

Canadian Churchman

DOMINION CHURCHMAN, CHURCH EVANGELIST AND CHURCH RECORD

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

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TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1906.

No. 14.

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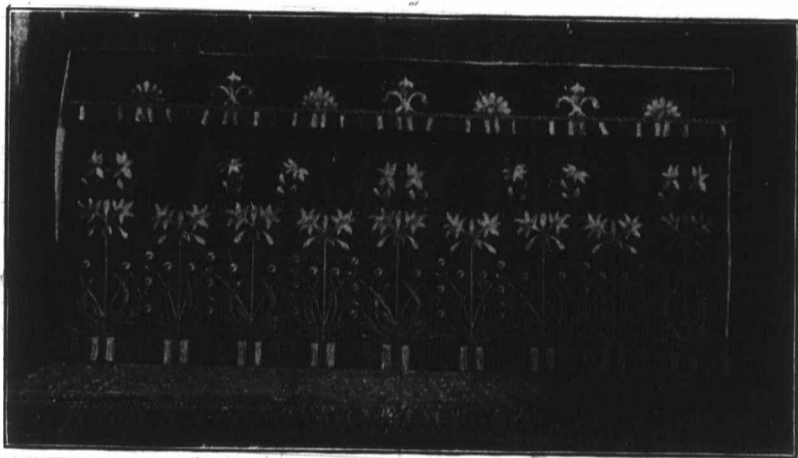
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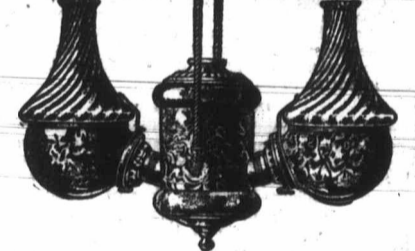
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THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST
HOMESTEAD
 REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, excepting 5 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 was entitled to 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 town, 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.

The privilege of a second entry is restricted by law to those settlers only who completed the duties upon their first homesteads to entitle them to patent on or before the 2nd June, 1889.

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 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, if 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.

W. W. CORY,
 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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	Gain over last year
Insurance written	\$1,231,580 15%
Insurance in force	4,144,881 15 1/2%
Premium income	130,468 85 10 1/2%
Interest income	21,460 69 60%
Total Assets	486,949 15 19 1/2%
Gov't Reserves	311,326 00 29%
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CHEQUES.—On country banks fifteen cents.

POSTAL NOTES.—Send all correspondence.—All mail on Friday morning for the Address all communications.

Phone Main 4643.

Offices—Union Block, 36 T.

Lessons for Sunday

April 8—S
 Morning—Exodus 9; Ma
 Evening—Exodus 10 or 11

April
 Morning—Exodus 12, 10; 1
 Evening—Exodus 12, 29,

April 22—Fir
 Morning—Numbers 16, 1
 Evening—Numbers 16, 3

April 29—Sec
 Morning—Numbers 20, 1
 Evening—Numbers 20, 1

Appropriate Hymn and Easter-Day, of F. R. C. O., organist St. James' Cathedral are taken from many of which may

SIXTH SUNDAY

Holy Communion
 Processional: 36,
 Offertory: 88, 24
 Children's Hymn
 General Hymns:

—EA

Holy Communion
 Processional: 130
 Offertory: 132, 1
 Children's Hymn
 General Hymns:

Great Humility.

If there is one that distinguishes man of the world a man marked profound respect garded, and the to his character may rest assured has nourished the of respect and aff be so little of it! strive to obtain it "that all mankind His great humili reputation, and servant, and was

Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1906.

Subscription **Two Dollars per Year**
(If paid strictly in Advance, \$1.00.)

NOTICE.—Subscription price to subscribers in the City of Toronto owing to the cost of delivery, \$2.00 per year; if paid in advance, \$1.50.

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THE PAPER FOR CHURCHMEN.—The CANADIAN CHURCHMAN is a Family Paper devoted to the best interests of the Church in Canada, and should be in every Church family in the Dominion.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers should be careful to name not only the Post-Office to which they wish the paper sent, but also the one to which it has been sent.

DISCONTINUANCES.—If no request to discontinue the paper is received, it will be continued. A subscriber desiring to discontinue the paper must remit the amount due at the rate of two dollars per annum for the time it has been sent.

RECEIPTS.—The label indicates the time to which the subscription is paid, no written receipt is needed. If one is requested, a postage stamp must be sent with the request. It requires three or four weeks to make the change on the label.

CHEQUES.—On country banks are received at a discount of fifteen cents.

POSTAL NOTES.—Send all subscriptions by Postal Note.

CORRESPONDENTS.—All matter for publication of any number of the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN, should be in the office not later than Friday morning for the following week's issue.

Address all communications,
FRANK WOOTTEN,
Box 34, TORONTO.

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

Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

April 8—Sixth Sunday in Lent.
Morning—Exodus 9; Matthew 26.
Evening—Exodus 10 or 11; Luke 19, 28, or 20, 9 to 21.

April 15—Easter Day.
Morning—Exodus 12, 10 to 29; Revelations 1, 10 to 19.
Evening—Exodus 12, 29, or 14; John 20, 11 to 19, or Rev. 5.

April 22—First Sunday after Easter.
Morning—Numbers 16, 10 to 36; 1 Cor. 15, 10 to 29.
Evening—Numbers 16, 36, or 17; John 20, 24 to 30.

April 29—Second Sunday after Easter.
Morning—Numbers 20, 10 to 14; Luke 20, 27—21, 5.
Evening—Numbers 20, 14—21, 10, or 21, 10; Col. 1, 21—2, 8.

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

SIXTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 193, 197, 321, 322.
Processional: 36, 98, 99, 547.
Offertory: 88, 248, 251, 255.
Children's Hymns: 286, 331, 332, 334.
General Hymns: 31, 91, 250, 253.

EASTER DAY.

Holy Communion: 126, 127, 315, 316.
Processional: 130, 131, 134, 137.
Offertory: 132, 135, 136, 504.
Children's Hymns: 125, 330, 499, 566.
General Hymns: 129, 138, 140, 141.

Great Humility.

If there is one attribute more than another that distinguishes the true Churchman from the man of the world it is humility. When we see a man marked out from his fellowmen by the profound respect with which he is generally regarded, and the tribute of sincere affection paid to his character by his brother Churchmen, we may rest assured that humility is the soil which has nourished these chaste and beautiful flowers of respect and affection. Alas, that there should be so little of it! How earnestly we should all strive to obtain it, and with what sincerity pray "that all mankind should follow the example of His great humility"—"who made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men."

Foreign Testimony.

An eminent French writer in an article translated for the "Literary Digest" and written for a standard Parisian journal has made most favourable comments on the immediate future of our country. "Canada," says M. Leroy-Beaulieu, "is making her influence felt abroad both by her spirit of enterprise and by her commerce, . . . and it may safely be predicted that no country will make greater strides in advance during the first half of the twentieth century than the great British colony of North America." Probably, the writer suggests, excessive speculation is giving us trouble. This is almost invariably an accompaniment of rapid progress. Sir William Van Horne has also recently been expressing his conviction of the great prosperity that lies before us in the not far distant future. Whilst these opinions are most encouraging they call for the exercise on our part of due caution and deliberation; and a strong determination to contribute what we can to this prosperity through the regular channels of recognized industry, and judicious investment; and to avoid and discourage all rash and injurious speculation, it matters not how tempting it may seem.

The Church and Labour.

It is alleged by some people that the Church has lost touch with the labouring classes, and that they and the Church are drifting farther and farther apart. This, in our opinion, is by no means the case. There are, as there always have been, a certain proportion of men employed in trade or in mechanical or industrial pursuits who have no part or lot in religion, and to whom the Church is but an empty name; but these men by no means constitute all the rank and file of the labour party. There are many members of the labour class who are well instructed and devout Christians. Men who are Churchmen in the best sense of the word. There are also a certain proportion of the clergy and laity who are taking an intelligent and sympathetic interest in labour matters, and who are using their influence on the platform, in the press, and at the polls, to help on the cause of honest and deserving labour. Whilst the work of the Church is primarily spiritual its members have temporal concerns and needs which not seldom bring them in close touch with the Church. New conditions demand new study. The Church is the Church of the poor as well as of the rich, and it is ever working for the best interests of all its members.

The Bible Society.

The newly-organized Canadian Bible Society held its first annual meeting lately in Dominion Square Methodist Church, Montreal. Dr. Welsh, the general secretary, gave an interesting account of the rapid progress made during the past year. Petitions for incorporation were now being presented at Ottawa, and the constitution and by-laws had been arranged. A new Auxiliary had been formed at Winnipeg, and very successful mission work had been carried on in the North-West. The report of the treasurer, Mr. Elias Rogers, of Toronto, was very satisfactory, showing a balance of \$2,825 on hand. Dr. N. W. Hoyles, of Toronto, the president of the Society, announced that over \$15,000 had been remitted to the parent Society. This was a considerable increase over the previous year. It is rather a shock to find that so much money is being sent out of Canada at the very time that our evangelistic needs are the greatest, and we cannot but regret that Dr. Hoyles, the head of Wycliffe College, should head the movement. The appeals will be met in England by the answer that his action conclusively shows, that Canada needs no money.

"Punch."

Any marked incident in the conduct of the famous English comic journal interests a wide circle of readers. The recent change of editors from Sir F. F. Burnand, the well-known author of "Happy Thoughts," and for long years editor of "Punch," to Mr. Owen Seaman, whose clever humorous verse has many admirers, is of interest to not a few people who, though taking life seriously, do not miss the innocent pleasure afforded by the welcome play of pen and pencil in witty joke and humorous caricature. "Punch" has always stood for the gentler and more refined expression of wit and humour; and though it has catered rather to the classes than the masses, Hodge and that estimable person, the British matron, have by no means been overlooked. A coarse, or perverted taste, will find no more pleasure in the pages of "Punch" than it would find refreshment to mind and taste in the columns of the "Spectator" or of the "Academy." This it may be said constitutes "Punch's" title to distinction and indicates its high-water mark in the flood of humorous journals, which seek to lessen the monotony and relieve the strain of civilized life.

Ireland.

The appointment of the Hon. John Dryden to report on some phase of Irish agriculture is very gratifying. Mr. Dryden was an excellent Commissioner of Agriculture. Himself a large and successful farmer, his knowledge has been matured by his long official work. If this appointment means anything it means that the present British Government is determined to treat the ever changing needs of Ireland and Irish farming in no hap-hazard manner. The late G. W. Stevens wrote one of his best papers on a search for an Irish famine suggesting rather than saying that charity did more harm than good. It is high time that something should be done to aid Sir Horace Plunket in developing self-reliance and belief in Ireland's future. We thought that emigration from the Island was decreasing and regret to find that since the census of 1900 was taken nearly 200,000 Irish emigrants have settled in the United States, the year ending with July, 1905, showing a larger number than any year since 1895. Emigration agencies exist in every part of the Island. Every village has a steamship agent who uses every inducement to influence the young to emigrate, as their pay must come from the tickets which they sell. The flaming posters which they flaunt in the faces of the young people who are already anxious to go, offering the cheapest transportation and, to their minds, fabulous wages on the other side of the Atlantic, prove irresistible to the average Irish villager as they do to the Italian. A new impetus has been given to Irish immigration within the past two years, which is perplexing to those Irish societies, which have been attempting to stop the great leak for so many years. The unrest among the young native Irish element is still wonderfully strong. Even in the remotest rural hamlets the old people can be heard lamenting some recent exodus of their most promising young boys and girls. Almost every man or woman that a traveller meets and talks with in Ireland has a number of brothers or sisters or very near relatives who have recently left for the United States. During the past summer whole villages in Cavan, Galway and Donegal have been depopulated, and vast countrysides in Mayo and Roscommon have been stripped of the remnants of their old-time armies of farm labourers.

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ME. SCHOOL & OTHER
LLS

following. How can it be otherwise? Not only are they the choice repository of a large proportion of the world's best learning, and the most polished school for the study and attainment of a finished and cultivated style, but to the refined and scholarly mind there is a charm in the literature of ancient Greece and Rome which will be sought for in vain elsewhere. What school boy with a particle of imagination, or taste, ever in after life ceases to regard with affectionate remembrance the resounding lines of Homer or the inimitable verse of Horace. Though there is a wide diversity of opinion on the subject, the Church of Rome cannot be accused of unwisdom in embalming her liturgy in the sonorous periods of the Latin tongue; nor would our Catholic theology retain its clearness and precision were the Greek Testament banished from its schools. Popular knowledge will ever be strengthened and enriched by profound and exact scholarship. It will be a remote day when the earnest and ardent toiler in the field of knowledge will cease to seek to slake his thirst at the old classical springs.

Church Continuity.

Dr James Gairdner, C. B., the well-known historian, in an interesting contribution to the "Church Times" on the above subject, says in reply to the Roman and Protestant contention that the continuity of the Church was broken:—"The question resolves itself into this—'What is the true Church of Christ?' . . . Christianity can live under various conditions, imposed even by pagan tyranny. It has lived in the catacombs of Rome as well as in the Vatican and St. Peter's. And surely it lived in England under Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, though placed under different conditions than those which prevailed before. Now if the country still contained a community of Christians—that is to say, of real believers in the great gospel of salvation—men who still accepted the old creeds, and had no doubt that Christ died to save them—then the Church of England still remained the same Church as before. The new order under which it was placed did not affect its identity; for though Christianity is not a matter of system, a good deal even of the old system was preserved—in fact, all that was really essential to it; and, as regards the doctrine, nothing was taken away except some doubtful scholastic propositions which we are justified, I think, in declaring not to be truly Catholic, just because they are not by any means universally received by Christians all the world over. I think this is all that need be said to vindicate the truth of the continuity of the Church of England."

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff.

The latest number of the "Geographical Journal" contains a portrait of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff—an interesting face, but not suggesting the sparkling wit which seems to have impressed his contemporaries and appeared in his writings. Two points seem worth re-calling. Accurate in all things himself, in commenting upon a sentence of J. A. Froude's, almost justifying the inaccurate thought and speech of which too many of us are guilty, Sir Mountstuart says: "It would be difficult to put more distinctly the way in which we should not deal with facts." In an address as president of the Royal Geographical Society, he once pleaded that more time should be given to the study of geography and history, "Those twin brethren, Castor and Pollux." "Put composition in the ancient tongues, as a piece of regular school business, behind the fire;" adding, "There would then be more time to read a great deal more of the classics than there is now; and to teach as much history and geography as any one wishes to teach a boy under eighteen or nineteen."

CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

The Transformation of Egypt.

A writer, commenting upon the view of an Egyptian correspondent to the "Times":—"That the transformation of Egypt is perhaps the greatest administrative achievement of any nation;" speaks of Lord Cromer as deserving to the full his "well-earned fame." He also points out that if "No land ever had a better governor than Lord Cromer, no governor ever had a land like Egypt to exercise his talents upon. The response of the country to human handling and planning, the sense that it is all so much workable clay to be worked into new experiences, are what constitute its hold upon the imagination and its potent charm for all who have had a share in the manipulation of it. Egypt has been so planned by nature that the modern engineer with his barrages and dams and canals seems to work hand in hand with her and to give the finishing touches to her designs." The land of wonder, mystery and romance may yet be for the future the model of good government.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

We trust that the authorities of Trinity College have been in no great hurry to decide upon removing the institution; reversing, in fact, the determination so recently come to to stay where they are and to continue the traditions of the old University. There is, of course, much to be said in favour of concentrating all students in one centre, and that has been said and well said over and over again. But what can be said on the other side has hardly been suggested. However, let us for a moment try to picture what the University Park will be in twenty years from now. At present appearances it will be the centre of Toronto, hemmed in on all sides, crowded itself with colleges and residences, the trees and green grass sadly curtailed, if they have not vanished, and the air still more polluted than it is now by unrestrained smoke and mephitic gases. Think before deciding, is it desirable that your sons should form units in the mass of students, not only during class hours, but at all hours. There has been a class which will not decrease as time goes on, which desires for their sons and daughters something more restrained and quiet, we would like to say of a different tone, than the rush of ordinary student life. Trinity may have been too quiet, possibly so, but on the other hand is it well to do away once and for all with all its associations? We see no reason now why the students cannot reside at Trinity and attend necessary lectures in the park any more than the Toronto young men and women who live at home and in boarding houses. As we said, do not decide at once or look on the subject as a matter for the present day and be carried away by a sentiment of doubtful good and applicable to the passing hour only. Since the above note was written we have seen a paragraph in the "Globe" in which the writer after pointing out what he anticipates, the crowding of the Park and its bad effects on student life which are now overlooked, suggests the purchase of 2,000 acres in the country and a wholesale flitting. Meantime the advisability of still further crowding into the centre is to be decided now by Trinity.

SASKATCHEWAN.

