

Canadian Churchman

DOMINION CHURCHMAN, CHURCH EVANGELIST AND CHURCH RECORD

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Vol. 30.

TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1904.

[No. 6.]

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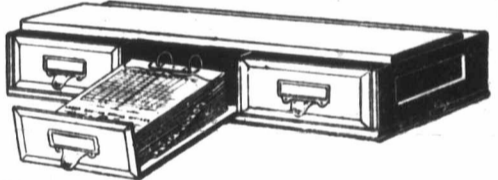
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LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

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Evening—Gen. 6 or 8; Acts 22, 23—23, 12.

Quinquagesima.

Morning—Gen. 9, to 20; Matt. 25, to 31.
Evening—Gen. 12 or 13; Acts 28, to 17.

First Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Gen. 19, 12 to 30; Matt. 27, 57.
Evening—Gen. 22, to 20; or 23; Rom. 5.

Second Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Gen. 27, to 41; Mark 4, to 35.
Evening—Gen. 28, or 32; Rom. 10.

Appropriate Hymns for Sexagesima Sunday and Quinquagesima Sunday, 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:

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.

Holy Communion: 192, 314, 316, 321.
Processional: 233, 236, 242, 274.
Children's Hymns: 238, 337, 349, 342.
Offertory: 229, 239, 240, 353.
General Hymns: 165, 234, 245, 288.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

Holy Communion: 259, 307, 317, 323.
Processional: 4, 179, 202, 215.
Offertory: 36, 175, 190, 210.
Children's Hymns: 233, 331, 337, 341.
General Hymns: 22, 34, 177, 186.

From Week to Week.

The Canadian Churchman inaugurates in the present issue a department conducted by an experienced writer that cannot fail to be of interest and service to the readers of the paper. The frank expression of opinion by a close observer of current events, which touch more or less closely every Churchman, even if his conclusions are not always correct or his comments acceptable, should stimulate a wholesome interest in what might otherwise be passed over with indifference. The Church in Canada needs to take itself more seriously, and anything that will tend to awaken public attention by means of courteous and high-minded comment can do nothing but good. The Canadian Churchman in no sense necessarily accepts the views of Spectator as the expression of its own. It may, in fact, be

our duty from time to time to dissent from them, but nevertheless we accord him that liberty which is freely granted to non-editorial contributors by the best journals in this and the Mother Country. The only limits we lay down are these very reasonable ones, that what is written should be written in a spirit worthy of a Christian gentleman, and that it should have some ground for being regarded as of public service.

Canon Liddon.

In St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on the last Sunday of the old year, December 27th, 1903, Canon Newbolt paid a remarkable tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Liddon. "It is now," he said, "more than thirty years since a great theologian whose voice sounded from this pulpit, said that if the Athanasian Creed were tampered with, he would resign his preferments and retire from the ministry of the Church, and nothing has occurred since then to make us think that if he were alive to-day, he would alter his opinion. Dr. Liddon's undeviating loyalty still lives and works mightily upon us, and we remember his warning." The influence of one such life, as Liddon's, is immeasurable. We think of his searching investigation of the doctrine of our Lord's divinity, which has remained, ever since it was published, nearly forty years ago, the standard work on the subject for Christians of every name. We think of his chivalrous defence of Dr. Pusey, at a time when public feeling was running strongly the other way. He is gone from us, but as Canon Newbolt, himself a noted man, says his "undeviating loyalty still lives and works mightily upon us," and so long as the Church can point to such men among her sons, she will command the respect and veneration of the world.

Petrolia Churchmen.

The Church of England in this district occupies no small space in the public eye at the present time. When Bishop Baldwin recently appointed four Archdeacons, three of them being Canons, three canonries of St. Paul's Cathedral, London became vacant. One of them was given to Rev. Wm. Craig, rector of Petrolia, an influential member of Synod, and various Synod committees, and an exemplary parish priest. When the Reform party sought a standard-bearer for that district in the coming political contest, they selected another distinguished Churchman of Petrolia, Mr. Charles Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins has for years advocated the revival of a genuine lay-diaconate, and has succeeded in getting his case before all the highest Church courts of the Anglican Communion throughout the world. When the town of Petrolia wanted a Mayor, they selected still another distinguished Churchman. Mr. Noble was born in Ireland, in 1835, being the son of a well-known Irish clergyman, Rev. Robt. Noble, rector of Athboy, in County of Meath. He came to Canada in 1862, engaged in shipping till 1866, and then turned his attention to oil-producing and became one of the foremost oil operators in Canada. He was delegate and speaker at the first petroleum congress in Paris, 1890, and in 1902 he effected the consolidation of the principal oil interests of that region, in a large corporation, known as "Canadian Oil Fields, Limited." Mr. Noble was lay-secretary of Huron Synod for many years, and a zealous advocate of temperance reform. We offer our congratulations to Canon Craig, Mr. Charles Jenkins, and Mayor Noble.

Books for the Clergy.

"Church Bells," in its first issue for 1904, opened a new column entitled, "Books for the Clergy," which promises to be exceedingly popu-

lar and useful. It is only one of many great public services that this journal has rendered to the Church and the world. Poor clergy, and those struggling on on scanty incomes, yearn for additions to their libraries, which they cannot afford to purchase, but which could and would be given freely by those able to do so, if the medium of exchange could be arranged. "Church Bells," therefore, invited the clergy and laity who have large libraries, to look at them and see what they can spare, and then notify the editor. The appeal is not confined to theological books, as the clergy need the stimulus of general literature as much as other men. The names of books are published week by week, and applications invited from those who need. The same object might be accomplished by this journal in Canada in either of two ways: (1) Donors might send in a list of books for publication, and applicants might send in their names, and thus the parties might be put in communication through the editor. (2) The books themselves might be sent in, their names published, and then sent on, on request. In both cases the expenses of transmission, postage, carriage, etc., must be paid by those interested.

Motor Cars.

The rapid advances of modern civilization are well illustrated by motor cars. Regarded first as a wonder, then as a luxury, they have gradually found their way into a measure of public favour. They have become an established means of travel and transportation, and it became necessary to regulate them by sufficiently stringent legislation. The British Parliament moved in this respect and succeeded in passing a wise and well-drafted Act, "the Motor Act," which came into force January 1st. It provides that: (1) All motor cars must be registered. (2) That their drivers must be licensed. (3) That they must not run at a higher rate than twenty miles an hour. The rate of speed may be still further limited, by local Government authority, to ten miles an hour. It is no defence to an action for negligence or injury, that the speed limit was observed. No driver is allowed to disregard the safety of the public or the perils of reckless driving.

Men's Meetings.

In congresses and conventions, one of the best pieces of the programme is, usually, the men's meeting. Other subjects may be of the utmost importance, but this has so clearly a practical side that it makes a quick and effective appeal to the general public. The men's meeting, at the great Bristol Congress, in October last, was no exception. The Bishop of Bristol spoke first, on the subject "Man and Woman." He went first to the Old Testament and recited the story of creation, and of the first human pair, and recalled the original purpose of woman, to be an help meet for man. Then he went to the New Testament and told the story of the Holy Child—the Divine Christ—born of a pure virgin. These stories show the true view of womanhood; yet women are found who despise their true dignity, and men are found willing to drag them down to dishonour and shame. He appealed to the men to treat women with respect and not rob them of the halo that God's Word placed around their head. The next speaker was Bishop Ingram, of London, one of the most popular men in England, at a men's meeting. His subject was "Has the Gospel Failed?" He pointed to three things that might be urged to show that it had failed, viz.: (1) The Macedonian horrors after 1900 years of Christianity. (2) The educational wrangle in England among professing Christians. (3) Charles Booth's monumental work in London, which revealed that only 18 out

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Why do we go to church or chapel of any kind, if these are the ugly facts to be met? "Not by frontal attacks," said Dr. Ingram. The frontal attack in South Africa failed, and it fails here. Let us then leave these problems and come to another. Has the Gospel failed with the individual? Man, he said, has five parts: (1) Mind; (2) heart; (3) conscience; (4) spirit; (5) social instincts. Examine these one by one. (1) Mind. He pointed to great intellectual giants like Dr. Westcott, seduced by the Gospel. (2) Heart. What is equal to the Gospel to heal a broken heart? (3) Conscience. He quoted a great speech of Archbishop Temple on the education of conscience, and attributed the popularity of Sheldon's book, "In His Steps," to its appeal to conscience. (4) Spirit. Here Bishop Ingram boldly appealed to the experience and testimony of true believers to prove that the Gospel braced the spirit. (5) Social instinct. The healing and moulding power of the Gospel is seen in the Church of Christ. Men of diverse thoughts are knit together in one body. Great problems faced the Church but she met them bravely. "It is a grand time," he said, "to come out into the Church of England." If the Gospel redeems the whole man, then what the world wants is more of this Gospel to redeem every individual soul.

Electoral Corruption.

Recent events in provincial and municipal politics bring the subject of electoral corruption to the front. In a well-deserved eulogy, recently pronounced on Professor Goldwin Smith, it was said he exerted an undoubtedly purifying and elevating influence on Canadian journalism. What is needed in electoral affairs is the same purity and high purpose which Professor Smith brought to the field of journalism. Mr. G. W. Gaden, of Toronto, has described the modus operandi of an association organized in Montreal with this object, and called the "Volunteer Electoral League of Montreal." It was organized in 1892, and is non-political, and concerned only with municipal matters. Its agents interviewed all voters, obtained written descriptions of them, and arranged them on separate cards which were numbered for quick reference. Two volunteers kept watch at every polling booth and constables were at hand to arrest those guilty of personation. When its objects and methods became known, hundreds joined it, and it spent thousands of dollars in revising lists and employing agents, and yet closed its first year with \$300 in hand. Its objects are these six: (1) To revise voters' lists; (2) to encourage nomination of good candidates; (3) to promote their election; (4) to check dishonesty; (5) to prosecute offenders; (6) to secure legislation in favour of electoral purity. Convention orators are fond of dubbing Toronto, "Toronto the Good," but recent revelations show she is not immaculate and would give a vigorous "electoral league" plenty of scope for a big reform.

The Theatre.

The appalling disaster at the Iroquois Theatre, in Chicago, has riveted public attention once more on the stage. Wars and political upheavals, however lamentable in other respects, serve one good purpose that they open up a country and make it known to the world. So the theatrical horror, to which we allude, makes us stop and ask, how should a Christian man regard the theatre? The whole subject has been before our Church congresses, Leicester, 1800; Exeter, 1894, and it has been minutely considered by some of our ablest divines. Bishop Lightfoot, when he was a Cambridge professor, preached a sermon on drama which was afterwards published by S.P.C.K. in a volume of sermons entitled: "The Use and Abuse of the World." It was idle, he said, to talk of crushing the drama. This can't be done. Repression was tried in the Commonwealth with the terrible results seen at the Restoration. Dramatic representation is natural

to man, a striking instance being the passion play of the Bavarian peasants. The really momentous question is, are we on the incline? Are we going down or going up? He feared it was the former, and therefore called on his hearers to "stem the advancing tide of immorality." Brought face to face with a problem like this, how necessary is it to listen to the Lenten warning to lament and confess our sins, to come close up to the pure life of Christ, and learn of Him.

THE LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE.

The common interest of all Christians in the maintenance of the observance of the Lord's Day, as being in the interests of religion and society, is emphasized by the existence and efforts of the Lord's Day Alliance. In its work all churches and denominations have co-operated, and Roman Catholics and Anglicans, as well as all branches of Nonconformity, are united in seeking to secure for all classes the first day of the week as one of rest, and immune from labour. Sunday legislation has hitherto been largely provincial, making the Sunday laws vary to some extent in the several provinces, and it is now proposed to secure the passage of a general act by the Dominion Parliament, and it is said that a bill upon the subject will be introduced at the approaching session by a member of French nationality, dealing with the question in a uniform manner in all parts of the country. The social and physical, as well as the religious welfare of mankind, demand the weekly day of rest, and the nation that disregards it will deteriorate, and compare unfavourably with those who devote it to bodily rest, and the promotion of higher ideals of life and conduct. The words of the late Rev. T. W. Robertson, of Brighton, will meet with universal assent, when he said: "I am convinced there is a deep truth in the strict view which many take of the observance of Sunday. I am more and more sure by experience that the reason for the observance of the Sabbath lies deep in the everlasting necessities of human nature, and that as long as man is man the blessedness of keeping it, not as a day of rest only, but as a day of spiritual rest, will never be annulled." We must not attach too much importance to legislation in securing moral results, as in some quarters there seems a danger of doing. Some seem to think, that if we could only get legislation of a prohibitory or restrictive nature, as to Temperance and the Lord's Day, that then all would be well. There is a certain class of men, who are strong in agitation against apparent evils, who love to address large audiences, and pass resolutions, and organize societies, thinking that when this is done that all that is needful has been accomplished, and one is put in mind of a chapter in Scott's half-satirical "Album of St. Roman's," of long ago, and of "Lady Penelope Penfeather." There must be government in all society. Bees have their queen, and stag herds have their leader; Rome had her consuls, Athens had her archons, and we, sir, have our managing committee." If we are to have a temperate people in regard to the use of intoxicants, and the Lord's Day duly observed in our midst, it will not be because of legislation, however helpful it may be, but because by education the people, as a whole, have realized the evils of intemperance, and the benefits of a weekly rest. There is in connection with both these important subjects a tendency to fanaticism, which would restrain the liberty of the individual, and impose upon him certain limitations which are undesirable in a free state. No legislation can secure the religious observance of Sunday, though it may facilitate it by enacting that only works of piety and necessity shall be performed on the first day of the week. The true remedy for a desecrated Sunday, as well as other evils of a moral nature, is well stated, as follows, by the R. C. Bishop of Charlottetown: "Being asked for a brief statement anent Sun-

day observance, I would say briefly that whatever contributes to the sanctification of the Lord's Day, in the manner in which our Divine Lord Himself taught us, should receive the earnest sympathy of every Christian worthy of the name. As to the best means of promoting this very desirable feature of Christianity, I would say that, while State legislation may to some extent prevent overt acts that tend to desecrate the Sunday, to my mind it will not effect the sanctification of the Lord's Day. It is religion, and religion alone, that can instil the wholesome and conscientious respect which should characterize the Christian observance of the Sunday, and unless a people receive proper training in the Christian religion, not only will disappear the obligation of religiously observing Sunday as the Lord's Day, but also many other equally essential features of Christianity will gradually give place to irreligion. It is only by making religion part of the education of the youth of this country that a proper working basis can be reached whereby the observance of the Lord's Day will be regarded from a higher standpoint than frequently obtains at the present time."

