

# Canadian Churchman

DOMINION CHURCHMAN AND CHURCH BYANGELIST.

The Church of England Weekly Family Newspaper.

ILLUSTRATED.

Vol. 28

TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

[No. 8.]

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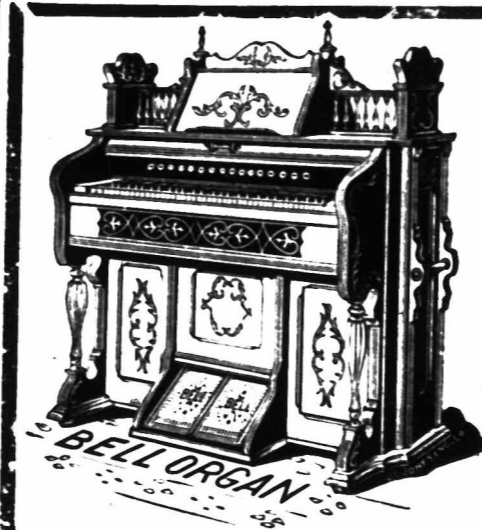
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 In His New Comedy **GARRETT O'MAGH**  
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 JOHN LAPATT, Esq., Brewer, LONDON, Ont.  
 Yours truly,  
 G. S. TIFFANY, M.D.  
 ALEXANDRIA, Dec., 20th, 1901.



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# Canadian Churchman

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

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

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Address all communications,

FRANK WOOTTEN

Box 2640, Toronto.

Office—Room 18, 1 Toronto Street.

NOTICE.—Subscription price to subscribers in the City of Toronto, owing to the cost of delivery, is \$2.50 per year; if paid strictly in advance \$1.50.

## LESSON FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

### SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT

Morning—Gen. XXVII to 41; Mark I. to 21.

Evening—Gen. XXVIII. or XXXII. Rom. VII.

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

### SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 309, 313, 316, 320.

Processional: 273, 446, 447, 632.

Offertory: 6, 287, 528, 633.

Children's Hymns: 281, 331, 333, 335.

General Hymns: 32, 282, 492, 493.

### THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 107, 315, 321, 324.

Processional: 105, 175, 179, 263.

Offertory: 108, 249, 252, 638.

Children's Hymns: 407, 566, 568, 569.

General Hymns: 93, 244, 253, 279.

## How the Clergy are Employed.

Under the title Statistics about the Clergy, the Rev. Paul Petit, secretary of the Additional Curates' Society, has compiled an analysis of the contents of Crockford's Clerical Directory for 1901. It has been prepared on the same lines as a similar classification of the contents of the 1898 issue, the figures of which are given again by Mr. Petit in order to facilitate comparison. It appears that out of a total of 33,000 clergy, 22,617 hold appointments in England and Wales of whom nearly 21,000 are occupied in parochial work, a further 6,500 are occupied in duties in Scotland, Ireland, the colonies, and the foreign mission field, leaving a total of about 4,400 at home and abroad who apparently hold no ecclesiastical appointments,

in consequence of old age, ill-health, or other causes.

## English Ordinations.

The Guardian publishes its very useful statistics of the Advent ordinations, from which we learn that there was a total of 469 candidates (196 deacons and 273 priests), as compared with 465 (204 deacons and 261 priests), ordained at the same season the previous year. Taking the figures for the whole of 1901, there is again a serious decrease of 27, entirely due to the falling-off in the number of deacons at Trinity, though it is less than the extraordinary fall in 1900, as will be seen from the following table of the numbers for the last ten years:

	Graduates of Oxford or Cambridge.	
1,473 (deacons 728)	59	in 1892
1,417 (deacons 703)	62.7	" 1893
1,428 (deacons 724)	62	" 1894
1,420 (deacons 724)	60.1	" 1895
1,321 (deacons 681)	58.4	" 1896
1,206 (deacons 644)	58.7	" 1897
1,276 (deacons 639)	58	" 1898
1,268 (deacons 639)	59	" 1899
1,194 (deacons 594)	58.8	" 1900
1,167 (deacons 562)	55.5	" 1901

It will also be noticed that there is a considerable fall in the percentage of graduates from Oxford and Cambridge.

