

Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1906.

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FRANK WOOTTEN,

Phone Main 4643. Box 34, TORONTO.
Offices—Union Block, 36 Toronto Street.

Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

March 18—Third Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Genesis 37; Mark 14, 10 to 27.
Evening—Genesis 39 or 40; 1 Cor. 10 & 11, 1.

March 25—Fourth Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Genesis 3, 10 to 16; Genesis 42; Luke 1, 46.
Evening—Isaiah 52, 7 to 13; Gen. 43 or 45; 1 Cor. 15, 10 to 35.

April 1—Fifth Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Exodus 3; Luke 5, 17.
Evening—Exodus 5 or 6, 10 to 14; 2 Cor. 5.

April 8—Sixth Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Exodus 9; Matthew 26.
Evening—Exodus 10 or 11; Luke 10, 28, or 20, 9 to 21.

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

THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 107, 315, 321, 324.
Processional: 165, 175, 179, 263.
Offertory: 198, 249, 252, 637.
Children's Hymns: 467, 566, 568, 569.
General Hymns: 93, 244, 253, 279.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 309, 311, 472, 553.
Processional: 89, 200, 270, 520.
Offertory: 86, 256, 362, 523.
Children's Hymns: 331, 332, 335, 473.
General Hymns: 91, 92, 94, 213.

Hearty Desires.

For the most part the "hearty desires" of mankind are for their own individual, or family, health, wealth or happiness, the matter being regarded mainly from a worldly standpoint. Lent comes to us in solemn, sober garb inviting us to consider more seriously than is our wont, spiritual matters. To put more earnest, religious conviction into the balance, in which is weighed each thought and act of our every-day lives. It offers us the keen-edged fast with which to prune our animal passions and desires, and fit us to bear purer, sweeter, richer fruit, and to bear it more abundantly, and above all it urges us to desire those things which are above rather than those which are below—and to desire them heartily. This is indeed the season when we should follow the advice of St. Chrysostom:—

"Let all instruct one another to desire those things which are to come." Then indeed can each, with the saintly Keble, exclaim: "O Lord, our Lord, and Spoiler of our foes. There is no light but Thine; with Thee all beauty glows."

Church Army Immigrants.

Seldom is it that we have seen mention of an occurrence which has given us more pardonable pride than the sending to Canada by the Church Army of England of one thousand emigrants. They are allotted to the Province of Ontario. Mr. Byrne, the colonization agent in Great Britain of that province, has pronounced them to be "the finest lot he has ever seen." This is very satisfactory. It appears to us that the Church in the Old Land is thus giving its brethren in the New an opportunity of an unusual character to welcome to its fold this fine lot of incomers. Our Church cannot grow unless its members exert themselves to add to its numbers. Coldness and indifference merely compel strangers in a new land to turn to those who welcome them with kindness and cordiality. It is idle to say that people should adhere to their own faith as a matter of principle and to let the matter stand there. Let our clergy, churchwardens, parish workers and Brotherhood men bestir themselves—make enquiries, look up these men, women and children as soon as they arrive, and not only welcome them to Church and Sunday School, but do everything in their power to welcome them to their new home-land, and to make them realize that though they have lost the beloved Church in the old land, they have been heartily welcomed by the Church in the new! But why has the Church Army sent no one to do this, as no one here can. What is everybody's business is nobody's.

A New Forest.

It is gratifying to find that our neighbours to the south of us are fully alive to the necessity of re-creating forests and streams. Unfortunately they have destroyed so much that the supply will be exhausted before the new plantations acquire value, but that cannot be helped now. The most recent gratifying fact is the presentation to Colorado College of a park to be used as a school for forestry. This park is seventy-five hundred feet above the sea, and contains fifteen thousand acres, of which two thousand are forest. The rest is cattle ranch and hay lands, hotel and cottages. The forestry conditions vary everywhere and this will be the only school of the Rocky Mountain region in the States at present. In the high land of Colorado where agriculture can only succeed by irrigation forest reserves are a vital need.

The French Inventories.

We may be allowed to say a word condensing the explanations of the disturbances in France between the Roman Catholics and the officers of the Government upon the inventories taken under the new law. We may be mistaken as to some matters of detail, but we think the main facts are as follows: By the law which went into force last December, church property acquired by all religious bodies since 1801, the year of the Concordat, remains the property of the religious body; property acquired before that reverts to the State. This, however, the State may lease or sell to religious associations formed under Government regulations, and subject to its supervision. Necessarily, the first thing required is for the Government to ascertain what property falls under the first or second category, and to do so the now notorious inventories had to be taken. Care was taken by the law to provide

for full notice so that everything should be done in company and agreement with the legal representatives of the religious establishments. Cardinal Richard, the Archbishop of Paris, directed that the law should be observed, and in most cases his directions were obeyed, notably at Notre Dame. But at the Madeleine, the most noted church in Paris after the cathedral, Abbe Chesvelong read a protest, and both there and at St. Roch there was some disturbance. At St. Pierre du Gros-Cailou the bells were tolled, the church was crowded, and locked and barred so that violent means had to be taken to enforce the law. Similar scenes took place at other churches, but fortunately in comparatively few. Naturally the people were aroused when they were told that the church treasures were to be confiscated by the State, and still more so when it was stated that the receptacles for the Host were to be secularized. So much has been heard of idolatrous worship by the heathen that it comes as a shock to think that unbelievers could say that Christians were substantially guilty of the same practices.