FROM WEEK TO WEEK.

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

In conducting a department in the Canadian Churchman devoted to the consideration of matters of current public interest, the writer realizes in part at least the nature of the thorny path he will be called upon to tread. If questions are here discussed with frank and vigorous brevity, and courtesy, the supreme interests of the Church will never be lost sight of. It is hardly necessary to state that a wider area will have to be traversed than that which touches us solely as Churchmen. It must include all subjects which rightly claim our consideration as Christian citizens. We shall, therefore, feel at liberty to select from the wide field of human interests any event or utterance of sufficient importance to attract public attention, and discuss it from the point of view of a Churchman interested not only in the progress of his Church, but in the highest welfare of his country as well.

His Grace, Archbishop Bond, recently celebrated the completion of a quarter of a century's service in the Canadian episcopate. There stands out before the Church on this continent no more picturesque or fruitful career than that of this venerable prelate, who for five and twenty years has stood at the head of the diocese of Montreal. His life has been prolonged far beyond four score years, yet no evidence is visible of either dimness of vision or cloudiness of mind, so far as his public duties are concerned. He stands to-day as a marvel of human manhood. Erect and stately in carriage, with a voice deep and musical beyond measure, attentive and courteous in the discharge of every duty, quick to perceive the bearing of every action, and possessed of extraordinary physical endurance for a man of his years, he is easily the finest type of a by-gone generation. There is probably at this moment no man of greater personal influence in the great Metropolitan city in which he has spent almost his entire manhood than Archbishop Bond. This influence and esteem for his person is by no means confined to the members of his own church, but is marked alike among French Roman Catholic citizens and members of other Protestant communions. So unquestioned is this that if the Anglican Church in Montreal wishes to make its influence felt in civic administration, the most effective way that it can present its appeal is not by a resolution of Synod or a document signed by its influential members, but by a personal letter from its Archbishop.

The high place which His Grace holds in the confidence and affection of the citizens among whom he resides, and in the Canadian Church which he has so long served, has not come of accident or as the result of the special favour of

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fortune. It is the gracious fruit of a long and devoted life. He has been fittingly called the "working Bishop," and no title pleases him better. His whole career has been one of increasing, strenuous toil. His promotion shows that he has never been thrust suddenly forth out of obscurity into prominence on the shoulders of some enthusiastic friends. He has won his way to his present eminent position step by step, having shown his fitness for the higher by the efficiency of his work in the lower. Curate, rector, rural dean, canon, archdeacon, dean, bishop, archbishop are the various offices he has held in the Church, and it is probable that the list cannot be duplicated in the biography of a single contemporary. The whole history of his ministry is a story of simple, straightforward vigorous work. This was the impress that he stamped upon the great congregation to which he ministered for more than thirty years, and stands today as its most cherished ideal. No life worked out under the eye of the public could be more direct or more devoid of frills than his. No success and no advancement altered his attitude or his purpose. His Master's business was the same thing, whether viewed from the saddle of a travelling missionary or the throne of an Archbishop. It must take precedence over all. Whether it was a call to the bedside of the sick in his parish, or the confirming of a class of young candidates in a country parish of his diocese, the duty must be performed and performed graciously and punctually.

The day has long gone by when Churchmen with indulgent condescension remarked upon the lack of university training in His Grace. Those were the days when the writing of a book or the power to discard upon the various shades of meaning of Greek particles seemed to be the supreme qualification for a man to stand high in the councils of the Church. But men and their particles shall have gone into oblivion while the memory and the work of Archbishop Bond shall abide as an inspiration to generations yet to come. The synodical charges of His Grace alone, will take rank among the papers in our ecclesiastical archives as statesmanlike utterances, and classical English productions.

Of the more striking features in this man's life space will not allow but a brief reference. His stalwart work for temperance, enthusiastic advocacy of the sanctity of Sunday, whole-hearted support of the Bible Society, practical interest in the Citizens' League, are well known. But to the present generation his part in the horrors of the ship fever of 1867-68 are not so well known. A plague indescribable in its deadly and pathetic effects devastated the immigrants entering this country in that memorable season. Men and women died by the score amid the most heart-breaking surroundings. Medical science was utterly unable to cope with the situation, and the hospital accommodation was scarcely worthy of the name. The plague was no respecter of persons, and clergy, when gallantly ministering to the needs of the sick, died by the side of their patients. The Rev. W. B. Bond was among the most active and devoted at this crisis. For two terms he was in the very thick of the plague at Grosse Isles, the quarantine station at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. To this day he cannot speak of those terrible times without a shudder. A great boulder, weighing many tons, stands in Point St. Charles, Montreal, to mark the spot where hundreds of victims were buried in trenches, time and public safety not permitting a more honoured sepulchre. The Canadian Church can well feel proud of such a priest and prelate, and it is safe to say that its prayer will be that the sunset of such a life may be peaceful and glorious.

A recent utterance by His Holiness, Pope Pius X., has called public attention to that very touchy and delicate subject, music in the churches. It is evident, even to the most casual observer, that those who direct the musical portion of our public devotions have for the most part failed to

catch the true spirit of their high and important calling. The result of the situation is that many of our most important congregations are compelled to be silent spectators when they ought to be active participants in the services. This helpless position of the people is rendered all the more ludicrous when church musicians call upon us to humble ourselves in the presence of their art. We are called upon to meditate upon our lack of culture and upon our musical limitations. If we were only up to the standard then all would be well. Public sympathy is invoked for the musical missionary who is leading a benighted people up to an appreciation of higher things. But somehow love's labour seems to be lost. Hearts are not touched and all the while they stand ready to be moved. How is it that proper connections are not made between chancel and nave?

It is altogether probable that the fault is not wholly on one side. There seems to be a lingering assumption in the minds of men that anything to be deep must necessarily be dark. To get the best there must be mystery. Oracles must not speak plainly: "Like tricks by sleight of hand, which to admire one must not understand," in the popular mind, applies to music as well as the black art. If there were a plain, outspoken demand for simpler and more understandable music from the plain people, the musical problem would be much more easily solved. But so long as people are afraid of being written down as lacking in culture for loving the simple music, that stirs their higher emotions, it is by no means easy to correct a conspicuous defect in our Church services. The rank and file of men are disposed to think that if they have no musical gifts they are therefore incompetent to criticize this wonderful art. But the test of music particularly Church music, is its power to move those to whom it is directed. It is just as great an offence against common sense and good taste to sing as to preach above the heads of a congregation.

The principle laid down by the present Pope, to his clergy in Venice, when Patriarch of that See, appears to us to be sound and sensible, and coming from such high places in a church that has long glorified music in its services, should not be lost on those who have ever professed the aim of bringing the Church more directly in touch with the people. His Holiness says that "the Church admits in her liturgy only that chant and that music which correspond tully with the general aim of the liturgy itself, which is the honour of God and the edification of the faithful, and with the special aim of sacred chant and music, which is to move the faithful to devotion by means of melody, and to dispose them to receive with greater readiness the fruits of grace proper to the holy mysteries solemnly celebrated." Three principles, he enumerates, as underlying all true music in the Church's services. "Sanctity, correctness of art, and universality." This utterance would seem to be axiomatic, yet neither our composers nor purveyors of music for the most, seem to have laid hold of it. Music is introduced for a definite purpose, if it does not attain that purpose, then it may without hesitation be written down a failure. The business of a physician is to heal or assist his patients. The business of a barrister is to win his cases for his client, and the business of the organist and choir of a church is to help the congregation in their devotions. They may win fame and applause in other directions, but they will not be fulfilling their manifest duty. We may return to the consideration of more specific aspects of musical methods in the Anglican Church, in the meantime it is manifestly our duty to give close attention to this very live and significant subject.

The elevation of Rev. H. J. Cody, of St. Paul's church, Toronto, to the staff of canons of St. Alban's Cathedral, has been noted by Churchmen throughout the Dominion, with unfeigned

satisfaction. Canon Cody, although still a young man, has impressed himself with unusual favour upon the Church of this country. His learning and exceptional gifts as a preacher have long been recognized as marking him for a high place in her councils. The point that Spectator would desire to call special attention to is that he is a product of this Dominion, and wholly in sympathy with its aspirations. It is always gratifying to the pride of Canadians to see her citizens nurtured in her schools and universities stand out as leaders in their various callings. It is still more gratifying to find high in the councils of the Church men who have sprung from the pioneers of this country, and whose whole character and ambitions are in the line of building up in Canada a Church possessed of a national individuality, and carrying the sympathies of the people with it. A people that are steadily and effectively demanding more and more of the right to direct their foreign relations and assert their own rights, will never be satisfied with a Church that is a mere replica of one, suited perhaps admirably to another country and other conditions. Canon Cody has seen with his own eyes the vastness and potentialities of this Dominion. He is alive to the work that must be done in the great West, if the Church is to hold up its head in self-respect in the future. His enthusiasm for the West does not induce him, however, to despise the work in the East. He has shown himself capable of doing things. Such are the men that can safely be put forward for leadership. SPECTATOR.

ST. PETER'S MISSION, HAY RIVER.

Mackenzie River District, N.W.T., Canada—By
Rev Thos. J. Marsh, Missionary

Letter writing time has come again and although I have been away from my mission for so much of the past year, yet I feel sure that the many friends of our work will welcome a resume of the year's doings. In passing, I may say that after more than three months spent on the way, my fellow-travellers and I reached Hay River on the 11th of September, weary and worn, but very glad to be home and at our journey's end. The delay was occasioned by a break in our boat, made at the Grand Rapid on the Athabasca river, when we got almost all of our goods wet and which necessitated a wait of rather more than six weeks before I could secure another scow and the help necessary to take us safely on. We enjoyed many rich travelling mercies and much kindness along the way from the Hudson Bay Co.'s employees, and the independent traders and other people along the route, and came through with neither loss nor inconvenience other than the long delay. At Hay River we found many changes. First, the number of pupils was very considerably reduced. Six had been taken away by death during and after the epidemic of measles, of which you heard last fall in Mr. Lucas' letter. Others had returned to their parents and friends, whilst a few new faces were amongst those gathered to welcome me back. After a most unselfish and faithful ministry of nearly eight months, during which time he was separated from home and loved ones, duty required that Mr. Lucas should return to his own mission at Fort Simpson, leaving this place without a clergyman from April until my return in September, except for a couple of Sundays, when Bishop Young, of Athabasca, and the Rev. Wm. Spindlove, of Fort Norman, were able to pay short visits and speak words of comfort and encouragement to our faithful band of lay helpers, as well as to the Indians when they gathered. In July, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, in order to catch the last outgoing boat, had to leave the then altogether too small force to manage the work as best they could until our arrival. I cannot pass here without saying that we shall greatly miss them both, as they served the cause faithfully and well for years, and Mr. Johnson's early training, as a finished mechanic, as well as his