## Catholic Practice.

Those of us who are obliged to defend our Church, as many are from attacks on both sides, should read this reply: "Those which make so perilous a matter of our retaining these ceremonies, common to us with the Church of Rome, do seem to imagine that we have of late erected a frame of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not have borrowed from our enemies, lest they, relieving us, might afterwards laugh and gibe at our poverty; whereas in truth we have continued the old religion, and the ceremonies which we have taken from them that were before us are not things that belong to this or that sect, but they are the ancient rites and customs of the Church of Christ, whereof ourselves being a part, we have the self-same interest in them which our fathers before us had, from whom the same descended unto us." John Cosin, Bishop of Durham, 1660.

## The Marquis of Dufferin.

We would be, indeed, ungrateful were we to pass over unnoticed the death of our most beloved and greatest Governor-General. What he did for Canada is best seen by comparing our status in the eyes of the Empire and the world with what it was when he arrived and when he left our shores. And he was loved. Wherever he went from the Atlantic to the Pacific he was met with arches and every demonstration of loyalty and regard. It is to his personal service that we owe our existence as a Dominion

to-day, and the tribute of esteem, as shown by the half-masted flags, testifies our acknowledgments. His influence spread beyond our borders, and to it the world owes, among other things, the present state of the Niagara Falls and the adjacent parks. What he was, as a servant of the Empire, appears in other periodicals.

## Cremation.

As towns grow into cities and cities become Babylons for size, the necessity of disposing of the dead in some other way than by burial becomes necessary. The theory has always been that the bodies are committed to the grave to rest till the general resurrection. The opponents of cremation say: "If we believe in the future resurrection of the bodies of the dead, then this compels us to manifest our belief by outward reverential regard, seeing that they are destined to rise again;" a beautiful belief, but one which in our rapidly changing country is at variance with practice. Our early settlers buried their dead in the early churchyard; how few churches or graves now remain. Then the cemeteries were adopted, but when they stood in the way of growth, they were swept away. The common practice which is absolutely devoid of any "outward reverential regard." The grave is now no resting-place for the dead. Their remains are dug up and carted off to some other spot, and promiscuously shovelled into a common grave, in order to make way for a new street, or huge business premises. There is not much reverence shown to the dead here. We do not make these remarks from any desire to hurt the feelings of objectors to cremation, but to ask them to consider the facts and to see how much there is to be said on the other side. It is more probable that an extension of the practice of cremation will preserve our burial grounds than the present practice. If the cemeteries are to be at all permanent, they must be now established so far away that it is almost impossible to visit the grave of a friend.

## Sunday Work

Is common on the other side, and many endeavour to introduce it into Canada. Once brought in, it will be hard to get rid of. On the Continent endeavours are being made to do so. In Belgium, a bill is about to be introduced for the abolition of Sunday labour. The industrial population of Belgium is one of the hardest worked in Europe, and to a great proportion of the smaller shopkeepers, artisans, mechanics, the Fourth Commandment is unknown in practice. Even clerks and warehouse employees may, under the existing regime, be legally expected to perform their duties on Sunday as well as on week days; the question of a Sunday "off" being one of arrangement between the various members of the

son's establishment. The bill provides: "Work shall henceforth be optional on Sunday; it can no longer be obligatory. The change, therefore, will be gradual, as, although many traders will avail themselves of the new measure, a custom which for centuries has been part of the national life cannot be set aside without the voluntary cooperation of those interested. The bill does not affect members of the same family in an industrial concern, nor will any attempt be made to interfere with the freedom of contract between those who find the extra day's work to their mutual interest." As will be seen, the measure does not contemplate that thorough change which, we believe, all right-minded Christians would so much desire. Still it is a step, and an important one, in the right direction; and as such deserves the sympathetic support of those who are fighting the battle of Sunday observance in Belgium.

#### The Choice of Hymns.

The Bishop of Southampton has been writing in the Winchester Diocesan Chronicle on this subject, hymns, not hymnals, being the subject of His Lordship's remarks. All our popular hymnals make the choice of hymns embarrassing. The wise restrict their selection to a strictly limited number. The majority, to whom the gift of a discriminating sense is denied, easily go astray in the wide field of choice. The popularity of a hymn is erroneously but usually understood by those who are responsible for the selection of hymns to be sung as a guarantee of sterling value. It is high time for an effort to be made to give us a new selection, under the sanction of some authority, which would be generally acceptable. The Bishop holds that a hymn ought to express either (1) adoration—the feelings and thoughts of the human soul in the presence of God; (2) praise and thankfulness for His mercies; (3) prayers and aspirations; (4) self-abasement and acknowledgment of sin; (5) a means of doctrinal instruction, the emotional expression of some religious truth, a declaration of religious faith, an act of meditation on some aspect of revelation; or (6) a stirring appeal to the will, a passionate incentive to right action. Hymns, he says, may be said to represent the emotional element in worship, and there was always a danger lest emotion, especially religious emotion, should degenerate into sentimentality. He could think of no better definition of sentimentality than indulgence in emotion without any impression made on the mind or impulse given to the will; therefore, if a hymn appealed to the emotions alone, it tended to foster that sentimentality which was one of the chief modern foes to true worship. The Bishop instanced Faber's "Hark! Hark, my Soul!" as an example to be avoided, describing it as "a series of vague emotional ideas, or, rather, words, skilfully disposed in pretty verses, and with no more real meaning or permanent influence than an aimless succession of sweet and sonorous sounds on the organ." It is