What do the Mission Fund and the Women's Auxiliary owe to the Rev. Forster Bliss and to the "Ottawa Priest." For to those gentlemen an interest, and we trust a generous one, has been aroused as to these much-needed funds. An interest which we trust will be shown in practical additions to the returns after our subscribers read the letters which have appeared in the "Canadian Churchman." But we are mistaken, the fountain and origin was the Bishop of

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Saskatchewan, and the specially moving start of this correspondence was one not of commission but of omission. The Bishop failed to send in his returns and hence the stern letter from "Ottawa Priest" which opened the flood gates. To it we owe the gloriously satisfactory explanation of the Bishop and the equally moving record of work by flood and field of Archdeacon Lloyd. Not only we trust shall the Mission Funds and the Woman's Auxiliary have been aided and augmented by the revelations, but a better and more healthful spirit infused into our Church-people. We have at wearisome iteration written and written of the over-work thrown upon our Mission clergy from Bishops down to the humblest lay worker and Sunday School teacher. Now we have had the views of our Eastern clergy enlarged and we trust the pockets of our laity opened more freely. People give much more readily when they realise the good the money is doing. There is another thought which we must mention suggested by the contents of the "Churchman" at this time and in connection with this subject. At the same time that these letters appeared on one page, there were printed in the portion of the paper devoted to the Brotherhood of St. Andrew a record of visits to the members in this portion of the West. It was an inspiring revelation to find that everywhere were clergy who had left the more settled Eastern work for the hard fare and work which the Bishop and Archdeacon have so graphically described. These clergy have friends in their old parishes who would feel interested in the fortunes of the young men who have gone and a correspondence and a paper friendship kept up, and even sent to us for more general reading in the Mission numbers. The possibilities of such keeping open the old associations are great. Even as it is we have the proposal that Mr. Forster Bliss and the "Ottawa Priest" should exchange work with others in Saskatchewan for a few years. That it would do good there is no doubt, but that is for those interested to say.

ARCHDEACONS IN HURON DIOCESE.

Shortly before his death, the late Bishop Baldwin made an important change in the administration of his diocese by dividing the field into four Archdeaconries and appointing four "working Archdeacons," a phrase he was accustomed to utter with marked emphasis. The four Archdeaconries were (1) Norfolk, consisting of four counties, assigned to Rev. Canon Young; (2) Perth, consisting of three counties, assigned to the present Bishop; (3) Elgin, consisting of three counties, assigned to the Rev. Canon Hill, and (4) London, consisting of three counties, assigned to the Rev. Canon Richardson. The selection of Archdeacon Williams as Bishop Baldwin's successor left the Archdeaconry of Perth vacant, and Rev. Dr. McKenzie became its second Archdeacon. Bishop Baldwin issued his "Instructions to Archdeacons" in January 1904, and authorized them as such to take oversight of missionary contributions and diocesan assessments, to examine Church fabrics and Church books, to visit officially the delinquent parishes and to hold inquests. Regular visitations might be made once in every three years and the Archdeacons were authorized to advise the clergy in all matters conducive to the well-being of the Church. They had no jurisdiction in matters of faith, doctrine, or ritual, but were required to report flagrant offenders to the Bishop to whom they were required to report at least twice in every year. As soon as Bishop Baldwin appointed his four Archdeacons, they set to work with commendable zeal, and the present Bishop, in the short tenure of his office as Archdeacon, set a good example to all who may hold that office in Huron Diocese. The plan sketched out by Bishop Baldwin and so well pursued for a brief period was radically altered by a step taken in

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the present year. That of a special agent for one of the four Archdeacons Young, an Archdeacon, and an Archdeacon and Sp. from time to time and to the Standing Committee merits of this new plan the office of Archdeacon declared in the "Inst. The Venerable Archdeacon England (an eminent about two years ago, Archdeacon and he the following:—(a) for orders and present (b) induction of incumbent annual visitation of (d) visiting church special visitations to standings; (f) holding complaints against incumbent consideration of plan: quires into boundaries of funds, etc that the duties now Agent are the main to Archdeacons. To functions that proper method of bringing well-known divine h the Church of England rich in Deans, Archdeacons, and other elaborate organization to have marched on and captured it for been outstripped by went to work regarding which marked an Archdeacon is called whenever it is exercised powers that belong

FROM W

Spectator's Comment

Trinity Sunday ordination of man ministry. We workical Colleges makeful study of the taken by those adordination? Are thmade plain in their cause? No man empty formality No man can lightly ing the public and for life, to a speci serious danger to of the teaching ir very much altered but the ordinal ha any recognized in and answers that under the new int accept the new t leges and still a formulæ without basis of this rec clear to each man The situation is s traditional views prove of it or no view now maintai case the character be the object of e most interested t intellectual hone ward to ordinati off to the last n call attention to

the present year. That step was the appointment of a special agent for the diocese in the person of one of the four Archdeacons, the Venerable Archdeacon Young. Dr. Young worked hard as an Archdeacon, and now in his dual office as Archdeacon and Special Agent he is reporting from time to time an important volume of work to the Standing Committee. Whatever the merits of this new plan may be, it has evacuated the office of Archdeacon of its chief functions as declared in the "Instruction" of January 1904. The Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, of London, England (an eminent authority), was asked, about two years ago, to define the duties of an Archdeacon and he mentioned, among others, the following:—(a) Examination of candidates for orders and presenting them to the Bishop; (b) induction of incumbents into benefices; (c) annual visitation of clergy and Churchwardens; (d) visiting churches and churchyards; (e) special visitations to compose parish misunderstandings; (f) holding courts of enquiry on complaints against incumbents or parish officers; (g) consideration of plans for new churches; (h) enquiries into boundaries of parishes; (i) administration of funds, etc. It will be seen at once that the duties now discharged by the Special Agent are the main duties that properly belong to Archdeacons. To bestow a title without the functions that properly belong to it is the surest method of bringing that title into disrepute. A well-known divine has said that the strength of the Church of England is her weakness. She is rich in Deans, Archdeacons, Canons, Rural Deans, and other officers, and with such an elaborate organization she should have been able to have marched on the Canadian North-West and captured it for the Church. But she has been outstripped by other communions, which went to work regardless of the titles or decorations which marked the workers. The office of an Archdeacon is capable of very great usefulness whenever it is exercised to the full limits of the powers that belong to it.—T. G. A. Wright.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK.

Spectator's Comments on Questions of Public Interest.

Trinity Sunday is approaching and with it the ordination of many young men to the sacred ministry. We wonder if Bishops and Theological Colleges make ample provision for the careful study of the ordinal and, the oaths to be taken by those admitted to Holy Orders before ordination? Are the various pledges to be given made plain in their broadest and deepest significance? No man may make a solemn vow an empty formality without spiritual degeneration. No man can lightly approach a ceremony involving the public and personal dedication of himself for life, to a special ministry, without the most serious danger to his character. The character of the teaching in our theological colleges has very much altered in the last twenty-five years, but the ordinal has remained the same. Is there any recognized interpretation of those questions and answers that enables a man to accept them under the new intellectual conditions? May men accept the new teaching recognized in our colleges and still appear to subscribe to the old formulae without violence to his conscience. The basis of this reconciliation ought to be made clear to each man who enters into the compact. The situation is simple for those who accept the traditional views of theology, but whether we approve of it or not the traditional is not the only view now maintained within the Church. In any case the character of a solemn declaration should be the object of careful consideration by the men most interested that it may be faced with entire intellectual honesty. Young men looking forward to ordination should not leave this matter off to the last moment and for this reason we call attention to it now.

Business versatility and resourcefulness seems to have no bounds. The art or science of advertising is a far-reaching process. Men will take no end of pains to get their wares before what they consider a likely customer. The most ingenious devices are worked out to further their objects. They will appeal to a man's curiosity; they will appeal to his vanity, and perhaps his avarice to make a sale. The clergy are not exempt from the evils of these enterprising salesmen, and it may not be out of place to call attention to one or two features of their operations. The book-seller is always sure to pay a clergyman the compliment of a good deal of attention. A few years ago the improved method of attack was to tickle clerical vanity by impressing upon him the weight of his influence in literary matters over the community. "Here is an exceptionally useful set of books which we sell at such a price, but realizing how a sale to you would influence others we will in strict confidence give it to you at half the listed figure." Confused and blushing over the delightful compliments and unable to shut off the agent's eloquence you put your hand to a document, and to this day you have a bunch of books that have been of no earthly use to you. Despite the marvellous reduction made specially to you, you paid more than the market value for them. And further, if your influence counts for anything, you have helped to load upon your friends a doubtful asset. This is an age of progress and the strenuous publisher of a conglomeration of stuff "indispensable to every intelligent citizen," has made advances in his methods also, and here is the way it is done. You receive a personal communication from an American concern having an agent in Montreal or Toronto stating that they wish you to do them the favour of examining a "library" which they are introducing into your community. If you find it a useful work and will write a short testimonial in its favour, "such as samples enclosed," this ten volume library will be yours without further responsibility. Now this is a straight bribe, and like all bribes will be resented by self-respecting clergymen. It is a mean and insidious bribe, for it is an appeal to vanity and costs nothing. You are made to feel that in consideration for your influence as a literary man and your known integrity they can afford to make you this generous gift. But there is no gift about it. The real "library" consists of twenty-five or thirty volumes, and if you do business it is by paying for the remnant the full price of the whole set. Your card expressing willingness to accept the books for inspection brings to your door a very plausible agent, who can show with great skill the immense regard the publishers have for your literary judgment and how generously they are willing to pay for it. But enquiry among your neighbors will reveal the fact that these special and personal offers have been sprinkled about very generously among all classes. It is simply an up-to-date method of advertising. It secures an entree to your house for a book agent who might not otherwise gain admission. It is all very well to say that there is no pressure brought to bear upon you to secure your testimonial. As a matter of fact it is not your testimonial they want but the sale of the books and they play upon your supposed vanity and cupidity to secure their end. The straight sale of a book is a fair proposition, but why the method we have described should be supposed to appeal to clergymen who are the ethical leaders in their community is beyond our understanding. It ought to be vigorously resented as a personal insult, and those who look to us for advice should be warned rather than led into a trap.

It is really astonishing how successful the modern book-seller is through these very devices. He can show you the testimonials of university principals and professors, doctors of divinity and others by the score, and make you feel extremely ignorant and behind the times if you have not

these treasures on your shelves. You are perhaps constrained to buy and at leisure you repent. They were not by any means the works you stood most in need of, and as a rule books compiled for canvassing purposes are an aggregation of odds and ends intended to catch the fancy of the general public. If this does not appeal to you then that will. "Masterpieces of the World," "Treasure-House of Literature," "The History of All Nations," such are the catch-all titles and contents, fragments torn from many works and nothing complete. We are, of course, aware that many very useful works are thus sold, but readers will find that subscription is usually not the most economical way of buying, even if the transaction be entirely straight and above board.

The Imperial Government may find itself in a difficult position through its off-hand election pledges to abolish Chinese slavery, so-called in South Africa. We suppose there can be no doubt about the propriety of interfering in such matters if called upon to do so until constitutional government is granted to those colonies. But since the present government declares its intention of conferring the privileges of autonomy upon South Africa without delay it will be another matter to interfere with Chinese labour or any other kind of local legislation that receives the support of the people. No colony, whether it be South Africa, Australia or Canada will submit to having its legislative acts affecting only local matters negated by the Imperial Government, and that body would do well to pause before attempting to do anything of the kind. Autonomy must be autonomy in fact as well as in name. To appear to give with one hand and yet withhold with the other would create unrest and eventual trouble. The South African people will, no doubt, feel quite competent to regulate their own labour problems, and if the Imperial statesmen have any doubts concerning their ability they had better let matters stand as they are for the present. It may read well to rush forth with constitutional government by these people, but it will simply be disastrous to later on interfere with the domestic legislation of the colony. Australia and Canada will watch developments with some interest if not anxiety, for they will naturally ask where next may such a principle be applied?

SPECTATOR.

The Churchwoman.

ONTARIO.

Kingston.—St. George's Cathedral.—The monthly meeting of the parochial branch of the Cathedral Woman's Auxiliary was held on Tuesday, the 27th ult., Mrs. Grout, vice-president, in the chair, in the absence of the president, Mrs. Buxton Smith. Miss Gildersleeve read a very interesting account of the erection of the colossal statue of Christ on the highest peak of the Andes, between Chili and Argentina, on March 13, 1905. This was put up to commemorate the lasting peace established between these two republics, which had been warring for many years. The Roman Catholic Bishops of both countries worked hard for the upraising of this monument to peace, and the workmen and women contributed largely to its cost. The figure of our Lord stands more than twenty feet high, upon a colossal globe, one hand grasping a cross, the other outstretched in blessing. A resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Buxton Smith in the death of her husband, the dean, was proposed by Miss Gildersleeve, all present standing as it was passed. The resolution spoke of the personal loss the society will feel, as his presence at the meetings was always the brightest and most inspiring part of them.

OTTAWA.

Almonte.—The members of the Junior Woman's Auxiliary met in the basement of the church on Wednesday, the 28th ult., to wind up the affairs of their branch prior to amalgamating

with the Seniors. The occasion was made the opportunity for presenting the retiring president, Miss Kate Gemmell, with a life membership in the diocesan branch. The rector, the Rev. Rural Dean Bliss, presided, and made a congratulatory address to the members, with special reference to the retiring president. The reorganized W.A. in this parish will meet definite obligations to the Diocesan Auxiliary, and also contribute a percentage of its income to the M.S.C.C. and the Diocesan Mission Fund apportionments. The Girls' Friendly Society held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, with a good attendance of members. Officers were elected for the next year and arrangements made for the annual picnic in June, when the girls will have a day's outing. The society is doing excellent work, and has a membership of fifty-eight. Their annual service, with Corporate Communion, was held on Sunday, the 25th ult. The Lenten services are largely attended. There are two chapters of St. Andrew's Brotherhood in the parish, both of which are doing an excellent work.

Cornwall.—Trinity.—The twelfth annual meeting of the Trinity (Memorial) Church Parochial Guild was held at the rectory on Tuesday, March 20th. The secretary and treasurer presented encouraging reports of the year's work. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Houston; honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. D. Carpenter; first vice-president, Mrs. Shaver; second vice-president, Miss Cline; secretary, Mrs. Wallace; assistant secretary, Mrs. Stiles; treasurer, Mrs. White. Board of Management, Mrs. J. Conliff, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Strickland.

Ottawa.—St. Luke's.—The Rev. J. Cooper Robinson, one of our Missionaries home on furlough, gave a delightful lecture, with limelight views, on Japan and the East last week. The views included some illustrative of the recent war, and the scenes were made the more interesting by the useful descriptive remarks which accompanied them. The funds of the parochial branch of the W.A. were appreciably augmented as a result of the lecture.

Billing's Bridge.—Trinity.—The Junior W.A. of this parish held its annual meeting last week, at which most encouraging reports were presented. The Branch has a membership of thirty-four, and has held forty-one meetings. The receipts for the year have been \$308.23, and the expenditure \$2.07 less. The officers were all unanimously re-elected as follows: President, Miss Low; vice-president, Miss Grace Low; secretary, Miss Tweedie; treasurer, Miss Frerichs; literature secretary, Miss N. Frerichs; delegates to the annual meeting, Miss McCann and Miss Smyth; representative to the Diocesan Board, Miss E. Lopér.

TORONTO.

Georgina.—The annual meeting of the W.A. was held at the rectory on March 28th. The rector, the Rev. J. McKee McLennan, presided, and gave a short address. There was an increase in the average attendance during the year. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. McLennan; vice-president, Miss Howard; secretary, Mrs. Pugsley; treasurer, Mrs. Graham, and the rector named Miss Sibbald and Mrs. Earle on the Board of Management. The Branch renewed its pledge of former years to Diocesan Missions. The following were elected delegates to the annual meeting to be held in Toronto in May: Mrs. McLennan, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Earle; substitutes, Mrs. Pugsley, Miss Sibbald and Miss Isabella Howard.

Chester.—St. Barnabas'.—A meeting of the Girls' Auxiliary of this church was held in the parish-room on Tuesday evening, March 27th, the rector presiding. Last year's officers were re-elected. The election of officers to the Woman's Auxiliary will take place this afternoon. The past year has been one of unexampled prosperity in St. Barnabas'. Surpluses have been recently introduced, and, in spite of the large increase in the seating accommodation, the evening congregation is sufficient to tax the capacity of the building.

Chester.—St. Barnabas'.—The Woman's Auxiliary of this church have elected the following officers for the current year: Hon. president, Mrs. Vipond; president, Mrs. J. L. Playter (re-elected); vice-presidents, Mrs. Procter (re-

lected), and Mrs. Karl; secretary, Mrs. F. C. Broomhall (re-elected); treasurer, Mrs. George Cooper (re-elected); members of the Board of Management, Mrs. Sothergill and Mrs. J. Mills, Jr. The average attendance at the meetings of the Auxiliary for the past year has been two higher than in previous years. In the recently-formed Chancel Chapter of this church are Mrs. Richard Playter, Mrs. Sothergill and Mrs. John Mills, three survivors of those who, as adults, helped in the care of the sanctuary in the early days of the Church of St. Barnabas. They have been elected honorary presidents.

