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# Westminster Hall Magazine

Vol. II

July, 1912

No. 1

Published at 1600 Barclay Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.  
Subscription Rate--One Dollar Per Year

D. A. Chalmers ..... Managing Editor

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REV. D. G. McQUEEN, D. D.  
MINISTER OF THE FIRST CHURCH, EDMONTON, ALBERTA  
AND MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
IN CANADA 1912

[Special Engraving for Westminster Hall Magazine.]

Published at 1600 BARCLAY STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.  
One Dollar Per Year

## EDITOR'S PAGE

### A NEW BEGINNING.

In beginning the second volume of the Westminster Hall Magazine, it has been thought well to let the first number be "July." While creditable work was done by those engaged in the Magazine's initiation, other duties prevented their giving sufficient attention to the business departments of the Magazine. It is the aim of the present management to put the Magazine on a sound business foundation. We wish it to be associated with "a good business proposition" as well as with service along ideal lines. This inevitably involves a re-arrangement of the rates pertaining to the business department, but the rates have been kept as low as is compatible with good printing service and the production of the Magazine on an independent basis.

The reorganization does not affect the subscription rate, which will continue to be one dollar a year, but we think the time opportune to remind all whom it may concern that it is only by having the increasing practical interest of church people in general, and Presbyterians in particular, that we can hope to realize our ambition of making the Westminster Hall Magazine the leading publication in the West in matters affecting social, literary, and religious life and work.

We take this opportunity of thanking the many subscribers who have joined our list during the past six months. The new subscribers include quite a number from the other Provinces of Canada and from Britain.

Subscribers are not valued for their dollar subscription merely. Subscriptions, even when considerable in number, do not maintain such publications; but they increase and strengthen the usefulness of the business department. The mailed communications, while saving the time and expense of personal canvassing, have involved considerable outlay; but we believe people really concerned in church life and work and social progress, have only to know of our Magazine and its aims for their interest and influence to be assured. The only danger, then, is that they will DELAY exercising these practically.

Few magazines are published in Western Canada, and none with aims kindred to ours. We are not unaware that there is a superabundance of magazines from other quarters in the market, but many of them are devoted mainly, if not entirely to fiction. We believe there should be an increasing demand for a publication with the aims of the Westminster Hall Magazine, and the response to our mailed communications encourages that belief. Our periodical is not in any way an "endowed" one, and apart from its business department, its success is dependent solely on the practical interest of those who appreciate its position and its aims. These aims, in the various departments of the Magazine, we cannot sum up better than in the simple sentence which we have used freely elsewhere: "We seek the best."

## PLAGIARISM IN MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

Is a magazine or any department of the Press acting fairly when it reproduces an article from another publication and gives only the name of the writer—leaving its readers to infer that the article is an original contribution to its own pages? This question has been suggested by the reproduction in the FRUIT MAGAZINE of JUNE of the article on "The Spirit of Canada," which appeared in the April number of the WESTMINSTER HALL MAGAZINE.

Though the subject matter was in the main delivered in a public address, that article was got by special arrangement between the Managing Editor of this Magazine and the writer, Mr. B. Vincent Wardle. Our opinion is that apart from any question of copyright, any newspaper or magazine shows only reasonable and due courtesy to another publication in such a case when it acknowledges the source by at least giving the name of the magazine or paper from which the article is taken.

We do not interpret the FRUIT MAGAZINE'S omission as any deliberate slight, and we believe indeed that proof may be readily given that "others do it"; but we think it right to record that in our opinion the acknowledgment suggested is only professional courtesy, and that the omission is not excused by any evidence that other publications so copy articles without acknowledgment.

Incidentally, of course, such acknowledgment is also evidence, if not proof, that any production so acknowledging articles is not in the habit of merely clipping its contributions from other publications, but does ordinarily seek to secure original articles on its own account.

## A CLEAN CITY.

This Magazine would be failing in its duty if it did not record that its sympathies are not only with those who seek "a city beautiful," but with those who are striving for a city clean morally.

Our representative was present at that now historic "Deputation Meeting," and, in common with others, could not but be much impressed by what passed. It is to be admitted by the independent mind that there was some danger of some members of the deputation or those supporting it becoming somewhat impatient in word and manner towards the mayor and commissioners; but whether or not that impatience was justified can be fairly judged only by those having a thorough acquaintance with what passed and what was promised by the authorities prior to that meeting, and by a careful examination of the attitude taken at the meeting by the mayor and commissioners.

Obviously the commissioners' danger lay—or lies—in the temptation common to humanity that "dressed in a little brief authority" they should set themselves to interpret and administer the law according to their personal choice and discretion, instead of according to the clear and unqualified letter and code laid down by the country's law-makers.

It is astonishing how many apologists may be found for those who would tolerate vice; but the reason is not far to seek. Men, consciously or unconsciously, think to heighten their own standard of morality by being ready to allow, or speak tolerantly of, a lower standard in others. The temptation is subtle, too, for it has an appearance of charity associated with it.

On the other hand, the basis of tol-

eration, if carefully examined, is found to be shallow and illogical. Even "the man in the street" would readily admit that to allow any cancerous growth a portion of the body to work upon would speedily mean death, and that, while to completely eradicate such a disease might seem to be impossible, THE ONLY HOPE of doing so is by an unflinching and unremitting use of the knife or other method of extermination towards every affected part; a course seemingly merciless, but truly merciful.

The apologists mentioned are really the most difficult class to deal with in the struggle for a clean city, and that is just because their position may superficially be made to seem reasonable and charitable. They will talk of "human nature" as if there were no such things in life as essential good and essential evil, no matter by what Bible or other names we call them, or by what legal or moral means they are fostered or fought.

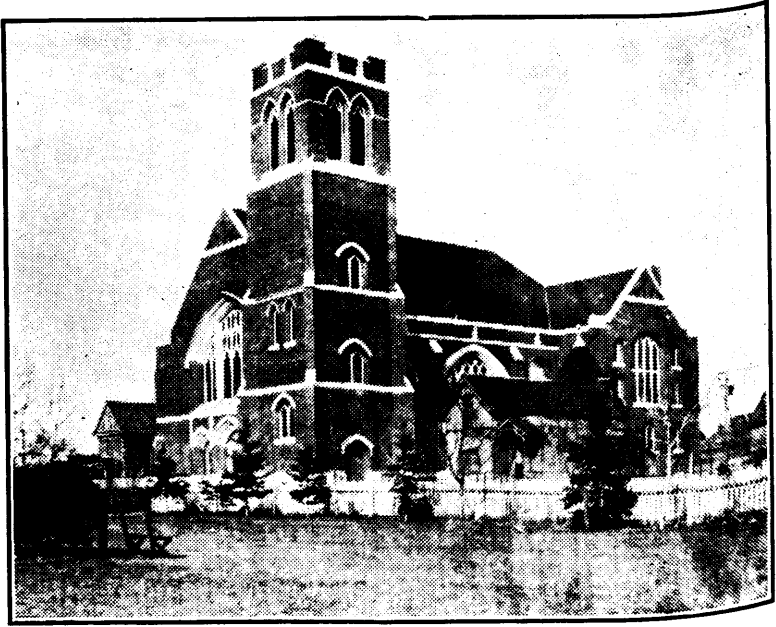
At the deputation meeting the commissioner who talked with most restraint seemed to us to take the most objectionable attitude. Among other things he said, in effect: "You want to turn these poor women out or send them to jail; is that how your Master would have done?" Such taunting under the guise of Christian charity, reminds us that those who take a position antagonistic to Christian sentiment will sometimes try to masquerade as the exponents of the mind of the Master. But such methods of arguing are allied to that of certain orators immortalized by Milton, who "used words that bore semblance of worth, not substance," and on occasion

... "could make the worse appear  
The better reason, to perplex and  
dash  
Maturest counsels."

That method of turning on church people and others who seek to work for the moral uplifting of the community is not only unfair, but mean. It is so superficial that it is hardly likely to mislead men of training and experience in any walk of life, but it appeals readily to the uneducated and unthinking mass, many of whom are apparently not unhappy to get any occasion to jeer at those who make any religious profession.