Ideal Government.

Canada was well represented at the recent meeting at New York of the League of American Municipalities. Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., emphasized three essentials of good government: Honest appropriation and expenditure of public funds in the public interest; the appointment of public officials upon considerations of efficiency and personal character, and not of party service; and elections untainted by the corrupting influences of bribery and fraud. Mr. Borden paid the United States the compliment of having made greater progress in civil service reform than had been made in Canada. The speaker went to the root of the whole matter when he said: "To the youth of the country in the schools and universities the lesson of civil duty should be taught with care and thoroughness. There can be no better foundation laid for good citizenship than the thorough teaching of boys, and girls as well, to fear God, honour the king, and love their country—even better than they love themselves."

Small Loans.

The experience of investors in the United States has proved that advantageous business can be done in the way of advancing comparatively small sums of money to people who need them on reasonable security and at a just rate of interest on the money loaned. It has also been shown that this legitimate and commendable enterprise has largely helped to save the class of people referred to from the cruel and unscrupulous exactions of that class of usurers who are not inaptly named "loan sharks." We have not yet heard of the formation in Canada of companies to carry on the business above referred to. Are there not moneyed men in our churches who are willing to do a public service by supplying a public need at no loss to themselves?

Windsor Castle.

The King had a report on the furniture of Windsor Castle compiled by Sir Guy Francis Laking, Keeper of the King's Armoury, and this volume has been published. Contrary to expectation, there is little really old furniture. The author points out that the constantly recurring ceremonies destroy perishable, moveable cabinet-makers' handiwork. An inventory is extant, taken in Edward VI.'s time, which tells what Windsor Castle then contained; but of all the furniture, tapestry, clocks, etc., not a single article remains. In fact, the oldest article is of

1906.]

[March 15, 1906.]

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who had left England some time previously, and whose address was then unknown. When Bishop Montgomery sent out his enquiries in preparation for the Pan-Anglican Congress of 1908, Canadian Bishops had a good opportunity to put the needs of Canada on record, yet the printed report shows only one reply from a Bishop in Canada (i.e., Selkirk). Archbishop Matheson and his predecessor, Archbishop Machray, on whom the chief responsibility concerning Western Canada has fallen, have been keenly alive to the importance of English support, and have done much to encourage it; but more remains yet to be done. The widespread ignorance that prevails in England concerning Canada should be removed if possible, and the result of such removal would be more men and more money from England. It may be said that Englishmen are not wanted, that they don't know this country, and cannot adapt themselves to Canadian life. But such names as Medley, and Anderson, and Williams, and Oxenden, and Horden, and Ridley, and Bompas, and Bond, and Courtney, and Sweatman show us how much the Church in Canada, up to this time, is indebted to England. That the authorities of the mother Church are most anxious to come into close touch with Canada is seen by the visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the later visit of his representative, Rev. Mr. Gardner. As a result of these visits some centre of information will probably be appointed, and if Mr. Gardner's visit is followed up in the present year by a visit from Bishop Montgomery, the keen-eyed secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, let us hope that the Canadian Church and her needs will be better known in England, and that the men and money available from that source will not be lost. It is a lamentable thing that it should be possible to say that widespread ignorance prevails throughout England concerning the Canadian Church and her needs. Here is evidently a fertile field waiting to be worked and capable of yielding very substantial results.

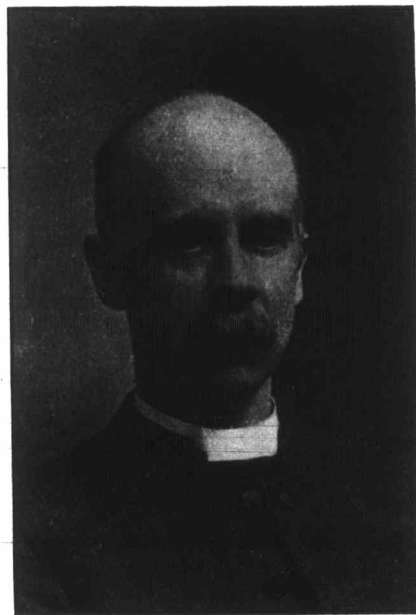
—T. G. A. Wright.

THE PRINCIPAL OF WYCLIFFE COLLEGE.

In the selection of the Rev. T. R. O'Meara, rector of Trinity Church, Toronto, to the Principalship of Wycliffe College the council has acted on the principle that a Canadian brought up and educated in Canada is the man best fitted to understand and train men for ministerial work in Canada. The Rev. Mr. O'Meara graduated from the Port Hope High School in 1883, and in the same year began his course at Toronto University, attending at the same time the lectures at Wycliffe College, graduating with honours in 1887. He served one year in Deacon's orders at St. Philip's Church, Toronto, under the Ven. Archdeacon Sweeny, D.D. Mr. O'Meara then accepted the position of assistant rector under the Rev. Canon Sanson, of Trinity Church, Toronto, which position he held for many years, only resigning three years ago at the urgent request of Wycliffe College Council that he might accept a position on its staff as lecturer in practical theology. In 1904, upon the death of Canon Sanson, he was appointed rector of Trinity Church, Toronto, which position he has held since, and so earnest and successful have his labours there been crowned that the congregations have been more than doubled, and plans are now being carried out for a larger organ and an extension of the church. Mr. O'Meara's brother, the Rev. Canon O'Meara, M.A., D.D., was Dean of Rupert's Land and the Principal of St. John's College, Winnipeg, and his father, the Rev. Frederick A. O'Meara, LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, besides being a good Greek scholar, was well known in Canada for his missionary work among the Indians, translating for them the Bible into the Indian tongue. The Rev. T. R. O'Meara was the unanimous choice