NIAGARA.

Guelph.—St. James'.—On Tuesday afternoon, March 27th, Mrs. C. P. Sparling and Mrs. Pipe presented Mrs. T. W. Saunders, at her residence, with a life membership certificate of the Woman's Auxiliary on behalf of the St. James' Branch. At the same time she was made the recipient of the life member's badge, which is in the form of a gold Winchester cross, with the letters, "W.A.", raised upon it. Mrs. T. W. Saunders has been the president of the St. James' W.A. ever since its inception, and the good work which it has done has been greatly owing to the great interest which she has shown in it, her punctual and regular attendance at its meetings, her liberality to it, and the love and affection which her kindly, gentle, considerate manner inspired for her among the members. The life membership was, therefore, a token of the members' appreciation of her loving and untiring efforts on behalf of the W.A., as well as a sign of their affectionate regard for her. The badge was the gift of Miss M. McLaren, of Hamilton, the city representative of the St. James' Branch.

RUPERT'S LAND.

Manitou.—At the annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of this parish the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Mrs. H. Burke; first vice-president, Mrs. Thos. Archer; second vice-president, Miss C. McCoy; secretary, Mrs. W. J. Rowe; treasurer, Mrs. Alf. Garratt; superintendent of Juniors, Mrs. A. Winram; delegates to diocesan annual, Mrs. Burke and Mrs. Rowe; alternates, Mrs. P. Winram and Mrs. J. H. Bradley. The various reports read showed a very prosperous year for the society, and the work done is a source of congratulation to all concerned. Very business-like, the ladies established a sinking fund to aid in meeting the mortgage indebtedness on the church when the mortgage falls due, which will be four years hence. This fund will be one of their local objects of work, for which they expect to raise at least \$500. Comparative figures from the last report of the Diocesan Annual show a very satisfactory standing for this Branch among the ninety Branches in this diocese. In membership it ranks tenth, with four urban parishes and five rural parishes ahead of it. For local work it is twentieth, and for outside work it stands nineteenth. It is sixth in Mite-box contributions, twelfth in the number of "Leaflets" taken, and seventh in the value of bales sent to Missions. This is a good showing, when the strength of the parish is taken into account. The Junior Branch has also progressed in membership this year, and all its members are bent on making the coming one the most successful in its existence. These little willing hands have done a great deal of work in the past year, including the gift of a beautiful oak reading-desk for the church and a handsome set of Communion linen, to be used for the first time at Easter. After the close of the annual meeting the ladies served refreshments to the large gathering of women present.

KOOTENAY.

The St. Mark's, Kaslo, Parochial Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary held its first annual meeting on March 9th at the vicarage. The vicar, the Rev. G. Cook, took the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer and a very interesting address, in which he referred to the pledge undertaken last year to "give half of all that was made to Mission work outside our own parish." Mr. Cook said: "Now, although there may not be much to encourage you at present when you consider that your numbers are so small and that our parochial needs are so great, yet I would exhort you to take courage and go forward in the strength of Him whose you are,

and whom you are trying to serve. What we want just now is faith. Let faith be in fuller exercise. He who gives the command, 'Go and teach all nations,' expects you to take a part in the great work, knows your difficulties and resources. Honour Him by a loving, childlike obedience, and I feel sure He will not allow the work to suffer here. There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth, etc." On the previous Sunday the vicar also preached a most instructive missionary sermon, and the celebration of the Holy Communion was administered at the close of the morning service. The secretary's report showed that ten members were in good standing, and the treasurer's report showed receipts from all sources since the organization of the society to be \$89.80; expenditure, \$73.05, leaving a cash balance in bank of \$16.75. The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Mrs. Beer; president, Mrs. Cook; vice-president, Mrs. Keen; secretary, Mrs. Newcomen; treasurer, Mrs. Jackson. At the conclusion of the business tea was kindly served by Mrs. Cook. The special mission work which appealed to those who were present at this meeting most was the work being done by the Church of England Zenana Mission.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Office of General Secretary, 23 Scott St., Toronto.

With the Travelling Secretary.—Edmonton, the most northerly point touched, was left on Monday morning. With the encouragement received from F. W. Thompson, member of the Dominion Council there, Edmonton is sure to be a strong Brotherhood centre, and already three Chapters are working in Edmonton and Strathcona. The Travelling Secretary was seen safely off by Mr. Thompson, who had provided hospitality, and who had done everything possible to make the visit a success. In discussing Brotherhood plans with the Dominion Council members it was definitely arranged that the Brotherhood men on the line from Edmonton to Lethbridge should meet in conference on one day, either before or after Synod meeting. Olds, a thriving town, was next visited, and unfortunately the rector, the Rev. W. V. MacMillen, was absent at the time. A leading layman in the diocese was met in the person of Capt. T. Thomas, and many hours were spent conferring on Brotherhood work and Church matters generally, and ample literature left, both at the rectory and with Capt. Thomas. No doubt a Chapter will be formed shortly in Olds, as the rector is known all over as a great worker amongst men, and he has plenty of men in his parish. Stop was made for a few hours at Calgary in order to take the midnight transcontinental going east, and Mr. Taylor, the Dominion Council member, was again got in touch with, and a report made as to the work done in that district. Six o'clock in the morning Medicine Hat was reached, and a member of the Chapter there, T. H. Rhodes, was on hand at the station, and hospitality was given at his comfortable home. The Chapter, formed on the last visit, has been working away, but has lost some of its members. As a result of many calls made by the rector and Mr. Thomas a good many men turned out in the evening, and a most encouraging address was given by the Travelling Secretary. Two new members joined, and steps were taken to send a representative to the Western Conference at Winnipeg. Mr. Thomas in his address laid special stress upon the importance of Corporate Communion, and the need of always looking out for suitable men for new members. The town of Moosejaw was next called at, where a Chapter has been working for years. The rector, the Rev. F. W. Johnson, is an enthusiastic Brotherhood clergyman, and a small but active Chapter is working along steadily. A practical talk was given by the Travelling Secretary, and much interest manifested, and arrangements were made for starting a Junior Chapter and for sending a delegate to Winnipeg. The Chapter is fortunate in having as director a most enthusiastic Churchman, H. Davison Pickett, a solicitor of the town, who lately returned from Humboldt, and has settled again permanently in Moosejaw. A man of Mr. Pickett's force and activity would be most useful to the Brotherhood as a member of the Dominion Council, and it is hoped that before long we may have the benefit of his services. Mr. H. Jagger, an old-time Brotherhood man (who regularly reads his "Cross"), is as full of Brotherhood enthusiasm as ever, and, as his influence counts for much, the Chapter will continue to do good, effective work. Mr. Jagger strongly pressed for the formation of a Junior

Chapter, and it will likely be the next morning that it will be out of the station, and Indian Head. An old ("Dick") Taylor, of St. the leading merchant t Secretary is always su at his home. A Chapter ago, small in numbers, l and has been working of this visit Mr. Thoma ing Bishop Grisdale, of deacon, Harding, and l were all present at sev ling Secretary spoke. l is to take a leading pa ference, gave a mos speaking of his experi hood, and at the concl were admitted, one bei Church Cathedral Chaj was the next place on had only arrived from possible to arrange a n a letter to this effect, sent a message to M visit to that place. Gr Brotherhood, formed a visit, and some of its in other places. Mr morning and evenin Alban's, Moosomin, or wards meeting a few the work was further of men were present of services, and lister the earnest and inspi velling Secretary. Th Williams, will do ever formation of a Chapt

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Sunday School Corner.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT AND HIS ASSISTANTS.

A live superintendent happened to say he had four assistant superintendents, and was asked of what possible use they could be. He answered thus:

(1) The first assistant takes my place when I am absent and also looks after visitors. He is like a field secretary. He knows all the homes, both those who send their children to Sunday School and those who don't. This assistant searches out new scholars, and all new scholars must first apply to him to be entered on the school roll, and then be assigned by him to their proper classes.

(2) The second assistant is a practical teacher, and conducts the teachers' meeting through the week and a teacher-training class on Sundays. He checks off the teachers as they come to the school; and teachers who cannot come are required to report to him, and he supplies their places by members of his teacher-training class. This class studies the lesson one week in advance of the school, and its members are always ready for emergency calls.

(3) The third assistant looks up absent scholars. The absentees in each class are reported to this assistant. He has a band of helpers, and assigns each absent child to its teacher or to one of his helpers, in order to be visited during the incoming week. He may also enter names of absentees on the blackboard.

(4) The fourth assistant is a lady, and may be a teacher. Her work is to look after the home department and the cradle roll or font roll. She, too, has helpers, and the whole field is divided between her and her helpers in order to look after all babies, and also to find out who will study at home. All the four assistants act as ushers, and their respective branches of the work are: (1) New scholars, (2) teachers, (3) absent scholars, (4) prospective scholars and those studying at home.

CHRISTMAS GIVING.

The "Sunday School Times," of Philadelphia, published "A Christmas-giving Honour Roll" in instalments after last Christmas. This roll contains the names of all Sunday Schools reported to that paper, which celebrated Christmas by giving to others instead of receiving gifts. On this list we find this name:

"Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Canada.
"Herbert Symonds, Vicar."

The good example of Dr. Symonds' Sunday School deserves to be noticed, and, therefore, we draw attention to it here. It was not the only Church of England Sunday School in Canada that celebrated Christmas in this way, but perhaps was the only one reported to the "Sunday School Times."

Home & Foreign Church News

From our own Correspondents.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Clarendon Lamb Worrell, D.D., Bishop, Halifax, N.S.

Halifax.—St. Paul's.—On the occasion of the celebration of the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Clayton, the officers and teachers of the Sunday School took the opportunity of presenting them with a congratulatory address accompanied by a handsome silver salver. Mr. Clayton has been for years a faithful and zealous teacher in the school, and he has been largely instrumental in bringing to a definite conclusion the erection of the new building. The rector made the presentation.

Mr. Frederick Clarke, who has so ably filled the position of organist and choir-master of this church, has resigned in order to take a course of study in Germany. Mr. Clarke has been efficient in his work, and has always been a great favorite with the clergy and the members of his choir.

The work of the Sunday School has never been more encouraging than at present. There is great interest on the part of the officers and teachers.

The attendance in the month of February reached the highest mark yet attained, and showed steady growth. February 4th, 636; 11th, 672; 18th, 681; 25th, 690.

The St. Paul's Mite Society has presented a chancel carpet, a Communion table with cover, two chairs and the fine reading desk, which stood so long in St. Paul's, to the new church at Country Harbour. The rector, Rev. D. Edwards, writes: "I really cannot express in words how thankful I am. Your Christian generosity has removed a great burden from my mind, for I felt really discouraged because our funds were so low. I could not think of getting the things which you have so kindly sent us."

The Monday evenings in February were devoted to the entertainment of the various Bible classes. One evening the Chinese Sunday School had their annual treat. The evening was very successful. The Chinamen entered with great pleasure into the various games, and found great enjoyment, especially in the "Laughing Game." On Monday evening, 19th ult., the Bible Classes of the upper school spent a social evening. There was a large attendance, and the rector had a word of special commendation for the teachers. The entertainment for the Bible Classes of the Mission was unavoidably postponed on account of Mr. Lindsay's illness.

Digby.—Holy Trinity.—On Monday, March 19th, at the request of the Bishop, the clergy of the Annapolis Rural Deanery met him here. Representatives were present from Bridgetown, Round Hill, Granville Ferry, Annapolis, Clements-port, Weymouth and Digby. The Bishop delivered a very interesting and practical address on the occasion, touching on Church work, Deanery Association, the Women's Auxiliary and Home Missions. He outlined the proposed Canon for unifying the work of distributing funds of the Diocese, which is to be submitted to the Synod in June, in which there will be but one purse for the control of the \$345,000 capital, and the annual receipts of the whole Diocese. His remarks were received with warm applause.

New Germany.—St. John's.—A pleasant evening was spent at the parsonage by about one hundred of the parishioners on Friday, the 23rd ult. During the evening the Rev. Richard Johnston, the rector, was presented with gifts, both of money and kind to the value of about \$40. Sincere thanks were returned by the clergyman, who reminded the company that the Lord Jesus said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The willing gift, prompted by the spirit of God has its effect upon the giver in an approving conscience and the assurance that God loveth the cheerful giver, while on the other hand there is danger to the receiver lest he fall into that state of mind which Scripture condemns as loving gifts, 1s. 1:2-3. The greater part of the evening was spent in social intercourse of the pleasantest description. There was also some instrumental and vocal music given during the evening, which proved very acceptable.

Charlottetown.—St. Paul's.—The annual meeting of the Executive of the Diocesan Church Society and the Church Convention were held in the school-room on the afternoon of March 22nd. Over the first, the Venerable Archdeacon Reagh presided. Various matters affecting the Church of England in this Province were discussed, and the by-laws and regulations were so changed that the Executive has become an elective instead of a nominative body, and is now enabled to act as a Board of Home Missions and to carry out the "Quebec Scheme" in the Island, as proposed by the late Rev. George W. Hodgson. At the latter Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was chairman. The propriety of adopting the plan of paying the clergy out of the general fund was fully and ably discussed, and it is probable that at least one or two of the parishes will adopt it. The evening meeting in the fine, large, new parish hall was well attended. The Venerable the Archdeacon presided, and after the general report had been read by Mr. Pope, and the formal resolutions adopted, delivered an excellent speech giving proofs of the growth here of the Church of England in this Province, and calling upon all its members to unite and go forward. Then followed three eloquent and enthusiastic addresses, delivered by the Revs. F. M. Webster, A. W. Nicholls, and R. M. Fenton, on the question of the best means of advancing Church Work throughout this Province. The importance of wakefulness, devotion, worship and unity were powerfully enforced.

—Don't wait for great things; for while you wait, the door to the little ones may close.

Chapter, and it will likely be made a success. At five the next morning the Travelling Secretary stole out of some one's house and found the way to the station, and a short run was made to Indian Head. An old-time Brotherhood man ("Dick" Taylor, of St. Margaret's, Toronto), is the leading merchant there, and the Travelling Secretary is always sure of a warm reception at his home. A Chapter had been formed a year ago, small in numbers, but of good, earnest men, and has been working along. On the occasion of this visit Mr. Thomas was fortunate in meeting Bishop Grisdale, of Qu'Appelle; Ven. Archdeacon Harding, and Rural Dean Dobie, who were all present at service, at which the Travelling Secretary spoke. Archdeacon Harding, who is to take a leading part in the Winnipeg Conference, gave a most encouraging address, speaking of his experiences with the Brotherhood, and at the conclusion three new members were admitted, one being a member from Christ Church Cathedral Chapter, Hamilton. Grenfell was the next place on the list, but as the rector had only arrived from England, it was found impossible to arrange a meeting, and on receipt of a letter to this effect, the Travelling Secretary sent a message to Moosomin, arranging for a visit to that place. Grenfell has a Chapter of the Brotherhood, formed as a result of last year's visit, and some of its members have been met in other places. Mr. Thomas addressed the morning and evening congregations at St. Alban's, Moosomin, on Sunday, 18th inst., afterwards meeting a few men at the rectory, where the work was further discussed. A large number of men were present at both morning and evening services, and listened with great attention to the earnest and inspiring addresses of the Travelling Secretary. The rector, the Rev. Clement Williams, will do everything possible towards the formation of a Chapter in his parish.

The regular monthly meeting of the Western District, Toronto, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, was held in St. Mark's Schoolhouse, Parkdale, on Tuesday evening, March 27th, Mr. W. G. Davis, Trinity College, in the chair. There was a splendid turnout of members, both Seniors and Juniors, and, all being filled with the utmost enthusiasm, the proceedings went with a snap from start to finish. A very hearty, inspiring and cordial address of welcome was given by the Rev. Canon Ingles. The work at Stanley Barracks was properly organized by electing a committee, one member from each Chapter, to guide and govern the same, with Mr. Johnson (Epiphany) and Mr. Montizambert (St. Mark's) as chairman and secretary, respectively.

Mr. Lowndes, St. Luke's, acknowledged on both sides of the line to be an authority on hospital visiting, gave a most interesting and earnest paper upon that subject, and urgently appealed for more workers, strongly advising all Chapters to become directly and actively interested.

An old Brotherhood man was next introduced in the person of Mr. Cleal, late of Chapter No. 20, Dayton, Ohio and a member of the Ohio State Council, who, fortunately for this district, has come to reside within its boundaries. Mr. Cleal made some intensely practical and common sense remarks re the work, and was given a most enthusiastic welcome by the members.

Mr. R. H. Coleman spoke for a few minutes upon the subject of "The Brotherhood in its Relationship to other Church Societies," clearly pointing out that the other organizations are but as stepping-stones to the higher and more important work of the Brotherhood. A stirring address was next given by the Rev. J. Bennett Anderson, Trinity College, upon the subject of "Consecration," emphasizing the necessity of great love and sympathy on the part of all members. The next meeting of the district will be held at St. Mary Magdalene's, April 24th. Owing to his approaching ordination the chairman tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and a most hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Davis for his invaluable services in organizing the district, putting and leaving it in a most enviable position. The meeting closed by singing, "Oh, for a faith which will not shrink," followed by the regular prayers.