If non-churchmen choose to combat the work of the social and moral reformers, whether churchmen or not, let them at least be fair. When it comes to the practical, it will surely be admitted that the men and the societies who most earnestly seek the suppression of vice, will be most ready to give, and will go furthest in giving all help possible in the spirit of the Master, who said to one of old: "Neither do I condemn thee." It is just because these social and moral reformers wish to save the womanhood of the race, and the manhood too, from the contamination and destruction of body and soul inseparable from vice, that they are in the fight, and that they mean to make it a fight to a finish. We believe the "finish" rests ultimately with the Power Who rules the universe, and that that is "a Power making for righteousness."

Apart from this heat of moral conflict, there is cause for congratulation in the amendments at present under way to the criminal laws, bearing on this whole subject. The race, for its own health's sake, has need to recognize that there is a crime which is worse than cold-blooded murder; that men may, for lust of gold, or for more nameless lust, stoop to crime for which, if we are to approve of capital punishment at all, lynching might be



First Church, Edmonton, Alberta, Meeting Place of 1912 Assembly



116.

A Street in Edmonton

lenient treatment. The nearer the law gets to recognizing and emphasizing this, the sooner will those degenerates of mankind and womankind,

who exist by decoying the innocent and unwary into earthly hells, and by preying on ignorance and sin, become historic facts of "the bad old days."

## The 1912 Assembly at Edmonton

BY OUR OWN COMMISSIONER

D. A. Chalmers

To one who has not only been accustomed to Assemblies in the centre of Presbyterianism, the capital city of Scotland—where still meet two General Assemblies, not unlikely by and by to be converted into one—but who once did secretarial work for a real live Earl while he was Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and representing Queen Victoria at Holyrood Palace during the sitting of that Assembly, the first thing that came under notice about the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Edmonton was the absence of all pomp and ceremony. Here Religion, unattached to the State, and unconnected with a dominant Ritualism, is seen in its native grandeur; for, if there is no panoply of State and no vain display of the trappings of life, there is not lacking the manifestation of the Great Realities as revealed in the lives and characters of men. Here one finds, as in Edinburgh, the true significance and the lasting impression in the large body of men, ministers and laymen, big of brain and heart, who gather for careful conference, and, as far as possible in the time and circumstances, business direction of the organized Christian forces known as the Presbyterian Church.

Some unavoidable measure of routine business, much discussion in

which occasional evidence is given that the spirit of combativeness common to Young Men's Debating Societies, dies hard even in the D.D.'s of three score and ten, or thereby, may, but should not, be allowed to prevent anyone recognising that such a gathering is unique in that it has in its front rank men from all "walks of life." Venerable doctors of divinity, whose overshadowing characteristic is a glowing, Christ-like spirituality, are there; medical men, judges, lawyers, men from all departments of the business world mingle in common clove. Conspicuous in the inner or upper circle one finds "Ralph Connor,"—Rev. Charles W. Gordon, D.D., of Winnipeg—who by his earnest, active part in various work of the Assembly reminds us that however great he may be held to be as a writer of books and an enthralling story-teller, his highest ideal and most earnest service are inseparably linked with the Christian ministry and the proclamation of the Great Evangel.

For this great Conference, as in other spheres of work, men may do much that formalities and delays may seem to check, if not for the time being to nullify; but here also, as elsewhere, we may be confident that no earnest effort is ever vain; sooner or later it will contribute to the sum of things, and be an influence directly or



indirectly towards the hastening of that brotherhood of man which only the world-permeation of the Christ spirit can bring about.

For the men who at all seek to attend to their duties as commissioners, the Assembly can be no holiday. Indeed, it may fairly be questioned if three sederunts per day are not too many to enable even the keenest and brightest intellects and most zealous workers to do justice to the many more or less momentous matters which come before this Supreme Court. It might be worth considering the arrangement of two daily sederunts only, especially as there is so much Committee work in between.

One speaker made reference to the number of members who left the house when a subject kindred to young folks was introduced, and he took that as reflecting on the interest taken in the matter; but it would perhaps be fairer to attribute the exodus to the tension that had just been relaxed by the disposal of the Union subject. What with the hot weather outside, the electric atmosphere that was occasionally generated within—though happily there was none in connection with that subject—it was no small test of endurance any day to sit through three full sederunts, to say nothing of following the reports and discussions carefully.

To the Magazine's commissioner one of the pleasures and privileges of the Assembly was meeting with so many representative men, and the experience of the friendly and fraternal interest revealed. Only the very limited time prevented the arrangement of a more comprehensive series of interviews. As it was, the commissioner was fortunate in having quite a few

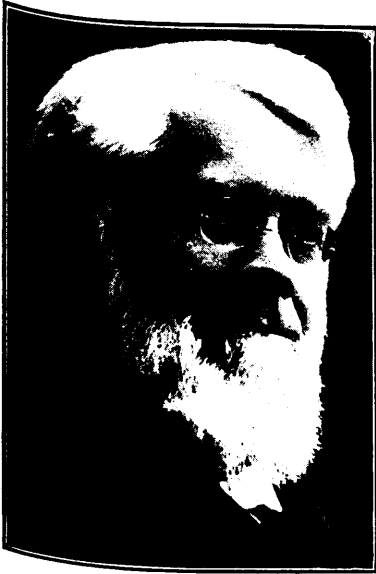
### Little Talks with Big Men.

Outstanding minister, and most outstanding man was the venerable and sonorous-voiced Dr. Duval of Winnipeg. One member, whom as Dr. Duval readily phrased it, "was either a very jocular person or had something wrong with his tympanum" on one occasion as the Doctor began to speak, wittily called out "Louder"; but to those experienced in press work or naturally impatient of muttering and monotonous, the rich, clear-sounding voice of Dr. Duval must always have been heard with relief and pleasure, for the worth of what he had to say was accentuated by his distinct and rich-toned utterance.

On one occasion the fatherly doctor did appear to some to be among the hyper-critics when he took exception to the word "enjoin" and approved of the use in place thereof of "instruct." On the other hand his notable personality was found in exercise at its most attractive best in an address at the special Communion service on the Sunday afternoon.

Herewith we have pleasure in giving place not only to a specially-prepared portrait of Rev. Dr. Duval, but to a brief opinion with which he favoured our commissioner in reply to the question as to what he thought the most important subject before the Assembly:

"The most important subject before this Assembly is that of Church Union. The Kingdom of heaven on earth was begun by the spirit of Jesus bequeathed to a brotherhood in which saving love was to take the place of unsympathetic tyranny. By such a fraternity, so different from the spirit of the world, men were to see, believe and know that the Father had sent His Son into the world. This union of believers was preserved and acted



Dr. Duval, Winnipeg

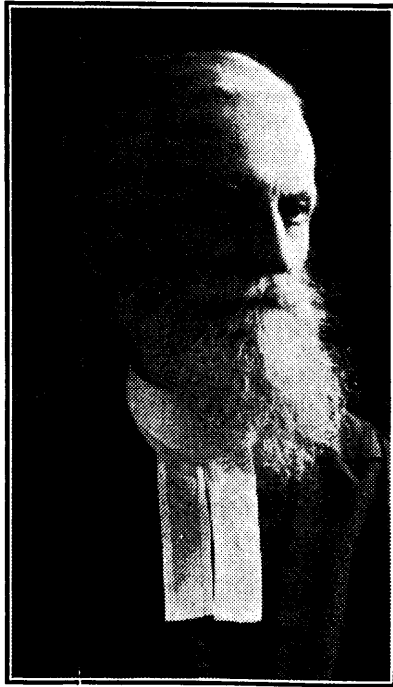
on by the Apostles, Elders and members of the early Church. The breaking of this Union was in consequence of a split in the Empire. The second break was due to an attempt to repress the Reformation, so that men had to give expression to reformed thought in different countries which gave rise to different combinations. The leading reformers, e. g., Cranmer and Calvin, held to the idea of Union in the Reformation. Out of the great battle for truth, the scattered forces are now getting together for efficient advance upon a common foe. When Union is effected, consciousness of a life in harmony with the original genius of Christianity will bring in a revival of spiritual power."