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of the council, selected because so pre-eminently fitted for the office. He has proved himself a most able lecturer, but above all other qualifications is his ability to act as the guide and moulder of character. With his high ideals of life and duty and his practical power of applying them to everyday needs he will put the impress of his own spirituality, zeal and devotion upon every student who comes under his influence; and this, after all, is the great qualification of a true principal. A college may turn out scholars, but if it is to be a divinity college, whose graduates will bring a blessing upon the Church, the man at the head of it, who has so much to do with the formation of the ideals and principles of the students, must, above all things, be a man of God, spiritual, practical, and sympathetic, and such a man the Council of Wycliffe College believe Mr. O'Meara to be, and for that reason they have chosen him as their Principal. There will be a rearrangement of the college staff. The Rev. Mr. O'Meara will continue to lecture on pastoral theology, the Rev. Dyson Hague will lecture on liturgics, Canon Cody will take up Dr. Sheraton's lectures on systematic theology, and other professors will shortly be appointed to take up the lectures in Church history, etc., so that the college will have a staff stronger than ever before.



Reverend T. R. O'Meara,
The New Principal of Wycliffe College.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK.

Spectator's Comments on Questions of Public Interest.

We differ entirely from those who seem to take the view that a disposition to offer suggestions and criticisms is an evidence of a lack of unity within the Church, which we are called upon to deplore. Neither can we follow those who would have members of the Church with ideas to offer convey the same privately to the committee concerned. We have no doubt but that many points of committee business might quite properly be dealt with by private correspondence, but we are equally clear that a sober discussion of public questions in the press is worth more than an avalanche of private letters, and much simpler. It is an easy thing for a private letter to find a resting-place in the waste paper basket or to be docketed away on a file, but it is not so easy to miss the point of a public communication. It reaches the eye of every member of the committee, and may speak for a large section of the public interested. With the very best intentions to give careful consideration to every letter, public discussion is essential if we desire the best results. And why should any one imagine that this indicates lack of unity in any real sense? No human undertaking of any moment can be carried on without divergence of opinion if men give themselves the

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trouble to think. We have grown weary of this perpetual call for unity within the Canadian Church. It is not disruption, but indolence, that is to be feared. The founding of the General Synod was to unite the Church from ocean to ocean, the founding of the Missionary Society was to accomplish the same thing, and now men look forward to a new reign of peace when the new Hymnal shall have been issued. It is not quietness and rest we need, but the brotherly strife that comes of earnest men engaging in the promotion of what they consider worth while. It is a baptism of power and self-giving we require rather than an era of repose. Why talk of lack of unity? We are really not yet active enough to be divided.

The discussion concerning the name of the new Hymnal is, of course, a matter of minor importance, yet enough has been said to secure the most thorough consideration of the question by the committee, and further to prepare the delegates to General Synod to more effectively handle the matter when it comes before them for its final review. "Spectator" has not failed to call attention to the admirably business-like methods adopted by this committee. He notes with further satisfaction that it seems to be possessed of gumption enough to correct what it considers a false impression of its work, and is not content to pose as a martyr, enduring in silence. It seems perfectly plain to us that the hammering out of any feature of Church work in the forge of public discussion is more likely to produce enduring results than to trust to doubtful inspirations. But are not the enthusiasts concerning the new Hymnal altogether too sanguine concerning the efficacy of that work in promoting the Church? It is to be a great bond of union; it is to minister to our national self-sufficiency; its influence has been described as "tremendous." It certainly is an important work, and one that had to be taken up sooner or later, but we are doomed to disappointment if we imagine that it is going to work any great transformation in our Church, no matter how perfectly it may be done. There is absolutely no justification for folding our arms and waiting until this Hymnal appears in the expectation that a great revival of power shall come to pass. To hundreds of congregations it will just mean the singing of old hymns out of a new book. It cannot begin to have the possibilities of a revised liturgy. It will not prepare or plan a forward campaign such as the Committee on the State of the Church may do if it is mindful of its duty. It will not contribute appreciably to the campaign for temperance as the committee on that subject may do. Nevertheless it is important, and let us co-operate with the committee in assisting to perform the work with the utmost power and wisdom. It is well, however, to remember that co-operation does not necessarily mean saying yea to everything it does and vouching for all its "inspirations."