natural gifts, have fitted him for great usefulness in just such work as we have here, and his sterling manliness and devotion to duty have won our warmest admiration and respect. On Mrs. Johnson's (nee Miss Tinsie) work and spirit you have all heard much in the past. My earnest hope and prayer is that the Great Healer may restore her to such a state of health, that they together may be privileged to labour for many years to come in the work which I know is near and dear to the hearts of them both. Of our arrival at the mission I need say nothing. It was at an unseemly hour in the morning, and no one was looking for us, for "hope deferred" had had its full sway for weeks before. Of our welcome we had no reason to doubt and it was with mingled feelings of thankfulness and fear that I learned from Mr. Washburn, who was then filling Mr. Johnston's place, that they had just had a fire in the house a few days before, from which God had given them a most wonderful and miraculous escape. What was my grief and dismay, to find Miss Wilgress' head and hands all wrapt in bandages, her voice gone, and she unable to leave her bed, whilst one or two of the children had suffered a similar fate. It is the same old story over again. Children in a burning room, a brave, fierce struggle to save them, in which the saviour becomes the sufferer. God in His goodness gave them the victory. Through the bravery and cool-headed determined efforts of Messrs. Washburn and Wilson, our only male white helpers, aided by our three ladies, the Misses Wilgress, Sulston and Potts, not only were the children of the school rescued, even after some had become unconscious from the smoke, but also the fire was quenched and our buildings saved. How near we came to losing our dear helper, Miss Wilgress, who was taken out unconscious from the foot of the stairs, where she had fallen with a child in her arms, only God can tell. For His mighty deliverance we thank and praise Him; and how glad we were to have with us her brother, who did much to brighten and cheer her weeks of silent, nervous waiting, while the Great Physician poured out His balm upon her. For months now, I am glad to say, she has been almost or quite herself again and taking her round of duty as of old. Another very sad page in our short history, since our home-coming, was the burying of three of our school children, and amongst the number was one known to many of our friends at least, viz., Walter Chontsi, the younger of the two Indian boys that I took out to civilization with me last fall. Suddenly he sickened and died within a week apparently from bronchial-pneumonia, thus closing this life's door to one from whom we were hoping for great things in the future. To our many friends amongst the members of the W.A. who have so kindly and generously helped us this year, I would like to say that over-press of work made it impossible for me to attend to the opening of the bales in person, so if there seems to be any ingratitude or lack of appreciation on my part for your many kind thoughtfulnesses, I can only plead for forgiveness on the ground of an over-plus of other work. Never before did we have such a bountiful supply of bale goods, and yet we seem to have use for them all. The groceries were a very great boon and especially appreciated. We thank you most heartily for all, and also the deep interest it manifests in us and our work. The school work has gone ahead by leaps and bounds under the skilful management and untiring perseverance of Miss Potts, who has proved herself, not only a thoroughly well trained and efficient teacher, but also one who keeps ever before the eyes of her pupils the highest ideals of life, and by unselfish devotion to their best interests, has won the love and esteem of those she is seeking to win for her Saviour. The drudgery of the household work falls upon Miss Sulston, whose labour is as faithful and unselfish as it is noble, and her power and usefulness extends as far as the influence of a home reaches. You will be glad to

learn that our little school is doing well. I have never had anything in all my life so satisfying as to see the children in our own land. The fish catch, it would be, been our progress for years. Rabbits' and most of all, we know that the who preach for the sparrows? will supply every need as it arises. It will interest some at least, to know that we were successful in our attempt to bring in pigs and poultry, to make no mention of cats, all of which up to the present time, are doing well, and from which we are hoping for good returns in the not far distant future. I have not said anything of the loyal helper left behind last summer, when leaving for my distant work, nor of the little one, whose bright prattle was the joy of her father's heart. They are daily missed, not only by me, but also by each member of our staff, the one for the sunshine that she carries with her and with which she brightens our home life, and the other for her wise counsel, loving sympathy and great gifts for managing the household affairs of the whole institute. Earnestly do we pray that God will strengthen and keep them, and send them back in safety to us and His work. No words of mine can express the gratitude I feel and the great debt that the Mission Society owes to the members of our staff who were here in the pressing time of need, between the departure of the Johnsons and our arrival, for their faithfulness and unselfish devotion to duty under some of the most trying circumstances that can arise in the experiences of human lives. I thank God for them and that it has been my privilege to be a fellow-worker with them in this part of His harvest field. And now, in concluding, may I say to you, dear readers, that our hearts have been gladdened and our hopes strengthened by the generous help and support of our friends in the past and by the deep interest shown in us and our work. Our Church, of which you have doubtless heard something, is now positively under way, the foundation having been completed and five rounds of the wall placed up before the cold weather overtook us, and prevented further work being done this fall. Many will be glad to know that the Indians have taken a real and lively interest in the building of it themselves, and have laboured faithfully and freely with us day by day. Besides this we have a cellar dug and logged up for another large extension to our premises, which has become an absolute necessity to the carrying on and growth of our work. This is being done at a very considerable expense as our band of workers grow. Our needs are very real, and we believe our work must commend itself to the thoughtful, loving followers of Him Who left the ninety and nine in the fold and went out into the wilderness to seek and to save the one that was lost. May we count on your help. We need your gifts, which may be sent to the treasurer of the M.S.C.E.C., but more real still is our need from a spiritual standpoint. We need your prayers that we may be kept, and your loving sympathy that we may be strengthened for the work of this mission. We need your prayers for the work of our diocese, which is shamefully undermanned at present. We are but earthen vessels and the work is God's. Pray for it and for us. Commending you and yours to the tender, loving care of the Good Shepherd, and with every kind and earnest good wish for the coming New Year, in which our helpers all join me. Believe me, most sincerely yours, Thos. J. Marsh, December, 1903.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW

A capital meeting of the Hamilton Local Assembly was held in the Church of the Ascension school-house, Hamilton, on Thursday evening, January 28th. There was a large attendance of members, upwards of seventy turning out, and several visitors, including Mr. James A. Catto, president of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Canada; Mr. R. H. Coleman, chairman of the

Executive, and Mr. Wm. Walklate, general secretary. Mr. Charles W. Heming, the president of the Local Assembly, was in the chair. The Rev. E. N. R. Burns, rector of St. Luke's church, opened the meeting with prayer. The first part of the programme was confined to business including reports from the different chapters. A notable feature was an interesting account of work done by the St. Mark's Junior Chapter, the first established in the city. The second part of the meeting was given up to a discussion on "Aids to Brotherhood Work," the Rev. Canon Wade, the rector of the Church, introducing the subject with a few pertinent remarks. The Rev. F. E. Howitt, rector of St. George's, took the first heading: "How to Assist Your Rector," and brought out some splendid ideas as to how the members of the chapter could assist their rector in the reading of the Bible, etc. The paper of Mr. R. H. Coleman on "Loftiness of Ideal," was an earnestly practical one, urging upon the members more sincerity and reality in the work. Mr. W. G. Davis, one of the new travelling secretaries, read a very useful paper on "How to Have a Successful Chapter," and his remarks were much appreciated. The new travelling secretary was accorded a very hearty reception. Mr. James A. Catto then spoke a few words dealing more particularly with the progress of the Forward Movement, and how it had extended. He urged upon all the members to strive and help it along as far as they were able. Mr. Walklate followed by saying how gratified the Council were to see the high estimation in which Mr. Davis was held, and the number of tributes of affection and respect that had been shown him. He wished to see a more general interchange of visits between these two large centres, which would, he thought, help in making the work of the Brotherhood more generally known and appreciated. After the meeting was over the members present were entertained with light refreshments by the ladies of the congregation, which were much appreciated.

A bright chapter meeting was held in the library of St. Alban's Cathedral, on Sunday evening after the evening service, with a view of reviving greater interest amongst the members there. Seven visitors were present, including Mr. Jas. A. Catto, the president of the Brotherhood; Mr. Fred. W. Thomas, the travelling secretary; Mr. William Walklate, Dr. Cook, John T. Symons, Rupert Davids. The Rev. H. T. Archbold, the director, was in the chair. Several helpful addresses were given by those present, suggesting ways of usefulness and self-help.

It is very gratifying to know that the travelling secretaries, Mr. Fred. W. Thomas and Mr. W. G. Davis, since they commenced their duties, have met with marked success. Mr. Davis has been enabled to revive the chapter at St. James', Dundas, Ont., while Mr. Thomas has put fresh life into St. George's chapter, Oshawa, and helped them with encouraging words and sound advice, which so many chapters are waiting for. Mr. Thomas is continuing his visitation to Newcastle, Cobourg, Port Hope and Belleville.

The Churchwoman.

This Department is for the benefit of Women's work in the Church in Canada.—Its object will be to treat of all institutions and societies of interest to Churchwomen.—Requests for information, or short reports for publication will receive prompt attention.—Correspondence will be welcome, and should be brief, addressed to the Editor "Ruth," care CANADIAN CHURCHMAN

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND DEACONESSES' AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

The annual meeting of the Church of England Deaconesses' and Training School, Toronto, is always an interesting one. That of 1904 proved no exception. The spacious drawing-rooms were filled by a representative gathering of Church

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people. The president, the Rev. G. A. Kuhring, briefly reviewed the work of the year, showing that substantial progress had been made along all lines. The Forward Missionary Movement in the Church had, to some extent, interfered with the contributions, but, nevertheless, apart from the \$2,000 donated by the Hon. S. H. Blake, \$1,625 had been subscribed to this fund by other friends. The committee intend making 1904 "Deaconess Year," and hope the remaining debt will be greatly, if not entirely, reduced before the next annual meeting. The institution has recently been incorporated under the act of the Province of Ontario. Mr. Kuhring emphasized the fact that their aim was not only to have the deaconesses chosen women, but trained women. He also paid well-deserved tributes to the open-handed generosity of the Hon. S. H. Blake, K.C.; to Dr. Hoyles, for his continued interest and wise counsels, and to Miss Naftel, the head deaconess, for her lovable, positive qualities, well-balanced judgment, and tireless devotion to duty. Mrs. Trees, the secretary, gave a succinct and decidedly interesting report of the house, its students and guests; its graduates; the work of the year, and immediate needs of the institution. Special thanks were tendered to Mesdames Gooderham, Cody and Treble for their kindness in making it possible for students to take courses in cookery; to Mrs. Ernest Trent, who furnished recently an apartment to be known as "The Fanny Cross Memorial Room;" and to several gentlemen who have made the nucleus of a library. The treasurer's report showed the receipts of the year to have amounted to \$5,790.28. \$160 are required monthly for the maintenance of the house, and this is raised by voluntary offerings. \$500 are urgently needed to meet an account now due. After the election of officers, a remarkably able address was given by Dr. Tucker, who expressed the opinion that the Church stood only at the inception of deaconess work. Owing to the great lack of men for the ministry, and the unlimited field for workers in the Territories and Western provinces, it was absolutely necessary that trained, efficient, God-fearing women should come forward to stand in the gap. He complimented the president and committee for the wisdom and statesmanship they had shown in the organization of this highly successful training school. An address was also given by Miss Thomas on her sister's work in Chili. Not only did Miss Thomas enlist the close attention and sympathy of the audience, but proved herself to be a remarkably fluent speaker and a woman of fine mental poise. Dr. Hoyles, the chairman, summed up the remarks of the speakers in his usual happy manner. The meeting closed with the Benediction by the president. To all who were privileged to attend this meeting, it must be patent that not only do women need to be educated for the diaconate, but the Church, herself, needs to be educated into seeing her needs for this branch of Christian service. It is only in large cities, and only in some of them, that parishes have seen as yet how valuable an adjunct to a rector's work is the service of a carefully trained Christian woman. The deaconess is to the parish what the trained nurse is to the hospital. She stands to the clergy as the graduate from a training school for nurses stands related to the medical profession. When the Church awakens to this fact, the deaconess' movement will show a more rapid rate of growth. At present, those in charge of the work are careful not to make the fatal mistake of having the supply out-run the demand. They do not wish to swell the ranks of "the unemployed" by adding deaconesses to their numbers. It is a thousand pities, though, that the Church of England is not more rapidly utilizing this by-product which in the near future most indubitably be one of her most powerful factors. We are persuaded that there is no limit to the possibilities that may be accomplished by these cultured, practical women—these women in black with hearts of gold.

Port Robinson.—St. Paul's.—The ladies of this congregation held a very successful meeting in the Sunday School room on Wednesday afternoon, January 27th, when Mrs. Houston organized a branch of the Woman's Auxiliary in connection with the church here. The following were elected to office: President, Mrs. J. Bell; vice-president, Miss J. Johnson; secretary, Miss O. Rock; treasurer, Miss A. E. Chambers; representatives to annual meeting of society at Hamilton: Mrs. A. Hamilton, Mrs. E. Holditch, Mrs. G. Jordan and Mrs. Wm. Stevenson. Mrs. Houston, after the senior meeting, met the school children, and in an address, clothed in plain language, compared life in distant parts of our Dominion and in foreign lands with the comforts we enjoy here. "Shem's gentle children" do not know motherly love as we do. What, then, can weak little children do to help little brothers and sisters and bring them to Jesus? We can pray for Missions; we can, in our own way, work for Missions, and in the spirit that, whatever we so do for the least of these, we do for Christ.

"There's not a child so small and weak

But has his little cross to take;

His little work of love and praise,

That he may do for Jesus' sake."

REVIEWS.

Manhood's Morning.—A book to young men between 14 and 28 years of age. By Joseph Alfred Conwell. Revised edition. Fifteenth thousand. Vir Publishing Co., Philadelphia and London (England). Price, \$1 net.

