dr. H. D. Hamilton, secretary. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution, consisting of the following, with power to add to their number: Messrs. C. M. Holt, William Morris, R. F. Morris, W. H. Abbott, E. B. Cochrane, J. Shuter and E. Joly de Lotbiniere.

TORONTO.

Arthur Sweatman, D.D., Bishop, Toronto.
The Late Mr. John Symons.—In Memoriam.—On the 19th ult., the above named highly esteemed citizen of Toronto and consistent and earnest Churchman entered into rest in the 94th year of his age. Mr. Symons was a native of Derby, England, in which country he received his education. He afterwards for many years followed the profession of the law, in London, England. Having visited Canada in 1851, he decided to take up his residence in Toronto, was duly admitted to the practice of the law in this province, and became the founder and promoter of the well known organization formerly designated the Canada Landed Credit Company, now the Canada Landed and National Investment Company, of which he was the chief officer for a period of over twenty years. In politics, although taking no active part, he was a staunch Conservative. In religion he was a devout and attached member of the Church of England, a parishioner formerly of St. Paul's, and latterly of the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville. A man of literary tastes and one who took a lively interest in theological and historical questions, he contributed not only many suggestive and useful communications to English and Canadian Church journals, but was the author of various interesting pamphlets bearing upon ecclesiastical and historical topics. He leaves surviving him, his widow, who is the daughter of the late David Thornburn, Esq., of

Queenston, three daughters and two sons, Mr. J. T. Symons, estate broker, and Mr. David F. Symons, barrister, who is chairman of Convocation of Trinity University, both of whom follow their paternal footsteps, as men of sterling character and active members of the Anglican Church.

Craighurst, St. John's.—On Tuesday, June 17th, the quarterly meeting of the rural deanery of East Simcoe commenced with Evening Prayer at 8 p.m. in this church, which was preceded by the introduction of the Rev. W. Archbold, as incumbent. Those taking part in this beautiful service were, the Rev. Rural Dean Thompson, Shanty Bay, who inducted the Rev. W. Archbold; the Rev. Canon Greene, of Orillia, and the Rev. J. H. Teney, of Omamee, who preached a very able sermon, based upon the text, 1. Tim. iv., 10. The pretty church was decorated for the occasion, and was filled to the doors. Two solos were sung during the service by Mr. H. W. Morphet, of Peterboro (St. John's). A celebration of the Holy Eucharist was administered the next morning at 8 a.m. by the Rev. W. Archbold, as celebrant, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Teney. The deanery met for business at the parsonage at 10 a.m., when the resignation of the Rev. J. H. Sheppard, as secretary, was read and accepted, and a resolution passed, expressing the thanks of the deanery for his able services during the past eleven years. The Rev. W. Archbold was appointed secretary in his place. Discussions took place upon: 1. The use of a tent for missionary work in different locations of the deanery during the summer. 2. Sunday school work; a convention to be held at East Oro, in connection with the next deanery meeting. 3. The Mission Fund in East Simcoe. 4. General discussion on Church work. The opening and closing exercises were read by the Rev. Rural Dean. Although the attendance was not large, the meeting was very helpful and inspiring.

NIAGARA.

John Philip DuMoulin, D.D., Bishop, Hamilton.
Fergus.—This is the only mission which is now vacant in this diocese.

Georgetown.—The Patronal Festival sermon in connection with St. Alban's mission at Glen was preached by the Rev. S. Clowes, of Noxon, incumbent of Tullamore, on Sunday, June 15th. On following day a garden party was held on the lawn of Mr. S. Beaumont. Miss Willson and Mr. Jas. Fax supplied the programme. The thanks of the congregation were tendered to Mr. Beaumont by the rector. The proceeds amounted to over \$100, and would probably have been larger had the weather been more propitious.

ALGOMA.

Geo. Thornicroft, D.D., Bishop, Sault Ste. Marie.
Novar.—St. Mary's.—In response to the urgent appeal published in the Canadian Churchman of June 12th, the Rev. J. Pardoe acknowledges, with many thanks, the sum of two dollars (\$2), received towards a fund which is being raised to assist in rebuilding the church in this place, from S. H. Guelph. The Rev. J. Pardoe also acknowledges, with many thanks, the sum of ten dollars (\$10), from two ladies, Toronto, towards the same object.

HURON.

Maurice Scollard Baldwin, D.D., Bishop, London.
THE DIOCESAN SYNOD.

London.—On Monday, June 16th, the Executive Committee of the Synod held a meeting in

Croyn Hall, in the afternoon and evening. The Bishop took the chair. A great deal of important routine business was transacted. Mr. J. McWhinney resigned the office of secretary-treasurer, after a continuous service in that position for 12 years. The first of the clerical meetings held during the Synod week took place on the same night at Huron College. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Rural Dean Hicks, of Simcoe. Rev. T. G. Wright, of Thamesford, acted as secretary. There was a large number of the clergy present despite the fact that the Executive Committee were holding an important meeting at Croyn Hall the same hour. The chairman, in his opening address, referred briefly to the subjects to be discussed by the meeting. The Rev. A. K. Griffin, of Dresden, read a splendid paper on "The Temptations of Clerical Life." The subject was discussed by Revs. J. F. Kerrin, of Jamestown, N.Y., and Harold Staton, of Belmont. The Rev. C. C. Owen, of the Memorial Church, read an interesting and instructive paper on "Men and the Church." Discussion followed, led by Rev. W. J. Andrew, of Berlin. The officers chosen for the next year are: President, the Rev. J. Ridley, Galt; secretary, Rev. T. G. A. Wright, Thamesford; committee, Revs. R. S. W. Howard, A. H. Rhodes, J. Ardiel, J. H. Moorehouse, Charles Owen, G. B. Sage, J. Berry, Dann, E. G. Newton, and Dr. Bethune. A resolution was passed to have the papers read at the meeting published in the Church Record. The meeting closed with the Benediction.