Another venerable and most interesting personality among the many such was Rev. Dr. Campbell, Assembly Clerk. It was the fortune of the Westminster Hall Magazine commissioner to be resident at the same hotel (Cecil),—one conveniently situated

to the place of meeting,—and it was his privilege to have quite a long conversation with this aged but active Assembly Officer, who impresses one as pre-eminently a Presbyterian of the Presbyterians.

In the course of conversation, our representative gathered that Dr. Campbell is nearer eighty than seventy years of age, that he has been Clerk of Assembly for twenty-one years, that he was forty-three years in his last charge, and that his ministerial jubilee was observed in April last.

As a conversationalist, the learned doctor, who certainly looks robust for his years, is at once fluent and entertaining, and in speaking of Church life he mentioned not a few facts and opinions of interest.



A Presbyterian of the Presbyterians  
Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, Assembly Clerk

"In these twenty-one years, and more so in these fifty years," remarked the doctor, "I have seen the swing of the pendulum in more than one thing. It swung from what might be called extreme orthodoxy to the point occupied by Macleod Campbell and Thomas Erskine of Linlathen, and Frederick D. Maurice of England, and Kingsley, who emphasized the Fatherhood of God; and that became the style with all young ministers. I was myself caught in the eddy when I was comparatively young."

"The pendulum, however, has begun to swing back again, and with God's righteousness the necessity for righteousness on the part of man is realized. The generation that is gone seemed to have missed a little as to the effects upon character-building. 'Behold the goodness and sovereignty of God!' is the way Peter put the matter, and the two things have to be considered, for God is not only a God of Love, but a God of Righteousness; and the demands of God's righteousness, it is realized now, have not been kept to the front sufficiently. So that now there is a re-action towards the situation in which things were fifty years ago, when I entered the ministry.

"Then the whole question of the point of view of Biblical Criticism has been changed during my ministry. It was about 1876 that Robertson Smith created such a sensation in Great Britain by the publication of the articles on the Bible. I was

**Present at Robertson Smith's Trial,** and heard his very brilliant address in the Free Assembly. I also heard Dr. J. S. Candlish, son of Dr. R. S. Candlish, who gave a very brilliant speech in defence of his colleague. Dr.

Rainny was rather on the fence at the start, but if anything against Robertson Smith, and the vote of the Assembly in 1877 condemned him."

"Do you think that was a mistake?" interjected the interested hearer. Without answering directly, Dr. Campbell continued: "All the students in Scotland in the Free Church came under the spell of Robertson Smith, and the teaching of Professor Duncan. Later, Professor Davidson created a school, the influence of which is still dominant in Scotland.

"My own conviction is that their position is an evanescent one, and is already passing out of view, because it was founded upon the assumption that the theory of evolution in biology is true; whereas that position is not now held by biologists. So this school, having the foundation taken from it, must necessarily prove short-lived. That is my own conception, and I am a biological student myself, and botany has been my fad for a lifetime.

"I am quite familiar with many assumptions of Darwin which cannot be maintained by students of theology. The Biblical critics and theologians who assumed that that was the law of all life and the principle underlying everything in the domain of God, not having that to rest upon, their conception of the nature, origin and development of the Scriptures, of the mind of God in the Holy Scriptures—falls with the assumption underlying it.

"These are the two great questions that have been debated during my ministry, and I saw the beginning of them both, and to some extent was influenced by them both; though with increased knowledge, I came round pretty much to the point of view with which I started.

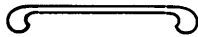
### The Tendency of the Times.

"The tendency just now," continued Dr. Campbell, "is not to attach much importance to doctrinal truths, but rather to appeal to one or two of the principles of the Gospel. Now, so far as I am concerned, I want to have the whole round Gospel taught. For instance, it is quite common in evangelistic meetings for speakers to appeal to people who know not the Scriptures—who know not the Jesus Christ of the Gospels—telling them to believe on Jesus Christ and they will be saved. Now, I consider that that is not preaching the Gospel; they must inform those to whom they preach who Jesus Christ was; they must convey at least what is stated in the Apostles' Creed.

"There is a failure in this respect in much of the evangelistic preaching of today, and I consider it perilous. Because, what have you? You have the mere imagination of the people appealed to, and they form their own conception of Jesus Christ, without their knowing who Jesus Christ was. Now, the Apostles when they preach-

ed, preached Jesus as the Christ. That is, they appealed to the Scriptures of the old time to find that He corresponded to the Scriptures of the old time: and it was because they found that he corresponded to the personage described at large in the Old Testament that they believed in Him. They believed in the historic Christ. I cannot but hold that those who appeal to people to believe in a Christ whom they do not describe are fostering idolatry. That is high ground, but I believe that it is safe ground. It is perilous for people to be taught to believe in a Saviour of their own imagination instead of in a Saviour such as is described in the New Testament. Paul insisted upon it that He was the VERY Christ, and on that ground He was to be believed in. The historic Jesus is the Christ to be believed in—not a creature of the imagination of the person appealed to."

In further reference to that defect, Dr. Campbell said: "It was not so with Moody, nor with Torrey. Moody taught the true Gospel; he enlarged upon the historic Christ as the Saviour."



"All which I took from thee I did but  
take,  
Not for thy harms,  
But just that thou might'st seek it in  
My arms.  
All which thy child's mistake  
Fancies as lost, I have stored for thee  
at home:  
Rise, clasp My hand, and come."

Halts by me that footfall:  
Is my gloom, after all,  
Shade of His hand, outstretched car-  
essingly?

"Ah, fondest, blindest, weakest,  
I am He whom thou seekest!  
Thou dravest love from thee, who  
dravest Me."

From "The Hound of Heaven."

## The Moderator at Home

Associations add interest to acquaintanceships as well as to other relationships in life, and this applies to meetings with Moderators as well as other men. Our commissioner had of course formerly met Mr. James McQueen, of Vancouver, one of the two brothers of the Moderator present at the Assembly; but it also happened that he has intimate friends in Scotland who are related to the Scottish members of the McQueen family still resident in Lanarkshire and Edinburgh there.

On the veranda of the spacious and beautiful new manse situated on a corner lot not far from the latest "First Church," the commissioner was favored with an evening chat with the Moderator; and Mrs. McQueen, at the special request of the interviewer, was good enough to search for a photograph of the house taken by a friend



Another Portrait of the Moderator



First Church Manse, Edmonton, Alberta

of the home, so that the commissioner's desire might be realized, and the Westminster Hall Magazine have an original reproduction of its own of the manse, as the commissioner otherwise arranged to have of the Moderator himself.

There is nothing affected, nothing austere, nothing unattractively conventional or exclusive about the Moderator of 1912. In men of years at least, practical ministerial work in the West is not conducive to the development of scholarly aloofness, or clerical professionalism or exclusiveness of any kind, and therein of course it reveals the more of the truly Christian spirit.

That Dr. D. G. McQueen has done something more than one man's share of practical ministerial work is amply evidenced by the facts of Presbyterian Church life and progress in Edmonton. Even "the man in the street" or casual visitor to the city may be reminded of this by the large and substantial, though now superseded "Presbyterian Church" which stands nearer the centre of the city than the present "First Church"; of which superseded building it was no wonder that one minister commissioner from another city was heard to remark that he would be happy if he could have just such a building on the site of his church.

Dr. McQueen came through to Winnipeg twenty-five years ago in June. He had just been licensed by Chatham Presbytery. Edmonton was then in the Presbytery of Regina. The Presbytery of Regina met at a little Presbyterian church, Qu'Appelle, to ordain him and another man, Murdo Mackay, who was going to Banff. It was on the Queen's Jubilee day in 1887. "Then," remarked the Moderator, "there were only two houses on the

other side. Mr. Baird was here of course. There were about a thousand inhabitants in the whole of Edmonton, and not 200 in the town."