—It is easy enough to make too much of the outward and visible side of religion. We may think so much of the visible portion of the Church as to forget that larger invisible portion of it which is beyond the veil.

—Not the making of a fine career, but the simple doing of God's will, is the one true aim in living. Thus only can we achieve real success. If we do this, though we fail in the earthly race, we shall not fail in God's sight.

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FREDERICTON.

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

St. John.—Trinity.—The Rev. J. Westra Stewart, who on the 11th March, was admitted to the diaconate, and was afterwards licensed by the Bishop to the curacy of this church, preached his first sermon on Sunday morning, the 18th. Mr. Stewart preached from St. John 17, part of verse 19, and his sermon created a very favorable impression.

MONTREAL.

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

Montreal.—L'Eglise du Redempteur.—The Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, visited this church on Sunday morning, the 25th ult., administered the rite of Confirmation to a class of sixteen candidates, who were presented by the rector, the Rev. H. E. Benoit. The service of Confirmation, always a solemn one, was made more impressive by a number of elderly people, who had lately renounced the Church of Rome, and were admitted at this service to the Communion of the Church of England in the presence of a large congregation of the members of the Church, and of the friends of the Sabrevois Mission. The clergy taking part in this service were Bishop Carmichael, Rev. James M. Coffin, assistant teacher at the Sabrevois College; Rev. G. Abbot-Smith, and Rev. Professor Howard, of the Montreal Diocesan College; and the pastor of L'Eglise du Redempteur, the Rev. H. E. Benoit. After the candidates had been confirmed they were each presented with a beautiful copy of the Holy Bible, the gift of Mrs. M. H. Gault, to whom this Mission is indebted for many generous remembrances. For many days past the ladies of the Sabrevois College, assisted by Mrs. Coffin and Miss Hurlburt, had been making surplices. These were worn by the male members of the choir at services, which were held on March 25th. Miss Irene Benoit presided at the organ.

Glen Sutton.—The Rev. James M. Coffin, late of the Diocese of Vermont, has been offered and has accepted this mission, and he has been licensed thereto by the Bishop-Coadjutor. Mr. Coffin, who is a graduate of the Montreal Diocesan College, is in full Orders, and has served in this parish heretofore very acceptably. He hopes to resume work about April 10th.

Berthier.—St. James'.—The Rev. Robert Walter Hibbard, M.A., was advanced to the priesthood by the Bishop-Coadjutor at a special Ordination, which was held in this church on Sunday, March 29th. The Rev. H. E. Horsey, examining chaplain to the Archbishop, the other clergy assisting in the ceremony being Archdeacon Norton, Canon Renaud, the Rev. Frank Charters and the Rev. H. A. Brooke. The newly ordained priest is a graduate of Bishop's College School, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville. From the latter institution he holds degrees both in Arts and Divinity. Following his graduation he taught for a time in the school, and later went to Port Hope, teaching in the school there until the end of the last scholastic year. He assumed charge of the Berthier incumbency early in the present year. After the ordination service the Rev. R. W. Hibbard was inducted by the Bishop-Coadjutor as rector of St. James'. In addition to his ecclesiastical duties he will occupy the position of principal in the Berthier Grammar School. The school has been closed since last June, but will re-open again at the beginning of September next.

ONTARIO.

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

Kingston.—St. George's Cathedral.—On Sunday afternoon, March 25th, the Rev. Canon Starr when visiting the Sunday School, spoke in eulogistic terms, both of the late Dean Smith and the late Chancellor Walkem. His reference to the former, who was the superintendent of the Sunday School, was most touching.

On Saturday afternoon, March 24th, a meeting of the Wardens and the congregation was held to consider what should be done in regard to the filling up of the vacancy caused by the death of the Very Rev. Dean Smith. The vacancy will not be filled up until the meeting of the Synod, which is to take place on the 12th June next. The Bishop of the Diocese was present at the meeting.

St. James'.—At the morning service on March 25th, the rector, the Ven. Archdeacon Macmorine, paid an eloquent tribute of affectionate esteem to the late Dean and the late Chancellor in the course of his sermon. During the service the well-known hymn:—"Now the labourer's task is o'er," was sung. The Rev. Canon Loucks preached in the evening. After the Benediction, the hymn, "Peace, perfect peace," was sung.

St. Luke's.—A congregational meeting was held in the school-house on Wednesday evening, the 21st ult., the Rev. R. S. Fournier presiding. Before the gathering dispersed it was moved by W. Carroll, seconded by John Caldbeck, "That this meeting of St. Luke's congregation cannot separate without an expression of their heartfelt sorrow at the sudden and unexpected demise of the respected and beloved Dean of Ontario, and their deep sympathy with his family in their terrible bereavement." This resolution was carried unanimously by a standing vote. The secretary was instructed to forward the resolution to Mrs. Smith.

Both in this church, and also at St. Paul's and St. John's, Portsmouth, the rector made appropriate references during the services on Sunday, March 25th, to the great loss which the city, the diocese, and the Church at large in the Dominion had sustained by the deaths respectively of the Very Rev. Dean Smith and Chancellor Walkem.

His Honour, Judge McDonald, has been appointed Chancellor of the Diocese in the place of the late Dr. R. T. Walkem, K.C.

Picton.—At a special vestry meeting on February 12th, D. J. Barker was elected Churchwarden for the remainder of the year, Mr. S. A. Seeds, the former Churchwarden, having recently moved to York Mills. About two months ago Rev. W. L. Armitage appointed Mr. R. E. Wright his Churchwarden in place of Mr. C. H. Widdifield, who having been made Junior Judge for Grey County, moved to Owen Sound. The first act of the new Churchwarden was to increase the salary of the Rev. W. L. Armitage \$100.

Lansdowne Rear, and Athens.—The members of Trinity Church, have subscribed a sum sufficient to wipe off the debt on the rectory, \$830.

Delta.—St. Paul's.—This church is having its new stained glass window put in, which will be an immense improvement to the sacred edifice.

Merrickville.—A social was held lately at the rectory, under the joint auspices of choir and Ladies' Aid. After expenses were paid, and a new set of choir books purchased, there was a balance of \$21 for the Building Fund. By resolution, \$75 has been transferred from the Sunday School funds to the Building Fund.

Burrill's Rapids.—This branch of the W.A. has purchased a set of Altar linen.

Pembroke.—Holy Trinity.—Mr. F. C. F. Cramer, Mus. Bac., Cantab, has been appointed organist of this church.

OTTAWA.

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

Ottawa.—The Anglican Amateur Athletic Association is rapidly getting into shape, and promises, as was remarked by one who is not an Anglican, but takes a great interest in boys, to become one of the finest movements for the benefit of lads of the community that has ever been attempted. At the last meeting of the Central Executive, nearly every parish in the city was represented, and splendid organization work was done. Special committees were struck to look after the various departments of the work. One was charged with ascertaining what arrangements could be made to secure athletic grounds, and there is good hope of obtaining the use of the Central Canada Fair Grounds for the summer. Another committee will arrange for a series of cross-country runs as soon as the weather and ground is fit. This sport was very popular a couple of seasons ago, and as the Association proposes to offer prizes for the most creditable performance, it is sure to be taken up with vim. A third committee was made responsible for the carrying out of a couple of concerts by means of which it is hoped a fund will be established which will be available for necessary expenses, thereby enabling the boys to carry on their enterprize without any heavy call on the slim resources of the average lad. All

sorts of projects are under discussion, such as the formation of baseball, basketball, and cricket teams in the several parochial clubs, and no scheme in connection with the Church's work has been taken up with as much enthusiasm and promise of success as this movement among the boys and younger men of the Communion. An idea of the way in which the parochial clubs which form the constituent parts of the Central Association are worked, may be gathered from the following report of one of their meetings:—"The boys of St. Alban's Church Athletic Association met in the Sunday School hall last evening. The attendance was most encouraging, there being some thirty-five boys present. The exercises consisted of dumb-bells and Indian clubs, and the way the boys went through the different motions was very creditable. A most interesting feature of the evening was a talk on elephants by Lieut. Col. Gwatkin, of the Militia Department, which proved quite interesting to the boys. The differences between the Indian and African elephants were described, as well as the chief characteristics of both, their haunts, modes of living and usefulness were also fully described. Mr. F. Beard, president of the A.A.A.A. had charge of the boys. The Ven. Archdeacon Bogert was also present. The Association will meet in the Sunday School hall on Monday evenings.

Crysler.—In Memoriam.—A great number of Church people this year have been called away, among them Mr. Ralph Cryslar, of Cryslar Village, grand-son of Colonel John Cryslar, and son of John Plynny Cryslar. The Angel of death came to him on the morning of Ash Wednesday, and he became unconscious. Physicians were summoned, but their efforts were unavailing, and he never regained consciousness, but passed away at the close of the day. In his last hours his pastor, wife and daughter watched and prayed beside him, and his passage was as calm and peaceful as a little child falling asleep. He was in his 77th year, and was looked upon as the leading man of this parish, being always ready to assist in every good work which he deemed to be in the best interest of the Church and community. It is remarkable that the clergyman who ministered to him in spiritual matters, had been eleven years rector of Williamsburg, and was in possession of old Trinity Rectory—at the time when the monument was erected to the memory of the brave men who fell in the battle of Cryslar farm—on the site of which now stands the Whitney Memorial Church. The funeral on the 8th of March was very large, the church unable to contain the multitude. The officiating clergyman being the rector, the Rev. M. Gower Poole, assisted by the Rev. R. J. Dumbrielle, of North Gower, a former rector,—beside the beautiful service of the church both clergymen addressed kindly words to the mourners and those present. His last resting-place is near the grave of Colonel John Cryslar, who resided at the time of the battle on the old Cryslar Farm. Beautiful floral tributes were sent by loving friends and placed on the casket, in the church and upon the grave. On the Sunday preceding Ash Wednesday, Mr. Cryslar was in his accustomed place in church, heartily joining in service, singing in the Te Deum, and in one Hymn in particular;

Our blessed Redeemer ere he breathed
His tender last farewell,
A guide, a comforter bequeathed
With us to dwell.

He will be missed in this parish, but the memory of his genial presence, kindly and good actions will ever be remembered.

TORONTO.

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

Toronto.—St. Luke's.—Rev. Canon Macnab gave a very interesting "talk" on Thursday evening, the 29th ult., in the schoolhouse. His subject being "The Cathedrals of the Mother Land." This was illustrated throughout with limelight views. The school-room was thronged with people, who evidently greatly appreciated both all that they saw as well as all that they heard. The lecture was under the auspices of the Guild of the Parish Workers and it was certainly a great success both financially and otherwise.

Peterborough.—St. John's.—An enthusiastic reception was tendered to the Rev. Canon Davidson in the schoolhouse on his arrival home from Saint Louis and Chicago on Thursday, the 22nd ult. In Saint Louis Mr. Davidson delivered addresses at the noon-day services held in the Garrick Theatre daily during the week beginning

March 4th, preaching a day. He also read a paper before the Clergy of Other Communal clergy of Saint Louis by the Saint Louis Ministering his stay in the city Bishop Tuttle. In Chicago the address at two o'clock held in the Chicago Opera

Pentanguishene.—All Dixon spent Sunday, March 4th, at the church, the rector taking afternoon the Canon v Randolph, and St. James again read the Lesson large congregations—which is part of the duty in this parish. Dixon delivered a lecture on "The Resurrection of Christ," illustrated by school-house of All Saints of the weather being exceedingly difficult fortably filled. Many appreciation of the lecture received in witnessing the art thrown up Dixon's visit to Penet body and many are before he returns to the city.

St. James'.—A Parish church—the meeting commencing on Wednesday terminating on Sunday. The morning service when Matins was said of the Holy Communion upon the Eucharist. simple Bible instruction elementary Church Mission service at 7 o'clock upon the whole tended. The last solution cards were distributed. These were endorsed by the Mission. The rector, the ed the Mission entirely many signs of the accomplished, the Sunday doubled in regard to helped to see eternal others have been co-sin to lives of good Christ.

John Philip Du Mo

Hamilton.—Christ Rev. Canon Bland, Church, has tendering, which will take April 16th. Canon Cathedral for about eral years previous understood that he due to ill-health.

On Sunday, the Niagara-administer firmation in the nation. There were which 6 were ad very eloquent sermon by all present. the rector, Canon candidates.

St. Philip's.—The been improved by cork carpet, also This improvement labours of the Lac

At a meeting of the Niagara Synod or reported that the invested in mortgage Churchwardens of to put a mortgage Commutation Tru litigation a short posed of by the L. Spencer, Jarv Geoghegan, this Port Dalhousie, and Mr. Gardiner list, as per order.

—Before thou not as one that t

March 4th, preaching in the Cathedral on Sunday. He also read a paper on "Co-operation with the Clergy of Other Communion" before the Episcopal clergy of Saint Louis and was entertained by the Saint Louis Ministerial Association. During his stay in the city he was the guest of Bishop Tuttle. In Chicago Mr. Davidson gave the address at two of the noon-day services held in the Chicago Opera House.

Pentanguishene.—All Saints'.—The Rev. Canon Dixon spent Sunday, March 25th, in this parish. He preached both morning and evening in this church, the rector taking the service. In the afternoon the Canon visited St. Alban's Church, Randolph, and St. James', in the town where he again read the Lessons and preached to two large congregations—making four sermons in all, which is part of the ordinary clerical Sunday duty in this parish. On Monday night Canon Dixon delivered a lecture on "The Passion of Christ," illustrated by lime-light views, in the school-house of All Saints' Church, and in spite of the weather being such as to make walking exceedingly difficult the schoolhouse was comfortably filled. Many were the expressions of appreciation of the lecture and of the benefit received in witnessing the master-pieces of Christian art thrown upon the canvas. Canon Dixon's visit to Penetang was enjoyed by everybody and many are wishing it will not be long before he returns to the parish again.

St. James'.—A Parochial Mission was held in this church—the mother church of the parish—commencing on Wednesday, March 7th, and terminating on Sunday, March 18th. Every alternate morning service was held at 10 a.m., when Matins was said, followed by a celebration of the Holy Communion, with a short address upon the Eucharist. Each afternoon at 4.15 a simple Bible instruction was given upon some elementary Church doctrine, followed by the Mission service at 7.30 each evening. The services upon the whole were remarkably well attended. The last three days of the Mission resolution cards were distributed to any who would use them. These were to be filled in and endorsed by the Missioner as the fruits of the Mission. The rector, the Rev. H. M. Little conducted the Mission entirely himself. Already there are many signs of the good the Mission has accomplished, the Sunday congregation has exactly doubled in regard to numbers; some have been helped to see eternal verities more clearly; while others have been converted from indifference and sin to lives of goodness in the service of Jesus Christ.

NIAGARA.

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

Hamilton.—Christ Church Cathedral.—The Rev. Canon Bland, the rector of this Cathedral Church, has tendered his resignation of the living, which will take effect on Easter Monday, April 16th. Canon Bland has been rector of the Cathedral for about thirteen years, and for several years previous to that was curate. It is understood that his forthcoming resignation is due to ill-health.

On Sunday, the 25th ult., the Lord Bishop of Niagara administered the Apostolic rite of Confirmation in the face of a very large congregation. There were 11 males and 13 females, of which 6 were adults. The Bishop preached a very eloquent sermon, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. The service was conducted by the rector, Canon Bland, who also presented the candidates.

St. Philip's.—The interior of this Church has been improved by the nave being covered with cork carpet, also the chancel being carpeted. This improvement was the outcome of the labours of the Ladies' Aid.

At a meeting the Standing Committee of the Niagara Synod on Tuesday, the 27th ult., it was reported that the Synod had more than \$200,000 invested in mortgages. The Committee gave the Churchwardens of St. Philip's Church permission to put a mortgage of \$4,000 on the building. The Commutation Trust Fund, which was a matter of litigation a short time ago, has been finally disposed of by the following distribution: Rev. P. L. Spencer, Jarvis, about \$700; Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, this city, \$400; Rev. R. Gardiner, Port Dalhousie, \$20.98. Revs. Mr. Geoghegan and Mr. Gardiner came second and third on the list, as per order of the court.

—Before thou prayest, prepare thyself, and be not as one that tempteth the Lord.

HURON.

David Williams, D.D., Bishop, London.