In dreaming dreams of national and ecclesiastical expansion in this country is there any necessity laid upon the men of Eastern Canada to assume that they are fighting a failing cause, and that their glory shall depart from them and be absorbed beyond the Great Lakes? Are the fifty or seventy-five million citizens which our fancy sees occupying this land all to be found on the great prairies or beyond the mountains? Shall the older Provinces remain where they are as they watch the great processions of newcomers ever moving westward? If the United States may be taken as any criterion of what may happen in Canada, we shall see the East grow with the growth of the West. As a matter of fact, to this very day the eastern half of the American Republic contains by far the greater portion of its eighty million people, and is the centre of its commercial, political, and ecclesi-

ronto, took place on Tuesday, March 6th. It was well attended, the president, Mrs. Boulbee, presiding. There are at present about 73 inmates, 27 women and 52 infants under four years, and much satisfaction is felt at their good health, and the general condition of things in the Home. The whooping cough epidemic is quite checked, owing to good nursing and the kind attention of physicians in charge, and though it has left some of the babies white and peaked looking, it is wonderful how well the majority have become. One member of the Board after an absence of nearly a year, expressed her amazement at the difference in the appearance of the children, which is largely due to the fact that the Board found it necessary to increase their staff and provide both a trained nurse, and a night nurse for the welfare of the Home. However, the healthy, happy appearance of the little ones more than repays the increased expenditure which these changes necessitated, and the managers thank the good friends from outside, whose love for the Master and for little children has helped them in the past, and feel confident that they will continue to do so. All contributions of money, clothing, flannel or household articles are thankfully received at the Infants' Home, St. Mary Street.

St. Peter's.—The members of the congregation have decided to place in one of the large fan-light windows a memorial to the first rector of the church, the Ven. Archdeacon Boddy. The design has been selected and approved of.

St. Luke's.—We are glad to be able to state that there is a little improvement in the Ven. Archdeacon Langtry's condition this week.

Whitby.—St. John's.—A committee composed of the choir and young people of this congregation are making a commendable effort to obtain a better organ, as the old one, which has been in use in the church for more than half a century, is very much out of repair, and ever since it was shattered by lightning (some years ago) has gradually been giving out. It has the honour of being the first pipe organ in the county of Ontario, and was considered a very superior instrument in its day. The committee are meeting with encouragement in their effort to raise the necessary funds for the new organ. A pleasant surprise was the receiving of some voluntary offerings from members of other communions. It is now some twenty years since the congregation made an appeal to the public for assistance, and during these years services, maintenance and improvements, have been paid for by voluntary offerings. The public have at all times been welcome to all services, social gatherings, and picnics without fee or charge.

NIAGARA.

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

Hamilton.—Lenten services are held daily in all the churches in this city, and in some of the churches the rectors have arranged for special preachers for Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Regular meetings of the chapter are held monthly. Just now the subject of deepest interest is "Church Progress." The subject has occupied the attention of the clergy at two meetings, and will be continued at the next one. "Hindrances to Church Progress" was dwelt upon at the latest meeting of the Chapter.

Holy Trinity Mission.—The first of the Lenten mid-week services was held on Ash Wednesday at 8 p. m. Evensong and Communion Prayers were said by the catechist, Mr. A. D. Caslor. Rev. Robt. Cordner preached a very helpful sermon on "Repentance."

On Sunday evening, the 4th inst., the Rev. Alf. Bonny celebrated Holy Communion in this Mission when 21 communicated. Everything points to life and vigour.

The ladies met on Tuesday, the 6th inst., and formed a Ladies' Aid. They intend holding a sale of work after Easter.

Barton.—Holy Trinity.—In the absence of the rector in Montreal owing to the death of his mother, Rev. Alf. Bonny celebrated Holy Communion on Sunday, the 11th, at the 11 a. m. service. Mr. Caslor, from the East End Mission, took the Evensong service.

The Archdeacon of Niagara preached at St. James' Church, Guelph, and canvassed the parish in the interest of the parochial funds of the

church lately with excellent results. He has also preached missionary sermons at St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, and Holy Trinity, Barton.

Dunnville.—St. Paul's.—The proceeds of a recent production of the opera "H.M.S. Pinafore," given under the auspices of the Young People's Society in this parish, amounted to the sum of \$315. Arrangements are being made to commence building at once a new Sunday School, according to the most modern plans, the cost to be about \$2,500.

Burlington.—St. Luke's.—The Churchwoman's Aid Society, with the assistance of one of the members of that congregation, have lately put a new altar table in this church. The makers are Burton & Batchim, of Hamilton. The new altar is made of quartered oak. The design of the front is of three panels, and is very pretty. The whole of the work reflects great credit upon the workmanship of the firm.

For some years past there has been no use made of the young people in the congregation. Many a time it has been talked of forming some society for the young folks to take their part in, but it has been left to the Rev. F. W. Hovey, M.A., to make a start. A meeting was called some weeks ago to talk over a plan and it made such rapid progress that on the 5th inst. in the schoolroom the first weekly meeting was held. The officers elected were: Patron, the rector, F. W. Hovey; president, Mr. H. Pettit; vice-president, Miss Metherell; second vice-president, Mr. Percy Thorpe; secretary, W. T. Bamford; treasurer, Miss Lowe; visiting committee, Mrs. Hovey, Miss Young, Mr. E. Donkin and Mr. W. Bunker; programme committee, Mrs. Bain, W. Whitehouse and Mr. W. L. Smith. The membership fee was fixed at ten cents per member for this session. Under the care of the new president the first meeting was held, and the programme was as follows: Opening speech, the president; solo, Mr. Whitehouse; essay, "St. Luke's Church," Miss Gilbert; address, "On Speech Making," the rector. Other speeches followed, and the night's proceedings came to a close by singing the National Anthem. All present (and there were over 60) enjoyed the meeting and it is to be hoped that it is a precursor of many happy and profitable evenings spent by the young folk of St. Luke's Church.