Next followed a talk on the development of the city and district, and the erection of the various off-shooting churches—a record of common knowledge now, but surely a more than phenomenal experience in the phenomenal West! "After going to the second church in the fall of 1905, the new church was so filled that it was necessary to start another mission. This practically started in a self-sustaining way, and is now the Westminster Church, Edmonton. Still another was begun in 1906, and then another in 1910. This last, Robertson Church, was a straight cut-off of over one hundred members." It was also gathered that considerable monetary contributions had been given by the parent church to the youngest or younger ones. In each case the Moderator readily mentioned the pastors in charge of the off-spring churches, but naturally the hearer was mainly concerned in the senior church and its minister.

It should be noted that the last "First Church," just completed for the Assembly meetings is a big, beautiful, spacious building, with much supplementary accommodation for church and social work. Indeed, at first sight one is impressed by its massiveness, and appreciation of the human agencies behind its erection is not lessened by a thorough examination of the building, nor by a visit to its tower, which is understood to be the highest point of vantage in Edmonton city, and in any case commands an excellent view not only of the city and environs, but of the surrounding country.



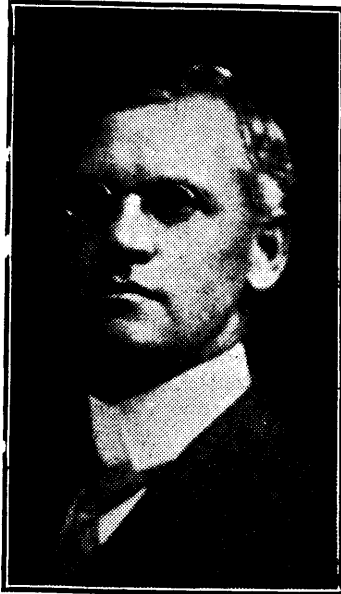
The Ex-Moderator, Rev. R. P. McKay, D. D.

### A FIRST SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

We have pleasure in reproducing a first selection of portraits of outstanding ministers and laymen present at the 1912 Assembly. We hope to give another selection next month.

Though in no way requested to do so, we think it right to note that, apart from the engravings we have had done ourselves, our picture gallery has been much enlarged through the courtesy of pressmen in the Assembly city, and in this instance, particularly through that of Mr. Howey, Managing Editor of the "Edmonton Bulletin."

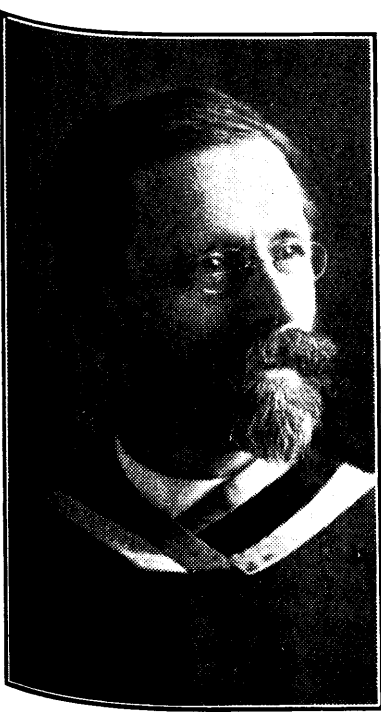
Similar fraternal consideration was exercised towards the W. H. M. by the staff of the "Edmonton Journal," of which more anon.



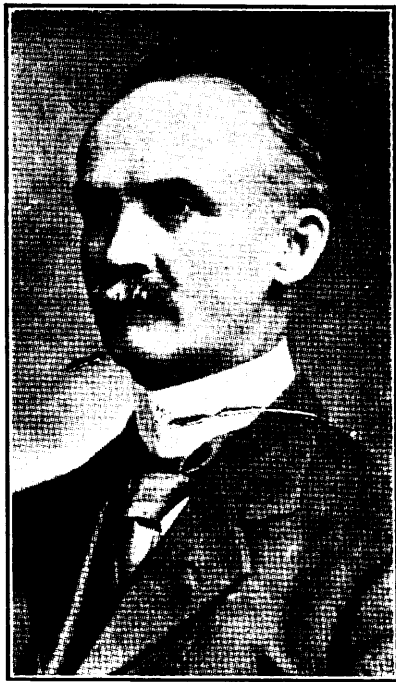
Rev. Principal Dyde, of Robertson College, Edmonton



Rev. Dr. W. Clark, of Montreal



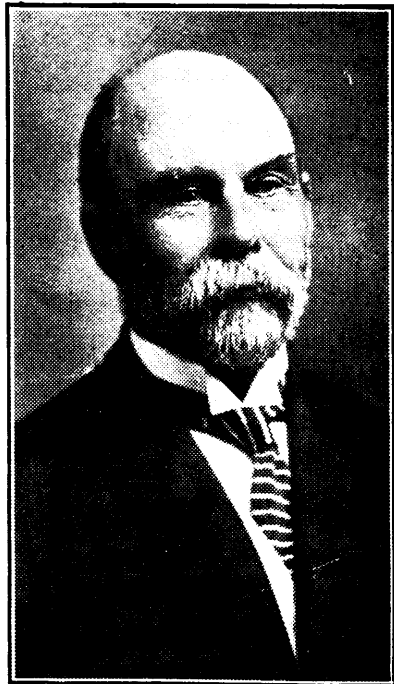
Rev. Professor R. E. Welsh



Principal Murray, LL. D., of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon

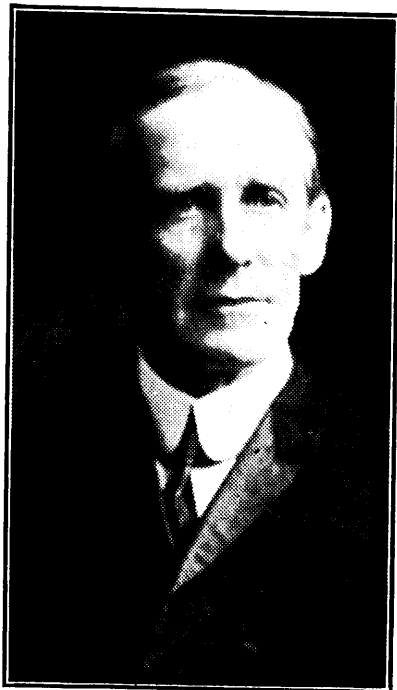


Judge Swanson, of Kamloops, B. C.