London.—St. James'.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Huron, who is also the rector of this Church, has just completed the 32nd year of his rectorate. He first took charge of the parish on the 24th March, 1874, at the earnest solicitation of the then Bishop of Huron, the Right Rev. Dr. Hellmuth. At that time South London, or Westminster as it was then called, was very sparsely populated, and the young clergyman—as he then was—undertook the work with a large amount of hesitancy and misgiving. There were very few houses in the whole neighbourhood. So straggling was the settlement that the young rector's parish extended from the southerly limits of South London to the northerly limits of West London (Petersville)—a distance of more than three miles within what is now the city of London. A mental picture of South London—now a charming residential section—as it appeared in 1874, may be drawn when it is stated that there was not a sidewalk or a street crossing south of the river. The first crossings were built from the ruins of the old Victoria bridge, which a spring freshet had left a wreck in the bed of the stream, and which the Rev. E. Davis was able to obtain from the city through the then mayor, Benjamin Cronyn. His natural energy in behalf of the people also led to his engaging two teamsters to draw \$40 worth of gravel in an attempt to make the roads passable. This sum was afterward refunded him by the township council, who always gave begrudgingly to the villagers. The late Mr. George D. Sutherland, an early warden of St. James, used to relate how, upon a certain Sunday, he set out for the church from his residence on Ridout Street South, a block distant, accompanied by his daughter, and how the young lady becoming mired in the mud, was compelled to leave her overshoes behind, and with her father found a passage to church impossible. St. James' was the first church in South London, and Rev. Evans Davis—now Dean of Huron—was its first rector. The original church stood on the site of the present fine Sunday School hall. It was a homely little building, with an end to the street, a razor-back roof, and a belfry with a bell on a wheel that usually creaked as loudly as the high-pitched notes of the bell itself. Nevertheless, this bell was for years the "town bell" of the whole neighbourhood. Clocks and timepieces were regulated by it, and other congregations assembled at its call. The little church was built by subscription. One of the collectors was Mrs. Cronyn, wife of the Bishop. She secured \$400. The first subscription, one of \$10, was made by a Methodist, Abraham Haggith, who died a few months ago. There were less than twenty-five members of the congregation at the outset. Very many of these have gone hence. Among the number were John Beattie, Alex. Pontey, John Taylor, Charles Morley and Charles Main. Also John Pope, city treasurer, the first superintendent of the Sunday School, and still occupying that honourable post; and George Hall, an esteemed old citizen of the east end. The rate of growth now became rapid, and three years after the opening of the first church the present handsome edifice, save the transepts, was erected. The new schoolhouse was built on the site of the church in 1893, and in 1897, the transepts of the church were completed, giving to the interior a cathedral appearance and one of the handsomest in the country. The first wardens of St. James' were Messrs. John Beattie and John Pope. In all the thirty-two years there have been only fifteen wardens, as follows:—R. B. Hungerford, George D. Sutherland, John Wright, Charles Richardson, Geo. White, R. Southam, J. R. H. Pope, J. H. A. Beattie, T. F. Harrison, John Dillon, E. Nugent, John Shaw and J. A. Thomas. Five of the number have passed away. To-day this church is one of the chief among the churches of the diocese. To the life endeavour of the Dean of Huron it bears noble testimony.

RUPERT'S LAND.

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

Manitou.—A new pulpit will be placed in the parish church at Easter by the Rev. W. Walton, of Morden, and his family in memory of Mrs. Walton, who died about a year ago.

The Lenten services here are fairly well attended, the incumbent taking most of the subjects. The season's theme being "Christian Warfare," and including "The Whole Armour," the girdle, the breast-plate, the shield, the helmet, and the sword.

QU'APPELLE.

John Grisdale, D.D., Indian Head, Sask.

Qu'Appelle.—His forty-two years' labours in the priesthood sit lightly upon the Very Rev. Dean Sargent, who is wonderfully agile for his years. When a fire threatened the other night to wipe out the business portion of the seat of the see, Dean Sargent was foremost directing the fire-fighters and working like a Trojan, with the barometer far below zero and a cutting wind from the coldest quarter. The Dean combines a cool head with a warm heart, his neighbours' troubles he makes his own, and if a front rank man falls he immediately steps into the gap, and so maintains an unbroken line. The weather and the fire were equally severe, but the Dean never relaxed in the combat until he and his comrades had conquered the flames and limited the damage to remarkably small proportions considering the threatening aspect of affairs at the outset and the quantity of inflammable material at hand.

The Lenten services at the Pro-Cathedral commenced on Ash Wednesday with an early and a later celebration of the Holy Communion, with Matins, Litany, and Communion Service in the morning, followed by Evensong and sermon. The Sunday services consist of Matins and Holy Communion, Sunday School, Bible class, Evensong and sermon. The week-day services comprise daily Matins and Evensong, with address on Wednesday and Friday, and a celebration of the Holy Communion on Wednesdays and Thursdays, on the latter afternoons an address being given on preparation for the Easter Communion.

Holy Week.—During Holy week at the Pro-Cathedral, from Monday to Thursday inclusive, there will be daily celebration of the Holy Communion with Matins; on Good Friday there will be Matins and ante-Communion service, Evensong and sermon. On Easter-Day there will be two celebrations of the Holy Communion, Matins, a children's service in the afternoon, and later Evensong and sermon. The Dean's only assistant is a lay-reader.

Vernon.—St. Thomas'.—The Dean, also, holds services in this church, an out-Mission eight miles from Qu'Appelle, and here Lent commenced with Evensong and Communion Service on Ash Wednesday. The other services at Vernon were Holy Communion on the second Sunday in Lent, and Evensong and address on Wednesdays.

Inglewood.—This is another out-station under the Dean of Qu'Appelle, five miles away. Here there is a celebration of the Holy Communion on Saturdays, with Evensong and sermon on alternate Sundays.

Regina.—St. Paul's.—The new seats for this church's enlargement arrived last week and the formal opening of the new chancel and aisles will take place shortly after Easter. The Lord Bishop of the diocese visited Regina on Thursday, the 22nd of March, and in the evening gave a "Talk" before the St. Paul's Men's Institute on the history of the Church of England in Canada generally, with references to its rise and progress in the North-West in particular. From a historical point of view the "Talk" was highly entertaining as well as instructive, special interest lying in the fact that the learned Bishop had come into personal contact with nearly all those great and good men who had laid in Rupert's Land the foundations of those religious privileges that are now as widespread as they are eagerly sought after and duly appreciated when found. With his characteristic ability as a raconteur, His Lordship interspersed his historical data with a number of amusing though, at times, pathetic, anecdotes of "men whom he had known," and his happy blending of grave with gay and the pathetic with the humorous, rendered his hour's "Talk" all too short. The congregation have reason to consider themselves flattered that amid all his other many "calls to arms" the Bishop kindly gave two days of his valuable time to the encouragement of an Institute which ought to number as many scores as it does units. Regina is not by any means "gone" on intellectual recreation. Its young men have yet to realize that "the mind's the man." The rector, the Rev. George C. Hill, is doing all he can to foster the intellectual as well as the physical side of our young people. In time he may succeed, for he has now gathered around him a nucleus of young fellows whose desire for educational expansion ought to materially assist in leavening the whole of the community. It is understood that the Bishop will give a second

"Talk" before the Institute at a no very remote date. Meanwhile the rector will give his second lecture on "Science and Theology," or the re-construction of the Mosaic record of creation with ascertained scientific data. His first lecture on this subject was much enjoyed and was calculated to set many thinking.

Correspondence.

LETTER OF THANKS.

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me to express my thanks and appreciation to many of your kind readers who have been sending me copies of the "Canadian Churchman" for distribution in my mission. I may say that by this means many persons receive information concerning the work of the Church, who would not otherwise. I cannot adequately express in written language my appreciation of the many writings which appear weekly in the "Canadian Churchman" for the instruction and benefit of the clergy and people, and I will feel grateful for all the copies that your subscribers may be pleased to send, in order that, the people of my vast Mission may enjoy the news concerning the work of the Church.

REV. L. SINCLAIR.

St. Mary's Parsonage, Aspdin, Ont.
March 20th, 1906.

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.

Sir,—Turning up "Wesley and High-Churchman," I found the following upon the subject. He published [8th Edit., 1745], printed prayers for the use of members of his Societies, which are alluded to in his reply to Bishop Lavington, as follows:—"Your fourth argument is, that in a collection of Prayers, I cite the words of an ancient Liturgy 'for the Faithful Departed,' Sir, whenever I use those words in the Burial Service I pray to the same effect: 'That we, with all those who are departed in Thy faith and fear, may have our perfect consummation of bliss, both in body and soul,—Yea, and whenever I say, 'Thy Kingdom come;' for I mean both the Kingdom of grace and glory." This is A.D., 1750. Again, in reply to Dr. Middleton, before 1773, he prints: "That petition, 'Thy Kingdom come,' manifestly concerns the saints in Paradise, as well as those upon earth. Praying thus for the dead: 'That God would shortly accomplish the number of His elect, and hasten His Kingdom,' you will not easily prove to be any corruption at all." He comments upon visiting the tomb of Bishop Bedel in 1787, that the rebel army (Puritans as they were), sung 'Requiescat in pace;' and his famous memorandum includes amongst other Catholic practices: "I believe it to be a duty to observe to pray for the Faithful Departed." Whatever John Wesley's position in Church history may prove to be, when the eighteenth century is properly focussed, my opinion is that he was an instrument in God's hands to destroy Calvinism in England, and he did it. Buckle's History of Civilization, depicts Calvinism in Scotland, as a survival of demonology and superstition. What John Calvin, himself, taught re Prayers for the Dead, I have no means here of ascertaining. But my impression is that denying such prayer is a very modern corruption of, even, Calvinism. If some are born to be saved, and others to be condemned, prayer would make no difference any way. Or, taking a less absolute position, and admitting grace, if a man does not save himself when alive, when dead he cannot do so. Once believe that we cannot, in life or death, save ourselves, but God alone saves us; then the difference between in life or death is infinitesimal, as compared to the almighty power and love of God. But in prayer for the faithful departed, we presume their salvation, and ask for their perfect consummation of bliss. The "finished work of Christ" means the Atonement, in that "He died for our sins." But in that "He rose again for our justification," His work will not be finished until He comes again in glory, for which we watch and pray, that we, all of us, may be prepared. I deny the Bible does not inculcate praying for the dead. It is written: "Pray without ceasing," and again: "Be careful for nothing; but in everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God." The general includes the specific; "That there is no specific direction for prayer for the dead (nor for infant baptism, observance of Lord's Day, etc.), is easily accounted for, by the presumption that the human writers never anticipated that wrong-headed individuals, hundreds of years afterwards, would raise the question. They prayed for the dead themselves, and those who have continued steadfast in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in the breaking of the bread, and the prayers, have followed in their steps, even unto this day. Why should we turn His glory into shame, love vanity; and seek after leasing?"

WALTER J. WALKER.

THE BAPTISM OF THE PRINCESS ENA.

The following letter which appeared in the "Montreal Daily Star" of 22nd inst., has excited widespread interest: Sir,—May I trespass upon your courtesy in order to

make a few observations on the subject of a recent reception into the Roman Catholic Church. 1st. During the past two or three weeks the newspapers of the country have favoured their readers with interesting and tolerably minute intelligence on the subject mentioned above; the fact of the "baptism," the proposed "abjurations," the names and titles of the distinguished "sponsors," the names of the eminent, and right reverend and reverend ecclesiastics who assisted at the solemn ceremonies,—all this was supplied by telegraph from day to day, with great particularity and, doubtless, at considerable expense. . . . In none of the accounts was there a shadow of a hint that the distinguished convert had not been a member of the Church of England; as though it were desired to be inferred that an English Princess must, surely be a member of the English Church. As a matter of fact it was so inferred by multitudes of all denominations, particularly so by English Church people who were both astonished and pained that a member of the Church (as they supposed) by submitting to a second baptism, (not reported as even conditionally administered), should virtually declare before the world that her former reception of that Sacrament was null and void. . . . Only after public attention had been called to the subject did it become generally known that Her Highness was not and never had been a member of the Church of England. Of course this being true, the conversion of Her Highness and the attendant circumstances ceased to be matters of primary concern to English Church people. 2nd. At this point I should gladly have closed my letter, as having nothing more to say, were it not for the fact that an anonymous correspondent who signs himself "Nemo," in a letter which appeared in the "Star" of Saturday, seeks in a spirit of kindness, to soften the rigor of the naked facts telegraphed from Spain. He states quite truly, that the Roman Catholic Church admits the validity of Christian Baptism, no matter by whom administered, provided there be no defect in the matter and form of the administration. But he does not emphasize the fact that, in addition to correctness of matter and form the intention of the minister of the Sacrament must be the "intention" of the (Roman Catholic) Church. As outside Christians,—having no valid orders or valid Sacraments, cannot be presumed to have the right "intention" in the administration of baptism, therefore, it is necessary that the (Roman) Catholic Church should go over the ground, de novo, in order that the convert may certainly be enriched by the grace that was, most probably, wanting in the earlier and heretical rite. This is euphemistically designated conditional Baptism. . . . Endeavouring to state these truths in palatable form your correspondent "Nemo" labours in a heavy sea. He declares that even in the case of the princess, conditional baptism would not have been allowed if there had been any one sufficiently reminiscent to testify that the baptism of Her Highness had been administered as the integrity of the Sacrament demands. Well the Princess of Battenburg, Her Highness' mother is living and perfectly reminiscent. Better still that well-known Presbyterian clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Cameron Lees, minister of St. Giles Presbyterian Cathedral, Edinburgh, is still living, active and reminiscent as can be. He it was in the month of November, 1887, in the private Chapel at Balmoral Castle, first baptized the infant Princess. If on being appealed to, Dr. Lees confessed some fatal defect in the Sacrament as administered by him in the Chapel at Balmoral Castle, then the proceedings at San Sebastien the other day were entirely justified. But if on the contrary no such defect were confessed, then I am afraid that, pace Nemo, we shall have still to affirm that certain recent proceedings were at least "irregular." 3rd. With a courage that does him credit, Nemo admits there was too much "publicity" given to the whole affair. The competences to whom he refers will ill deserve the name of they condemn Nemo for the expression of opinion. In truth, the occasion was sadly over-exploited, though to do them justice, the exploiting was not done by people on this side of the ocean. I am personally acquainted with a score of Roman Catholic laymen, resident here in Montreal, any of whom could have reported the proceedings in a way that would have irritated no human being.

JOHN KER.

(Montreal).

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.

Sir,—Many articles appear now in the "Churchman" upon Prayers for the Dead. When Jairus' daughter was dead we read Matt. 9, that he went to our Lord and prayed Him to restore her to life, Jesus answered the prayer by restoring her to life. I think other cases might be cited. Will some one kindly explain.

W. A. L.

MANITOBA PRICES.

Sir,—The list of prices in your Qu'Appelle news columns of the 15th inst., may tend to deter good men of small means, yet suited to missionary work from coming West. Here in a large country parish on a branch line of the C. P.B. in Manitoba, I can present a more encouraging picture. Coal is higher than in the East, but good seasoned Western poplar is delivered at \$4 per cord. Flour is \$2.85 per 100 lbs. Beef 10 to 15 cents; pork, 12 to 25 cents; fish, 5 to 10 cents. Turkey and chickens are not seen so often on our tables as presumably they are in Regina. Here, however, turkey can be got for from 15 to 25 cents a pound;

chicken, 12 cents, geese, 10 cents, and at the proper season a fair sportsman can replenish his larder at small cost with the small game that abounds. Sugar is bought at \$1 per 14 lbs., and apples at less than \$5 per barrel. Potatoes, new, from 20 to 40 cents a bushel, and can be grown more easily here than in the East—a pretty sure crop with an absence of "rot" and Colorado beetle. Good butter is 16 to 20 cents a lb., and eggs go for 10 to 25 cents a dozen. Good hay is delivered at \$6 a ton, and splendid oats can be got for from 18 to 25 cents a bushel. Horses and cows are a little higher than in the East, but buggies and cutters are about the same. Harness is a little higher. Clothing is about one-half more than in the East, but stores like Eaton's in Winnipeg will soon make quite a difference in this respect. All things considered living at present is higher in Manitoba than in the East. Are there not compensations, however, in the fine dry climate, the absence of blizzards, the little snow comparatively, the good roads, and the ever-increasing tide of immigration bringing in a good class of Church people. Self-sustaining parishes and better stipends will be the outcome in time. Add to this the better openings for young people in business and farm life, as also in the teaching and other professions, and I submit that good men of fair average ability will make no mistake in coming here to help build up the historic Church of the Empire in the Mother Diocese of the West. As a rule, the Church is loved and respected. Her people are sympathetic and liberal, and they rally around a warm-hearted, tactful and pushing pastor, whether we can write B.A. after his name or not. Why should not men who really feel in their hearts that they can do good work here, take that as "a call," and assuming the initiative themselves, write to headquarters?

MANITOBA MISSIONARY.

THE PRAYER FOR THE CHURCH MILITANT.