The forty-fifth session of the Synod opened on Tuesday morning, the 17th ult., with a celebration of the Holy Communion. The Bishop celebrated, and was assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Davis, and the Revs. Canons Hincks, Smith, Hill, Richardson, Young, Brown and Dann. The Synod convened for business at 3 p.m. The Rev. Canon Richardson was re-elected clerical secretary, and Mr. Edwin Paull was re-elected lay secretary for the current year, respectively. The Bishop referred in his annual charge with great thankfulness to the restoration of peace, and he dwelt at some length on the great missionary problem of the Church. The financial state of the diocese was then considered, and the increase in the amount raised from the diocese was shown to have been very gratifying, being \$13,755 over last year. Other statistics were given to show substantial progress. The subject of the General Synod was referred to at some length. By action of the Provincial Synod, that body will meet only at the call of the Archbishop, and not triennially, as in the past. This state of things makes it desirable to examine the constitution of the General Synod, which represents the entire Church in Canada. This general body is called to meet only once in six years, and the delegates only number four of each order. In forceful language, His Lordship showed the ill-effects of the long interval between meetings and of the smallness of the number of delegates. His Lordship stated that he had held two ordinations during the past year. Four candidates had been ordained deacons, and nine deacons had been advanced to the priesthood. Two new churches had been opened, and nine churches, having been freed from debt, had been consecrated. The number of confirmees during the year had been 1,776. The Bishop then referred to the resignation of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. M. McWhinney, in the following terms: "You will all deeply regret to hear that the esteemed secretary-treasurer of the diocese is about to retire. The kindness and sympathy of his nature, the energy and zeal displayed by him in the discharge of his official duties, together with the extraordinary ability and consummate skill evinced by him in the management of the various trusts committed to his care, will long endear him to the members of this vast and growing diocese. Most earnestly do we wish him every blessing in his new sphere of duties, and trust that ever over him and his may be outspread the wings of the covenant-keeping God. We as-

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sure him that whatever new friends he may gather in Toronto, they will not be more true and loving than those he has left behind. On motion of the Ven. Archdeacon Davis, the Bishop's charge was referred to a special committee to consider and report on the several points of interest contained therein. The committee appointed were: Revs. J. Ridley and Canon Hill, Messrs. R. Bayly and M. Wilson, K.C.'s.

The Rev. J. T. Kerrin, of the diocese of Western New York, was given a seat on the floor of the House. A number of notices of motion were given, and the House adjourned. At the evening session, the Synod went into committee of the whole, and took up the report of the Executive Committee clause by clause. The report in part said that collections throughout the diocese had been larger than for seven years past, and that the subscriptions towards the reduction of the diocesan debt paid during the year exceed the previous year by over \$1,000; and that the total contributions of the whole diocese for all purposes, including parochial, diocesan and all other objects increased from \$241,492.59 in 1901 to \$255,247.95 in 1902. The regular collections for Mission Fund, General Purpose Fund, and Widows' and Orphans' Fund, exceed the previous year by \$145.72, and are the largest in amount since 1894. We give herewith a comparative statement for the past five years, as follows: General Purpose Fund, 1897-98, \$3,321.56; Mission Fund, 1897-98, \$3,847.93; Widows' and Orphans' Fund, 1897-98, \$1,124.00; total, \$8,293.49. General Purpose Fund, 1898-99, \$3,520.39; Mission Fund, 1898-99, \$4,374.05; Widows' and Orphans' Fund, 1898-99, \$1,251.14; total, \$9,145.58. General Purpose Fund, 1899-00, \$3,432.30; Mission Fund, 1899-00, \$4,494.48; Widows' and Orphans' Fund, 1899-00, \$1,202.12; total, \$9,128.90. General Purpose Fund, 1900-01, \$3,302.25; Mission Fund, 1900-01, \$4,505.54; Widows' and Orphans' Fund, 1900-01, \$1,229.90; total, \$9,037.69. General Purpose Fund, 1901-02, \$3,448.09; Mission Fund, 1901-02, \$4,563.62; Widows' and Orphans' Fund, 1901-02, \$1,171.70; total, \$9,183.41. Most satisfactory progress had been made in the Mission Fund account. The regular collections amounted to \$4,563.62, an increase of \$58.08; the collections made at the Bishop's confirmation visits were \$268.21, an increase of \$188.10, and the hearty thanks of the committee were expressed to the diocesan branch of the Woman's Auxiliary Missionary Association for their generous contribution of \$410 towards the current account. The report went on to say that remarkable success had attended the efforts of the Rev. F. E. Roy, the diocesan agent. The subscriptions received by Mr. Roy during the year amounted to \$6,288.34, of which \$3,875.34 was paid in cash. The subscriptions paid during the year amounted to \$5,791.86, the largest in any year since the beginning of the canvass, and more than \$1,600 greater than 1901. After payment of expenses, \$2,384.20 was applied in reduction of the Mission Fund debt, \$2,052.94 toward the See house debt, and \$502.46 to the General Purpose Fund debt. The total amount subscribed to the liquidation of the debt up to the 30th April was \$35,915.17; of this amount \$28,984.64 has been paid. The debt at the beginning of the year was: Mission Fund, \$4,050.59; See House, \$6,625.02; General Purpose Fund, \$3,969.37; total, \$14,644.78. This has been reduced altogether \$5,938.76 during the year, the indebtedness remaining on the 30th April, 1902, being: Mission Fund, \$783.57; See House, \$4,572.08; General Purpose Fund, \$3,350.37; total, \$8,706.02; since which date a further reduction of \$655.90 had been made. In view of the resignation of the secretary-treasurer of Synod, Mr. J. M. McWhinney, the Executive Committee recommended that the Synod appoint a special committee to consider the whole financial system of the Synod, with a view to possible amendments thereto. This clause caused considerable discussion, and was still being debated when the House rose. Business in the Synod was resumed

at 10.15 on Wednesday morning. After several reports had been presented, the discussion on the final clause of the annual report of the Executive Committee was resumed. The clause recommended that the Synod appoint a special committee to consider the whole financial system of the Synod, with a view to possible amendments thereto. After considerable discussion the clause carried. The committee rose and reported to the Synod. The Synod then adopted the report as a whole. Mr. J. D. Noble then moved, seconded by the Rev. R. Hicks, that the question of the appointment of a secretary-treasurer, in succession to Mr. McWhinney, be the first order of business on Thursday, immediately after the elections, and that the following gentlemen be a committee to report on the names of suitable applicants for the office: The Revs. Canon Young, and D. Williams, Messrs. Jenkins, Wilson, Henderson and Cronyn. Additional reports were then presented. The Synod resumed at 2.30 p.m. After routine, the report of the committee appointed to consider subjects in the Bishop's charge, which might need the attention of the Synod, reported through Rural Dean Ridley, recommending, first, that the number of delegates to the General Synod be increased from four to eight, and second, that the meetings should be held once in three years, and that the delegates be instructed to support such amendments. The committee also recommended the appointment of a committee on church building and architecture. The report was taken up clause by clause, the Synod going into committee of the whole. After some discussion, the Rev. Canon Young moved that the clause be amended by adding that representation be on the basis of one to twelve of the clergy. Rev. W. Craig seconded. The amendment was lost, and the clause adopted. The second clause also passed in favour of meetings being held every third year, and the delegates instructed to support such measures. The third clause was also adopted after further discussion, and the report, as a whole, was adopted. On motion of the Rev. H. E. Bray, the rules were suspended, and the Rev. Professor O. W. Howard, B.A., of Montreal, was admitted to a seat in the Synod.