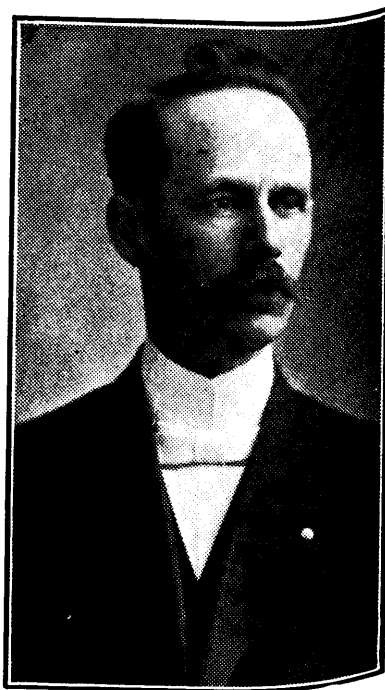


Dr. F. W. Kelly, of Montreal

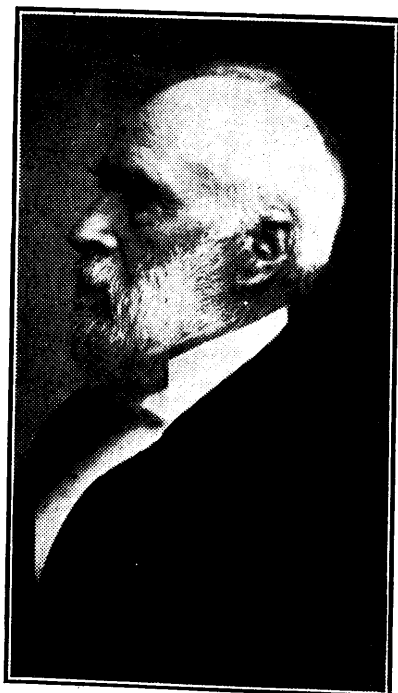




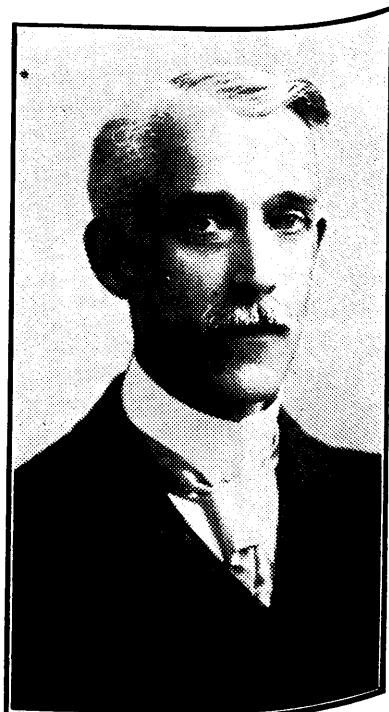
Rev. Dr. R. Douglas Fraser



Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer



Rev. Thomas Wardrop



Judge Farrell, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

# The Princeton Centennial

(Rev. A. J. McGillivray, D.D.)

It was the good fortune of the writer to be present at the recent centennial celebration in connection with Princeton Theological Seminary, and it was moreover a somewhat unique distinction as an Alumnus of the oldest Presbyterian Theological College in America to carry the colors of Westminster Hall, the youngest college represented. To bear the greetings of the youngest to the oldest, of the so-called "Lone. Pacific Shore" to the Atlantic Seaboard—this was my pleasant mission.

The influence of Princeton in the life of the American nation during the last century it is difficult to overestimate. Beginning with one Professor and three students, which, as Dr. Patton remarked, was a ratio between teacher and pupils that would satisfy the most exacting demands of modern theories of pedagogy, she has since trained over six thousand men for the gospel ministry. What these men have done in conserving the highest and best things in national life, statistics can never tabulate. And then we were told by Robert E. Speer, than whom Princeton has seldom if ever sent forth a greater,—that 421 men went from this college to the foreign field, many of them to shape the Foreign Mission Policy in different parts of the world and not a few to be honored with a Martyr's Crown. With profound feeling this prince among young men extolled the heroism of the martyrs beginning with Walter M. Lowrie who, sixty-five years ago, met death at the hands of pirates in the China Sea. The impression left upon those who heard Dr. Speer and others review the work of the century, was

that Princeton's part in it has been deep and abiding.

In the academic procession, with Kerr D. McMillan, a Canadian, as marshal, were the moderators of nearly all the great assemblies of the world, representatives of institutions of learning, great and small, men high in the life of the church and of the nation. Several unitarians were present to do honor to this citadel of orthodoxy. It was a very imposing and somewhat spectacular procession; and the writer had a pardonable pride in representing and answering enquiries regarding the "lusty baby" on the Pacific Slope.

The two outstanding features were the sermon by Dr. Patton—an hour and fifteen minutes in length—and the address by R. E. Speer; but the addresses throughout were of a high order and made the celebration one long to be remembered by all.

The graduates of the year received their diplomas signed by twelve regular professors and were addressed and re-addressed during the whole day.

As this may be read by theological students, I will pass along an excerpt from one address for what it is worth. Dr. Cecil, in speaking on "The Making of a Minister," said that the student is not like an empty barrel to be filled with so many facts and dates and then sent to a congregation. A train conductor on being questioned as to a number of students who were getting on the train at different stations said, "These are empties. They have been out preaching on Sunday and are going back to the seminary to be filled up again."

The importance of training in method and point of view, and of having ministerial sympathy with the needs and struggles of humanity was strongly emphasized.

What will Westminster Hall be one hundred years hence? It goes without saying that it will be a great in-

fluence in British Columbia and the Northwest and I for one have the faith to believe that facing the Orient as it does, it may have a great and noble part to play in foreign mission problems and work. May it have a vision of the Orient that is yet to be and minister faithfully to the work at home and abroad!

## ECHOES OF LIFE

### ENCOURAGEMENT.

In these summer days, when, though abundance of other work is not lacking, business departments slow down, it is pleasant to get "unsolicited testimonials." From Ontario comes a very gracious and kindly letter to the Editor, in which the writer says: "Allow me to express warm appreciation of the excellent quality of your magazine. It no doubt derives a good deal of its healthfulness from the abounding life of the City and the Hall, but on the other hand the Magazine will help both." Thank you sincerely.

### "RALPH CONNOR" ON PIC-NICING

Similarly, in these days, which are the nearest we have to "dog-days" at the Coast, it is healthful and refreshing to have a half-day off, and after a pleasant ferry trip to the north shore, to visit Lynn Valley or some other sheltering shade. Pic-nics afford one of the best forms of recreation for body and mind, and happy are they who can at such times say "Begone, Dull Care!" and forget all else but the social pleasure and relaxation of the hour. In one of his books "Ralph Connor" has a passage on such an experience worth quoting:

"It was a day of never-to-be-forgotten pleasure. They were all children

again, and with children's hearts were happy in childhood's simple joys. And why not? There are no joys purer than those of the open air; of grass and trees flooded with the warm light and sweet scents of the soft springtime. Too soon it all came to an end."

### HONORING THE PARENT.

"After all, there are many things in the Mother Country that we might well take example by in this so-called more enterprising and progressive land."—(From a Vancouver SUN Editorial.)

### THE INTERNATIONAL THEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

The Theological Conference in Seattle from July 30th to August 2nd, should attract many ministers and other men with practical interest in the great realities. We need say nothing of Vancouver's part and honor, and Westminster Hall's share, in initiating such a series of interdenominational and international theological conferences last year, but we are more than gratified to know that Professor A. R. MacEwen, D.D., LL.D., of Edinburgh, now lecturing at Westminster Hall, is to be among the speakers. Columbian College will be represented by Principal Hetherington, Latimer

Hall by Professor Trompour, and Westminster Hall permanent staff by Professor Taylor. Rev. F. Perry, D.D., Vancouver, is also expected to take part. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, 1131 Barclay Street, Vancouver, is the secretary of the Canadian Committee

#### ENGLISH AND THE CLASSICS.

"A Man of Kent" in the "British Weekly" had an interesting reference recently on "the bad English of Classical scholars," and he certainly gave ample evidence (by quotations from a lately published book) in support of the contention that a thorough knowledge of Greek and Latin does not necessarily help a good English style. "A Man of Kent's" opinion is the more noteworthy as it is that of one who is a trained theologian as well as a scholarly writer, whose knowledge of English literature, past and present, is probably second to that of no living authority.

#### CLIMBING TOGETHER.

"When a young minister in England whose service for Christ is now known everywhere, was beginning his work, and his promotion and recognition were tardy, he offered her freedom to the young woman to whom he was engaged. This was her noble answer: 'If I cannot climb the hill with you, I do not wish to meet you on the top.' They have climbed together the royal way of service. Let our ambition be to climb with others, extending a helping hand to all by the wayside."—Rev. Dr. Perry, Vancouver, per SUN report.

#### A TIMELY ARTICLE.

But for an experience while passing through Calgary, this Magazine's management might not have known of the article by Mr. John F. Langan, in a recent issue of "Canada Monthly" un-

der "Mackay and Westminster Hall." The title is suggestive, and needs no comment from us. The closing paragraphs of the article, however, are of such national and Empire interest, that we think it right to reproduce them:

"The Pacific slope is the strategic centre of the world movements of the twentieth century, as they affect the British Empire. Here Orient meets Occidental, here Australia and New Zealand meet the last outpost of the Empire, facing to the far east. For all the problems of the new age, the far west is not far off, but vitally central.