This is a very powerful book from its standpoint. The writer has no idea of any baptismal responsibilities or gifts to put before young men, and hence he cannot speak to them as St. Paul or St. John would have done. As regards religion his ideas are set forth in the following words: "During this period it is the duty of young men to become Christians. Nearly all who become useful Christians do so in early life. A man is seldom converted after twenty-eight. Not one in ten between thirty and forty. Not one in sixty between forty and fifty, and not one in 300 between fifty and sixty." Is not this a pretty severe verdict on Protestantism? Further on he lays it down as a requisite that young men should "join the Church"; i.e., identify themselves with one of the two hundred Protestant denominations. There are two chapters especially in which the condition of "American" young men is painted in the gloomiest of colours. These are "Wild Oats and Other Weeds" and "Paying the Piper." When will Protestants who are really sincere in thinking they are led by the Bible, awake to the utter failure of the system they have adopted in place of what the Bible really teaches? This whole book is really almost the strongest indictment that could be penned of the woeful failure of a system which ignores holy baptism as a means of grace, and as furnishing the strongest appeal possible to every young man to "remember his Creator in the days of his youth." We know how St. Paul used this appeal.

Misunderstood.—By Evangelist H. D. Kennedy, author of "Jacob, the Wrestler," "Ruth's Vision," etc. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. Art paper, 50 cents, \$5 a doz.; fine cloth, 75 cents, \$7.50 a doz.

This is one of a very large number of books on the life of our Lord, and is very highly spoken of by several distinguished ministers. We are, therefore, prepossessed at the outset in its favour. A careful reading of it does not make us decided in echoing some of the more laudatory opinions. If we were to express our opinion upon the book we would say first of all that the book gives too morbid a tone to the suggested self-reflections of our Lord: the picture is one of a man too conscious of his own superiority to find happiness in his surroundings. Now, we hasten to say that this is by no means in the mind of the author. Again, we hesitate to probe so deeply into the inner life

of one who is Incarnate God. There is a very great deal in the book that is most elevating, but we find ourselves often forgetting that He of whom we read is the "only Begotten Son of God." And we cannot for a moment endorse the following words, page 43: "Jesus had sisters, too. They were younger than He was. There were at least six children in that home besides Himself, and, being the eldest, the burden and toil necessary to support that family would naturally fall chiefly on Him. It may be that the weary hours He spent in this home caused Him to utter the bitter cry later in life that 'a man's foes are those of his own household.'" Again, on p. 100 the author says: "An angel wings his way to earth; with a touch of his finger the stone is rolled away, and He who was dead steps forth." The closing words of the book are eloquent and full of pathos.

Picturesque Trinity.—By Rev. C. B. Kenrick, Toronto: Geo. N. Morang & Co., Limited. Price, \$1, paper; \$1.50 cloth.

This is one of a series of "Glimpses of Toronto," got up by the Morang Co. It is a beautifully illustrated folio, giving choice views of the college and the pretty glades of its grounds. There is a short introduction by E. B. Osler, Esq., of about twenty lines, very laudatory of the past history of the college, and anticipating very great things for the future under federation. Mr. Kenrick has done his part of the book in a very interesting manner, and selections for the pictures are most judiciously made. As works of art these views are worthy of all praise. Mr. Kenrick gives full information about the interior life of both Trinity and St. Hilda's Colleges. Judging from one part of his remarks there is to be a very extensive addition to the present buildings, which, if carried out, will very decidedly make Trinity College one of the grandest and most dignified buildings on the continent. We may state that the size of the book is about 11 by 9 inches, and about one-fourth of an inch thick, making it very convenient for use.

Preparatio.—Notes of preparation for Holy Communion on Holy Days, with preface by Rev. Geo. Congreve, M.A. Longmans, Green & Co., London and New York. Price, 6s. net.

A former volume dealt with the Sundays. Both are founded on the Collect, Epistle and Gospel for each day, Sunday and Holy Day. The author withholds his (or her) name. We can speak most highly of the fulness and excellence of this book. It will not be of much service to shallow minds, or to such as must read hastily. It is a book greatly needed by Church people who wish for something more solid and instructive in the best sense of the word than they can usually get. Of course, there are many such Church people in England. We hope there are some such out here. This is a book that can be used for years. The space allotted to each "instruction" is about six or seven pages, and the subject matter will afford easily two or three meditations. We think that every clergyman ought to have this book, if only to show what depth of teaching there is in the various Collects, Epistles and Gospels, and with what order and consistency that teaching is set forth. We heartily commend the book to every earnest and thoughtful Churchman.

Scribners' Magazine.—One of the leading features of the current number of this magazine is the first of a series of three articles written by Mrs. George Bancroft, in which are embodied a large number of her letters, which she wrote to relatives on this side of the water during her residence in England in 1846-49. "Some Gardens in Spain" is a very interesting account given by Miss Ely of the beautiful gardens of the Alhambra, Escorial, Seville and Granada. Mr. Sullivan, the novelist and playwright, and Mr. Norman Hapgood write their impressions in this number of Salvini, the great Italian actor, who they saw recently acting in Italy. Salvini is over

seventy years old. There are further instalments in this number of R. Grant's article, "The Undercurrent" (chaps. V.-VII.), and Captain Mahan's descriptive article of "The War of 1812." II. The Approach of War." M. H. Spielmann writes of "Charles Keene as an Etcher," and there are several short stories and a couple of poems. In the department of "The Field of Art" is given a description of the new portal of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, written by Russell Sturgis, and illustrated.

Everybody's Magazine.—The February number of this magazine contains amongst a large amount of entertaining reading matter the first of a series of articles descriptive of American cities, entitled "American Cities in Pencil," the subject of the present article being Philadelphia, the Quaker City. An article by E. R. Johnson, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, gives a description of the Panama Canal and what it will do for the country. Mrs. R. De Koven, the wife of the well-known composer of that name, contributes an article on "Western Society and its Leaders." There is the usual assortment of stories and several poems, and an article on the subject of Democracy, and what it now stands for in politics, written by Congressman J. S. Williams, as also a further instalment of a series of articles, written by Miss Mary Manners, on "The Unemployed Rich." The magazine, as usual contains a number of illustrations.

Home & Foreign Church News

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

L. L. Jones, D.D., Bishop, St. John's, Newfoundland.

St. John's.—Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Prominent ladies of the Church of England met at the Synod Hall lately to discuss the question of the restoration of their beautiful cathedral. Bishop Jones occupied the chair and briefly explained the object of the meeting. The Rev. Canon Cartwright read a financial statement showing the present standing of the funds. After some discussion, it was proposed to hold a bazaar in 1905. This date will give the ladies ample time to make preparation. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. E. R. Bowring; vice-presidents, Lady Whiteway, Mrs. Marmaduke Winter and Miss Browning; secretary, Mrs. Gosling; assistant secretary, Mrs. W. C. Job; treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Cliff; assistant treasurer, Mrs. P. F. LeMessurier. The committee will be appointed at a later date. The ladies are taking up the work with commendable enthusiasm, and will have the sympathy and support of all denominations in the city.

NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Halifax.—St. Luke's Cathedral.—The first branch of the Anglican Young People's Association in the diocese of Nova Scotia was formed in St. Luke's parish during January. On the 21st a meeting was held to discuss the formation of a society, when about fifty signified their willingness to join, and a committee was appointed to draw up the constitution and nominate suitable persons for officers. This committee reported at a subsequent meeting held on 28th ult., when the constitution was adopted on lines recommended by the Huron committee, recognizing the four divisions of Worship, Work, Fellowship and Edification. The following officers were elected: President, the rector; vice-presidents, Miss Cowie and Mr. L. G. Wainwright; secretary, Miss Parlee; treasurer, Mr. Claxton, and members of the executive, Misses Johnson, and Bowman, and Mr. Findlay. As an inaugural of the society, an "At Home" was given to the young people of St. Luke's, on Wednesday, Feb. 10th. The meetings are to be held fortnightly,

and during Lent will be of a more specially religious character. The society starts under the happiest auspices, and it is hoped will be a very useful handmaid to the Church.

FREDERICTON.

Hollingworth Tully Kingdon, D.D., Bishop, Fredericton, N.B.

Campbellton.—A meeting of the Rural Deanery of Chatham was held here on January 26th and 27th. The Holy Communion was celebrated on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, the Rural Dean being the celebrant, assisted by Rev. W. J. Wilkinson. The chapter met at the rectory at 10 o'clock. There were present: Ven. Archdeacon Forsyth, R.D.; Revs. W. J. Wilkinson, B.D., J. H. Hooper, and R. J. Coleman. Revelation viii. was read in Greek and commented upon. Tuesday afternoon was spent in discussing certain matters connected with parish work. On Wednesday morning a paper was read by Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, B.D., on "The Principles of Biblical Interpretation," which occupied the attention of the brethren for some time, and the various points made by the author were fully considered. The study of the Prayer Book was next taken up, and after a short time had been spent in this exercise, and the Chapter had decided upon the next place of meeting, with the work to be done, an adjournment was made and the closing office was said. The services held during the meeting in addition to the Corporate Communion already mentioned were as follows: On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and also on Wednesday morning, prayer was said in the parish church. On Tuesday evening addresses upon Sunday school work were given by Revs. W. J. Wilkinson, and J. H. Cooper, the former speaking upon the end and object of Sunday school work, the latter upon the necessity of obedience in the family life, and the necessity of great care in bringing up children if we wished them to grow up as good Christians and as useful members of society. On Wednesday evening a good missionary address was given by the Ven. Archdeacon in which he mentioned many interesting facts and gave much useful information. The visiting clergymen, who were hospitably entertained by the Church people during their stay in Campbellton, met the members of the Guild, the choir, and other Church workers, and spent a pleasant evening socially at the rectory after the service Wednesday evening. Miss Benedict's playing upon the violin, Mrs. Prichard's singing, and Mrs. Benedict's piano accompaniments were much appreciated and heartily applauded. After the guests had done justice to the good things provided for them, the Archdeacon, on behalf of himself and brother clergymen, thanked the rector and his co-workers for their hospitality, and for the enjoyable evening which they had just spent. He said that whilst he regretted the unavoidable absence of the other members of the deanery, yet in every other respect this had been a very satisfactory meeting, and he concluded by wishing the new rector and his wife success in their work. To this the rector made a suitable reply, and he thanked the Archdeacon and the other two clergymen for their helpful and instructive addresses.

MONTREAL.

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

Montreal.—The resignation of the Bishop of Nova Scotia was accepted on the 28th ult. by the House of Bishops. Those present were the Metropolitan the Archbishop of Montreal, and the Bishops of Toronto, Fredericton, Ottawa, Quebec, Algoma, Niagara, Ontario, and the Bishop Coadjutor of Montreal.

Diocesan Theological College.—At a meeting of the Board on the 27th ult. Mr. R. Wilson-

Smith made known his intention to establish a \$200 scholarship. It is to be tenable for two years, and will be open for competition by candidates who have graduated in arts. The meeting appointed a committee with power to draw up and present representations urging the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge to increase the number of their scholarships in the great demand for men for Church work in the North-West and West. The following resolution was adopted in reference to the late Miss Duncan, one of the chief benefactors of the college: "The Lord Archbishop of Montreal and Lord Bishop Coadjutor and members of the Board of Governors of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College desire to express their deep regret at the death of Miss Eliza Duncan. The Archbishop and members of the Board remember with devout feelings of thankfulness that Miss Duncan was an earnest Church woman and liberal benefactress, not only of this college, but also of the work of the Church in many directions." A resolution was also adopted expressing sympathy with Mr. R. Wilson-Smith in his recent family bereavement. Reports were submitted by the Educational Council and House and Finance Committee. Miss Davidson's temporary appointment as lady superintendent was approved. The Board expressed its appreciation of the satisfactory manner in which the members of the staff had conducted the work of the colleges in the absence of a principal, and they were voted suitable honorarium for the extra services rendered in that connection. Mr. S. Carsley was appointed a member of the House and Finance Committee. Those present were: Archbishop Bond, who occupied the chair; Bishop Carmichael, Very Rev. Dean Evans, Venerable Archdeacons Norton and Ker, Rev. Canon Baylis, Rev. Principal Rexford, Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, Dr. Johnson, Messrs. R. Wilson-Smith, Richard White, James Crathern, Geo. Hague, Geo. E. Drummond, Judge Davidson, Henry Mudge.

OTTAWA.

Charles Hamilton, D.D., Bishop, Ottawa.