For the season of Lent in this parish the rector has been able to secure the services of very able preachers. The rector has issued a circular detailing all the services and he has added some very good rules which attended to would make the Lenten time to be remembered for good received.

ALGOMA.

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

Aspelin.—The Bishop has paid his annual visit to this Mission. Evening service was conducted in St. Mary's Church and the following morning in St. Michael's Church, Allensville, after which he and the incumbent, with other friends, were hospitably entertained by Mrs. Hares and her family in their beautiful residence at Elmdean. Mr. Walter Hares drove the Bishop to Huntsville to catch the south-bound train. His Lordship kindly expressed his satisfaction in the work of the Mission under the management of the Rev. L. Sinclair, priest-in-charge.

RUPERT'S LAND.

Samuel P. Matheson, D.D., Archbishop, Winnipeg.

Shoal Lake.—The first Sunday in Lent was a notable day in this parish. It was the occasion of the first visit made by His Grace the Archbishop since his consecration. There was a large class for confirmation and the service most impressive, many were turned away from the doors because of lack of space to admit them. Less than eight months ago there was a small church in the village but it was closed up because of small attendance, lack of organization and support. Towards the end of July last the Archbishop placed the parish in charge of the Rev. D. T. Parker, B.A., who had just come from Eastern Canada for that purpose. The Church was opened again, services started. Church people awoke to the fact that there was a church to go to and they went. In a few Sundays the little church was filled to the doors and many were turned away for lack of space. The Church

began to rise in its might. A vestry meeting was called, money subscribed and plans laid to double the seating capacity. These plans were carried out to the letter and the church re-opened in October. All through the winter months the congregation has steadily increased. At present the vestry is facing the fact that the seating capacity must be enlarged to at least two hundred and fifty. The work is expected to start as soon as the spring opens. At the first celebration of Holy Communion in August last there were twelve communicants, now there are upwards of thirty regular communicants to which are now to be added the eighteen just confirmed. Up to the present time the adjoining parish of Strathclair has been under the supervision of Shoal Lake, sometimes supplied by students from Shoal Lake. Now they are calling loudly for an ordained clergyman. The work has grown to such magnitude there that there is absolute need of the services of a resident clergyman, which His Grace has promised them if a suitable man can be found. Surely some one will volunteer to strengthen the hands of these ready and willing people in their good work. Only give the Church a chance and it grows everywhere.

QU'APPELLE.

John Grisdale, D.D., Indian Head, N. W. T.

Oxbow.—On the 19th and following day of February in Oxbow, and on the day following in the Mission of Glen Ewen, under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary, Mr. J. S. Freer, of Elkhorn, gave an exhibition of his moving pictures of "Beni Hur," augmented by Transvaal photographs, to appreciative audiences. The proceeds amounted, after defraying all expenses, to the handsome sum of \$109.25, which will be devoted to the erection of a necessary fence around the church. The Junior Woman's Auxiliary are arranging shortly to hold a sale of work here.

Regina.—Special Lenten services commenced on Ash Wednesday at St. Paul's Church, Regina, of which the Rev. George C. Hill is rector, with an early celebration of the Holy Communion. Evensong was said at 7.30. Holy Communion is celebrated every Sunday here, and in addition to the Wednesday evening services during Lent Litany will be said on Friday afternoons. During Holy Week Evensong will be said on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, with matins, litany, and sermon on Good Friday. The rector has issued an appropriate parochial Lenten address, coupled with suggestions for Lent's observance.

Lumsden.—The Venerable Archdeacon Macadam Harding visited this place recently, preaching at Craven, Kenelle, and Lumsden.

The Rev. F. S. Lewis, incumbent of this parish, will leave at Easter for a curacy in Manitoba.

The next general ordination for this diocese will, God willing, take place on Trinity Sunday.

Craik.—Saturday, the 24th ult., the festival of St. Matthias the Apostle, special Evensong was sung in the parish church here, the subject of the sermon being the "Epistle of the Day." The services were continued throughout Sunday, the morning sermon being on "Lenten Discipline," that in the afternoon on "Confirmation," and that at Evensong on "Successes and Failures," based on the ideal life of Christ and the treachery of Judas. The preacher at each service was the Rev. Dr. Coard, the incumbent.

During the past four years there has been an extraordinary impetus given to the advancement of missionary effort in this diocese, by the increase of our clergy from 22 to 44. The cause for satisfaction arises not so much from the number of clergy working here as in the phenomenal percentage of increase in one year in a diocese that is 22 years' old, and has always been praying for more labourers in this vast vineyard. If there were double this number there would still be a cry for more; so constantly increasing is the population. The chief obstacle to recruiting the ranks of our clergy lies in the scarcity of suitable men. There are too many "square" applicants to fit "round" holes. In the vast territories of Western Canada the clergyman has, indeed, to "become all things to all men," for there is no room for narrowness, and the man whose sole happiness and contentment lie in seeing quick results for painstaking self-sacrificing work is not cut out for here but

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British and Foreign.

The Church Army has devoted the sum of £10,000 this year for the purpose of emigration to Canada.