The report of the committee on Sunday schools was then debated, and at 5 o'clock the committee, the House being in committee of the whole, rose and reported progress. At that time, the Rev. Dr. Johnston was introduced and conducted to the platform by the Ven. Archdeacon Davis, the members of Synod rising to receive him, where he was welcomed in a few kindly words by the Bishop. Dr. Johnston spoke on the subject of the proper observance of the Lord's Day, and his remarks were listened to with much interest and pleasure, and at the close of his address, he received the hearty thanks of the Synod, through the Bishop. In the evening, a missionary conference was held, the Bishop presiding. The subjects taken up were: 1. "Our Obligations to Domestic Missions." 2. "Our Obligations to Foreign Missions." A paper was read by the Rev. A. A. Rice, B.A., and addresses were given by the Rev. W. Craig, B.D., and C. C. Owen. On the second subject the first address was given by Mr. N. W. Hoyle, K.C., and the Rev. Canon Brown. The conference, which was a very interesting one, was then brought to a close with the Benediction.

The Synod resumed business at 10.15 a.m. on Thursday, when the following were appointed scrutineers: For General and Provincial Synods—Clerical, Revs. Thos. Farney, Battersby and M. Shere; lay, Messrs. Cockshutt, Orr, Hodgins and Telson. For Executive Committee—Clerical, Revs. Newton, McCracken, Johnson, and Appleyard; lay, Messrs. Brock, Talbot, Welch and Halliwell. Several notices of motion were given and then the question of the appointment of a secretary-treasurer, in succession to Mr. J. M. McWhinney, was taken up. This matter was debated at great length, and took up the whole of the remainder of the morning session without any definite conclusion having been arrived at. At the afternoon session the

scrutineers reported the following named gentlemen elected, in order of election:

General Synod—Clerical, Dean Innes, Rev. D. Williams, Archdeacon Davis and Rev. J. C. Farthing. Substitutes, Revs. G. C. Mackenzie, R. McCosh, Canons Brown and Hill. Lay delegates, Messrs. M. Wilson, C. Jenkins, A. H. Dymond, R. Bayly. Substitutes, F. F. Harrison, Judge Ermatinger, E. G. Henderson, John Ponsford.

Provincial Synod—Clerical, Canon Hill, Dean Innes, D. Williams, W. Craig, Archdeacon Davis, Canon Brown, R. McCosh, J. C. Farthing, G. B. Sage, Canon Young, J. Ridley, G. C. Mackenzie. Substitutes, Canon Richardson, C. Miles, J. A. Wright, C. R. Gunne. Lay delegates, C. Jenkins, R. Bayly, A. H. Dymond, E. G. Henderson, F. F. Harrison, R. Shaw-Wood, V. Cronyn, Judge Ermatinger, M. Wilson, John Ransford, J. D. Noble, C. C. Hodgins. Substitutes, A. C. Clark, James Woods, W. F. Cockshutt, H. Macklin.

Executive Committee—Clerical, R. McCosh, D. Williams, J. Ridley, C. Miles, Canon Hill, W. Craig, Dean Innes, Archdeacon Davis, Canon Brown, R. Hicks, G. C. Mackenzie, J. G. Wright, J. C. Farthing, G. B. Sage, J. H. Moorhouse, Canon Young, H. A. Thomas, Canon Davis, C. R. Gunne, J. W. Hodgins, Canon Hincks, W. Lowe, Canon Richardson, D. Deacon, S. F. Robinson, A. G. Dann, W. A. Graham, Canon Smith, J. W. J. Andrew, J. T. Wright. Lay, M. Wilson, H. Macklin, C. Jenkins, V. Cronyn, R. Bayly, A. H. Dymond, F. T. Harrison, Judge Ermatinger, J. Ransford, E. G. Henderson, S. J. Parker, W. B. Graham, E. Paull, A. E. Welch, A. C. Clarke, J. Peers, J. D. Noble, C. C. Hodgins, R. M. McElheran, J. Shirley, R. Shaw-Wood, Judge Woods, J. F. Roberts, I. W. Scott, E. Sydney Smith, Philip Holt, J. B. Lucas, James Woods, A. E. Kidner, Judge Barron.

The committee appointed to draft an address to Mr. McWhinney, submitted the same through Canon Hill, as follows:

"To J. Mercer McWhinney, Esq., B.A., Sec.-Treasurer: Dear Sir,—We, the Bishop, clerical and lay members of the Synod of the diocese of Huron in Synod assembled, having received your resignation of the office of secretary-treasurer of the diocese, and having with reluctance accepted the same, desire to give expression to our unfeigned regret at losing your valuable services. You have held the office for twelve years, and have during that period faithfully, efficiently, conscientiously and zealously performed the arduous duties belonging to it. By your unflinching courtesy and kindly manner, by your obliging readiness to listen patiently to all members of the Synod who called

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upon you in your office, and to cheerfully furnish them with any information which it was in your power to give, you have shown yourself to be a true Christian gentleman, and we realize that by your removal from our midst, not only are we sustaining a great loss, as a diocese, but that we are parting from a dear, personal friend, from one who has deservedly won the warm regard, esteem and confidence of all who knew him. We assure you that we gratefully appreciate the services rendered by you to the diocese, and feel that the present satisfactory condition of the synodical funds and the bright prospect of financial prosperity which is opening before us are largely due to the exceptional ability, the careful and wise management, the untiring energy which you have devoted to the said funds during your incumbency of the office. We heartily congratulate you on the important position which you have been called upon to occupy, and wish you all possible success and happiness in your new sphere of usefulness, and we pray that our heavenly Father may abundantly bless you and yours temporarily and spiritually."