Ottawa.—St. Matthew's.—A new rectory is to be purchased by the parish. The decision was arrived at at a meeting of the vestry of the church held recently, when the whole question was thoroughly threshed out. The cost of the rectory will be \$5,000. The building is situated in a very convenient place to the church, 111 Third Avenue, and contains two and a half lots. The question of the purchase of a rectory has been under consideration for some time, and a vestry meeting was called last night to make the final decision. The Rev. Walter M. Loucks presided, and the attendance, though not large, was fairly representative of the congregation. An hour was spent in getting the opinion of those present on the advisability of incurring extra expense by building a rectory at the present time. The preponderance of opinion was in favour of the scheme, but there were some objectors. Their objections were, however, over-ruled by their more optimistic brethren, and when the motion authorizing the purchase was put it carried unanimously. The chief objection was that the church was not in a satisfactory enough financial position to incur a debt on a rectory before the church mortgage had been wiped out. But it was proved to the satisfaction of all that the rectory could be built without being a serious strain on the church finances. A number of the ladies of the congregation were present. The ladies of St. Anna's Guild have undertaken to raise a generous sum to meet the interest on the debt of the rectory until the church debt is paid off. Those taking part in the discussion were: Messrs. F. H. Gisborne, C. S. Birtch, Walton Dawson, C. W. Dawson, Sam Thompson, Thomas Saunders, C. D. Graham and Hugh Mann.

—It is while you are patiently toiling at the little tasks of life that the meaning and shape of the great whole of life dawns upon you. It is while you are resisting little temptations that you are growing strong.

William

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ONTARIO.

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

Brockville.—Trinity.—The Sunday School conference of Leeds and Grenville deanery was held on the 28th ult. in this town, and was a splendid success. Morning service was held in this church, and a most eloquent and instructive sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Ontario, who took for his text, "Son, go work to-day in My vineyard." He emphasized the various points suggested by the words of the text, and made a powerful appeal to Churchmen everywhere to take hold of the work presented to them, and do it earnestly and thoroughly. After the morning service the delegates dispersed for lunch, and reassembled in St. Peter's schoolhouse. The building was filled with interested teachers and workers throughout the afternoon, and the papers were one and all up to the unusually high calibre of those of last year, and an effort will be made to have them printed. Archdeacon Carey presided, and the secretary of the conference, the rector of St. Peter's, opened with prayers. Papers were read by the Rev. O. G. Dobbs on "Practical System and Helps for Sunday Schools in Town," followed by a brief paper on the object of the "Cradle Roll" by Miss Davis, and an explanation of the way in which it is systematically worked. An excellent paper by Rev. T. Leech, of Lansdowne, followed, dealing with the question of Sunday Schools in the country. After a good deal of pointed discussion, Mrs. F. M. Dean, of Westport, gave an admirable paper on "The Home Department in Country Parishes," first taking up a parish with a Sunday School, and then a district where such are not possible for one reason or another. The papers in the afternoon were closed by one delivered by Mr. H. B. White, of Prescott, on the subject of "How to Use Leaflets to the Best Advantage." Unfortunately there was no time left in which to discuss this paper, which was the direct outcome of practical work on the subject with which it dealt. The large audience, for there were about one hundred delegates present, and their keen attention throughout were the best testimony to the interest in the work and the ability of the papers. The following resolutions were passed during the afternoon session: Moved by Rev. H. B. Patton, seconded by Rev. F. D. Woodcock, and resolved that this Sunday School conference of the rural deaneries of Leeds and Grenville, in convention assembled in Brockville, desires to express to the rural dean of Leeds, the Rev. W. M. Wright, their deep sorrow at his enforced absence from this annual gathering. While deeply regretting his absence, we more deeply deplore that the cause is ill-health. In expressing our sincere sympathy with the rural dean we would earnestly pray that in the good providence of God he may be speedily restored to health, and granted many years of further useful and energetic effort in the work of God's Church in this diocese." Moved by N. Howard Moore, seconded by J. R. Green, "That whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His all-wise Providence, to call home from among us our brother and co-worker, Mr. Guy A. Gamsby, late lay preacher and superintendent of St. John's Sunday School at Lansdowne, be it, therefore, resolved that we, the Sunday School teachers and workers of the deaneries of Leeds and Grenville, assembled at this, the second annual conference, desire to place on record our sincere sympathy with his bereaved widow and family in this, their great sorrow, and we pray the Father of Mercies to comfort them in their affliction. Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Gamsby by the secretary." In the evening St. Paul's schoolhouse was crowded to the doors, and a series of most interesting papers, followed by discussions, were read. Mr. G. P. Joy, of Kingston, secretary of the Scripture Union, read a paper on the "General Knowledge of the Bible as Distinct from the Bible Lessons from Sunday to Sunday." This provoked a long and interesting discussion, taken part in by many of the lay delegates as well as several clergy, who were present. The ignorance of the Bible

so often displayed was generally deplored, though the remedies were not so easy to suggest save the improvement of instruction in the home. Miss Chapman, of St. Paul's Sunday School, Brockville, read a helpful and delightful paper on the importance of utilizing the whole hour on Sunday afternoons with hints on the best methods of arousing and retaining interest and attention. The Rev. T. R. O'Meara, rector of Trinity, King Street, Toronto, gave an object lesson, which was listened to with breathless attention by the audience, and which closed the conference, the success of which exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the committee which organized and arranged it. A vote of thanks was passed to the writers and speakers, and also to the secretary for his arrangement of the details. Next morning a meeting of the Leeds deanery took place in St. Paul's schoolhouse, at which a very hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Brockville people for their hospitality to visiting clergy and delegates. The appointments to the various parishes for the missionary work of the Church were discussed and satisfactorily arranged.

Kingston.—An important circular has been sent out to the clergy by the Divinity Students' Fund Committee, in which a strong appeal is made to them to seek to arouse the interest of the people in this fund, and, if possible, obtain such offerings during Lent as may enable the committee to pay \$150 per annum to deserving students in divinity. There are now six students at college, and others applying, but without seriously affecting the capital the grants cannot be made nearly large enough. Whatever can be done to bring able young men into the ministry ought to be done. Not by any means must it be supposed that men are wanted who only come because of the grant being made. But it is a well-known fact that some of the most desirable men, who are willing to make every sacrifice for the sake of the work are practically debarred by the expense of the course and their own scanty means.

Camden East.—Yarker and Newburgh.—Most successful missionary meetings were held at Camden East (Yarker and Newburgh) on Sunday, January 31st. This progressive parish has for some years been noted for its liberality, but on this occasion quite eclipsed all prior records, when the offerings amounted to the handsome sum of \$156.50, as follows: Camden East, \$34.53, with many more to see and to hear from; Yarker, \$89.97, and Newburgh, \$32. The rector and people are to be congratulated. The plan adopted in this parish is for the churchwardens to take the collecting cards round the church immediately after the delivery of the missionary addresses, and get contributions then and there. Strike whilst the iron is hot, and not when it is deadly cold. God thus not only puts into His people's hearts and minds good desires, but also enables them practically to bring the same to good effect. The deputation consisted of the Rev. Canon Starr, M.A., Kingston, and Lieut.-Col. Halliwell, M.A., Sterling, and their visit has been a benediction to the parish. "Laus Deo."

TORONTO.

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

Toronto.—St. Thomas.—The Ladies' Guild provided a very enjoyable entertainment on Tuesday evening, the 2nd inst., which took the form of a concert. This concert took place in St. George's Hall, which was filled to its fullest capacity, where all of those who took part in the programme acquitted themselves so well it would be obviously out of place to mention the names of any particular performers. The efforts of those who took part were greatly appreciated by all who were present, and they manifested their pleasure by their frequent applause.

Trinity University.—A musicale will be given in the Convocation Hall of this university on

Saturday, the 13th inst., at 3.30 p.m., under the direction of Dr. Albert Ham. On the five following Saturday afternoons, at the same time and place, lectures on various subjects will be delivered by different speakers, the list of which are as follows: Saturday, February 20th, "Dean Swift and His Times," by J. F. Waters, M.A., Ottawa. Saturday, February 27th, "The Greater Municipalities of the United States," by Prof. Mayor, Toronto University. Saturday, March 5th, "Ireland and Its Educational System," by the Rev. Canon Dann, M.A., London. Saturday, March 12th, "Romans and Greeks, English and French," by Prof. Hutton, M.A., Toronto University. Saturday, March 19th, "Recent Essays in the Philosophy of Religion," by Dr. J. Watson, Queen's University, Kingston. The proceeds of these lectures will be given, as usual, to St. Hilda's College. The charge of admission to each one of these lectures separately will be 50 cents a single ticket, and for the whole series will cost \$1.50. Tickets for series, to admit two, \$2.50.

HURON.

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

Ridgetown.—Church of the Advent.—On Sunday, the 31st ult., the rector made the pleasing announcement to the congregation that their church property was now free from all indebtedness. Four years ago a splendid rectory was built, and a mortgage given for a term of eight years. Through the faithful labours of the Ladies' Guild and the zeal of the congregation altogether this has been removed in one half the time originally intended; besides this, the interior of the church has been thoroughly renovated, the painting being done by Mr. Walthew, of St. Thomas, new electrolers also replacing the old ones, altogether giving the church a very beautiful and comfortable appearance. The Rev. Arthur Murphy has just concluded a very successful mission at Highgate.

Aylmer.—Trinity.—A beautiful memorial window was unveiled on Sunday, January 24th, in this church by the rector, the Rev. A. B. Farney, to the late Sunday School and parish worker, Miss Sara A. Hughes. The window was designed and executed by H. E. St. George, Esq., 280 Dundas Street, London, Ont. The inscription at the foot of the beautiful figure of The Good Shepherd is, "She hath done what she could."

Glencoe.—The Rev. E. W. Hughes, rector of Tilsonburg, has been placed in charge of this parish until June next, when Mr. Horace Snell, of Dereham, who is now a student at Huron Col-

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168 Yonge St., Toronto.

...the members of the church...
...the parish...

...the Rev. ...
...best three years...
...accepted to the congregation...

...St. Mary's...
...the second meeting...
...the Officers' Union...
...the parish...
...There were about fifty...
...papers were given...
...The former should impress upon us...
...the special need for prayer and effort on the part...
...Christian people for the removal of the opium...
...The latter should inspire us to know more...
...the apostles called by our Lord to spread His...
...nuence. This, of course, we can only obtain by...
...closer study of God's Word. Mr. A. J. Morson...
...has presented St. Mary's Church with a pair...
...new silver-plated offertory plates. This church...
...in a very prosperous condition, pastor and...
...people working harmoniously together.

NIAGARA.

John Philip DuMoulin, D.D., Bishop, Hamilton.
Fonthill, Holy Trinity. About thirty-five of
the members of St. Paul's Church, Port Robinson,
took advantage of the mild weather and
good sleighing on Sunday, the 1st ult., to attend
the afternoon service at this church. The
attendance was crowded, and all enjoyed a
early service, the visit being much appreciated
by the members here.

CALGARY.

Rt. Rev. W. Cyprian Pinkham, D.D., Calgary.
Calgary. Appointments. The Bishop has recently
made the following appointments: To be honorary
canon of St. Peter, in the pro-cathedral of the
Redeemer; The Rev. Joshua Hinchcliffe, B.A.,
incumbent of St. Luke's, Red Deer, and Indian
chaplain. To be Rural Dean of Calgary, in
succession to the Rev. Canon Stocken; The Rev.
George H. Hogbin, principal, Calgary Indian
Industrial School. To be missionary at Blairmore,
etc.; The Rev. R. A. Robinson, till lately incumbent
of St. John's, Olds. To be rector of Lethbridge;
The Rev. J. S. Chivers, A.K.C., rector of
Joosejaw, diocese of Qu'Appelle. To be curate
provisionally, to the Rev. Canon Smith for
missions adjacent to Pincher Creek; The Rev.
Sidney S. Orpwood. To be missionary at the
Blood Reserve, and principal of the St. Paul's
Home; Rev. G. E. Gale, incumbent of St. Philip
and St. James', Pine Creek. To be rector of
Christ Church, Macleod; Rev. F. D. Tynes, M.A.,
priest-in-charge. The work of the diocese is
suffering through lack of men. In a statement
recently sent to England, the Bishop says: "The
diocese of Calgary, which embraces almost the
whole of the important district of Alberta, in the
North-West Territories of Canada, and has an
area nearly twice that of England and Wales, is
growing in population at a very rapid rate. Towns
have sprung up along the different lines of rail-
way, north and south as if by magic; large por-
tions of the rural districts in all directions have
been settled; and self-supporting parishes, or
parishes soon to become such, now exist, where,
a few years ago, there was not an inhabitant.
Our greatest need is men. It is heartbreaking
to realize that between 25 and 30 men, in this vast
diocese, are trying to do the work that would tax
the energy and devotion of 60 to 70; and that
whole districts in which there is a good sprinkling
of Church people, who long for our services,
have to be told that at present the number of
clergy is too small to make it possible for ser-
vices to be provided. We need a large number

DR. CLIFFORD'S DEGREE.

...Dr. Clifford...
...further in Dr. Clifford's...
...to say that his M.A. and D.S. were taken at the University of London...
...and further, a D.D. from Bates' College, Maine...
...honks higher than the honorary degrees which...
...several clergyman in England append to their...
...names from United States universities and col-
leges.

LONGEVITY.