Sir,—If Londoner's letter was not written in a critical spirit, but in a mere spirit of enquiry, (though it would perhaps have been better to have sent me a personal letter). I will answer most cheerfully. I do not use the prayer for the Church Militant at the early morning communion as I have neither notices, sermon, offertory sentences, nor offertory at that service; but though the rubric strictly commands these, I follow the example of a myriad or so very good Churchmen, and have them at the morning service, when the prayer for the Church Militant can be taken, as it can for the matter of that after the evening service. The answer to the second question is, that Londoner has been misinformed. We have the Holy Communion in the Memorial Church, London, every Sunday in the month, either at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., or 7 p.m., but never have we had the Holy Communion, during the past two years and six months, without the Ante-Communion. Up till a few months ago we used to have the Ante-Communion at the morning service on the third Sunday in the month, when we had the Holy Communion in the evening, but during the past few months after consultation with the Bishop, we have had the Ante-Communion service in the evening after the Third Collect. And now, with your permission, may I ask Londoner to answer this question. I have told him why I leave out the Prayer for the Church Militant sometimes. Will he tell me, or can he tell me, why every Bishop and clergyman of the Church of England in Canada, (I shall be glad to be corrected if this statement is not right), deliberately and always (with some extraordinary exceptions), leaves out the exhortation which follows the Prayer for the Church Militant, which has no possible limitations, which occupies a much larger space in the Communion Service than the Prayer, and has before it the words absolute, "which he shall always do"—"he shall read this." Though I have travelled in many parts of Canada, I have never heard it done, nor have I ever (save once), ever heard of any church in Canada where it was done regularly as the Prayer-Book directs. Is it not just as obligatory, just as compulsory, and if omission of any part of any service in the Prayer-Book is a sign of defective Churchmanship, just as sure a sign of defective Churchmanship as the omission of a prayer that may be taken, and often is taken at other services.

DYSON HAGUE.

HURON'S MISSIONARY RETURNS.

Sir,—The financial review of the Missionary Society of the Canadian Church for 1905, as it appears in the "Missionary," of February last, thus refers to Huron Diocese:—"Huron has remained almost at a standstill, but on the ebbing tide," (the amounts raised for 1903, 1904, 1905, being) \$11,731.23; \$11,616.54; and \$11,597.64; "a loss of \$116.67 in 1904, and on that a further loss of \$16.92 in 1905." On enquiry at the Synod office I find the amounts raised are:

1903	\$11,731.23
1904	11,034.65
1905	Amounts raised
	\$11,865.68
	Less expenses	375.03 11,490.65

It will be seen that the two statements agree for 1903, but differ widely for 1904 and 1905. The "financial review" gives an altogether misleading impression of the actual status of Huron at the end of 1905. Instead of "an ebbing tide," the fact is that the amount raised in 1905, (namely: \$11,865.68), is the highest amount ever raised in the Diocese.

and is \$831.03 large than the fortunately, \$375.03 of this week the necessarily heavy expenses greatly to be regretted that such expenses should appear in the account is, I suppose, chiefly due to expense of this could be kept altogether wiped out by every its own deputation work.

CHURCH COLL.

Sir,—As a recent graduate of a training in Theology, and a mission for Wycliffe, and allow me to endorse very heartily the fact in your letter in the "look the fact that our Church thought. Why should we? cause us to hope rather than opposed to unity, is something fail to involve the depletion of views in the various the attempt at uniformity would ences of views are to be for breadth of our Church, sure in our Theological Colleges. are found there, (and we r pose upon her students, a d views. Thus Trinity does students—a dead-level system fact, the very thought of distinction existing in this leges, is extant mainly in the so unfortunate as to get out noble spirit which I know spires faculty and students are ready for union.

PRAYERS FOR THE TURAL AI

Sir,—There is, it is quite of some clergy in the Canada for the departed. The letter there is some sort of org Canada. I entirely agree in his opinion that the co the minds of our Church r read history to any purpo for the dead have been to the Reformers called. Church which deliberately Book will never bring the whatever. Dean Paget, it the feelings of Methodists that one in a million ever the dead is illegal in the England. Such prayers v Book of King Edward, by in all subsequent revision; be an addition to the Pr. has promised under solemn the form in that book Church of England delibe tice in public or in pri which was subsequently e tion of her teaching in clergyman has taken his Homily cuts away any the have advanced of any be "Neither let us dream an are anything holpen by position of our Reformers clear by the great Jewell the dead is superstitious Word." The misguided for the dead are wasting them preach the Gospel to the living. As for the a just and merciful God. there is, not one passage mends, much less enjo prophet and no priest o in Scripture, as far as is It was not the practice of the New Testament. Th where, that the dead wh the blood of Jesus Chris the Christian dies he go

PRAYERS

Sir,—The subject of carefully distinguished f praying to them, and th their praying for us. of the intercession of t that he "saw under the slain for the Word of held; and they cried wi

and is \$831.03 large than the amount raised in 1904. Unfortunately, \$375.03 of this went for expenses. In view of the necessarily heavy expenses of the Central Society, it is greatly to be regretted that such an item as \$375.03 for expenses should appear in the accounts of one diocese. This item is, I suppose, chiefly due to deputation work, and the expense of this could be kept down to a minimum, if not altogether wiped out by every deanery chapter arranging for its own deputation work.

T. G. A. WRIGHT.

CHURCH COLLEGE COMBINE.

Sir,—As a recent graduate of Toronto, looking forward to a training in Theology, and as one who has a warm admiration for Wycliffe, and also for Trinity College, allow me to endorse very heartily Mr. Chadwick's views as expressed in his letter in the "Churchman." We cannot overlook the fact that our Church embraces many schools of thought. Why should we? The fact is one which should cause us to hope rather than to despond. Uniformity, as opposed to unity, is something to be shunned, as it cannot fail to involve the depletion of our numbers and the narrowing of views in the various sections of the Church which the attempt at uniformity would surely emphasize. If differences of views are to be found throughout the length and breadth of our Church, surely it is natural to expect them in our Theological Colleges. And as a matter of fact they are found there, (and we may be thankful for it), to a very large extent. Thus Wycliffe does not—cannot—impose upon her students, a dead-level system of low Church views. Thus Trinity does not—cannot—impose upon her students—a dead-level system of High Church views. In fact, the very thought of High and Low, and the sharp distinction existing in this respect between our two Colleges, is extant mainly in the minds of those who have been so unfortunate as to get out of touch with the broad and noble spirit which I know prevades both colleges, and inspires faculty and students alike. Trinity and Wycliffe are ready for union.

ALLAN N. McEVOY.

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD ARE UNSCRIP- TURAL AND ILLEGAL.

Sir,—There is, it is quite evident, an effort on the part of some clergy in the Canadian Church to introduce prayers for the departed. The letters in your columns prove that there is some sort of organized propaganda at work in Canada. I entirely agree with one of your correspondents in his opinion that the correspondence is disquieting to the minds of our Church people. Those of them who have read history to any purpose are well aware that prayers for the dead have been long connected with what one of the Reformers called, "Purgatory Pick-Purse." The Church which deliberately cut them out of our Prayer Book will never bring them back again under any pretext whatever. Dean Paget, it is evident, knows but little of the feelings of Methodists if he for a moment imagines that one in a million ever prays for the dead. Prayers for the dead are illegal in the public services of the Church of England. Such prayers were included in the first Prayer Book of King Edward, but have been deliberately omitted in all subsequent revisions. A prayer for the dead would be an addition to the Prayer Book, and every clergyman has promised under solemn oath, some more than once, to use the form in that book provided, and none other. The Church of England deliberately declared against the practice in public or in private in the Homily on Prayer, which was subsequently endorsed as an authorized exposition of her teaching in Article XXXV. This also every clergyman has taken his solemn oath to as true. The Homily cuts away any thought such as your correspondents have advanced of any benefit whatever from the practice. "Neither let us dream any more that the souls of the dead are anything helped by our prayers." That this was the position of our Reformers as they gained the light is made clear by the great Jewell (Vol. II., p. 743): "Praying for the dead is superstitious and without warrant of God's Word." The misguided men who are advocating prayers for the dead are wasting their own time and ours. Let them preach the Gospel to the living, and let them pray for the living. As for the dead, leave them in the hands of a just and merciful God. As to the teaching of Scripture, there is not one passage in either Testament which recommends, much less enjoins, prayers for the dead. No prophet and no priest of Old Testament times, mentioned in Scripture, as far as is known, ever prayed for the dead. It was not the practice of the Apostles or of the saints in the New Testament. The opposite teaching is found everywhere, that the dead who die in the Lord are blessed; that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanses from all sin; that when the Christian dies he goes to be with Christ.

JAMES SIDNEY DE BLOIS.

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.

Sir,—The subject of "Prayers for the Dead" must be carefully distinguished from the "Invocation of Saints," or praying to them, and the "Intercession of the Saints," or their praying for us. We have one instance in the Bible of the intercession of the saints, where St. John tells us that he "saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the Word of God, and the testimony which they held; and they cried with a loud voice, saying, How long,

O Lord, holy and true, dost Thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?" where we see that their burning zeal for the honour of God overcome all other considerations, and they had no excuse to offer for the weakness and frailty of their fellowmen. How unlike the prayer of the loving Saviour even for His murderers, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Why, then, should we pray to the saints when our Blessed Lord "ever liveth to make intercession for us?" Besides, the foolishness of it, when we have no reason to suppose that they can hear our prayers, or, hearing them, would take our part or excuse our want of faithfulness. But prayers for the dead is a very different thing, and has really been taught us by our Lord Himself. For when He commands us to pray, "Thy kingdom come," it is a prayer for the dead, as well as the living. So, too, in the last petition of the Prayer for the Church Militant, and in most unmistakable words in the Burial Service, "that we, with all those that are departed in the true faith of Thy holy name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in Thy eternal and everlasting glory"; so that in itself there can be no sin in praying for the dead. What is it, then, and why should we wish to do it? Because it satisfies the longings of a loving heart, and circumstances may arise in which that longing may be overwhelming. I knew a young man whose father was instantly killed by a fall from his horse. And when we think how few of us live in immediate preparation for death we can imagine a loving son's feelings under this bereavement. Shall we deny him the comfort of prayer? I was once strongly opposed to the practice, nor did the knowledge of the foregoing fact change my opinion. But I have since lost one very dear to me under circumstances that deprived me of the comfort those have in the dying testimony of their loved ones that they die in the faith of Jesus. For months I struggled against the longings of my heart and refused to pray; but in the end nature and grace had their way, and I found no little comfort in the prayer of the Apostle for his friend, Onesiphorus, for "the mercy of the Lord in that day." Nor can I think that I have been wrong in doing so. While the early Church gave no sanction whatever to the serious errors that have sprung up around the modern doctrine of purgatory, and could not have done so, as that heresy was not invented till centuries after the Church was founded, petitions for the well-being of the souls of the faithful are found in many of her prayers. And while at the Reformation our Church clearly condemned these modern errors, she has no less clearly sanctioned, as shown above, the pious practice of the early Christians. Nor need we fear to follow her example, if we avoid the errors against which she protests.

J. M. B.

BOOK REVIEWS.

"The Wheel of Life."—Not since the appearance of "The House of Mirth" has there been such a dissection of character, such a sounding of the depths of human feeling, as that contained in Ellen Glasgow's new novel, "The Wheel of Life." The Author has entered a new field, and though she is not a part of the fashionable life of New York City, as Mrs. Wharton, the author of the "House of Mirth," is the accuracy of her descriptions and the colouring of her pictures have not been questioned. In an interview in the "New York Times," Miss Glasgow hesitates to identify her characters, although she declares that she has met two or three such men as Roger Adams, the hero of "The Wheel of Life." "I fight hard for a facsimile of the psychological fact at I sense in living beings," said Miss Glasgow. "I renounce anything that has not the versimilitude of nature these two principals had. In the case of Roger Adams, I knew that there was a man capable of just such renunciation. I was sure of it. I felt that such a man existed; otherwise I could not have written the story, for its inception came in the solution of such a problem as he encountered through the sacrifices he made." So "The Wheel of Life," is more than a story, although it is a very good story. It is a serious book; it is an intense, searching discussion of some of the most perplexing problems in the relations of a man and a woman, particularly the demands which a woman of high ideals and intellectual attainments may make upon the man she marries. Although this story is often intensely interesting, and contains many incidents which will entertain the average reader, it is not a book to be read lightly or solely for the purpose of entertainment. It is a book to be read and studied and thought over, and it is worth the time to do it. Price \$1.50. The Musson Book Co., Toronto.

The Development of Palestine Exploration, being the Ely Lectures for 1903, by Frederick Jones Bliss, Ph.D., pp. 337. \$1.50, New York: Charles Scribner's, Sons.

It is good to feel one's self in the hands of a master, who is speaking from knowledge and true love of the subject. These eight lectures are very complete and scholarly. The first six are occupied with tracing out the historical sequence in the work of exploration and place-identifications. The closing two are probably the most generally interesting, the one giving an account of "The Palestine Exploration Fund," and the work which has been done by it, and the other looking forward into the work that has yet to be accomplished where experience must come in as an important factor. In the closing lecture there is an interesting account of the means used for identifying the site of an ancient city from the remains of pottery found in excavating or levelling the

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DEPOSITORY FOR SAVINGS.

While the Corporation does not do a speculative business of buying and selling Stocks and Bonds, and about ninety per cent. of its investments are in mortgages on real estate, it maintains an unusually large percentage in proportion to its deposits in a form immediately available to meet the claims of its depositors. It held on 31st December, 1905, in Cash and immediately Available Assets \$2,393,970.47, equal to about SEVENTY PER CENT. of its deposits.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION, TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

tells or mounds where it stood; there is also a much needed apology for the Turkish authorities in sometimes appearing a little obstructive to explorers who forget that the Holy Land is not their private property. The volume has a full and accurate index.

The Bishop of Honolulu, the Rt. Rev. H. B. Restarick, D.D., has just published, through Thomas Whittaker, of New York, a new edition of his work, "The Love of God," consisting of addresses for Palm Sunday, Good Friday, and Easter.

Thomas Whittaker has just published "The Liberty of the Press" in the American Colonies, by Livingston Rowe Schuyler, Instructor in History in the College of New York.

Everybody's Magazine.—Hartley Davis is writing a series of articles for this magazine on "The Coal Trust," and the first of these appear in the current number. In an article, entitled "Housekeeping on Half a Million a Year," Miss E. Harrington gives a vivid description of the strenuous life of the wealthy New York "untitled princesses," as the writer terms them. Eugene Wood contributes an article, in which he gives a report of what he both saw and heard at two religious conferences which were organized recently in order to discuss the unification of the churches. There are a number of short stories and several poems, together with the usual article on "The Players," as well as further instalments of "Soldiers of the Common Good," and "The Spoilers." T. W. Lawson, of "Frenzied Finance" fame, contributes an article on two of the chief New York life insurance companies, entitled "The Fight for the Big Three."

Cosmopolitan Magazine.—The opening article in the April number of this magazine tells of some of the favourite actors and actresses on the Russian stage. Miss Gertrude Atherton contributes an interesting paper, entitled "The New Aristocracy," in which she tells of the doings of the people who go to make up what is vulgarly spoken of as "American society." T. T. Williams writes of the temptations of a young journalist, and he says that a newspaper reporter in the course of his daily work is exposed to more temptations than are the majority of men, at least such is his opinion. Alan Dale's contribution deals with the American stage, and is entitled "Who is Our Worst Actor?" In his opinion Mr. Richard Mansfield fills that position, and he gives his reasons for coming to that conclusion. There are several short stories and further instalments of "The Story of Paul Jones," "In the Days of the Comet," and "Seeing the Real New York." A couple of poems will be found herein, and the whole number is well illustrated throughout.

Scribner's Magazine.—In the April number of this magazine, the Canadian writer, Ernest Thompson Seton writes an interesting article on "The Caribou and its Kindred." W. C. Brownell writes of that well-known author of North American Indian tales, J. Fenimore Cooper. Arthur Symons contributes a brief article entitled, "The Waters of Venice," in which he gives a most poetic description of the beautiful city, its canals and its islands. This article is accompanied by very beautiful paintings by Maxfield Parrish, which are reproduced in colours. For many years past there has been a scheme for a great railway running along the backbone of the two continents of North and South America. C. M. Pepper, who is a member of a commission which has been in existence for years, having for its object the furtherance of this scheme, writes an article in this number of Scribner's, giving many interesting details of what will be known when it is finished, as "The Pan-American Railway." This is the first article of a series which will appear in this magazine on the subject of "The Railway of the Future." An article will be found herein on Sir F. Seymour Haden, P.R.E., by W. B. Boulton. Sir Francis Haden is a famous etcher, 88 years of age. This number has a beautiful coloured cover, designed by Miss Beatrice Stevens.

The March number of the Nineteenth Century has for its leader a spirited summary of the political situation in Great Britain, by the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, under the caption, "The Flood—and After." Two most interesting biographical articles may be singled out from other papers of varied interest, as affording excellent reading: "The Life of Gladstone," by Lord Hugh Cecil, and Randolph Churchill; "A Personal Recollection," by Wilfrid Scawen Blunt.

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British and Foreign.

The Rev. Canon Tristram died recently at Durham, aged eighty-one.

The Rev. H. Y. Shepherd has been appointed Dean of St. John's Cathedral, Antigua.

The Rev. J. A. Schaad has been appointed Archdeacon of Kansas City, Mo. The new Archdeacon was ordained deacon only five years ago.

The Society of Saint Charles, King and Martyr, of England, has presented an altar crucifix to the Benedictine monastery at Fond de Lac.