The death is announced, after a long and painful illness, of the Right Rev. Dr. Chinnery-Haldane, Bishop of Argyle and the Isles.

The Rev. William Walter Webb, D.D., was consecrated on St. Matthias' Day in All Saints' Cathedral, Milwaukee, Bishop-Coadjutor of that diocese.

At the recent "thank-offering" services held in Christ Church, Coventry, no less than £484 16s. 3d. was placed on the plates.

An extensive scheme for the renovating of St. Martin's, the parish church of Birmingham, and providing a new organ has been inaugurated.

During 1905 no fewer than 1,210 clergymen were ordained, and this number is the highest since 1899. The worst year was 1902, when only 1,097 were ordained.

The Rev. Canon Ellis, vicar of St. Paul's, Edinburgh, will, it is expected, be consecrated, Bishop of Aberdeen in St. Andrew's Church in that city on St. Mark's Day, April 25th next.

Canon Duckworth, D.D., C.V.O., of Westminster, is to retire from the vicariate of St. Mark's, Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, next Midsummer, where he has been vicar since 1870.

The important vicarage of Holyhead, vacant by the death of Canon Walter Thomas, has been conferred on the Rev. T. R. Jones, the junior vicar of Bangor, by Jesus College, Oxford.

A meeting of subscribers and others interested in the proposed memorial to Bishop Ellicott was held in the Chapter House of Gloucester Cathedral on Monday. It was decided that the memorial should take the form of a recumbent effigy. The cost is estimated at £1,200, towards which £688 has been received.

The Rev. Canon Eliot, rural dean of Christ Church and vicar of Holy Trinity, Bournemouth, has announced his intention of resigning the living of Holy Trinity shortly. He is seventy-four years of age.

A beautiful stained glass window has been placed in the Chapter House of Gloucester Cathedral in memory of the officers and men of the Gloucester and County Regiment who fell in the Boer War. The Earl of Ducie unveiled the memorial.

Sir Alfred Thomas, speaking at Abercynon, stated that a guarantee had been given by the Prime Minister that a Welsh disestablishment measure would be brought forward not later than the third session of the new Parliament.

Preaching on a recent Sunday at St. Peter's, Eastbourne, Archdeacon Sinclair, in referring to the poverty of the clergy, said a large portion of them were insufficiently fed, and sometimes almost on the verge of starvation.

An oak tablet, containing the names of the deans and canons of Carlisle since the Reformation, has been placed on the north wall of the frater of the cathedral. The tablet is the gift of Chancellor Prescott (who is also Archdeacon of Carlisle).

The Rev. J. P. Whitney, late Principal of Lennoxville and Canon of Quebec Cathedral, has been appointed Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge for the year 1906-7. He has also been appointed vicar of St. Edward's, Cambridge, in succession to the late Canon Watson.

In appreciation of his services as vicar for twenty-one years, and in bidding him an affectionate adieu, the congregation of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, has presented the Dean of Carlisle (Dr. C. J. Ridgeway) with an illuminated address, a clock, and a cheque for £900.

The Right Rev. John F. Stretch, dean and rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Newcastle, N.S.W., has been elected to the Bishopric of Newcastle. He was consecrated Bishop-Coadjutor to the late Bishop of Brisbane in 1895. He is a graduate of Melbourne University.

The Norman Church of St. James, Dover, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire lately. The church contains the ancient Cinque Ports' Court of Admiralty, where maritime cases concerning the Cinque Ports were heard down to the time of the Duke of Wellington's Lord Wardenship. The fire was due to overheating.

The Archbishop of Brisbane, Dr. Donaldson, has determined to proceed at once with the great work of the building of the first part of the cathedral for which his predecessor worked so anxiously. The beautiful design of the late Mr. J. L. Pearson provides for what when completed at a cost of £250,000 will be the noblest ecclesiastical building in the whole of Australia.

The total amount given to all missionary societies put together is not very much more than two million pounds. Why, there is more spent on football than on foreign missions. Only the other day there was a football match in Newcastle which was attended by between 30,000 and 40,000 people, and £900 were taken at the gates from workmen. I only wish we could get one-tenth of that for foreign missions.—Bishop of Newcastle.

Forty-two members of the congregation of All Saints', Sheffield, recently joined the vicar (the Rev. C. F. Knight) and the Rev. R. C. Taylor, one of the curates, in scrubbing and thoroughly cleaning the church from one end to another. The people were invited to bring buckets and brushes, and to a fulfilment of that request they added such activity that, after working the whole of the day, they

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LENTEN BOOKS.

LENTEN BOOKS.
Lenten Preaching—Twenty Lent Sermons by Dr. A. G. Mortimer, \$1.00.
The Last Discourses of Our Lord—Readings for every day of Lent—by Dr. A. G. Mortimer, \$1.50
Lenten course for children by Hutchinson & Mahon, \$1.00
The Lenten Collects, by author of Preparation, 50c.
Addresses in Holy Week by Rev. A. F. W. Ingram, Bishop of London, 50c.
Story of the Cross, with music, 3c. each.