sentimental, and perhaps the most glaring instance of sentimentality to be found in Church hymn books. Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light," is a poem of a different type altogether, but hardly less unsuitable than the other for public worship. It is, the Bishop remarks, "almost perfect as an expression of the very peculiar character and temporary condition of the writer . . . and has probably no meaning, or only a sentimental meaning, for the great majority of those who delight to sing it." The Bishop objected to such words as "'Tis weary waiting here," because "most people ought not to feel them," and therefore ought not to be asked to sing them. It is an altogether wrong conception of life as a "weary waiting here" for those who are bidden to "rejoice evermore," and to be "present in spirit, serving the Lord."

#### Zionism.

This is a movement among the better educated and more wealthy Jews to save the nation. It is an attempt to retain the Jewish race as a distinct people. It is strange that in a time of toleration this should be necessary, but so it is. So long and wherever the Jews were persecuted, they clung with passionate devotion to the letter of the law, the language, habits and rites of their immemorial race. But now that in Western Europe and on this continent they are absolutely free and equal, the Jews are casting these aside as an incumbering cloak. Seeing this, the orthodox Jews are striving by every means to stop apostasy. Among the devices is Zionism, the return of the Jew to Palestine. Dr. Theodore Herzl, of Switzerland, is the real spirit of the movement, and presided at the fifth Zionist congress held at Basle from 26th to 30th December. About 270 delegates attended the sessions "from Johannesburg to Irkutsk, from Belfast to Rangoon, from Montreal to Sydney." The dullest imagination must feel what a world of romance and spiritual hope, what a ferment of religious revival and literary and artistic activity, must attend the home-coming of the wandering Jew. Next to Dr. Herzl, Max Nordeau and Israel Zangwill, the novelist, are the best known. The funds are collected in the Jewish Colonial Trust, the total number of shareholders is now 126,000, and the fund subscribed about \$1,250,000. It has been decided to establish a business in Palestine with a capital not exceeding \$80,000, and a loan agency among the Russian Jews. There is no prospect of any Jewish State in Asia Minor, but there is a fair prospect of colonies and settlements in Palestine where the persecuted Jews may be raised and educated as free men. Mr. Israel Zangwill, one of the ablest supporters of the scheme, shows that the problem is to set up a centre of Jewish life and concentrate all one's labour on it. Palestine is being developed by railways and other modern appliances. "Palestine is a country without a people, the Jews are a people without a country. The regeneration of the soil would bring the regeneration of the people. It is

marvellous that the country should have remained comparatively empty for 1,800 years, but it cannot remain unexploited much longer. The age of electricity is upon us, and the problem of Asia. Now or never is Israel's opportunity. Another generation and Palestine will be populated by Uitlanders and dominated by Germany. Another generation and the Western Jew will have lost the warmth of Jewish sentiment. In the Jew as in Palestine there have been more changes during the last generation than during all the centuries of the Christian era. Neither the Jew nor Palestine can wait longer. The Red Sea was divided for Israel's first exodus; it is united to the Mediterranean for the second. The Suez Canal has brought the world to the door-step of Palestine. And Palestine is the centre of the world." "In a brief five years the views of a visionary have become a political possibility. The federation of American Zionists embraces some one hundred and fifty societies, including one in Manila, and sent twenty-four delegates, two of them ladies, to the last congress, which boldly invaded London; while the notorious American formula, "America is our Palestine, Washington is our Zion," begins to lose its gloss. In England the best-known workers are Dr. Gaster and Sir Francis Montefiore. But by far the most powerful personality in the Zionist party, after Herzl, is Max Nordeau, who has become the great orator of the movement. Yet it remains, after all, a poor man's movement, despised and feared by the prosperous, as shown by the fact that the Trust is only now able to contemplate becoming an effective legal instrument. Famines and crises in Russia and the war in South Africa, have retarded the already slow accumulation of the quarter of a million pounds necessary. Very romantic beneath all the prose with which anti-Zionists charge Zionism—for anti-Zionists find it in the same breath too prosaic and too poetic—is the office in the shadow of the Mansion House, where the "shekels" arrive with communications in every language under the sun. "The biggest company on earth," the Trust has been styled by Mr. J. de Haas, a talented young Zionist of apostolic fervor, and indeed its documents will necessitate a room in Somerset House all to themselves. But the Trust will not start operations in Palestine till it obtains a charter giving it at least the status with which the chartered companies of India, Hudson's Bay, or South Africa have started."