...An article on "Longevity," which appears in the "Canadian Churchman" of the 21st ult., brings to my notice another article on the same subject, which appears in the "New York Commercial Advertiser." It is as follows: "From Castlebar, County Mayo, there comes a story of the death of James Conway, a farmer, who attained the age of 113 years. The father of James Conway did not die so young, for his years were six score and six, that is, 126. The grandfather's final age was 130 years. These statistics are the less unlikely because in the same county an old man died not long ago, who was proved to have attained the age of at least 120 years. James Conway remembered the French invasion in 1798, which was led by General Humbert, who won the battle known as 'The Races of Castlebar.' In addition to the above, I can say that I was personally acquainted with a woman who was 104 years old at the time of my leaving Dublin. And the town in which I am at present living has four inhabitants, each one of whom is much over ninety. In my parochial visitations, I call upon one who will be 95 in a couple of weeks hence; and she is able to read, write letters, sew and go out for a walk when the weather is fine. Moreover, she is the mother of great-great-grandchildren."

F. W. MACCAUD.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company has just issued its 17th annual report, a copy of which appears in another place in this paper. This company, which has for some years past been noted as one of the strongest amongst the younger companies, has certainly given a remarkable proof of its strength during the year 1903.

In glancing over the report spoken of, we notice that during 1903 the company received applications for \$7,704,542 insurance, an increase of \$1,222,206 over the past year. The insurance in force has reached the sum of \$34,392,303, a splendid increase during the year of \$4,239,420. The total income amounted to \$1,435,288, being an increase of \$194,398. The company paid to its policy-holders during 1903 almost \$50,000 more than in any previous year, the amount reaching \$306,533. Yet despite this and other expenses, the excess of income over all expenditure was \$60,085. The assets have now passed the five million dollar mark, having been increased by \$730,339, while the policy reserves have been increased by \$707,008 and the surplus to policy-holders by \$621,205.47.

This company, which makes a specialty of insurance of Total Abstainers, furnishes some very interesting figures not only for Total Abstainers but for the general public. We notice that the death losses in the General Section of the company were 75.7 per cent. of the loss expected according to the mortality tables, while in the Abstainers' Section it only reached 45.3 per cent. of the expectancy. While the loss in the General Section was most favourable, from a comparative standpoint, that of the Abstainers' Section was indeed remarkable. This section of the company's business should certainly have the

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Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
TORONTO STREET, - TORONTO.

serious consideration of all total abstainers. The report, as a whole, is a remarkably good one, and we congratulate the policy-holders of the Manufacturers' Life in the successful showing their company is making and upon the undoubtedly brilliant future ahead of it.

"LET US PRAY."

Let us pray believingly.
Let us pray perseveringly.
Let us pray with surrender of self-will.
It is like pressing the spot which turns on electric power. Only we must have the power and the higher wisdom which rules and guides the working of the power in the hands of God and rest in quiet faith upon His promise—but silent faith. We can ask again and again. God loves to hear the faithful intercessory prayers of His children. How do we know how often peace instead of war may not have been sent in answer to persevering intercessory prayer? Let us pray for our missionaries, remembering their needs. Let us pray for our country, for our churches. Let us pray for our suffering Christian brethren in Macedonia. Heart-rending is their cry of distress, and we should echo it upon the breath of intercessory prayer to the Throne of Grace. God is behind and God is over all these terrible things. Therefore, let us pray, therefore let us believe, therefore let us trust Him. Come evil or come good, good will triumph in the end. God knows all. He is our Father and we are brethren.

PRAYER ON BEHALF OF THOSE WHO ARE SUFFERING PERSECUTION IN THE EAST.

O, Almighty God, we beseech Thee to overrule the terrible persecution in Macedonia and other Eastern States. We beseech Thee stay the hand of cruelty and oppression. Awaken in the Christian nations and rulers a spirit of righteous indignation, and inspire them with wisdom to interfere in such way as shall be right in Thine eyes. Have compassion, we implore Thee, on Thy suffering people, who are put to such inhuman torture by human hands, and quicken in us the Divine Spirit of pity and prayer. Hear us, we humbly pray Thee, O Lord and lover of men, for the sake of Jesus our Redeemer and Saviour. Amen.

THE PAINTING OF THE FRESCOES.

By Mrs. Berylcan Jones.

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(Chapter III.—Continued.)

How had it turned out like this? A fair and holy ending for them, instead of the watery grave he had planned for them in his savage madness. How had he himself dared to live through all those weary years, with such a load of sin and terror upon his soul? "No penance will suffice, no tears wash it out," he groaned. "I have sought Christ in vain. He will not hearken unto me, nor show Himself."

[February 11, 1904.]
Here a meditation upon his strong m... come to but all th... scenes, h... him feel... played in... the beach... "I will... penance... and he lo... over the... the just... crimson... into pale... over all... he repea... the wear... He ro... facing tl... more rev... self with... "That... Long, cavern... stars tw... sea rose... little sp... portal c... further... quiet. I... how, he... flat sto... Giant's... thick cl... around... Mean... turous... the sto... longing... her the... bling w... resolve... the eml... of the... all the... The... last ra... long, fr... the fra... covered... mistres... templa... comple... silks a... ours... at a g... for the... "Cor... said, a... see," a... work, her da... have chasut... Spre... needle... damas... border... a gold... thread... orphr... needle... figure... "Th... and h... St. W... Lord... little... wroug... of ne... have... "W... said]

"Here a terrible fit of coughing interrupted his meditations, and when it was over he lay his head upon his arms pillowed upon a rock, and the strong man wept. It was the first time tears had come to relieve his heart for many, many years; but all the events of this day, and the old familiar scenes, had softened his whole nature, and made him feel as he used to feel when as a child he played in this very cave and picked up shells upon the beach."

"I will paint the frescoes," he reiterated. "My penance is but begun, not finished. Perchance"—and he looked out through the mouth of the cave over the little shelving beach—out, far, far over the just moving waters, to where a deep, dark crimson line stretched across the horizon, fading into palest pink, and one little fiery cloud mounted over all into the clear yellow sky—"perchance," he repeated softly, "there is rest somewhere for the weary soul."

He rose as he spoke, and knelt on the sand, facing the rapidly darkening sea; and then, with more reverence than was his wont, he signed himself with the sign of the Saviour, and simply said—

"That I may find Christ."

Long, long he knelt there, at the entrance to the cavern. The sky paled from crimson to grey; the stars twinkled from their home on high, and the sea rose higher and higher, until at last it made a little splashing against the rock which was the portal of his resting-place, warning him to go further in. He rose at last after that time of quiet. He had been hardly praying, and yet, somehow, he felt nearer God than ever before; and as he went in the darkness up the rocks to a large flat stone, known all the country round as "The Giant's Bed," and wrapping himself about with his thick cloak, lay down to rest, there was a peace around him and in his heart to which he had long been a stranger in.

Meanwhile in Pengersek Castle the two adventurous maidens had returned. Marjorie fled up the stone stairs that led to her nurse's chamber, longing, with a child's glee, to be the first to tell her the result of trying the pool, while Joan, trembling with dread of her mother's vexation, and yet resolved to confess what they had done, sought the embroidery-room, where she knew the mistress of the castle had been occupied with her maidens all the afternoon.

The western windows were just glowing with the last rays of light as the young girl entered the long, low room. The maidens were gone, and all the frames, standing on rude trestles of oak, were covered with cloths, all but one, where the gentle mistress was standing, quietly absorbed in the contemplation of the piece of work they were just completing. Upon a table beside this frame were silks and gold twist and stuffs of wondrous colours. Mistress Joan Pengersek had been working at a glorious chasuble, which she hoped to finish for the Dedication Day.

"Come, and look at this, Joan, my darling," she said, as the girl timidly entered. "I want you to see," and, quite absorbed as she was in the needlework, she did not notice how strange and quiet her daughter was. "Look," she continued, "we have this day finished the back part of this chasuble. Is it not beautiful?"

Spread upon the frame was a beautiful piece of needlework. The chasuble was made of a silk damask of white and gold-colour. Round the border of the vestment were worked alternately a golden bell and a pomegranate in the finest gold thread and the most brilliant coloured silks. The orphreys—true, primitive orphreys—were of solid needlework. Within canopies of gold stood the figures of their own saints.

"This is the Blessed Breaca," she said fondly, and here is St. Germochus; this St. Corentine and St. Winwallo, while in the centre is the blessed Lord upon His cross. I would," she continued, a little sadly, "that this border had been better wrought. Methinks it is not possible to do a piece of needlework for the altar just as I would have it."

"We never can do as we would, lady mother," said Joan, in a choked voice.

"What ails thee, Joan?" asked the mother, awakening to the fact that something was amiss, and that she had been somewhat absorbed in her own work, and had not noticed it. "Tell me, dear child"; and she passed her arm round the slight figure and drew her towards her.

Then Joan burst out passionately with her story; how the old nurse had told them of the virtues and powers of the Piskies' Pool, and had entreated them to go by themselves at sunset and try for her the fate of the nurse-child she had loved so much. She could not stir from her couch, she said, and it was the seventh year, and she longed to know. Joan did not say that Marjorie had urged her to do it, and kept her to the point when she had hung back, and persuaded her not to tell her mother; but the mother's instinct, and her knowledge of the character of her two girls, filled in the gaps. She looked a little grave as the story went on, for Joan hid nothing, and told how they waited for the sunset glint of light, and dropped the pin, and saw the bubbles rising clear, and then how a dead face had come up from the bottom of the water, and they had risen up alarmed, and how the friar had frightened them more than ever with his stern looks and his questions. Then the girl finished her story with a little sob, and began to cry.

"Foolish child," said her mother, fondly, stroking the soft fair hair that had escaped from the cap the girl wore. "What could the pool tell thee? See, dear child, the vexation and trouble that comes from going abroad like this without permission. It is not seemly, my daughter. But stop crying, Joan; I will not chide thee further. Never do it more, child. It might have been some rough churl on the rocks instead of a holy friar, and then even careless Marjorie would have been affrighted."

Careless Marjorie was just then keenly enjoying her treat of telling Nurse Jenifer all about it. The old woman was sitting on the edge of her pallet bed in one of the turret rooms. A wood fire burned upon the hearth, and the floor was strewn with rushes. A heavy cloak was thrown around the thin form, and her grey locks were straggling from under her cap. She bent her keen eyes on the girl, who picked up a kitten from the hearth and began playing with it.

"Didst try the pool, Mistress Marjorie," she asked anxiously; and the child answered mischievously—

"Oh, yes, verily! And it was dark and troubled as the sea is before a thunder-storm!"

The old woman clasped her hands pathetically, and cried—

"Then is he dead—is he dead my bold, brave child!"

But Marjorie was too kindly in her nature to let her mischief really grieve others, and repented directly she saw what pain she had caused.

"Nay, nurse," she said, crossing over to the pallet bed, and putting the kitten caressingly against the withered cheek of the old woman. "Nay, I was but joking with thee. Joan dropped the crooked pin into the pool, and it bubbled up fresh and clear; it looked as blithe as blithe could be."

She forgot to tell about the face, but fell to playing with the kitten again, and the wrinkled face grew brighter, as the old nurse muttered and mumbled to herself, rocking herself to and fro—

"He is living still, and I know I shall see him once again before I die. Methinks he must come quickly, for Jenifer is ready for the churchyard."

"Don't say such dismal things," quoth Marjorie, lightly. "You must see the new church. It is lovely!—oh, so beautiful, nurse!"

But the old retainer shook her head.

"Ne'er a new church for me, Mistress Marjorie," she said. "I care not to see it. I want to lie just near the old churchyard cross; but these old eyes will be gladdened first by one more sight of the child I carried in my arms near fifty years ago."

She spoke in a tone of conviction, and seemed to resume her usual quiet demeanour.

THE SUN AND HASTINGS SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

Investment - Safe - Profitable

A small amount of the **Company's Stock** yet for sale. This Stock draws dividend of **6 per cent.** per annum, payable half yearly.
Company's Debentures for sale, bearing 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. interest according to length of term.
Deposits taken, 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent. interest allowed.
 Money to loan on favorable terms of repayment.

Head Office: Confederation Life Bldg., TORONTO

W. PEMBERTON PAGE, - MANAGER.
 WHITFORD VANDUSEN, - PRESIDENT.

Branch Office: Belleville.

Presently Joan came into the chamber. Her eyes bore traces of the tears she had so recently shed; and Marjorie saw at once that she had been weeping.

"So," she said, pertly, "our lady mother has been chiding thee, Joan. Thou hast been telling what we did."

"What if I have?" said Joan, somewhat hotly. "It would have been better if thou hadst done the same, instead of running away, and leaving me to do it all!"

Marjorie opened her blue eyes wide. In very truth, she had not dreamed of telling her mother at all, and the thought of running away had not at the time occurred to her; it was simply that she wanted to be the first to tell the result of their mission to the nurse.

"I never thought of it!" she protested; "and really, Joan, I would not have told the mother at all."

"Fie, Marjorie!" said her sister; "thou art very naughty sometimes; but not so bad as that."