The debate on the question of the appointment of a secretary-treasurer was then resumed, and after still further discussion the amendment, proposed by the Rev. Canon Young, that the election be postponed for a time, was put and lost. The original motion to proceed at once was carried. Alderman J. H. A. Beattie was elected secretary-treasurer.

Rev. Rural Dean McKenzie called attention to the meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, at Brantford, in October, when it is expected there will be present several bishops and others of high position. A cordial invitation was extended to the members of the Synod to be present at the meeting.

Various reports were then presented and adopted nem. con. by the Synod. The Committee on Temperance reported in favour of the Gothenburg system. During the evening session, the question of extending to women the privilege of voting in Church business meetings called forth considerable interesting discussion, which drifted off to woman suffrage generally, and ultimately to the social and commercial life of the country. Mr. Macklin supported a resolution to extend the suffrage to women. Mr. Jenkins, speaking in favour of the motion, in an eloquent speech, discussed the subject from an ideal point of view. He quoted the conception of women, found in Tennyson, Wordsworth and Goethe. Mr. Cockshutt, in conclusion, moved an amendment to the

effect that the Synod express itself as opposed to women voting in vestries, and that a committee investigate the social conditions, consequent upon the general employment of women in positions hitherto occupied by men. After some discussion in which the Rev. G. C. Mackenzie, the Bishop, and others took part, the amendment was withdrawn. Mr. Macklin's motion to give women the right to vote in vestries was lost. In order to expedite business, the hour of adjournment was made 11 p.m., instead of 10 p.m. The interest which lent itself to the subject retained a full attendance until the close. A number of ladies who occupied the gallery also remained, as the topic under discussion was naturally one of particular interest to them.

The Litany was said in the Cathedral at 9.15 on Friday morning by the Rev. Canon Brown. The Synod assembled half an hour later in Cronya Hall. The proposed canon relating to the order of deacons was amended to read:

"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, contained in the Constitution of Canons of the Synod, no deacon having a worldly calling shall have any claim to, or be entitled to participate in any fund of the diocese, whether it shall be the Superannuation, Widows' and Orphans' or any other, until he shall have surrendered such worldly calling, and, having received a license in writing from the Bishop, shall give his whole time to the ministerial work. Nevertheless, nothing herein contained shall be taken to affect the interest of any deacon, who has been heretofore, or is now, entitled to share in the beneficiary funds of the diocese."

The proposed canon on patronage was referred to the Executive Committee to consider and report at the next meeting of the Synod. The proposed canon upon reciprocity of funds was amended to read:

"That any clergyman in good standing in any diocese in the Dominion of Canada, which has or controls any fund for superannuation or widows and orphans for the benefit of the clergy, and which shall, by canon duly passed, therein extend equal reciprocal terms to the clergy of this diocese, shall, when duly licensed by the Bishop to any cure therein, be admitted to all the benefits of the said funds in this diocese without any entrance fee, and the years of service in such reciprocating diocese shall count as if served in the diocese of Huron, but that he be subject to all the prevailing conditions and pay such fees as may be required from the clergy under the canons regulating these funds, provided no clergyman shall

participate in any benefit from the funds who is in arrears in any required payment in such diocese."

The committee on revision of canons reported that they had carefully revised and consolidated, and, where necessary, renumbered, the constitution and canons of the Synod up to the present date. The committee recommended the adoption of the following amendments thereto by the Synod: Section 16 of the Constitution—Strike out concluding words, viz., "which business shall stand first in the order of the day." Canon XIV, Clause 3—Insert the word "final" before "action" in first line. Canon on Select Vestries—Add to section 1 the words, "Provided always that vestry adopting the provisions of this canon may at any annual meeting or at any special meeting called for the purpose rescind the same. Canon on Widows' and Orphans' Fund—Add clause 12: "In the interpretation of this canon, absence from the diocese shall be taken to mean ceasing to hold the bishop's license to a cure of souls."

The committee was continued, with power to publish the constitutions and canons, with such amendments as may be made at this session of Synod. After appointing various committees, the sessions of the Synod concluded with a short address by the Bishop, reviewing the work that had been done. He was pleased to see the finances of the diocese in such a prosperous condition, also that the conclusions arrived at from time to time during the Synod meeting have been marked with such unanimity from the delegates.

After the singing of the Doxology and the Benediction, a presentation of a purse containing \$202 in gold was made to Mr. McWhinney, the retiring secretary-treasurer.

The following address was read by Bishop Baldwin: J. M. McWhinney, Esq., B.A.: Dear Mr. McWhinney.—We cannot allow you to leave the diocese without expressing to you our sincere regret at the severance of the official tie between you and the Church in the diocese. During your twelve years of faithful service as secretary-treasurer, you have won our esteem, and by your unflinching courtesy have endeared yourself to us all. We, as your personal friends in the Synod, desire you to accept the accompanying purse as a memento of our regard for you. The address was signed by the Bishop and a large number of the clergy and laity.

Mr. McWhinney made a feeling reply in conveying his thanks for the gift. He is about to leave London in order to take up his residence in Toronto.

THE Ontario Medical College for Women

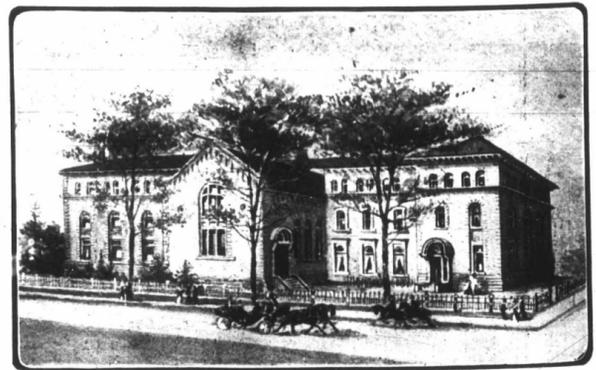
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William Lennox Mills, D.D., Bishop, Kingston.
THE DIOCESAN SYNOD.