#### COADJUTOR BISHOP, DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

The Venerable Archbishop of Montreal, feeling, at his advanced age, the need of relief and assistance in the administrative and other functions of the episcopate in his diocese, has asked the clergy and laity for the election of a coadjutor Bishop, with the right of succession. The Synod has so far complied with the request as to appoint a committee to arrange, if possible, the ways and means, and this being accomplished, will proceed on March 4th, the date to which

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they have adjourned, to elect a coadjutor, whose name, it appears, in the first place, is to be submitted to the Archbishop for approval, and must afterwards, as is usual, be confirmed by the House of Bishops. We can understand how, under the special circumstances, and the affectionate relations which exist between the Archbishop and the clergy and laity of his diocese, and considering his long service therein, as bishop and priest of over half a century, that his Synod would, if possible, comply with any request which he should think proper to prefer. We hope and pray that the Synod will be guided by the Holy Spirit, to the selection of one well fitted by spiritual and intellectual endowments to fill worthily the office of a Bishop in the Church of God. We trust that no other consideration than fitness, and a desire to secure the best possible man for the place, will be allowed to prevail. In the past, partisan feelings and influences have been given entirely too much weight in this connection, and have blinded the judgment of the electors, and confused the issue, which is simply the selection of the best available man, one of high spiritual, mental and administrative gifts, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, to preside over and lead the clergy and the faithful of his diocese. We trust that in this spirit the solemn election of a Bishop will be proceeded with, and completed in the diocese of Montreal, and one elected who will be deemed a happy choice, not only for the diocese of Montreal, but for the Episcopal College in this country. In these days, the man makes the office, more than the office makes the man. The greater the office, the greater the man needed to fill it worthily and successfully. What the Church needs in its bishops are leaders, men of learning, and of statesman-like grasp of affairs, capable of taking a leading part, not only in matters ecclesiastical, but in all moral and social questions, in all, in fact, that affects the progress and well being of society. The Church at large in Canada will watch with prayerful interest the proceedings of the Montreal Synod in this connection, and trust that under Divine guidance, an able and capable coadjutor and successor will be given to the Bishop and diocese. Having said this much with reference to the present case, we wish also to say that, generally speaking, we think the election of coadjutor bishops is undesirable in the best interests of the Church, and that it should be regarded as purely exceptional, and that each case should be considered on its merits. The objections to it are obvious, and in most cases, when a Bishop feels unequal to his work, it is better he should retire on an allowance, than that an assistant should be appointed. This is the practice in England, and recently the Bishops of Exeter and Worcester, Dr. Bickersteth and Dr. Perowne, have retired, though neither of them have, we believe, attained the great age of the Bishop of Montreal. The objection to the appointment of a coadjutor Bishop is that it may hinder the choice of the best available man. A good man might

hesitate to accept an election as coadjutor, who would readily serve as the Bishop of the diocese. A coadjutor is a curate Bishop—he has no jurisdiction—he can perform no episcopal function, unless desired by his Diocesan or some other Bishop; he has no power of initiative, indeed, he may often be placed in a position most humbling and trying to a man of ability and energy. For this reason, therefore, the appointment of a coadjutor Bishop should prevail only under very peculiar and exceptional circumstances and conditions. Then, again, the principle involved in synodical election of bishops is that the clergy and laity have full and unrestrained liberty in selecting from among the priests of the Church, one to be their father in God. If, however, a Bishop's wishes in the matter have to be taken into account, and he can veto their proceedings, and possibly influence the result, he is not only a party to the election of his assistant, but of his successor as well. For these and other reasons which might be mentioned we consider that the election of a coadjutor bishop has much to be said against it, and, should only under very exceptional conditions, carefully considered, be adopted, or resorted to.