"All world problems are in the last analysis spiritual and can only be solved along religious lines. A theological college equal to the world's best, standing at the heart of the life of that golden last west to which the eyes of the world are turning, can exert a tremendous influence for peace and purity and all round righteousness which alone 'maketh a nation great.'

"Westminster Hall has pointed the way to three churches, and when they, too, have planted strong and efficient colleges within the sound of the Pacific, there will be a centre of theological light and leading second to none in Canada.

"By such institutions as this, the West is going to become great. If the men of the West see the vision of the glory that awaits it in the future years of this new century, they will see to it that Westminster Hall and all similar institutions stand strong and efficient for the greatest of all works which it is given them to do."

#### "AGREED!"

"With all respect to the most excellent province of British Columbia, let it be here stated and admitted that Vancouver has outgrown her position

as a provincial city. It is a national city, the Canadian nation's western portal, and so its postoffice address must for the future be 'Canada.'"

(Letter to Editor. "News-Advertiser")

### W. H. STUDENTS AS HOSTS.

It was a happy thought that led to the farewell social function in honor of the two visiting professors, Drs. Welsh and Fleming. The speeches were in harmony with the occasion, reminiscent, informative, witty and humorous, and to do justice to all concerned would need a special issue of the Magazine.

The president of the council, Mr. J. T. McNeill, with characteristic capacity, fittingly discharged the duties of chairman, and explained that the meeting had been arranged through "a desire to come into further contact with the Professors' inspiring personalities."

Principal Mackay's speech made clear that results of other work for the new College were to very fully justify his leave of absence from teaching. A key to his other remarks might be found in the sentence: "I believe there is nothing where a man's religion comes out more definitely than in the attitude which he takes to the daily tasks given him."

Mr. Van Munster, representing the third year, spoke for some time in a humorous vein, and later laid emphasis on the benefits the students must inevitably derive from coming in contact with so many professors from various colleges and countries.

Professor Welsh, after mentioning his experience at Westminster Hall three years ago, and what led to his return visit, told a story concerning a

"Call," the point-question of which he humorously applied to the monetary results of the Principal's recent work for the new college: "Who really was entitled to it?" Later Professor Welsh revealed his views of the West in such sentences as: "You certainly are cosmopolitan in this western city." . . . "Vancouver is the sunniest spot in Canada to me."

In demonstration of the belief that "they all had Westminster Hall second in their hearts to their own colleges," Dr. Welsh mentioned the interesting story of how Sir Walter Scott concluded that Perthshire was the finest county in Scotland: Because most people from other shires, in naming their own county as the most beautiful, gave Perthshire the second place. On the same reasoning Westminster Hall was the finest College in Canada.

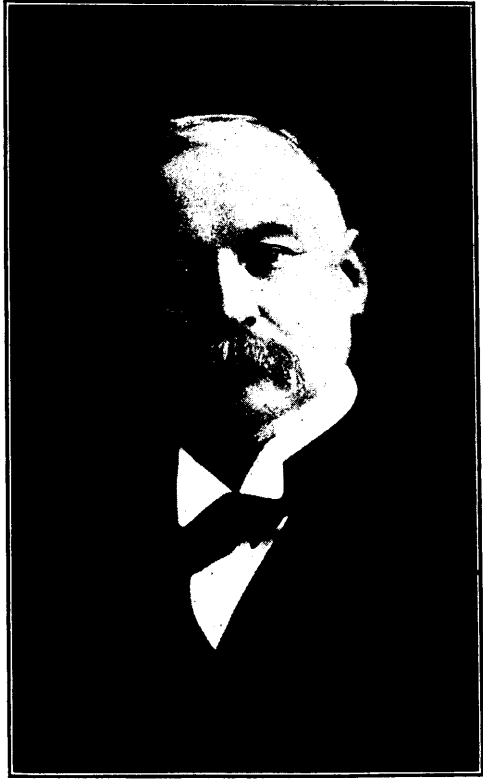
Further on, Dr. Welsh dealt with college relationships, and the training ground for all human relationships which college life provided. He also referred sympathetically to the proposed federation of the colleges, and expressed the hope that a high or at least normal standard for college studies would be maintained. The quality of the men was the primary consideration.

Professor Fleming, in his speech, as became another Scotsman, good-naturally suggested other lines of thought in connection with the subject of theological training. "Is it better for a man to train himself in the backwoods or in College?" Dr. Fleming fully emphasized the need of practical training.

The other speakers included, in order: Mr. Alvin Mackay (Second year); Mr. J. R. Craig, (First year); Rev. Professors Pidgeon and Taylor, and Rev. John A. Logan.



Mr. James McQueen, Vancouver



Mr. James Beveridge, Vancouver

#### PROMINENT VANCOUVER LAYMEN

Conspicuous among the lay commissioners in the Assembly's gatherings were Mr. James Beveridge, and Mr. James McQueen, both of Vancouver.

Mr. Beveridge is well known in business circles in the city, and also as an active worker in connection with Dr. Peter Wright's church at Kitsilano. Mr. Beveridge succeeded Mr. Gibson as chairman of Westminster Hall Board of Management, and has manifested his interest in the institution in various practical ways.

Mr. James McQueen is one of the best known and most highly respected among the senior public men of Van-

couver. He began life as a teacher, and for a considerable number of years he held a position in the Government service in an eastern city, but he has now been about twenty-one years in the west, and has, in consequence, seen most of Vancouver's growth.

On a previous occasion when a moral question agitated the city Mr. McQueen was called upon to serve in the Council chamber, and he remained in office for six years. He was prominent at the recent "deputation meeting," and there presented a petition on behalf of the session of St. Andrew's church, with which he is connected.

Mr. McQueen is a brother of the 1912 Moderator, and with another brother, Mr. Robert McQueen, from Eastern Canada, and the family's original home district, present, East, West and Central Canada were well represented by the McQueen family.

#### INCIDENTS AT THE ASSEMBLY.

##### Journalism Up-to-Date—and Before It!

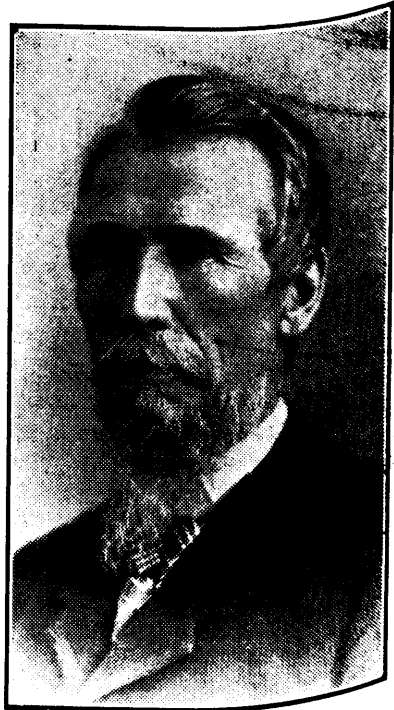
Even Church journalism, in striving to be up-to-date, may be in danger of getting before it. Dr. Douglas Fraser, whose name is familiar throughout Canada in connection with Presbyterian publications, had to answer to the Assembly for the publication before the Assembly meeting at Edmonton of a photograph of Rev. D. G. McQueen, D.D., above the words: "Moderator of the General Assembly." The use of "probable" would probably have exonerated him, but as it was, though he could not justify the action, he gracefully excused it.

#### THE W. H. MAGAZINE IN THE SAMPLE ROOM.

The Westminster Hall Magazine had a curious attraction for some commissioners, or at least for some visitors to the sample room. There being only a few spare copies of the last issue, they were marked "Please leave in room," but several times marked copies disappeared. We are not sure whether we should hold such purloining discourteous or complimentary; but in view of the fact that there was such a superabundance of other literature lying about (and the impossibility of such disappearances being due to jealousy) we shall take it as complimentary, and trust that those who lifted the copies are adding their addresses to our subscribers' list. On that assumption, we forgive them.