Kingston. The annual meeting of this Synod commenced on Tuesday, June 17th. Mattins were said in the Cathedral at 9 a.m., and there was a celebration of the Holy Communion an hour later. The Bishop was celebrant and the Ven. Archdeacons Worrell and Carey were epistoler and gospeller, respectively. The Dean and the Rev. Canon Jarvis also assisted. At 12 noon, the first business session of the Synod took place, when prayers were read by the Archdeacon of Kingston. The Rev. F. Lipton, of Newark, N.J., was accorded a seat on the floor of the house. By a hearty and unanimous vote, the Rev. Canon Grout and Dr. R. V. Rogers, K.C., were re-elected clerical and lay secretaries, respectively, and Dr. E. H. Smythe, K.C., was re-elected treasurer. At 3 p.m., the Bishop delivered his annual charge. Amongst other things, he said: "I am now far advanced with my third visitation of the diocese, having completed the rural deaneries of Lennox and Addington and Prince Edward, and very nearly Hastings, besides having visited a number of parishes, in the rural deaneries of Frontenac, Leeds and Grenville. I have confirmed altogether up to this date, 1,911 persons, and since last Synod 1,033 persons, 435 males, and 598 females. I have preached 103 sermons, given 105 addresses, celebrated the Holy Communion 64 times, baptized five infants and two adults, consecrated two churches, and one cemetery, dedicated two altar crosses and one episcopal chair, inducted six rectors, licensed eleven clergy, received two clergy into the diocese, and have given letters dimissory to two clergy, who have left the diocese."

In the course of a somewhat lengthy address, the Bishop, inter alia, spoke of the message of peace, the condition of the diocesan finances, the Woman's Auxiliary, the Jubilee of Trinity Univer-

sity, and towards the close, in speaking of the misuse of words, the Bishop spoke as follows: "Words are often misused, but the time has come for an earnest protest to be made against the misuse of the word Catholic. Not only does a section of the Church, whose official name is the Church of Rome, arrogate to herself the name of Catholic, but characterizes us, together with all Protestants, as non-Catholics; and Methodists, Presbyterians and all the others, and even members of the Church of England, who every time they assemble for worship, say they believe in the 'Holy Catholic Church,' give this name exclusively to the Church of Rome. I am filled with indignation when I hear Church people speaking so inconsistently, and with so little thought, and many of them not only speaking, but even write thus; and worse than all, I have heard clergymen speak in this way about the Catholic Church when they meant the Church of Rome. Clergy and laity, who listen to me to-day, never let your lips speak thus unadvisedly, or let anyone misuse this word in your presence, without a protest. We are a true branch of Christ's holy Catholic Church, which His apostles by His command, and under His direction, guided infallibly by the Spirit of God established in the world, not a human but a Divine organization. We are connected, not merely spiritually, and therefore invisibly, but historically, as well, with our living Head, Who has promised to be with His Church to the end of the world, and ever dwells in her by His Spirit, which guarantees that however much she may be tried, as she has been tried in the past, and doubtless will be again in the future, as the time of the end draw on, yet her enemies cannot triumph over her, the gates of Hades cannot prevail against her."

An address to the King, from the Synod, couched in the most loyal terms, has been beautifully engrossed by the Rev. Canon Jarvis, of Napanee, and is a true work of art. It will be duly forwarded to the King. At the conclusion

of the Bishop's address various reports were read.

Dr. Smythe, K.C., treasurer, presented the treasurer's report. He showed the receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund to be \$18,952.93, made up of \$10,515.67 from mortgages, \$5,024.50 from debentures, \$1,359.94 from rents, \$874.80 from dividends, \$314.32 from interest on overdrafts, and \$863.70 from deposit receipts; showing a gross income of about five per cent., out of which, after deducting expenses and the transfer to rest accounts, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared. The Consolidated Fund is \$376,310, of which \$100,790 is in debentures, \$224,483 in mortgages, \$22,500 in building stock, \$19,920 in real estate. During the year there were increases in capital of \$3,061, and decreases of \$4,078. The Augmentation Fund, a separate account, has \$4,662 to its credit, after transferring \$17,000 to the Episcopal Fund. This latter now has a capital of \$55,752, after paying \$19,111 to diocese of Ottawa.

The Consolidated Fund is made up as follows: Rectory Lands Fund, \$1,175,281; Amherst Island Parsonage Fund, \$764; Napanee Parsonage Fund, \$990; Clergy Superannuation Fund, \$4,783; Clergy Trust Fund, \$133,012; Divinity Students' Fund, \$3,000; Sustentation Fund, \$18,867; Widows' and Orphans' Fund, \$16,182; McLaren Endowment Fund, \$500; Gainford Parochial Fund, \$4,859; Gainford Mission Fund, \$9,718; Diocesan Augmentation Fund, \$4,662; Rest Account, \$3,688.

The income of the Episcopal Fund is \$3,108. The stipend is \$3,000, and residence.

This is the statement of the debt balance, as shown in the report: Assessment Fund, \$348.59; Rectory Lands Fund, \$164.75; See House Fund, \$3,212.32; Widows' and Orphans' Fund, \$1,932.58; Domestic and Foreign Mission Fund, \$2.09; Mission Fund, credit balances, \$394.11; Clergy Superannuation Fund, \$140.09; Clergy Trust Fund, \$1,702.26; Divinity Students' Fund, \$636.96; Episcopal Fund, \$756.94; Mission Fund, \$1,899.15.

Dr. Smythe, in presenting his report, paid a tribute to the general efficiency of the clerical

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secretary, C. W. Grout, and his very able assistant, Miss Daly. After a short discussion the finance report was adopted without any change.

Canon W. W. Reeve reported as to work done by the Executive Committee during the year. It was received and adopted.

On Tuesday evening the annual Synod service was held in St. George's Cathedral. It was fully attended. The Very Rev. the Dean of Ontario and the Rev. W. Roberts, Adolphustown, read the prayers. Canons Burke and Loucks read the lessons. The sermon was preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Carey, who chose for his text (Lev. xxvii, 3): "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we rejoice." The sermon was a forcible and masterly effort in which the preacher gave a retrospect of the position of the Church in the diocese of Ontario.