"And didst tell her about the face in the water, and the friar?" asked the girl, impatiently. "Oh, of course you did! And she chided, and you wept!"

Up to this moment, Nurse Jenifer had taken no interest in this little war of words, but at the mention of the face in the water she started to her feet, weak though she was, and interrupting Joan in her indignant denial that their mother had chided her—but that she was as sweet as a mother could be—she demanded eagerly to know all about their adventure. Marjorie turned away from her sister with a little gesture of impatience, and told the old woman the whole story; enlarging upon how the face seemed to rise out of the depths of the pool, and how terrified they were, and how surprised to find the pilgrim close beside them.

Joan went and sat down on a wooden stool beside the fire, and absently pushed the logs together with her foot, and neither of the girls particularly noticed the eager light that broke over the old woman's face, and the strange joy in her faded eyes. She spoke not a word of the thought that was in her mind, but, with a wonderful intuition, she knew that the wanderer had returned, and, even at the price of her life, she meant to gratify the one desire for which she lived, and see him. She let the chattering Marjorie tell all the tale without interruption, and then put a few keen, searching questions, which only confirmed her already firm conviction, and then said no more; but when the two girls left her for the night, they both remarked how much better she looked, and she laughed a strange, shrill laugh in answer, and still said nothing.

(To be Continued.)

—They who would truly enjoy life will find its real enjoyment within their reach as they learn that the making of life is in little matters. They who aim at perfection will do well to remember the words of an artist, who, taunted with his attentions to trifles in his work, replied: "Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle."

Children's Department.

A CHILD'S SONG

God gave me a little light
To carry as I go;
Bade me keep it clean and bright,
Shining high and low;
Bear it steadfast, without fear,
Shed its radiance far and near,
Make the path before me clear
With its friendly glow.

God gave me a little song
To sing upon my way;
Rough may be the road, and long,
Dark may be the day,
Yet a little bird can wing,
Yet a little flower can spring,
Yet a little child can sing—
Make the whole world gay.

God gave me a little heart
To love whate'er He made;
Gave me strength to bear my part,
Glad and unafraid.
Through Thy world so fair, so bright,
Father, guide my steps aright!
Thou my song and Thou my light,
So my trust is stayed.

SLIPS OF THE TONGUE.

Maud was a very timid little girl, and she was particularly shy about meeting the minister. The minister's house was near Maud's home. The "new preacher" had moved in just a few weeks before this time, and Maud's mother wished to send his wife some fresh eggs.



Brim-full of Health and Energy.

Life is worth living when one can awake after a good night's sleep—ready for anything the day may bring. Eye clear; tongue clean; liver active; stomach right; hand steady and every nerve vibrating with that splendid sense of the power of perfect health. Too few enjoy this enviable morning awakening, but

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

can always be depended upon to restore the system to its natural condition and keep you in good sound health. A gentle laxative it helps nature to rid the system of poisonous impurities, stimulates the liver and tones up the digestive organs.

At all Druggists 25c. and 60c.

Nestlé's FOOD



Under the Nestlé Tree

PROTECTION for an infant in the choice of its food is of the greatest importance. Nestlé's Food is nourishing, strengthening, makes bone and sinew and keeps the baby in perfect health.

A sample of Nestlé's Food sufficient for eight full meals, will be sent free by addressing

LEEMING, MILES & CO., Sole Agents, Montreal.

"Must I go, mother?" she half pleaded.

"Yes, dear," her mother answered; "the cook is very busy, and your brother Frank has gone to the grocer's, so take this little basket and go quickly for me."

It did seem that her mother could have waited until Frank's return, but perhaps she thought this a good way in which to overcome Maud's shyness.

Maud was so excited that she came near dropping the basket of eggs when Rev. Mr. Stone himself answered her ring at the doorbell. "Good morning, Mr. Egg," she stammered; "mother sent you some stones."

HERMAN'S PROMPTNESS

"Her-mie!"

How Herman did hate to go! He was setting up a little water-wheel in the ditch, and it was the greatest trial to leave it.

"Hermie!"

Hermie's face drew up with a scowl. Then he remembered what father had said to him. "Take good care of your mother, Herman, for she is sick and nervous, and any excitement may upset her."

He dropped the windmill and ran to the porch, where mother was calling.

"Hermie," said mother in a worried tone, "look off there toward the railroad track. Do you see that smoke that ought not to be there. Herman looked. Mother was so apt to be worried.

"It's only a little grass burning

along the track. That's all right," he urged, eager to get back at the water-wheel.

"Oh, but, Hermie, please go down and see that there isn't anything wrong," begged mother. "And, Hermie, don't get hurt," she added, in fresh terror.

"All right, mother. I'll see to it," he answered cheerily, and started off toward the track.

First he ran, to please mother, then he walked, for really it was foolish to make such a fuss over a common thing. Then, as flames came in sight, he began to run again. What was it? No grass fire along the track could look like that. The long wooden bridge was burning. And in five minutes the train would be due!

"What shall I do?" panted poor Hermie, as he hurried up the steep railroad grade. "I must wave a red flag."

But he had nothing to flag the train with, and it was too far to run home. He stood a moment helplessly. Then the boy who could make water-wheels had ingenuity enough to think of a way out of worse difficulties. He pulled off his red blouse and waved it vigorously at the speck which approached in the distance. The engineer caught sight of the dancing little figure that waved the red blouse so frantically and brought the train to a standstill. The trainmen came clambering down to fight the fire. The passengers followed after, and the very first to come out of the coach was Herman's father.

"Oh, what would have happened if I had not come quick when mamma called!" thought Herman, with a shudder, as, happy in the possession of enough money to buy a steam engine that would really run, he went back to his water-wheel.

A TRUSTING SOUL.

The perfect love and trust and faith of some of those upon whom God has seen fit to lay sorrow upon sorrow and affliction upon affliction is something that should silence the repinings and complaints of those who are well and strong, and who have never known the sting and the suffering of bitter poverty.

There came to my home one day not long ago a very old woman who walked feebly and who looked ill-fed and not warmly enough clad for such a raw and rainy day. She was a forlorn and pitiful-looking object. It had been raining all day, and the woman was wet and bedraggled, and apparently weak and ill. She carried on one arm a green flannel bag, in which she had a specimen copy of a book for which she was canvassing. She had also in the bag a few cakes of toilet soap and some iron-holders she wanted to sell. Her manner was that of a woman of refinement, although she was uneducated.

"I hope you will excuse me for troubling you," she said, "but I am compelled to earn my living in some way, and so I am trying to sell books and toilet soap and a few little things that I made myself. Of course, it is not pleasant for you to be bothered, and it is not pleasant for me to have to bother you, but until the good

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 odorous vegetables.

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

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

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

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

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

Lord calls me home I have to live in some way, and so I hope you will not mind if I take a little of your time."

Her manner was so courteous, so deferential, so pleading, that it ought to have appealed to anyone with the least consideration for old age.

"Come in and sit down," I said.

"Thank you. I'll be glad to rest a while. An old lady like me gets turrible tired tramping around from door to door all day, and it ain't often I'm asked to set down. How nice and warm it seems in here! God has been good to give you such a pleasant home—not that it ain't been right an' good in Him to deny me a home o' my own for more than forty years. It's been that long since I had a home o' my own. The most I have had in all that time has been a little room on the fourth floor of a lodging house, an' it's all the home I ever expect to have until I git to the place where the

many mansions be. Then I'll have such a home as no one ever had in this world. I go to church reg'lar ev'ry Sunday, an' I heerd a lady sing once:

"A tent or a cottage, O why should I care
I'll soon be at home with Him
over there."

There ain't a day o' my life since I heerd that sweet song that I ain't said them two lines over an' over to myself. They're real comfortin'. Homeless old bodies like me know how to appreciate them. Ain't it blessed that the poorest of the poor kin look forward to that home over there?"

"Indeed it is."

"You'd think so more than ever if you was recly poor yourself. Sometimes I think that us des'pritley poor folks will enjoy the heavenly land more than them that have had so much that is beautiful in this life. I ain't no shader o' doubt that the good Father will reward us for our sufferin' an' our sorrows an' our poverty here below, if we only bear them meekly an' patiently. It's just wonderful how good God is anyhow! The older I git an' the more I read my Bible, the better I understand them three beautiful words, 'God is love.' I keep sayin' them over an' over when I git tired out an' discouraged, or when folks slam their doors in my face or say sharp things to me for botherin' 'em. Them three words, an' 'My grace is sufficient for thee,' have been a tower o' strength to me. I'm so thankful that I ain't once in all my forty years o' poverty an' sickness an' sorrow lost faith in them words, 'God is love.' I said them standin' by the graves o' my husband an' the last o' my seven children. I said 'em when I lost all my little property an' was left penniless. I said 'em in times o' fearful sickness an' sufferin'. I have said 'em in the midst of the most searchin' sorrows, an' I say them today. But I ain't no right to take your time this way."

"You need not mind that," I said, with tear-dimmed eyes.

"Well, I won't keep you any longer than it will take to ask if you would be willing to look at the book I am trying to sell, or mebbe buy a cake o' soap or an iron-holder. I hate to trouble folks, but there don't seem to be any other way for me to get along."

When I had bought her book, and she was about to go on her weary way, she said:


"I'm real thankful to you. It's wonderful how good God is to me. That is the second book I have sold today, an' that will give me sixty cents' profit. It don't often that I sell two in one day. Good-bye. I don't know as I will ever be around here any more. I've a feelin' that I'm most through with this world, an' that I'll soon be where I'll understand as I have never before understood, how true it is that God is love. Good-bye, an' thank you so much for takin' the book."

THE NAUGHTY MONKEY.

When I was a little girl my Sunday School teacher, Miss Tucker, who

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wrote many stories for boys and girls, told me a true story of a monkey. When she was a little girl she lived in India. Their bungalow stood near a jungle. Her aunt in England bought a fine doll, which she dressed beautifully, and when opportunity offered she sent the doll to her little niece. Little girls in America do not know the treasure that a European doll was to a child in India. That morning she had been to school. The school began at 6 o'clock. The session was only for one hour for small children. The heat in India is so great during the summer that between sunrise and sundown nothing is done by Europeans that can possibly be avoided.

When the little girl reached home her father presented her with the lovely doll. Her delight knew no bounds. She went outside the bungalow to sit with her nurse in the open air before it became too hot to go out. She sat down and took off all her doll's clothes, showing her nurse how every garment was made, so that it could be taken off and put on. Her nurse, who was a kind and intelligent woman, admired everything; then the child redressed dolly and laid her by her side on the grass, while her nurse began to read her a story. At that moment a little monkey (who must have been watching her every movement) darted out of the jungle so suddenly that he had snatched the doll before the child could realize her loss. When she saw that the doll was actually gone, her grief was intense. Her nurse tried to soothe her, but unavailingly. Then a funny thing happened. There was a great chattering of monkeys, and the nurse and child looked and saw that the monkey had come back to the edge of the jungle, still carrying the doll. He was seated in the centre of five or six other monkeys, who were all talking at once, probably giving their opinion about it. Presently the possessor of the doll commenced taking off the doll's clothing, just as the little girl had done. When he had satisfied himself about everything, he started to redress it. Another monkey seized the doll's hat, which he placed on his own head, putting the elastic under his chin. The other monkeys seeing this, also snatched up little garments, with which they ran, chattering away, farther into the jungle, the monkey with the naked doll, following in pursuit.

The whole incident was so funny, that, in spite of her great loss, the

child had to laugh. When she told her father about it, he comforted her as well as he could by saying that he would write her aunt, explaining the facts about her loss, and requesting her to buy another doll and send it out to the little girl. One could not buy such a doll in India at that time, even if one had unlimited money. Many weary months elapsed in which the child daily thought of her lovely dolly being nursed by a lot of monkeys. It was seen by different people several times afterwards, and it was always in a monkey's arms, appearing more battered looking each time. At length, on one ever memorable day, a box was left at the station for little Miss Tucker, which contained a doll even more splendid than the last one.

She assured me that she never by any chance ever laid that doll down out of doors, even for one moment, for she feared the monkeys.

A NEW ANIMAL.

The unexplored regions of Central Africa are so vast and mysterious that it is not a matter for great surprise to find that the Congo forests shelter a remarkable creature, an animal new to us but of a species belonging to a prehistoric era, and hitherto known only in fossilized form. It was, of course, believed to have been extinct for ages, and one account calls it "a fossil resuscitated"; but no one could have imagined that this survivor of a lost species was clothed in so gorgeous a coat. In colour more than anything else does it differ from the beasts of the present day. The creature is about the size of a pony, or wild horse, and the ears are similar to those of a donkey, but it has the rudiments of three horns and the hoofs are cloven. In form it resembles both the horse and tapir, but its coat may be compared to the brilliant plumage of a bird rather than to the modest, sensible attire worn by all the larger animals. The forehead is scarlet, a narrow and darker stripe extending down to the nose, where it shades into black. The muzzle and ears are dark brown and the rest of the face is white. The neck and body, both above and below, are a rich brown, appearing reddish in some lights; while the hind quarters are striped, in true zebra style, purplish black, pale orange and white.