It will be of interest to many to know that no churches were lost in the recent disaster which destroyed a large and important part of the city of Meridian, Miss.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson, vicar of Bradford, has intimated his intention of resigning the vicarage at the end of June next. He does so on account of continued ill-health.

When the 102nd birthday of the British and Foreign Bible Society was celebrated at the Guildhall on Saturday a birthday cake, weighing 102 pounds, was placed on the platform.

A very forward movement has been taken in the Diocese of Melbourne, Aus., in the establishment by the Archbishop of St. John's Theological College. Its first warden is to be the Rev. Canon Stephen. A property at St. Kilda has been leased with the right of purchase.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at 804-45 Carney Building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Messages from the Old Testament

BY

The Right Reverend Edgar Gibson, D. D. Bishop of Gloucester.

We have just received another supply of this popular book.
Cloth \$1.25, post paid.

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

Dr. Stuart, formerly Bishop of Waiapu, N.Z., who is now a Missionary in Persia under the C.M.S., has been paying a short visit to Sydney en route to New Zealand. Though nearly ninety years of age, the Bishop possesses remarkable vitality, and addressed a meeting at Sydney with much force.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, have offered the successorship to Minor Canon S. J. Childs Clarke, Minor Canon Tapsfield having resigned the position. The office is an exceedingly old and responsible one, and has been held uninterruptedly from the early part of the fifteenth century.

The Bishop of Worcester is conducting a peripatetic mission in the rural part of his diocese. It is said that many of the villages have not received any such visits from their Bishop within the memory of the inhabitants. On Good Friday the Bishop will preach at Malvern, and he proposes to spend Easter at Coventry.

A gravestone, designed by Lady Laura Ridding, has been placed on the late Bishop Ridding's grave on the south side of Southwell Cathedral. It is made after the pattern of the Derbyshire sepulchral slabs of the Middle Ages, such as those which are carefully preserved at Bakewell. The gravestone lies the whole length of the grave, and a cross reaches down its full length.

The congregation of St. Mary's, Portsea, have decided to raise a sum of £500 to effect necessary repairs to their church, and it is further contemplated at some future date to build vestries, etc., which will entail an outlay of over £3,000. This is the church of which the Bishop of St. Albans and the Bishop of Stepney were formerly vicars, their successor being the Rev. Bernard Wilson, late Head of the Oxford House, Bethnal Green.

From the American Church papers we learn that a Concordat has recently been executed whereby the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the "Canal Zone" and contiguous territory in Panama has been handed over by the Church of England to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. The document was signed by the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Bishop of Honduras and the Presiding Bishop of the American Church in St. Louis on March 8, 1906. Bishop Tuttle's signature was witnessed by the Rev. J. C. Davidson, rector of Peterboro', Canada.

DOMINION LIFE.

Report of the Company's Seventeenth Annual Meeting.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Dominion Life Assurance Company shows that the increase applied for in 1905 totalled \$1,227,000, while the policies issued aggregate \$1,033,970. This brought the total amount insured up to \$6,285,289. Income for 1905 was \$259,875. Shareholders' dividends absorbed \$8,000; death claims, \$60,683, and expenses, salaries and commissions, \$65,024, leaving \$126,167 to be added to reserve and surplus. Assets now total \$1,070,327.

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According to the Bishop of London, the Church of England has spent £10,000 a week for no fewer than ninety years on the education of the children of the poor, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has just declared that £40,000,000 is the estimated expenditure by the Church on school buildings alone since 1811.

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The Dominion Life Assurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO, ONT.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of this Company was held on February 2nd, the Head Office.

Mr. Thomas Hilliard, the President, read the Directors' Report and Financial Statements which were adopted. The following particulars are taken from the Report:

Assurance applied for in 1905 was.....	\$1,227,000 00
Policies issued and accepted for.....	1,033,970 00
Claims by death.....	59,296 00
Net gain in amount assured.....	631,514 00
Total amount insured.....	6,285,289 00

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SHOWED

Net Premium Income.....	\$ 205,607 99
Interest and other receipts.....	54,067 77
Total.....	\$259,875 76

EXPENDITURE.

Paid Policyholders.....	\$ 60,683 34
Expenses, Salaries and Commissions.....	65,024 66
Dividend to Shareholders.....	8,000 00
Balance added to Reserve and Surplus.....	126,167 76
Total.....	\$ 259,875 76

ASSETS.

Debentures.....	\$ 129,862 14
Mortgages.....	818,459 45
Loans on Policies.....	46,758 20
Cash and other Ledger Accounts.....	5,425 18
Premiums outstanding net.....	39,579 89
Interest due and accrued.....	30,242 35
Total.....	\$1,070,327 16

LIABILITIES.

Reserves being present value of all policies.....	\$ 872,534 65
Claims and other debts.....	13,409 71
Surplus to Policyholders.....	184,382 80
Total.....	\$1,070,327 16

The increase in business in force exceeds that of any former year. The interest earning power of the Company has also improved. The net rate of interest earned on mean investible assets was 6.22 per cent. in 1905. The profits distributed to Policyholders also exceeded those of any previous year, both in amount and relative proportion. In addition to the \$60,683.34 paid to policyholders, the sum of \$9,511.76 was distributed to policyholders as profit, and used in purchasing bonus additions to policies in force. In every important feature the Company closed in 1905 its most prosperous year.

SUN LIFE

Evidence Before C
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COMMENT'

As some time may elapse the companies will be held by the Insurance Commission. Agents of the Sun Life Company desire to refer points regarding that Commission have been brought out in the opinion of the officers of the Insurance Department.

Investments Outside of Canada.

In 1903 and 1904 extensions took place before the Minister, the Superintendent of Insurance and the United Companies with regard to their investment portfolio. The Minister expressed his view that the restriction to eliminate the restricted amount of investment in Canada if certain other conditions were made, and it was fully expected by the Government of 1904. For reasons before the Commission this bill was postponed, and has even now not been brought forward. Active relief that the law was changed, the Sun Company's American holding course, it should not be thought under the circumstances perhaps was slight. When the session passed the expected bill being brought forward by the Finance, expressing it frankly stating that it was into increasing its American view of the expected. The officers told the fact that they would loyally reduce the excess of Americanities, although this would result in their having a large amount of uninvested funds on hand securities that were safe, and at the same time are somewhat scarce. The company fulfilled its promise from the following in his evidence by Mr.

Dec. 31, 1904, except foreign investments legal limit.....
Dec. 31, 1905, margin legal limit for foreign investments.....
Cash in banks Dec. 31.....
Cash in banks Dec. 31.....
Cash in banks Dec. 31.....
Securities Written Down.

The company has been very successful with its investments of recent years that it can afford to be unervative. We have always it our duty to make as possible when put in, and in this way, handsome cash profit large amounts of both the end of 1904 some become sufficiently visible in placing them in list of assets. We position to increase invested assets and amounts. The question we should not take course, and, while that of the new securities active or contingent

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

Evidence Before Commission Emphasizes Its Strong Position and Conservative Methods.

About Two Million Dollars Better Off Than It Claimed to Be

COMMENTS BY THE COMPANY.

As some time may elapse before the companies will be heard before the Insurance Commission, the managers of the Sun Life Assurance Company desire to refer briefly to points regarding that office which have been brought out in the examination of the officers of the Insurance Department.

Investments Outside of Canada.

In 1903 and 1904 extended negotiations took place between the Finance Minister, the Superintendent of Insurance and the united Canadian companies with regard to extension of their investment powers. The Minister expressed his willingness to eliminate the restrictions on the amount of investments outside of Canada if certain other changes were made, and it was fully believed that a bill to this effect would be introduced by the Government in the session of 1904. For reasons brought out before the Commission, however, this bill was postponed from time to time, and has even now not been brought forward. Acting on the belief that the law was about to be changed, the Sun Company increased its American holdings. This, of course, it should not have done, although under the circumstances it perhaps was slightly excusable. When the session passed without the expected bill being brought in, the company wrote to the Minister of Finance, expressing its regret, and frankly stating that it had been led into increasing its American holdings in view of the expected amendment. The officers told the Superintendent that they would loyally endeavor to reduce the excess of American securities, although this would probably result in their having a large amount of uninvested funds on hand, as Canadian securities that are thoroughly safe, and at the same time profitable, are somewhat scarce. How the company fulfilled its promise may be seen from the following figures given in his evidence by Mr. Fitzgerald:

Dec. 31, 1904, excess of foreign investments over legal limit	\$467,100
Dec. 31, 1905, margin within legal limit for foreign investments	112,087
Cash in banks Dec. 31, 1903.	145,000
Cash in banks Dec. 31, 1904.	424,000
Cash in banks Dec. 31, 1905.	990,000

Securities Written Down.

The company has been so remarkably successful with its investments of recent years that we have felt that it can afford to be unusually conservative. We have always considered it our duty to make as good terms as possible when purchasing securities, and in this way, besides making handsome cash profits, have obtained large amounts of bonus stocks. At the end of 1904 some of these had become sufficiently valuable to justify us in placing them in our published list of assets. We were thus in a position to increase both our published assets and surplus by large amounts. The question arose whether we should not take a conservative course, and, while transferring some of the new securities from the inactive or contingent list to the pub-

lished list, at the same time transfer from the published to the inactive list some others, which, while not bad, were yet not really gilt-edged. In other words, instead of taking credit for the entire amount of these new securities, as an addition to our assets, we proposed to use them in part to write down some other securities by merely substituting the new assets for the old to that extent in the published list. This was beyond question a prudent and conservative course, and its effect was to reduce our published surplus by at least \$300,000 below what we could have claimed had we acted otherwise. The criticisms which have appeared in this connection upon the evidence as brought out by the Commission are due to an entire misconception. The course followed was merely in keeping with our ambition to be at all times better than we actually claimed to be.

From the fact that the securities named were "written down," or rather, transferred to the inactive list, it must not be supposed that they are bad debts. On the contrary, arrangements have already been made to sell about two-thirds of the entire amount at prices which will save the company from any loss whatever. Mr. Blackadar distinctly stated in his evidence that these securities were not necessarily bad debts at all.

But in any case there is nothing new in all this. To refer to it as a "disclosure" brought out by the Commission is an error. The facts have all along been open to the public. Anyone who turns to the Insurance Blue Book for 1904 will find on page 369, in the company's annual statement, under the heading of "Synopsis of Ledger Accounts," the whole transaction clearly set forth in unmistakable language.

Supposed Sale of Illinois Traction Stock to Directors.

This is a mare's nest. There was no such sale as supposed at all. The facts are as follows: In December, 1904, the company had an opportunity to buy 580,000 of this stock on very favorable terms, the proceeds to be paid in bonds. The company already owned a very large amount of this same stock, and it was not desirable to materially increase its holding, even though the terms were attractive. Some of the directors had expressed a desire to take a portion of the stock on precisely the same terms as the company, and it was understood that the block would be divided. By error, however, the directors were not told when the transaction was about to be completed, and the company took up not merely its own share, but those of the directors. This was on December 31, 1904. The error was discovered within a few days, and was immediately corrected by the directors taking from the company their shares, and merely reversing the entries. This was not a sale, but a mere correction of an error which had inadvertently been made a few days previously. It did not involve any question of either profit or loss to the company. These facts are not disputed, but, on the contrary, were clearly stated by Mr. Blackadar in

his evidence. No injury whatever accrued to the company, which had merely parted with some of its bonds for a few days, holding the stock instead thereof for that time. Absolutely no change whatever took place during those days in the value of the stock. So far as known, not one share of stock had been sold in the interval, and no development of any kind had occurred. Of the \$580,000 of stock, \$223,100 was taken by the directors and \$356,900 remained with the company. In extenuation of this error, it should be remembered that it happened on December 31st, when the staff are more busy than on any other day of the year. We emphatically reiterate that the entry was a mere correction of a mistake, and nothing else, and that the directors derived absolutely no advantage beyond what they would have received had they taken up their stock ten days previously, as intended.

It must also be remembered that just at that time the company was being criticized by the Insurance Department for holding too large an amount in American securities—and was endeavoring to reduce the volume of such holdings in order to comply with the law.

Inactive Assets.

We have been reproached with having "silent assets," or bonus stocks. We certainly have them, and are very proud of having them, and our policy-holders also should be remarkably well satisfied that we have them. Their possession merely shows that we occupy a vastly stronger position than we have ever publicly claimed.

While these inactive assets have not been advertised or included in our published lists, no secret has been made of their existence, and Mr. Blackadar testified that detailed lists had been furnished to him, both last year and this year, and that these securities had been checked exactly as the other securities of the company. He produced statements of these securities which had been furnished by the company to the Department. He admitted that to the extent of their value the company was that much better off than it claimed to be, and that a valuation of this contingent fund made for the Department by the company in November last amounted to \$1,068,000. The par value of the securities exceeds \$5,000,000.

Strength of the Company.

In the year 1905 the profit made by the company from all sources amounted to \$1,344,371.80. Of this amount, \$106,541 was paid to policy-holders whose policies were entitled to participation in that year. Of the balance, \$616,541 was set aside to complete the placing of all reserves on the 3½ per cent. basis, and \$561,252.50 was added to the published surplus, bringing the total surplus claimed up to \$1,735,698.59 over all liabilities and capital stock, even on this severe standard of valuation. The evidence before the Commission has now brought out that even these figures, splendid though they are, tell but part of the story, for the company is really about two million dollars better off than even it claimed to be.

This highly prosperous condition has already benefited our policy-holders, both as regards security and profitability. The large surplus makes the company one of the most powerful financial corporations on the continent in proportion to its size, and when to this we add the two millions of inactive securities it is seen to be a veritable tower of strength. In regard to profitability, the company has been able to make the chance to the 3½ per cent. basis with comparatively little hardship to the policy-holders. The total amount which has been set aside for the in-

crease of its reserves on old policies since the passing of the Act of 1899 has been \$1,186,111.41, and less than one-sixth of this amount has been raised by reduction of the profits of policy-holders, more than five-sixths having been obtained from profits on the company's investments. Moreover, the basis for the distribution of cash profits in 1905 was higher than for 1904, and that for 1906, in its turn, higher than for 1905, so that the profits being paid are already back on a highly satisfactory basis, even after complying with the change in the law, while the present strong position of the company warrants some enthusiasm as to what the future profits will probably be.

The management consider that the facts brought out before the Commission, when understood, reflect the highest credit upon the company, and are the subject of legitimate pride. The probing into the affairs of the Sun Life has but revealed greater strength and very conservative methods.

By an order-in-council a new Archdeanery has been formed in the Diocese of Southwark. It will be known as the Archdeanery of Lewisham, and the Bishop of Woolwich will in all probability be the first Archdeacon of Lewisham.

The Bishop of Ely will remove before Easter to the palace in his cathedral city. Writing in his diocesan magazine, he mentions the ancient custom, "dating, at least, as far back as the days of St. John Chrysostom, that a Bishop should preface his sermon with the words, 'Peace be to you all,' and that the people should answer, 'And with thy spirit.' This mutual greeting," adds the Bishop, "seems to me full of meaning. I propose to adopt this custom generally."

The Dean and Chapter of Ely are making arrangements for the celebration next October of the 800th anniversary of the consecration of their cathedral. The original foundation of the monastery of Ely dates back to the seventh century. "A.D. 673, St. Etheldryt ongan thæt Mynster," is the record of the Saxon chronicle. The 1,200th anniversary of that foundation was kept in 1873. But the existing church was begun by the Normans in the eleventh century. Its ninth abbot, Simeon, a cousin of William the Conqueror, began to build the present church immediately after his appointment in 1081. On October 17, 1106, the church was sufficiently complete for consecration, and the shrine of its foundress, St. Etheldreda, was removed from the Saxon church into the new Norman choir, and a great benediction service was held in the presence of many Bishops and other notable personages of the realm. The Primate Anselm, who had been expected to be present, was unable to come, and his place was taken by the Bishop of Norwich. The commemoration service is to take place in the cathedral on the 17th of October. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the sixty-first in succession from Anselm, has consented to be present and to preach the sermon.

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The **Arnott Method** is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the **Cause**, not merely the **Habit**, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request. Address

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EARN CASH

In Your Leisure Time

If you could start at once in a business which would add a good round sum to your present earnings—WITHOUT INVESTING A DOLLAR—wouldn't you do it?

Well, we are willing to start you in a profitable business and we don't ask you to put up any kind of a dollar.

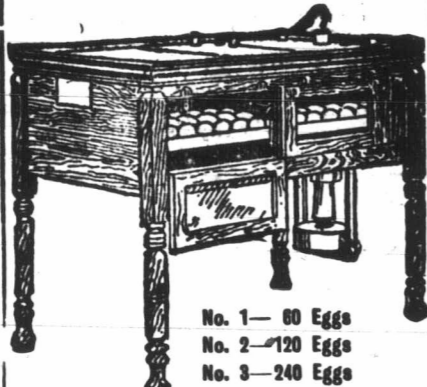
Our proposition is this: We will ship you the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, freight prepaid, and

You Pay No Cash Until After 1906 Harvest.