On Wednesday morning, after the celebration of the Holy Communion, the members of the Synod met at 10 o'clock. The Bishop made the usual appointments to the standing committees. Those who will act are nearly in every case the same as last year's officials. On the Widows' and Orphan's Committee, Dr. Preston will take the place of J. P. Oram, and W. D. Mace that of James Shannon. On the Finance Committee, Rev. M. Jones and W. D. Mace will take the places of Rev. Mr. Lewin and J. P. Oram, respectively. On the committee on Domestic and Foreign Missions, the Rev. O. G. Dobbs will act instead of Rev. W. Lewin. Rev. Mr. Woodcock and George Hay were appointed on the Committee on Sunday Schools. The following committees were elected:

General Synod—Rev. W. Reeve and Messrs. J. R. Dargavel and G. F. Deane.

Provincial Synod—Revs. George Code, E. M. Rowland, T. W. Savary, Messrs. E. J. Reynolds, Smith Elliott, C. McCall.

Mission Board—Revs. W. B. Heaney, W. G. Swayne, J. H. H. Coleman; Messrs. James Sexsmith, W. B. Carroll, Thomas A. Kidd.

A resolution from the Quebec and Ottawa Synods relative to missionary contributions was read by the clerical secretary. It had been moved by the Bishop of Ottawa, and seconded by the Bishop of Quebec, and copies sent to the various synods in Canada. The rest of the morning session was taken up with the discussion of the Mission Board report, which was still under discussion at the adjournment. At the commencement of the afternoon session, the result of the elections for members of the various boards was announced, as follows:

Clerical Delegates to the General Synod: The Dean, the Archdeacon of Ontario, the Archdeacon of Kingston, substitutes, Revs. G. R. Beamish, G. W. Grout, R. S. Forneri, W. W. Burton, W. P. Reeve. Lay Delegates to General Synod: Judge Macdonald, Dr. Walkem, K.C.; E. J. B. Pense, M.P.P.; substitutes, Dr. R. V. Rogers, K.C.; Dr. Smythe, K.C.; Judge Wilkison, M.A.

Clerical Members of the Mission Board: Canon MacMorine, Rural Dean Wright, Rural Dean Woodcock, Rural Dean Bogert, Rev. W. W. Burton, Rev. H. B. Patton, Rev. W. G. Swayne, Canon Burke. Lay Delegates to the Mission Board: His Honour, Judge Macdonald, W. B. Carroll, M.A.; E. J. B. Pense, M.P.P.; R. J. Serson, J. R. Dargavel, His Honour, Judge Wilkison, B. S. O'Loughlin, Henry Briscoe.

Clerical Delegates to the Provincial Synod: The Dean, Archdeacon Worrell, Canon Grout, Canon Jarvis, Canon MacMorine, Archdeacon Carey, Rev. R. S. Forneri, Rev. G. R. Beamish, Rev. H. B. Patton, Rural Dean Wright, Canon Loucks, Rural Dean Bogert, Rev. W. W. Burton; substitutes, Canon Burke, Rev. J. R. Serson, Rural Dean Armstrong, Rural Dean Woodcock, Rural Dean Emery, Rev. O. G. Dobbs, Rev. W. R. Reeve. Lay delegates to the Provincial Synod: Judge Macdonald, Judge Wilkison, E. J. B. Pense, Dr. Walkem, R. J. Carson, Dr. Smythe, W. B. Carroll, J. R. Dargavel, Colonel Halliwell, B. S. O'Loughlin, Dr. Rogers, Henry Briscoe; substitutes, Dr. Preston, J. R. Leake, E. J. Reynolds, G. R. Ruttan, Dr. Gardiner, Allan Turner.

Going back to the consideration of the Mission Board report, brought up in the morning, the Dean, who presented it, read one clause, which recommended "the granting for one year of a bonus of ten per cent. of their salaries to missionaries in the diocese." Half an hour's discussion took place on this question. On a vote being taken, the clause was struck out, and another took its place, to the effect that the clause relative to the ten per cent. increase should be referred back to the committee. The Mission Board report, as amended, was then adopted.

The Ven. Archdeacon Carey read the report as to Domestic and Foreign missions. It was adopted.

The Ven. Archdeacon Worrell spoke in connection with the statement of the sub-committee appointed to consider the Bishop's charge. It dealt with the various departments of the charge, and commented on His Lordship's tribute to the work of the Woman's Auxiliary, and the approach-

ing jubilee of Trinity University. The report was adopted.

Mr. J. R. Shearer, secretary of the Provincial Lord's Day Alliance, then addressed the members of the Synod. After Mr. Shearer had ended his address, it was moved by Mr. Pense, seconded by Judge Macdonald, and resolved, "That Archdeacon Worrell, the Rev. O. G. Dobbs, Rev. F. D. Woodcock, Dr. Smythe, K.C.; Colonel Halliwell, E. J. Reynolds, Rev. W. W. Burton, R. V. Rogers, and the mover and seconder, be a committee to act in support of the endeavours of the Lord's Day Alliance." The consideration of the recommendation of the adoption of an important Canon, viz., "That the right of appointment to all parishes which are in receipt of a grant from the Mission Board shall be vested in the Lord Bishop absolutely," created considerable discussion. The Bishop took part in it, and clearly outlined his right to make all appointments, even irrespective of recommendations. The canon in question was then passed without any amendment. The report of the committee on the deceased members of the Synod was presented by Judge Macdonald. The report was adopted. The Rev. Canon MacMorine dealt with the report as to the state of the Church. The offerings of \$60,000, in 1891 had increased to \$65,000 in 1901. Two new churches annually had been erected during the last ten years. There had been since Synod met in 1901, an increase of 128 households, but a decrease of 174 in population. The Anglican population in 1891 was 25,000; in 1901, 27,000. Communicants in 1891, 7,500; in 1901, 8,000. Twenty-five new Sunday schools had been started during the year. The report showed that the Government census taken last year as regards the numerical strength of various denominations was very much at fault. The report was adopted, and adjournment took place at six p.m.

The grants which have been made by the Mission Board for the coming year are as follows: \$100, Wolfe Island, Edwardsburg; \$150, Madoc, Marmora, Shannonville, Tweed; \$250, Augusta, Lansdowne Front, Marysburg, Pittsburgh, Selby, \$300, Loughboro, Westport, Queensboro; \$350, Parham, Sharbot Lake; \$400, Bancroft, Palmerston, Coe Hill; \$500, North Addington; special—\$100, Madoc, Marmora, Wellington, and Gerow Gore.