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The legs are striped to the hocks and the slender little front legs to the knees, a dark stripe extending downward to the hoofs.

This mysterious and fascinating creature does, indeed, affect an odd combination of colours—scarlet red, brown, black, purplish black, pale orange and white. The zebra, who has flouted his black and white stripes before mankind for centuries is simply nowhere. Even the royal Bengal tiger must step into the shade. Perhaps some of our smaller animals might attempt to vie with it. A tor-

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The kidneys are very susceptible to cold, so much so that a current of cold air on the back is sufficient to cause congestion of these organs.

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While teamsters, railroad men and others whose work subjects them to more than ordinary exposure are especially liable to be overtaken by kidney disease, it is also frequent among indoor workers.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so wonderfully prompt in their action on the kidneys that they are especially valuable in cases of kidney disease which arise from colds.

Backache, highly coloured urine, pain or smarting when passing water, headache, cramps in the legs, constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels, fickle appetite, vomiting and general feelings of discomfort are among the most common symptoms.

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\$350 PIANOS FOR \$228

OUR FIRST PIANO CLUB.

Cumulative buying never had such endorsement as it received a few years ago, when the world's greatest dictionary was offered at a reduced price, and on easy terms, whereas its cost had until then limited its enjoyment to the very few. To encompass the economy of a club, the organizer must have very great faith in an article. Think of our believing in a piano to the extent of buying **fifty at once for cash**, when our safety depends on the public's appreciation.

Such faith we have in the R. S. Howard Piano—the Piano selected for this club offer, wherein the cumulative advantage to fifty purchasers by joining together in buying fifty pianos of the same make must be apparent to everyone.

Our Club Offer.

An unexpected period of depression in the piano trade of the United States has led to an over-stocked market. As the weekly output of pianos in the States now numbers many thousands, over-stocks accumulate rapidly.

Taking advantage of these unusual conditions, we have for spot cash arranged for fifty genuine New York Howard Pianos at a cut in price that, even after paying freight and duty, will enable us to sell them at less than the price of a good used or second-hand piano.

We have, therefore, decided to furnish them through the co-operative advantages of a club to the first fifty persons who shall be enrolled as members of the Gourlay, Winter & Leeming Piano Club, on one or other of the following options:

OPTION A.—A **\$350** piano for **\$228** Cash.

OPTION B.—A **\$350** piano for **\$239** on payment of **\$50** Cash and **\$20** every three months until the full sum is paid.

OPTION C.—A **\$350** piano for **\$249** on payment of **\$10** Cash and **\$6** every month until the full sum is paid.

The member shall pay the cash deposit as soon as accepted by and enrolled in the Club, and the piano is delivered at once, the obligation of the member being to pay the monthly or quarterly payment until the purchase price is met. There is no interest charged; there are no extras. A fine stool is supplied with each piano, and in lieu of supplying a piano box (necessary with out-of-town members) the first tuning will be done free of charge for members within or contiguous to city limits.

Guaranteed 10 Years, With 10 Years' Option of Exchange

Every Howard Piano is guaranteed by its makers, the R. S. Howard Co., of 402-410 West 14th Street, New York, for ten years, and with our knowledge of their merit, we unhesitatingly recommend them as excellent pianos of good tone, well made, serviceable, and, as a further evidence of their durability, we shall furnish each member of the Club with our written undertaking to accept any of these Howard Pianos in exchange, any time within 10 years, in part payment of any other new piano on sale in our warerooms, such as the Gourlay, Gerhard Heintzman, Knabe and others—the said piano to be supplied at the then current net cash price, and the Howard Piano to be taken back at the Club cash price, \$228, less a small annual charge of \$10 per year for the number of years that has elapsed since its sale by us to the Club member.

Gourlay Winter & Leeming

The Pianos.

As already intimated, the pianos are made by the New York firm of R. S. Howard & Co., who have no connection with the Western piano of that name, are, in fact, the genuine Howard and a higher grade of piano. They are instruments of rich, full, resonant tone, musical to the topmost note, and responsive to the moods of the player and accompanist.

The cases are of handsome design, made in mahogany and fancy walnut, and are all double-veneered and their description and dimensions are as follows:

Height, 4 feet 6 inches; depth, 2 feet 3½ inches; width, 5 feet 4 inches.

7½ Octaves; Overstrung Bass; Three Strings throughout; Full Metal Frame; Compound Quartered Rock Maple Tuning Pin Block, which cannot split; Double Repeating Action; Three Pedals, with Muffler Attachment; Ivory Keys; Double Fall Full Length Music Desk; Continuous Hinges on Top and Fall; Tuning Pins specially fitted with Maple Bushings; all Carving Hand Work.

Trial Offer to Out-of-town Members.

To our out-of-town buyers we offer to mail descriptive illustrations and further to use for them our knowledge and experience in making good selection, and, on receipt of references as to reliability, to ship piano on the understanding that the piano is to be thoroughly examined and tested before they forward to us the cash payment. If satisfied, cash payment to be at once forwarded, whilst if for any reason piano should not prove as represented, or satisfactory, then piano is to be returned to us within, say, fifteen days, we agreeing to pay return freight.

In a word, we not only guarantee satisfaction, but ask no payment until you yourself decide the question of satisfaction. Could any offer be more fair to an out-of-town buyer?

The date for the first enrolment of members is set for **Friday, February 12, Next**, and as the club limit is **but fifty** we need scarcely say that prompt enrolment is advisable. Kindly remember that **inspection and comparison are invited now**, in order that you may be fully aware of the extraordinary character of this club offer.

Think of it! a good, guaranteed, new piano **at less than the price of a second-hand instrument**; also that the offer is made by the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, whose knowledge and standing in the trade are after all your very best guarantee.

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188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

toise-shell cat wears a varied and rather a gaudy coat, but she does not combine both stripes and patches of colour—and no animal heretofore known is marked with bright red.

This survivor of the ancient world is, at present, known only by the skins and skulls sent by a Swedish officer to the English Government of Central Africa. These skins were carefully mounted, and are now in the British Museum. Some years ago Mr. Stanley heard reports from the natives of the existence of a peculiar horse-like creature in the depths of the Congo forests, but was not fortunate enough to discover it. Through the aid, however, of the Pigmies, who are indefatigable little hunters, some pieces of skins were obtained and presented to Sir Harry Johnston. Being striped, black, white, and orange, they were supposed to belong to a new variety of zebra; but the discovery of the entire skin shows that it is an absolutely new kind of animal—or rather new to us; for it is, doubtless, the survivor of a species far more ancient than our types of the present day. The natives who are familiar with it call it Okapi, but the English naturalists have given the Latin form, Ocapia Johnstoni. Nothing is, as yet, known of its habits except that it feeds on the leaves of trees, not on grass like a horse. This is supposed on account of its frequenting the forests rather than the plains. It is to be hoped that some live specimens may be procured before long, and an opportunity given the world to study, and, possibly, to tame so beautiful and interesting a creature.—Dorothy Leonard, in *The Young Churchman*.

HOW BESSIE'S LIGHT SHONE.

It was a very dismal day. The sun was hidden by clouds, and every now and then little gusts of wind blew the rain against the window and moaned and sighed through the pine trees.

Bessie Dean stood at the window of the old farm house drumming on the pane. She looked disconsolate—yes, actually cross—and once in a while a tear stole down her cheek and fell on the glass as if in sympathy with the storm without.

"I never saw such a dark, lonesome, gloomy day in all my life, never," she said. "Papa gone, mamma sick with a headache, baby cross, and here I am all alone. There isn't a single thing bright and pleasant, and I just think it is too bad."

The tears fell very fast now, and the brown curls bobbed expressively up and down among the curtains.

After she had cried a long time, she became thoughtful, and began looking out of the window again. Presently she began to speak her thoughts.

"Grandma says when I cry and think that everything is awful lonesome, it is because I have forgotten something. She says if I would read my verses in the morning and try to practice them all day, I shouldn't have time to be lonesome. I did forget this morning, and I believe I'll go and read my verses now, just to pass away the time."

She quickly ran and got her verses, and sat down in the big easy chair to

read them. As she read on her face grew very sober, and she again indulged in her habit of thinking aloud:

"They're all about our being the 'light of the world,' and 'letting our light shine.' I wonder whether the lights are all gone out that makes this such a dismal day. I remember when the teacher gave us those verses she said: 'Now, children, remember, if the day is very dark without you can make it very bright and sunshiny all day long. I don't believe my light has shone a bit all day, and this day needs it more than most others. I'm going to try, right away, and see what I can do.'"

The little girl jumped up with a face far more cheerful than it had been a half hour before. Indeed, Bessie was like an April day, so full of changes was she, but after a little shower the sun often shone the brightest.

"She didn't have to wait long to find something to do, for baby was crying

pitifully in the sitting-room. She went in and sang to her until the tired little one had fallen asleep; then Bessie went into mamma's room.

Mamma was wide awake, and suffering severely with her head, but her first words made Bessie glad:

"It was so thoughtful of my little girl to stop baby's crying when mamma's head ached so."

Bessie said nothing, but began bathing the aching head. Her little hands grew very tired, but she would not stop until she thought mamma was asleep; then after pulling down the shades, she stole softly out of the room and down stairs.

The clock struck five just as she entered the kitchen, and remembering that it was nearly tea time, she began setting the table for papa's supper.

When papa came home that night and called her "Little Sunshine," and mamma awoke much refreshed, and baby laughed and crowed after her nap, Bessie thought the world seemed different from what it was a few hours before, and she could hardly believe it when she looked out of the window and saw the rain pouring down as steadily as it had in the early part of the afternoon.

"I guess it's because the lights are shining again inside that makes it so bright," she softly said.

"Ye are the light of the world. A

All Seamen
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The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the shareholders and policyholders of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company was held in the Company's offices, Toronto, on Thursday, February 4th, at 2.30 p.m. The report submitted was eminently satisfactory to all interested.

A detailed report of the proceedings will be mailed to all policyholders, but we believe that the average busy reader will get a clearer conception of the progress the Company is making by having, as it were, a bird's-eye view of its affairs.

Below will be found the figures pertaining to the main features of the business for 1902 and 1903 and the increases; also a comparative statement of the Company's growth since its organization.

The growth made in 1903 is well shown by the following table:—

	1902.	1903.	Increase.
Net Premium Income.....	\$ 1,054,815.72	\$ 1,219,435.91	\$ 164,620.19
Interest, Rents, etc.....	186,074.11	215,852.67	29,778.56
Total Cash Income.....	1,240,889.83	1,435,288.58	194,398.75
Payments to Policyholders.....	316,556.63	366,533.04	49,976.41
Policy Reserves.....	3,753,892.00	4,461,800.00	707,908.00
Total Assets.....	4,406,329.19	5,136,668.52	730,339.33
Applications for New Insurance.....	6,542,336.00	7,764,542.00	1,222,206.00
New Policies Issued.....	6,082,336.00	7,294,050.00	1,211,714.00
Insurance in Force.....	30,152,883.00	34,392,303.00	4,239,420.00

The Manufacturers Life began business in 1887, and the following figures for four year periods taken from its returns to the Dominion Government will illustrate its remarkable growth and steady progress:—

Year.	Income From Interest Rents, etc.	Net Premium Income.	Total Premium and Interest Income.	Assets.	New Policies Issued.	Assurance in Force December 31st.
1887	\$ 778	\$ 27,184	\$ 27,963	\$ 165,732	\$2,564,500	\$ 2,342,000
1891	13,236	184,106	197,342	431,610	2,111,100	7,413,761
1895	39,245	324,449	363,694	1,012,569	3,017,760	10,645,021
1899	72,018	510,560	582,578	1,809,505	3,579,109	14,368,236
1903	215,852	1,219,435	1,435,288	5,136,668	7,294,050	34,392,303

OF INTEREST TO TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

The death ratio in the Manufacturers Life has always been favorable in both sections, but exceedingly so in the Abstainers' Section. The past year shows a continuance of this favorable experience. The death losses in the General Section were 75.7% of the expectancy, and in the Abstainers' Section only 41.3% of the expectancy. The saving this year from low mortality in this section is therefore 58.7% as against a saving of 24.3% in the General Section, which means much larger dividends for Abstainers. Correspondence is invited.

HON. G. W. ROSS, President.

J. F. JUNKIN, Managing Director.

city that is set on a hill cannot be hid. . . . Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father, which is in heaven." Matt. 5:14-16.—Maude Glenn Colby, in the *Myrtle*.

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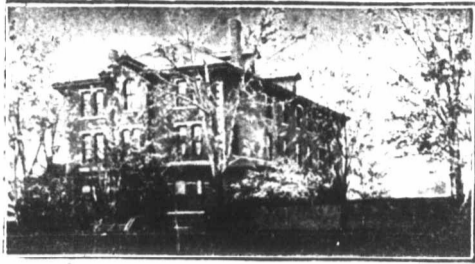
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THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

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