Poultry raising pays. People who tell you that there is no money in raising chicks may have tried to make money in the business by using setting hens as hatchers, and they might as well have tried to locate a gold mine in the cabbage patch. The business of a hen is—to lay eggs. As a hatcher and brooder she is out-classed. That's the business of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, and they do it perfectly and successfully.

The poultry business, properly conducted, pays far better than any other business for the amount of time and money invested.

Thousands of poultry-raisers—men and women all over Canada and the United States—have proved to their satisfaction that it is profitable to raise chicks with the



No. 1—60 Eggs
No. 2—120 Eggs
No. 3—240 Eggs

CHATHAM INCUBATOR AND BROODER.

"Yours is the first incubator I have used, and I wish to state I had 52 chicks out of 52 eggs. This was my first lot, truly a 100 per cent. hatch. I am well pleased with my incubator and brooder. THOS. McNAUGHTON, Chilliwack, B.C."

"My first hatch came off. I got 170 fine chicks from 190 eggs. Who can beat that for the first trial, and so early in the spring. I am well pleased with incubator, and if I could not get another money could not buy it from me. Every farmer should have a No. 3 Chatham Incubator.—F. W. RAMSAY, Dunnville, Ont."

"The incubator you furnished me works exceedingly well. It is easily operated, and only needs about 10 minutes attention every day." R. MCGUFFIE, MOOSE JAW, Assn.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is honestly constructed. There is no humbug about it. Every inch of material is thoroughly tested, the machine is built on right principles, the insulation is perfect, thermometer reliable, and the workmanship the best.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is simple as well as scientific in construction—a woman or girl can operate the machine in their leisure moments.

You pay us no cash until after 1906 harvest.

Send us your name and address on a post card to-day.

We can supply you quickly from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, New Westminster, B.C., Montreal, Halifax, Chatham. Address all correspondence to Chatham. 314

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited
Dept. 291, CHATHAM, CANADA
Factories at CHATHAM, ONT., and DETROIT.

Let us quote you prices on a good Fanning Mill or good Farm Scale.

THE LENTEN CALL.

This is the accepted hour—
This the day of grace and power;
Come, 'tis the Saviour's call,
Before Him humbly fall:
Delay not—time is flying,
And, sinner, thou art dying.
Go forth and "kiss the Son"
Ere life's last sand be run—
Ere yet the sun go down
Avert His angry frown:
Haste, haste thee! time is flying,
And, sinner, thou art dying.
By rebel passions tossed,
Israel, God's favour lost;
Escape, then, for thy life;
Give up thy puny strife:
Be warned—the time is flying,
And, sinner, thou art dying.
This night thy soul may go
To endless bliss or woe;
Oh, harden not thy heart,
But choose "the better part":
Repent, the time is flying,
And, sinner, thou art dying.

*** C. W.

DO A KINDNESS.

Do a kindness, do it well;
Angels will the story tell.
Do a kindness, tell it not;
Angel hands will mark the spot.
Do a kindness, though 'tis small;
Angel voices sing it all.
Do a kindness—never mind;
What you lose the angels find.
Do a kindness, do it now;
Angels know it all somehow.
Do a kindness any time;
Angels weave it into rhyme.
Do a kindness—it will pay;
Angels will rejoice that day.
Kindly deeds and thoughts and words
Bless the world like songs of birds.

LENT AND AMUSEMENTS.

Amusements are not forbidden in Lent in any branch of the Church Catholic. In the Anglican Communion the only rule for Lent is found in the Prayer Book, and it states that on these days "the Church requires such a measure of abstinence as is more especially suited to extraordinary acts and exercises of devotion." Hence, the days of Lent are called "Days of fasting"; and fasting means going without food. It does not mean going entirely without food, for the words of the rule are "a measure of abstinence." Moreover, the requirement of the Church is not abstinence, but devotion, just as the requirement of a school is not study, but knowledge. But study is a necessary means to a required end; and just in the same way abstinence is a necessary means to a required end. This ought to make it perfectly plain that the rule of Lent is by no

IF YOU HAVE Rheumatism

Cout, Lumbago, Sciatica, when drugs and doctors fail to cure you, write to me, and I will send you free a trial package of a simple remedy which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 30 years standing. This is no humbug or deception, but an honest remedy which you can test without spending a cent. Address: John A. Smith, Dept. 25, 306-308 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

puts the whole system in the best possible condition to resist the enervating effects of "spring fever."

It is the only tonic needed to purify and enrich the blood—regulate bowels, liver and kidneys—sweeten the stomach—and strengthen digestion. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

A teaspoonful in a glass of water every morning. 25c and 60c.

means a rule of discipline. There is nothing whatever forbidden during Lent that is not forbidden all through the year.

In regard to amusements of all kinds, it is the pious custom of all good Church people to abstain from them during Lent, in order to practise self-denial, and to become poor in spirit, in order to strengthen the will in small things so that it may be of service in large things, and in order to have time and nervous energy to devote to the special work of the holy season.

When the Food Does Not Digest

Slow passage of the food through the intestines, where the most difficult part of digestion takes place, is the usual cause of indigestion, and gives rise to such symptoms as belching of wind, sour taste in the mouth, smothering sensation in the chest, pains about the heart, palpitation, headache and dizziness.

To overcome these distressing symptoms the liver must be awakened to action and a good flow of bile passed into the intestines to aid digestion.

There is no more prompt or satisfactory means of curing indigestion and biliousness than by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Stomach medicines are of no avail in intestinal indigestion, which is the most common and serious form of this ailment. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are prompt and lasting in their benefits, because of their direct and specific action on the liver.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

HOW TO KEEP OFF WRINKLES.

Be cheerful, be bright, be happy, be contented, sweet-tempered. Eat moderately, take regularly exercise in the open air, and if anyone tries to annoy or vex you, pray for him. And, above all, do not yourself worry or fret. This has been thoroughly followed by the writer with great success. Try it, reader.—Old Age.

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KAY

CARPETS

THE close business accounts in season are displayed this season representative from minster weaves, w dially urge you to you may favor us

Kay's Eng

While we fre Carpet for the be called the living minsters are also drawing-rooms, ments where ri sought. The po tion are practical

27 in wi

This is our pre made of pure worst ities to meet a rap wealth of charming fact to select from.

27 in. wi

A splendid wear Victorian. Conspic this weave are sor Bokhara, Guereva course, are chiefly dining-rooms, etc.

For drawing-roc signs, as, for insta blues and pinks on simple Gothic gril tive green, with to

\$1.25, \$1

At these mo a range of des prove a revela with our stocks would seem, 1 any decorative

A whole pag suffice to do piece Rugs.

and size are re Fibre Mat at sized Rugs of A most popu Parquet Rug variety of siz tion. Brief r amples follow No. 2-845—A delicate pinks an of green.

Sizes 9 feet x 9 feet x No. 3-10427—room use. A h and green, on a Sizes 9 feet x 13 feet 6 15 feet x Large-sized (these designs, v

The place t enormous quan orders we secur Inlaid Linole Cork Carpets Nairn's Celel

KAY'S SPRING OPENING IN CARPETS, RUGS AND LINOLEUMS.

THE close business connection we have enjoyed for the past thirty-five years with three of the principal carpet makers in Great Britain accounts in part for the unique and enviable position we hold in the carpet trade. It enables us to place before our customers each season an assortment of Carpets and Rugs, exclusive with us, that embody the latest edicts of fashion and artistic good taste. Our display this season is particularly fine. The designs and color effects, when not supplied to the weavers by ourselves, were selected by our representative from the newest creations of clever textile artists. Some distinctly novel effects have been introduced in Wilton and Axminster weaves, which are more particularly described in the paragraphs below. If a personal visit of inspection is at all possible we cordially urge you to call. If distance from Toronto renders this inconvenient we shall be glad to forward samples and to answer any enquiries you may favor us with.

Kay's English Axminsters

While we frequently advise Brussels Carpet for the bedrooms and what may be called the living-rooms of the house, Axminsters are almost universally preferred for drawing-rooms, boudoirs and other apartments where rich decorative effects are sought. The possibilities of color combination are practically unlimited in this make.

Victorian

27 in wide. \$3.25 per yard.

This is our premier quality. A superb carpet, made of pure worsteds. We import it in large quantities to meet a rapidly growing demand. There is a wealth of charming design and fascinating color effect to select from.

Albert

27 in. wide. \$2.25 per yard.

A splendid wearing Axminster, second only to our Victorian. Conspicuous among our assortment in this weave are some marvellous copies of Antique Bokhara, Guerevan and Persian rugs. These, of course, are chiefly adapted for use in libraries, halls, dining-rooms, etc.

For drawing-rooms we show many exquisite designs, as, for instance, an Adam pattern in dainty blues and pinks on a rich, green background, and a simple Gothic grille design in two tones of illuminative green, with touches of blue in the border.

Imperial

\$1.25, \$1.45 and \$1.75 per yard.

At these most reasonable prices we offer a range of design and color effect that will prove a revelation to visitors unacquainted with our stocks. There is choice enough, it would seem, to meet the requirements of any decorative plan for any and every room.

Rugs

A whole page of this paper would hardly suffice to do justice to our exhibit of one-piece Rugs. About every desirable kind and size are represented, from a bright Wood Fibre Mat at 75c. up to beautiful Carpet-sized Rugs of expensive weave at, say, \$400. A most popular variety is that classed as Parquet Rugs. We have them in great variety of size, design and color combination. Brief mention of three or four examples follows:

No. 2-845—A beautiful Marie Antoinette design in delicate pinks and blues, on a two-tone background of green.

Sizes 9 feet x 10 feet 6 inches. Price... \$30.00

9 feet x 12 feet..... 35.00

No. 3-10427—Axminster Rug, suited for drawing-room use. A handsome Louis XV. design, in pink and green, on a background of two shades of fawn.

Sizes 9 feet x 12 feet. Price..... \$25.00

13 feet 6 inches x 10 feet 6 inches.. 35.00

15 feet x 12 feet..... 45.00

Large-sized colored plates, showing a variety of these designs, will be mailed on request.

Kay's English Brussels

27 in. wide, \$1.00, \$1.35 and 1.50 per yd.

Indications all point to this being a record season with us for Brussels, and we are prepared for it with the largest and best assortment that ever entered our warehouses. Brussels is the carpet "par excellence" for dining rooms, libraries, halls, bedrooms, etc. It has enormous durability, and no amount of sweeping will cause it to fluff up—it sweeps clean. We are speaking, of course, of **Kay Quality Brussels**, makes that we have been selling for the past thirty-five years and which can be obtained in Toronto only at this store.

Kay's "Super" Brussels, per yard..... \$1.50

Kay's "Best" Brussels, per yard..... 1.35

Kay's Brussels, per yard, \$1.00 and..... .90



Oriental Rugs

So much has been written of late concerning these wonderful hand-made Rugs—of the primitive looms on which they are woven, of the intricate designs handed down from generation to generation, of their marvellous wearing qualities and fadeless colours, that it would be waste of space to simplify further in this direction. We want to say, however, that our long experience in buying, coupled with our ability to pay spot cash for the largest orders, enables us to secure many undoubted bargains, in genuine and perfect Rugs, and that our customers reap full benefit of these advantages.

Our collection is a large one, embracing many fine examples of such noted weaves as Royal Herekei, Guerevan, Mirzapore, Sul-taineh, Royal Tabriz, Kassaba, Beloochistan.

Kay's English Wiltons

54 inches wide, \$4.75 per yard

In addition to a wide choice of artistic patterns in standard qualities, we have imported some striking novelties in this make of carpet. One of these is a Wilton, 54 inches wide, of a specially close pile, in plain colors, with 27 inch border to match. For an ordinary sized room only one seam will be necessary in the carpet centre. We show this make in Vert Green, Old Crimson and Dark Robin's Egg Blue.

Price per yard..... \$4.75

Borders per yard..... 2.50

Axbury

27 inches wide, \$2.00 per yard

In heavy Axbury Wiltons we show some handsome fabrics in which rich Oriental designs have been well reproduced. Among them a fine copy of a Turkey carpet in reds and blues, and a conventional Persian in dark blues, reds and fawns, are noteworthy. The pile of these Axbury weaves is very close and heavy. Owing to this feature they make up in close resemblance to the costly one-piece originals, from which they are adapted, the seams being almost invisible.

Axbury Wiltons, per yard..... \$2.00

Kaltonah

27 inches wide, \$2.75 per yard

Another departure from the ordinary is our Kaltonah Wilton, which we import to make into three widths, 9 ft., 11 ft. 3 in. and 13 ft. 6 in. to any length required. A notable feature of this carpet is that the border is interwoven with the body, so that border seams are dispensed with. This weave comes in an extra heavy quality, suitable for clubs, hotels, etc., or for private use where there is hard wear.

Our price for Kaltonah Wilton, per yard of standard width (27 inches) is..... \$2.75

A Rug 9 ft. x 12 ft. costing..... \$45.00

Our assortment of Wiltons at lower prices is very large. As in the more expensive grades, many of the designs are private to us and they are elaborated with the same careful regard to the season's fashion in design and color effect.

Prices per yard..... \$1.50 and \$1.75

Remnant Rugs

The immense Carpet business we do results in a large number of lines being reduced each season to mere remnants, too small to entirely cover ordinary sized floors. These lengths we sew into squares, with suitable borders, and clear at a **fraction of the regular price.**

A splendid lot of these made-up Rugs, are now on sale, in designs and colour combinations suited for every room in the house.

At prices ranging from \$9.00 upwards.

Linoleums and Cork Carpets

The place to buy good Linoleums is here. We import direct from the best makers in enormous quantities. That we sell at rock bottom prices is evidenced by the numerous large orders we secure in open competition.

Inlaid Linoleums, two yards wide, per square yard..... 75c. 90c, \$1.10 and \$1.35

Cork Carpets, two yards wide, per square yard..... 75c. 80c, 90c and \$1.00

Nairn's Celebrated Plain Linoleums, in two and four yard widths, per square yard..... 60c, 75c and 90c

Mail Orders.

We want again to emphasize the fact that out-of-town residents can be efficiently served through our Mail Order Department. On receipt of particulars of the rooms it is desired to carpet, we will promptly forward samples of colored plates of newest designs in Carpets, Rugs or Linoleums, as may be indicated. It will greatly assist us in replying to correspondents if they will give us some idea of the colors they prefer and the prices they wish to pay.

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Extensive buildings, with capacity for 100 Residents; Heated by Hot Water, Lighted by Electricity, Grounds covering eight acres, with Lawns for Tennis, Croquet, Basket Ball, Hockey, &c. School Dairy and Laundry.

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(Thirty-ninth Year)

Reopens for resident pupils on Monday, January 15th and for day pupils on Tuesday, January 16th, at 9 o'clock.

PRESIDENT the Lord Bishop of Toronto.
Wykeham Hall, College Street, Toronto.

Full Matriculation course also
Elementary work.

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Residential School for Boys.

Lower school for boys under fourteen; completely separate and limited in number.
Upper school prepares boys for the universities, professions and for business. Most careful oversight. Health conditions unequalled.

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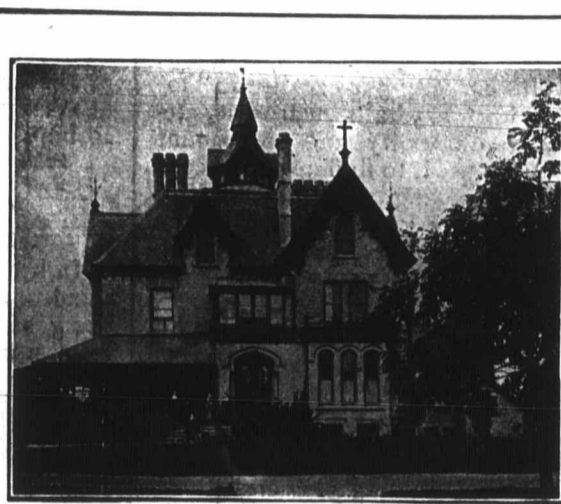
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In answering any advertisement it is desirable you should mention The Canadian Churchman.



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Visitor, the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Preparation for the University.
Young Children also Received.

For terms and particulars apply to the **SISTER IN CHARGE**, or to

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Major St., Toronto

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Large Hockey Rink and Play-grounds.

Contracts have been awarded for the erection of a new Junior School, with swimming bath, domestic science school, kindergarten departments, and all the latest appliances and equipments. To be opened September, 1906.

Twenty-seven resident staff.

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TERMS MODERATE. VACANCIES FOR BOARDERS.

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Boys Prepared for Honor Matriculation.

Reopens for **BOARDERS** and **DAY** Boys,
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Thorough Courses in English, Languages,
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Pupils taken from the Kindergarten to Preparation for the Universities.

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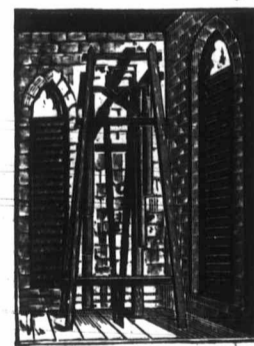
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