On Wednesday evening the annual missionary meeting was held in St. George's Hall, the Bishop in the chair. There was a good attendance. Speeches were made by the Revs. W. W. Burton and W. P. Reeve, Lieut.-Colonel Halliwell and

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in the debate which followed was His Honour, Judge McDonald, who defended the old name "Catholic Church." His peroration, which is given below, is well worthy of reproduction. The speaker closed an able speech by saying:

"I believe, and so far as a layman may reach, I teach, that the Church is a Divine society, seeking not a human or man-made society seeking God. That it was founded by our Lord Himself, and from the day of Pentecost has been, and is, unbroken in its continuity, and so shall always be. That for the Church the holy Catholic Church, so founded the Church of England in Canada is a true and living branch with apostolic order and ministry, a keeper of the faith once for all delivered to the saints. That her position is unique in this, that she is the one body in Canada which has at one and the same time apostolic order and the pure Catholic faith in all its fulness. And as that body, which is most truly Catholic, must, in the true sense of the word, be most truly Protestant, so, in that sense, the Church of England in Canada is Protestant, in that she stands for a witness to the truth. Possibly in this view there may be some here who will take issue with me, but when one has with one in this use of the word, Laud, and Jeremy Taylor, and many and many another Catholic Churchman, some of whom were steadfast to Catholic truth, even to the laying down of life as a testimony for the faith, one may afford to be differed from."

The Rev. E. Costigan said a national and distinctive title was needed, but he feared the suggestion he had seconded would not prevail. The name Anglican would meet more general acceptance, judging by opinions of the press. These debates had at least educative effect. The Rev. E. P. Emery said only one title would suit, "The Church in Canada." Both resolutions were lost by decisive vote. A motion of the Rev. E. Costigan was passed, protesting against restrictions in provinces of Canterbury and York on colonial

clergymen taking temporary duty in England.

The usual votes of thanks were then passed and the session of the Synod was brought to a close with the singing of the Doxology and the pronouncing of the Benediction by the Bishop.

A GRACE OF LISTENING.

There is a grace of kind listening, as well as a grace of speaking. Some men listen with an abstracted air, which shows that their thoughts are elsewhere. Or they seem to listen, but by wide answers and irrelevant questions show that they have been occupied with their own thoughts, as being more interesting, at least in their own estimation, than what you have been saying. Some interrupt, and will not hear you to the end. Some hear you to the end, and then forthwith begin to talk to you about a similar experience which has befallen themselves, making your case only an illustration of their own. Some, meaning to be kind, listen with such a determined, lively, violent attention, that you are at once made uncomfortable, and the charm of conversation is at an end. Many persons whose manners will stand the test of speaking break down under the trial of listening. But all these things should be brought under the sweet influence of religion. Fred-Wickerm. Fader.

THE KING'S SWANS.

The Rock recently published the following anecdote which the daily press has overlooked. It is, we think, worth re-telling.

"One of the organs of the Baptist body tells how the miniature lake in the beautiful grounds at Westwood, Mrs. C. H. Spurgeon's home, always contained, until quite recently, at least one graceful swan. Reading in the papers that the king was reducing his stock of royal birds, Mrs. Spurgeon wrote asking whether she would be allowed to purchase one of them. Sir Fran-

cis Knollys, in reply, inquired whether his correspondent was the Mrs. C. H. Spurgeon of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, and on receiving an affirmative answer said the king would be pleased to present Mrs. Spurgeon with a bird if she would accept one. This gracious offer, it is unnecessary to say, was accepted, and in due course a letter of thanks was sent. The king once again replied, saying he was glad to have given Mrs. Spurgeon pleasure. The bird, which is a very fine one, has been appropriately named "His Majesty."

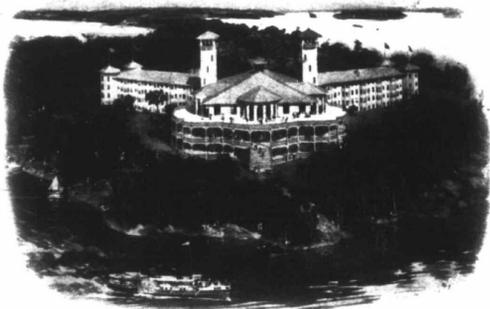
SORROW SEEN AND UNSEEN.

That sorrow which can be seen is the lightest form really, however apparently heavy; then there is that which is not seen, secret sorrows which yet can be put into words, and can be told to near friends as well as be poured out to God; but there are sorrows beyond these, such as are never told, and cannot be put into words, and may only be wordlessly laid before God: these are the deepest. Now comes the supply for each: "I have seen" that which is patent and external; "I have heard their cry," which is the expression of this, and of as much of the external as is expressible; but this would not go deep enough, so God adds, "I know their sorrows," down to the very depths of all, those which no eye sees or ear ever heard.

SEEK ALWAYS THE BEST.

To seek to do good and to uplift the souls of our fellowmen; to seek in all we do the glory of God is to live a life worth living, and that will yield a richer harvest than any mere worldly ambition can ever bring us. To do even one good action, that will live eternally is of more value than all riches and advantages belonging to this life only. Therefore, let us live our best.

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THE SQUIRREL AND THE BICYCLE.

I cannot tell which Sydney thought the most of, his bicycle or Jake.

The bicycle he bought with his own money, and Jake was a lovely gray squirrel that an old Scotch gentleman gave him on his last birthday.

He had found the squirrel in the hollow of an old oak tree, while chopping in the woods one day, and, as winter was coming on, and the little fellow might be cold, he carried him home to Sydney.

Sydney taught him many tricks. He would say: "Jake, let me see you crack this nut," and Jake would sit up on his hind legs and hold it in his paws and crack it with his teeth. Then he would roll over, shake hands, and do ever so many other things.

But there was nothing he liked so much as to perch himself on Sydney's shoulder, with Sydney on the wheel, and go skating through the streets of the village-like wind. How his little beady eyes would dance with delight as he lay low on his master's shoulder, his silky coat pressed smooth by the rushing wind!

If Sydney rode slowly, then Jake would sit upright, with his long, plummy tail curled up in front of him, or he would change from shoulder to shoulder, and sometimes would skip down to the handle bars and hide there.

One morning in the spring Sydney came into the house and called "Jake!" No answer. "Jake, Jake, you rascal! Grandma will scold you if she finds you in her bonnet-box. A nice place to take a nap! Do you want to take a ride?"