The Fatherhood of God, a manual for Lent by Vernon Staley, 25c.
A three-hour service for Good Friday by Rev. Ridgeway, \$1.00 per 100
TRACTS FOR LENT.
Thoughts for Lent, 2c. each.
Lent, daily subjects, 2c. each.
Why keep Lent—30c. per 100.
Lent—True purpose of fastings, 30c. per 100.
Good Friday Tracts, 30c. per 100.
Easter Tracts, 30c. per 100.
Story of the Cross, words only, 30c. per 100.

THE CHURCH BOOK ROOM, 23 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

had cleansed the windows, galleries, and floors with fully satisfying results.

A purse of gold and a silver salver suitably inscribed were on Thursday week presented to the new Bishop of Adelaide (the Right Rev. A. N. Thomas) at the Chalonner Hall, Guisborough, in recognition of his work as rector during the past five years. At Noicattaro, in South Italy, some tombs have been discovered which the director of the Museum of Taranto considers date from the sixth century before Christ. One tomb contained some beautiful vases and two spades in excellent preservation.

Children's Department.

CHRIST IN THE WILDERNESS.

(Lent.)

Part I.—The Fasting.

In the desert bleak and dreary,
With the beasts that sought their prey,
Jesus, hungry, cold and weary,
For a season chose to stay.

Earnest prayer and meditation
In the desert lone and still
Were the Saviour's preparation
For the work He should fulfil.

So alone with God His Father,
Nights and days He passed in prayer,
Strength and courage thus to gather
For the cross He came to bear.

Saviour, may Thy time of trial
Not have been for us in vain!
Thou wouldst teach us self-denial
By Thy loneliness and pain!

May we follow Thee in meekness,
Doing not our will, but Thine;
Oft by prayer, to aid our weakness,
Humbly seeking strength Divine.

—Without a conscience that is clear, and a mind that is undisturbed, there is no rest.

THE COLOURING OF AN EASTER OFFERING.

"Lent is such a lot of little separate rememberings and doings," sighed Ruth, "and it seems as if it ought somehow to be one beautiful, good, holy time.

"Now, to-day, I meant to keep Lent, and yet it was just common little doings all day. First, getting up in the morning the moment the clock struck, so as to have more time for reading the lessons and saying my prayers then, filling the lamps before school, that's for my earning for the Pyramid, but it isn't much, anyway; and then, I remembered just in time not to buy a corn-ball when we met the candy boy on the street, and I came just as near going off on my wheel this afternoon, when it was the day for our children's service at church.

"You'd think when you say your prayers that you wouldn't have to keep watch, but there it was again, I had to remind myself not to forget our particular missionary and her work and the offering, and my little piece of it for the day, and some other things. Yes, I am sure my Lent is a poor kind of patchwork, made of little, commonplace calico scraps, instead of being beautiful and complete as I meant it should be!"

And Ruth sighed again as she looked through the low window out into the dusky twilight on the lawn and the budding trees with feathery branches tossed by the warm south wind, and then she started at the sound of a voice, asking:

"Will you come with me, and let me show you something?"

The voice was gentle and the face smiling at her through the opened door was pleasant, and, almost before Ruth knew it, she had walked swiftly down the street and into a large, strange building and was looking from its windows instead of from her own at home.

FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Report and Financial Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1905.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the shareholders was held at the head office of the company, at Hamilton, March 6th, Mr. David Dexter, president, in the chair; Mr. W. H. Davis, acting secretary, when the following report was submitted:—

Directors' Report.

Your directors have the honour to present the report and financial statement of the company for the year which closed on the 31st December, 1905, duly vouched for by the auditors.

The new business of the year consisted of two thousand four hundred and fifteen applications for insurance, aggregating \$3,532,579, of which two thousand three hundred and twenty-eight applications for \$3,329,537.08 were accepted.

As in previous years, the income of the company shows a gratifying increase, and the assets of the company have been increased by \$275,140.56, and have now reached \$2,423,913.93, exclusive of guarantee capital.

The security for policyholders, including guarantee capital, amounted at the close of the year to \$3,293,913.93, and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, \$2,213,698.75, showing a surplus of \$1,080,215.18. Exclusive of uncalled guarantee capital, the surplus to policyholders was \$210,215.28.

Policies on seventy-eight lives became claims through death, to the amount of \$156,886, of which \$8,911 was reinsured in other companies.

Including cash dividends and dividends applied to the reduction of premiums, with annuities, the total payment to policyholders amounted to \$236,425.35.

Careful attention has been given to the investment of the company's funds in first-class bonds, mortgage securities and loans on the company's policies, amply secured by reserves. Our investments have yielded a very satisfactory rate of interest.

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

The results of the year indicate a most gratifying progress. Compared with the preceding year, the figures submitted by the directors for your approval show an advance of nearly thirteen per cent. in assets.

The assurances carried by the company now amount to \$17,294,136.11, upon which the company holds reserves to the full amount required by law, and, in addition thereto, a considerable surplus.

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

Your directors are pleased to be able to state that the business of the company for the past two months of the current year has been better than in the corresponding months of last year, and that the outlook for the future is most encouraging.

DAVID DEXTER, President and Managing Director.