#### WESTMINSTER HALL ROUND TABLE LUNCHEON.

The first luncheon of those commissioners or others connected with Westminster Hall and attending the Assembly, took place in the King Edward Hotel, Edmonton, on the Wednesday of the second week of the Assembly's sitting. The function was the outcome of the characteristic thoughtfulness of the chairman of the Board, Mr. James Beveridge. Those present at the round table included the chairman of the Board as host, Principal Mackay, Professor R. E. Welsh, of Montreal, who lectured at the Hall this summer, and Messrs. R. A. MacConnell, C. B. Kerr, and D. A. Chalmers.



Mr. Robert McQueen

# The Strangeness of the Times

(Rev. J. T. Ferguson, D.D.)

It is a curious feature of the present day that human society seems to be subject to cross-currents of opinion and sentiment, the movement of which perplexes the sanest judgment. The London Spectator recently discussed the question whether the human race could simultaneously go mad, and pointed to the immense unrest of the nations in justification. It is better to cherish the hope, and if possible the belief, that what we see are stirrings of a larger life and the preparation for nobler conditions. But meanwhile the history of the Twentieth century gives only an insecure basis from which to make forecasts of the future. A clever French propheticess at the beginning of this year recalled that she had foretold that 1911 would prove the Twilight Year for mankind, and she declared that the present would be the Black Year for the nations. Midsummer is now with us, and it can scarcely be said that the colour of courts has been altogether sombre. It looks rather as if twilight were still lingering, and anxious eyes peer wistfully in search of indications of what is to be.

## Peace and War.

During the present century there have occurred together an apparently powerful movement towards the promotion of universal peace and an immense assiduity on the part of governments in preparation for war. The reign of King Edward VII, it was hoped, would go down to history as the reign of an eminent peacemaker, and yet the results of the policy associated with his name can scarcely be regarded as having altogether tended to the securing of peace in Europe. Lord Rosebery speaks dismally of the

drawing near of what may prove to be an Armageddon and in London premiums of insurance against the risk of war between Great Britain, Germany and France are said to be rising. The same decade which saw the issuing of the Czar's rescript regarding disarmament saw his armies engaged in a struggle of perhaps unprecedented dimensions with the forces of the Japanese Empire. And scarcely had Europe recovered her equanimity after the seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austro-Hungarian Empire, when most of the Western European nations were within an ace of being called to arms in connection with the dispute about Morocco. With the friends of peace and arbitration meeting in congresses and conferences, and the world deluged with pamphlets proving the unprofitableness of war to any nation, the Italian government suddenly declared war against the Turkish Empire, and plunged its own suffering people into an incalculable expense in the endeavour to conquer the Turkish troops and occupy Tripoli. The friends of peace gasped as they witnessed this act of aggression, and the Italian people are likely to groan as they reap its consequences. The struggle for sea-power is keeping the shipbuilders busy among the maritime nations, and Great Britain, through Mr. Winston Churchill, speaks words of warning and defiance to Germany just as if no peace congress had met at the Hague and "meek-eyed peace" had taken her journey into a far country.

## The Socialistic Trend v. Individualism

Turning in another direction the mind is fascinated by the energy and



extent of the propaganda of Socialism, the efforts of which have taken a more practical form than at any previous time. Recent counts in Germany, France and Great Britain show that the governing classes of these countries are willingly or unwillingly subdued by its influence. Dr. Sun Yat Sen has announced that he thinks it probable that the new Republican government of China will undertake socialistic experiments on a scale never before attempted. "We are all Socialists now," said the late Sir William Vernon Harcourt, with obvious ambiguity of expression, and anyone mixing much with men will admit that the trend of opinion in a socialistic direction is even more pronounced than the election returns reveal. Yet at the same time never was the strain of competition so severe, never was competitive industrialism more dominant, never were preparations for individualistic enterprise carried out on so colossal a scale. He who fails to see this and to arm himself for the battle of life in accordance with facts is sure to be driven to the wall. The socialistic visionary and dreamer finds himself confronted with facts, "chiels that winna ding," as Robert Burns calls them, which are fierce in their impact on human life and severe and unrelenting in their exactions. In a world over which the rainbow of socialistic hope is extended the struggle of individualism knows no abatement.

#### Conditions in Christendom.

Within the circle of the Christian church a similar contrariness of movement present itself. A movement towards the restoration of the external unity of the church goes on simultaneously with an intensifying of denominationalism and its unhallowed competitive zeal. The Vatican watches with keen eye the trend of courts and

fosters, by the means available to it, the clamorous desire for unification in hope of what it may lead to, and in various parts of the British Empire religious denominations are indulging in more or less practical negotiations for the furtherance of incorporative union. But at the same time there is little lowering of denominational flags. An eminent leader of church life in Canada some time ago advised one of the negotiating churches to pursue her own denominational policy as if no union were in sight, and as events are shaping themselves now perhaps he may be regarded as having been right. It is however perplexing to the Christian to find great schemes of unity on foot and splendid visions of the reduction of church divisions floating before the imagination and at the same time to see religious energy so perseveringly and often so relentlessly devoted to the pursuit of narrowly and even bitterly denominational ends.

#### The Ideal and the Practical.

In such a time as this the visions must still be cherished. But the actual conditions of human life must be sharply recognized. If Great Britain were today to announce the cessation of her naval activity and disbandment of her modest army, her action would be accepted as a confession of weakness and her place and influence among the world-powers would at once be modified. If the heads of any of our great and powerful mercantile and industrial enterprises were to decree no further competition extension, the field would soon be occupied to their exclusion. If our church were to abandon her mission fields on any great scale because union is in the air, other churches would conceive it to be their duty to supply ordinances to the people there, yet we may be

sure that while the immediate practical duty seems urgent and unescapable, it is not in vain that the ardent imagination of devout dreamers occupies itself with projects which seem meanwhile unrealizable. In the Apocalypse it is after the strife and the agony that St. John sees the new heaven and the new earth, and the holy city, the new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven prepared

as a bride adorned for her husband. Often almost in spite of themselves, of their own indolence and cowardice, men find themselves translating their worthy ideals into solid fact. And although materialism seems to hold sway in the work-a-day world, idealism does not always go without its fruitage and reward even on this visible stage of human activity and destiny.

### STUDENT NOTES.

(W. Scott, Student Editor.)

During the last two months the theological students have written on three examination papers, while the matriculants have written for entrance to McGill. On the afternoon of Dr. Welsh's examination on Apologetics a garden party was given by the Principal and his wife, at which the students had an opportunity of meeting the outgoing Professor. The afternoon was passed pleasantly, and the novel feature of it was the game of lawn bowls played by the younger members of the party. In this game the young men from the land o' cakes showed the enthusiasm and keenness which marks the Scot in all his games. Tea was served by Mrs. Principal Mackay, assisted by the wives of the other Professors. Rev. Dick Fleming, D. D., who lectured on Systematics at the Hall for two months, has returned East. The services of these visiting professors were much appreciated, and all enjoyed their kindly interest.

Tennyson's brook sang proudly, "Men may come and men may go, but I go on forever." I do not think that we can with the same zest repeat that carol with regard to lectures, "professors may come and professors may go, but lectures go on forever." Drs. Welsh and Flemming were no sooner gone than along came Dr. McEwen,

of New College, Edinburgh. But perhaps the lure of Vancouver's beautiful weather is overcome by the fascination of Church History as taught by Professor McEwen. With living freshness the church life of the early years of Christianity stands out before our minds in its beautiful simplicity, its strength of devotion to Christ, and loyalty to the trust imposed upon it. We Canadian students welcome Dr. McEwen to our college, and assure him that his work on our behalf is thoroughly appreciated.

During the past month, Rev. James Carruthers has been lecturing on Elocution. One of the pregnant remarks of the professor with regard to the minister's work as a public speaker will be appreciated by the public, namely, that there are two important principles that a minister should never forget: (1) breathe through your nose, and (2) keep your mouth shut.

Dr. Taylor, in Hebrew class (to Mr. Craig, who is just complimenting himself on being at the end of an intricate Hebrew sentence):—Yes, now read it again, Mr. Craig.