Jake was wide awake in an instant, and, jumping out of the box, ran out of the door and seated himself on the wheel, as much as to say: "If you please." Sydney laughed heartily, and off they started. A fine time they had until the middle of a hill was reached, when Sydney took a "header." He was not hurt a bit; but when he scrambled to his feet, Jake was nowhere to be found.

Up and down the street Sydney looked, whistling and calling; but no squirrel appeared. Then he looked up in the trees near by, down in the gutter, and finally went down a side street and got Bob Jones to join in the search. It was the strangest thing how he could have disappeared so suddenly.

For nearly an hour they searched, several other boys joining in the quest; but it was of no use, and Sydney at last rode sadly home.

A happy thought came. Perhaps he would find him at the house; but neither mamma nor sister Flora had seen anything of him.

"He must have gone back to the woods," said Sydney, in a husky voice, as he plunged his hand into his pocket for his handkerchief.



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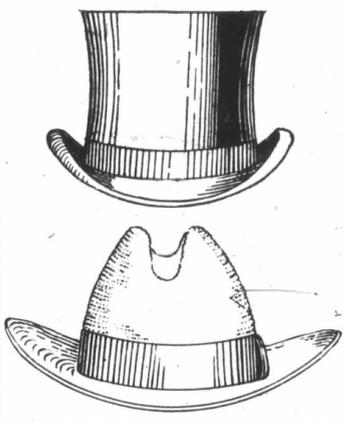
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How he jumped as he touched something soft and furry! and then—dear me!—Jake sprang right out of the pocket on to the table, and sat there, blinking his funny little eyes, as much as to say: "What in the world is all this fuss about? Such a header as that was, Master Sydney, was too much for me. I jumped into your pocket, and it has taken me all this time to get over that tumble.

THE HAPPY-FACED BOY.

This is what I saw, sitting behind a blackberry bush one lovely spring day, quite out of sight, you understand.

O'er the fence jumped a boy, a sweet, happy-faced boy of ten, I



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knew that he had come from the school-house down the road, and was going to the spring which bubbled under a great rock in my meadow. He was eating his lunch—con as he walked, had just put the last bit of bread into his mouth, and was looking rather eagerly, as though he enjoyed the prospect very much, at a slice of delicious-looking cake which he held in his hand.

Just as he had opened his mouth to take the first bite his eye fell upon a little pail under a tree not far from my blackberry bush. I had been looking at the little pail, so I knew just what he saw—two slices of bread, that is all, and, judging from the appearance of the owner of the pail, who had left it to go to the school-house, that is all that ever was in it.

Well, my boy looked at the bread and then at the cake in his hand.

"He shall have half," I heard him say; and he took hold of the cake as though to break it, then he paused.

"Half is only a mouthful; he shall have it all."

Then, stooping, laid the delicious cake gently in the little pail, and, whistling softly, went on his way to the bubbling spring.

"Ah! no wonder you are a happy-faced, noble, generous boy," I said, as I wiped away the tears behind a friendly shelter of the blackberry bush.

HOW THE BROKEN WINDOW WAS PAID FOR.

Crash! Smash! There was a noise of glass breaking; then silence; then the sound of boys' voices, of boys' feet running down the lane, and next a startled cry. Then old Dame Crumpleton, who lived in a cottage close by, came hobbling out of the-wood, holding a boy fast by the collar of his coat.

"That's the second window you boys have broken; but this time I've caught you!" she grumbled. "It was indeed fortunate that I came home just then. You thought you were running away from the old woman, did you? But you made a great mistake, you ran right into her instead."

As she spoke she reached the cottage door, lifted the latch and marched the boy into the room.

"Now, Mark Huffam, I shall put an end to the annoyances I receive from you boys by making an example of you," she said. "You will stay here while I go first to your mother and then to the Squire. It is a great shame you boys do not know how to behave."

Directly she mentioned his mother Mark found his tongue.

"I did not break your window, grannie; I assure you I didn't."

"You were throwing stones," interrupted the old lady.

"But I did not throw at your window," said Mark.

"Well, someone did and you are the one caught. How will you pay for it was not your stone?" asked the old lady, as she prepared to go.

"Wait a minute, grannie, let me go to my mother;

she's very ill indeed, and the worry will make her worse."

"I can't help that," said the old lady. "Look at my window!"

"Will you be content if I pay for your window?" asked Mark, feeling that anything would be better than making a fuss and worry for his mother, and resolving in his own mind to find out for himself which boy it was who threw the stone that had done the mischief, and to make him pay for it.

The old lady hesitated and at first would not hear of it; but Mark pleaded, and finally it was agreed that if he brought three shillings before the week was over nothing more should be said about it.

Mark, at last released, walked away, feeling very worried. His mother would not be troubled, but the question was, where should he get the three shillings?

As soon as he could he asked all the boys if they knew whose stone had broken the window; but, as each denied it, Mark plainly saw that he would have to find the three shillings somehow.

One morning, a day or two afterward, the boys, on their way to school, were astonished to see a big notice outside the blacksmith's door. This notice had been put up by Mark, whose father was the village smith, and this is how it read:

"Portraits Taken Every Evening From Seven to Nine. Price, 2d Each."

That same evening, when seven o'clock came, there was quite a crowd round the smithy door; for everyone was curious to see what it meant and who was the artist who was going to take the photographs.

Mark admitted six boys and at once set to work.

He fastened a large sheet of paper on the door, put a strong light in front of it, and then placed a boy between the light and the door, so that the shadow of his side face was thrown on the paper.

Then Mark carefully drew over the outline with black chalk, put in a little shading, touched it up when the paper was taken from the door, and the portrait was finished. Mark had a very steady hand and a decided talent for drawing, so that the result was in most cases a fairly good likeness.

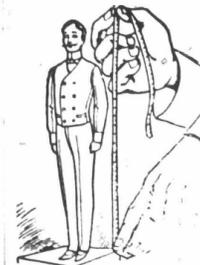
The boys thought it wonderful, and one after another paid their twopences. Then some of the older people came, so that when all had

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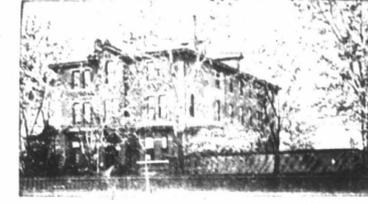
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