Financial Statement for 1905.

| Receipts. | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|
| Premium and annuity income | \$583,279 73 | |
| Interest, rents and profit on sales of securities .. | 121,197 07 | |
| | | \$ 704,476 80 |
| Disbursements. | | |
| Paid to policyholders | 236,425 35 | |
| All other payments | 215,313 47 | |
| Balance | 252,737 98 | |
| | | \$ 704,476 80 |
| Assets, December 31st, 1905. | | |
| Debentures and bonds | 747,790 37 | |
| Mortgages | 834,937 59 | |
| Loans on policies, bonds, stocks, etc. | 487,234 35 | |
| All other assets | 353,951 62 | |
| | | \$2,423,913 93 |
| Liabilities. | | |
| Reserve fund | \$2,170,425 45 | |
| Death losses awaiting proofs | 31,686 00 | |
| Other liabilities | 11,587 30 | |
| Surplus on policyholders' account | 210,215 18 | |
| | | \$2,423,913 93 |
| Assets | \$2,423,913 93 | |
| Guarantee capital | 870,000 00 | |
| Total security | \$3,293,913 93 | |
| Policies were issued assuring | \$3,329,537 08 | |
| Total insurance in force | \$17,294,136 11 | |

Mr. David Dexter, president and managing director, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—I beg leave to submit for your consideration and adoption the report of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1905. In doing so I am pleased to say that it is the most satisfactory your directors have had the privilege of placing before you. As compared with the preceding year it shows a gain of seven per cent. in premium income, thirteen per cent. in interest earned, twelve per cent. in total income, ten per cent. (\$319,038), in amount of new assurances placed, 7 per cent. in amount of assurances in force, 12 per cent. in assets, 14 per cent. in reserve held to provide for the payment of policy contracts now in force, and 43 per cent. in the surplus over all liabilities.

The profits paid to policyholders also show an increase of 16 per cent., and the payments made to policyholders 18 per cent. in excess of the previous year.

The reserves now held to meet assurance obligations as they mature are in excess of the present requirements of the Insurance Act, additions being made from year to year to meet the higher standard of reserves on assurances written prior to the year 1900, which the Act requires that we shall hold at the expiration of a term of years. All policies of assurance written since the year 1899 and many previous thereto are secured by reserves on 3½ per cent., and 3 per cent. basis.

The profits to the policyholders have been maintained in so far as it was possible to do so in the face of the inroads thereon from various sources, which may be summarized as follows:—The increased cost of new business owing to the methods adopted by competitors, particularly some of the American companies; the fees and taxes charged and levied by Provincial Governments; the greater privileges and advantages granted to the policyholder under the modern policy contract.

I would here remark in explanation of the last item that these additional

privileges and benefits are increased privileges of travel, residence, occupation, and continuance of policy, the same becoming non-forfeitable after three years, until the reserve thereon is exhausted in payment of premiums. It will be readily understood that some of the causes which I have mentioned have tended to increase the cost of assurance, and others to impair the sources from which profits formerly accrued.

The shareholders who provided the paid-up and additional guarantee capital for security to policyholders when such a provision was necessary, have in no way encroached upon the profits to policyholders, but have much less in return for their cash investment than the average rate of interest earned by the company on investments.

Your directors have always endeavoured to the best of their ability to select safe as well as profitable investments for the funds entrusted to their care, and the securities held will bear the most rigid inspection.

Your directors decided to erect a first-class office building on the very desirable site owned by the company, and situated on the north-west corner of James and Main Streets, to meet the company's requirements. Competitive plans were obtained for a steel frame fireproof building of eight storeys. Tenders were received and a contract let for the construction of such a building, to be completed in August next. We are confident that the building will prove to be a satisfactory investment, affording a reasonable return in office rentals as well as desirable offices for the headquarters of the company.

Lieut.-Col. Kerns seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried. The retiring directors were re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. David Dexter was re-elected president and managing director Lieut.-Col. Kerns and Rev. Dr. Potts were re-elected vice-presidents.

nurses don't seem to be troubled at all by their charges, as you would suppose; they play ball and tag, and run races, and fly kites, in spite of the heavy loads on their backs. What is more remarkable, the babies are perfectly happy, and hardly ever cry, though when their young nurses run with them the poor babies' faces bang back and forth against their caretakers' shoulders till an American baby would howl with pain and rage.

—St. Nicholas.

THE FOUR PLANTS.

An old teacher was once taking a walk through a forest with a scholar by his side. The old man suddenly stopped and pointed to four plants close at hand. The first was just beginning to peep above the ground, the second had rooted itself pretty well into the earth, the third was a small shrub, while the fourth and last was a full-sized tree. The tutor said to his young companion:

"Pull up the first."

The boy easily pulled it up with his fingers.

"Now, pull up the second."

The youth obeyed, but not so easily.

"And now the third."

The boy had to put forth all his strength and use both arms before he succeeded in uprooting it.

"And now," said the master, "try your hand upon the fourth."

But, lo! the trunk of the tall tree, grasped in the arms of the youth, hardly shook its leaves.

"This, my son, is just what happens with our bad habits and passions. When they are young we can cast them out readily, but only Divine power can uproot them when they are old."

"Count your mercies, count your mercies, my dear," was good old Grandmother Comfort's never-failing advice when things went wrong with those around her. She was not unsympathetic or unkindly—quite the reverse; but she was a philosopher in her homely fashion. She knew that, if she could only get people to count their "mercies," the list would be so long that it would crowd out altogether the ill that at first sight loom-

ed up so large. It is a simple remedy for real or fancied ills, and easily applied.—"Count your mercies."

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