Mr. Craig:—Gosh!

It is one of the comforts of this life that a man can know, if he only looks

around, that there are other mortals suffering in the world as well as himself. So it is encouraging to the student to learn that in the older lands there are men in the same life as himself, forced to study hard, to keep good hours, and be as good as little nursery children, so long as the eyes of the nurse are upon them. We were glad to hear from Mr. Harry Logan, a noted Rhodes scholar for British Columbia, an account of Oxford and student life there. His remarks were illustrated by lantern slides, and were much enjoyed. At a later date we had an address by Dr. Fleming, on "Student Life in Continental Universities." These two lectures help us to see the student life through other eyes, and give us a glimpse of our own life as it appears to others.

For the past months the tennis court has been the scene of some good competition. The student tournaments have been in full swing, doubles and singles, and there has been, on the whole, a good exhibition of tennis, of which the college need not be ashamed. What with Archie McLean's down stroke, McNeill's easy side returns, O'Donnell's steady persistency, Agabob's underhand drive, and the Scottatic curve and poke, and others, there is variety of play enough.

We are glad to hear that there has been started a tournament between the young people of the various Presbyterian churches of the city, for a cup presented by Rev. R. J. Wilson of St. Andrews. Surely the time has come when the games of the community should be placed under healthy Christian influence. Our churches have been long enough decaying the demoralizing effect of certain pleasures that young folks engage in. It is time

that they go one step further and provide more healthy recreation for their young men and women.

#### Bowling Greens—A Suggestion

Looking at the subject of recreation from the wider viewpoint of the city at large, the question has come to us, What is the city doing to provide healthy recreation for our youth? She has a magnificent park where men and women can find the joy that nature gives, and set aside the cares of business and home, to ramble in nature's virgin seclusion. There are bathing facilities for all who wish to take advantage of them. But are these enough?

There are still other fields open to the progressive city. To mention only one. It is a surprise to find in a city like Vancouver, which is in good part old-country in its population, that there are no bowling greens. There is no game better adapted to give our business men the restful recreation that our present industrial strain makes imperative, and to widen the range of social intercourse, than green bowls. The establishment of such greens might require large funds in some parts of a city like Vancouver where the real estate is high, but if they are ever to be established and established in some reasonably central spot of the city, there is no better time than the present. This seems to us a suggestion worthy the thought of Vancouver's council, and of her public men. It is no less worthy of the consideration of the churches. The rich have their motor cars in which to find their recreation; those who have large lawns can mark off a private tennis court, but for the large body of Vancouver's population, her young men, arriving in big numbers every year, and staying in boarding

houses, there are no such means of recreation. Here is one opening for an organizer, who has the welfare of the youth at heart.

We are looking forward to a little respite from our class work as mid-summer holidays begin towards the end of July. Fortunately, our professors have arranged that these holidays should fall at the time of the West Coast Theological Conference, so that an opportunity will be given the students to visit Seattle, where the Conference is to be held, and enjoy the fellowship and discussion offered there.

#### STUDENTS' ADDRESSES.

Some times students go from the College to their fields without leaving a note of their addresses for ready reference.

For the convenience of comrades and friends, we have secured a note from the Provincial Superintendent's list of the addresses of Westminster Hall students who are now at work in

B. C. The list here given does not include those officiating in the numerous "College fields":

J. A. Leslie, Barkley Sound; J. H. Buchanan, Parksville; J. L. Hughes, Union Bay; W. J. Mark, North Victoria; D. J. Gordon, Edmonds; P. Connal, Stewart; Jas. Hamilton, Texada; A. McIvor, Burton; W. S. Taylor, Cascade; T. S. Paton, Midway; J. J. Greenlee, Proctor; A. G. Kirkpatrick, Ymir; B. Wallace, Hosmer; J. Y. McGookin, Moyie; H. McDowell, Duck Range; A. Munroe, Fairview; C. C. Inglis, Peachland; R. G. Stewart, Princeton.

In addition it should be noted that Phil McKay and A. H. McLean are at Round-up, Alberta; Jas. Thomson at Rocky Mountain House, Alberta; J. Grier, at Cayley, Alberta; and W. J. Cameron, at Togo, Manitoba.

F. S. Cook is understood to be at his home in Chilliwack; while Eb. Crute, after completing an engagement at Salmon Arm, was under arrangement to keep a summer appointment at Field, B. C.

#### UNDER CANVAS IN SCOTLAND.

(Peter Connal.)

In this new land the canvas tent is almost a necessity, but to the city youth of the old land it provides a means of delightful holiday.

To leave the busy town and seek some shady nook in a glen in the Grampians or beside some murmuring stream in a historic part of rural Scotland is to secure bliss unalloyed.

The writer with a number of friends conceived the idea of such a holiday.

The scene of our little camp was on the banks of the river Allan, near the tiny hamlet of Greenloaning in Perthshire. We have visited scenes of grander and more inspiring beauty, but for calm repose, unbroken by any jarring sound, this spot is probably unsurpassed.

The gently flowing stream in its setting of rich pasture land, the cattle browsing lazily in the fields, the distant Grampians rising against the skyline like silent sentinels of God, form features in a picture quietly beautiful.

Nearly every mile of this neighborhood has some feature of interest to the student of history. In the "Fifteen" the battle of Sheriffmuir was fought here, when the Earl of Mar made his last stand in the cause of the Pretender.

A little to the north many traces of the Roman period are to be found. In the village of Braco are a number of camps which formed outposts in the attempts of the Romans to penetrate to the Grampians.

The historic associations of the district are by no means of an entirely secular kind. The surrounding parishes have been the scenes of not a few hard fought ecclesiastical battles. Many doughty champions of some particular phase of religious truth have occupied the pulpits of these parishes.

Dunblane, with its narrow streets and old fashioned houses, was within walking distance of our camp. This town has a history dating from the seventh century and was the scene of the labors of the renowned Bishop Leighton. Its Cathedral, which was erected by that "sore saint to the crown," David the First, is one of few structures of the kind that did not suffer at the hands of the Reformers. Many of its architectural features were commended by Ruskin. He described its chapter house and tower as being "almost perfect in its simplicity." Within the cathedral repose the remains of Lady Margaret Drummond, the close friend of James the Fourth who with her two sisters, was mysteriously poisoned in 1501.

The foregoing are but mere indications of the associations which make

the past live again to the inquiring mind.

If we found pleasure in past events, we certainly enjoyed to the full the delights of the present. Possibly one of the delights was "batching," which then had novelty that has since worn off. Many incidents could be recorded of desperate attempts to make appetizing the awful concoctions suggested to minds unacquainted with the principles of cookery. But who can deny our holiday was an ideal one. To rise in the morning invigorated by our sleep under the thin covering of our canvas tent, and then to explore the district, or to follow the stream with fishing rod in hand in an attempt to lure from its depths the silver trout—surely this is holiday making indeed!

It should be noted that the district has a hostel which tradition says, is blest forever more because of the fact that the poet Burns on one occasion slept under its roof. Here the disciples of Isaac Walton are wont to gather and tell stories which sometimes are no doubt "fishy."

#### "HELD OVER."

Happily, our difficulty month by month is not in the securing but in the selection of articles for our pages. This month, however, the number of articles "held over" calls for a special note. We believe the portrait gallery of prominent churchmen, ministerial and lay, is well worthy of reproduction, and we hope to supplement it.

Among the articles which are "held over" and which we hope to publish in the August number is one by Professor E. A. Wicher, San Anselmo; a Psalm translation by Donald A. Fraser; an article entitled "A glimpse at the University situation in

Alberta" by a writer who had a good opportunity of getting acquainted with the subject; and a second instalment of "Sidelights on Cicero from his letters," by R. A. Hood, B.L.

Notes "Concerning the Churches" are also kept back because of space given to items and pictures concerning the Supreme Court of the Church.

We take this opportunity of noting that the value set on articles accepted for our pages is not to be reckoned by the time of publication merely; in our literary department we desire to keep in view variety, worth, and seasonableness.