#### FOREIGN HOSTILITY.

That most of the European nations are hostile to Great Britain most people are aware, but the extent and depth of that hostility is but faintly realized by those who live in this portion of the Empire. Indeed, to know it fully, one would need to travel in Europe, know the languages, converse with the people, and read the periodical literature in which, with both pen and pencil, the passions of the people are inflamed against England. The immediate cause of this Anglophobia has been the Boer war. It is one of the penalties which attaches to pre-eminence, that it excites envy; and England, the greatest of the nations, is envied by less fortunate, and less powerful kingdoms. The result of the Boer war has disappointed expectations. It has not left England weaker but stronger; around her, as never before, have the auxiliary nations of Canada and Australia rallied, and soon South Africa will complete the trio, which, with the Mother Country, constitute the confederacy of Greater Britain. Then England holds aloof from entangling alliances, and this causes disappointment and vexation among those who would like to have her as a partner in some of their continental combinations. England stands isolated; splendidly so, as a Canadian statesman said, and this is a cause of dissatisfaction to plotting politicians abroad. Upon the head of Mr. Chamberlain especially falls the ire of foreigners, because, as one of the most able and far-seeing of British statesmen, he has done more than any one living to further the cause of Imperialism in the British Empire. He has largely contributed to inspire the British people with a confidence in their own strength and resources, which naturally makes them feel more independent of such foreign co-operation and assistance, as might

be secured by a continental alliance. The nation which has apparently taken this most to heart is Germany, and notwithstanding the close ties which bind the royal families of England and Germany, it is in the latter country that the press has been most scurrilous and abusive. All decency has been outraged, and even the late beloved Queen, of blessed memory, has been made the subject of the vilest speech and caricature. Even in the German Parliament language is used of the most provoking and outrageous character. In the course of a debate on the Estimates in the Reichstag, at Berlin, Herr Liebermann von Sonnenberg made a violent attack on Mr. Chamberlain, whom he described as "the most infamous scoundrel that exists on the face of God's earth." When called to order, the orator said that the German army must be protected against comparison with gangs of robbers and packs of thieves, for it was evident that the greater part of the British army was composed of such elements. Count von Bulow expressed the hope that the custom of abusing foreign Ministers would not become naturalized in that House, and expressed his deep regret at the way in which Herr Liebermann had spoken of the army of a nation with which Germany lived in peace and friendship. The London Times, from which the above incident is taken, has recently made a study of the literature of German Anglophobia, and we give a few out of the many extracts taken from the German press to indicate the virulence of German feeling toward Great Britain. The pencil has unquestionably been the favourite and most effective weapon of the German Anglophobe. Cartoons of which the sole object was to turn into ridicule the venerable figure of Queen Victoria and pour out insult upon other members of our Royal Family betrayed the studied and rancorous enmity towards this country which was at the bottom of all this artificial enthusiasm for the Boer cause. To quote only two instances, and by no means the worst, No. 32 of *Simplicissimus* (1899), a comic paper of considerable artistic merit, published in Munich and enjoying a large circulation throughout Germany, represented the Queen as a drunken old market-woman, with a whisky bottle by her side, vainly trying to pluck an ostrich. A few weeks later the same paper had an outrageous picture of the then Prince of Wales staying in England "to comfort the widows," instead of going to South Africa. So great was the popularity which this style of caricature achieved, that at the end of 1899 the cartoons were reproduced by the thousand as illustrated postcards for Christmas and New Year's greetings, and, out of a collection of 60 German postcards, dedicated to the vilification of this country, which we have before us, no fewer than ten consist of disgusting representations of Queen Victoria borrowed from comic papers of every description. And this, it must be remembered, in a country where the Post Office administration claims and exercises the most rigid control over all postal matter. These pub-

lications are not only those that circulate among the vulgar, and might be supposed to be seasoned to their taste, but they also appear in the papers and periodicals that are extensively read by the educated and cultured classes of Germany. When we come to those which deal with our own people, it is difficult to find words to convey a notion of the filth which cultured German artists and writers venture to lay before cultured German readers. British soldiers are represented robbing the dead, Mr. Chamberlain's "State coach"—a cart laden with skeletons—these are the mere hors d'oeuvre of the meal they set before the German public. The (then) Prince of Wales lying dead drunk in his bedroom "receiving the news of Cronje's surrender;" Queen Victoria as the fat woman in a fair, being handled in an indescribable fashion by President Kruger, represent stronger meat. But the plat de resistance is a cartoon entitled "Hero Worship." The (then) Princess of Wales, with Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales standing beyond her, and with the young Princesses by her side, is decorating a youthful British soldier. The legend underneath this picture is, textually, "English Princess decorating the youngest soldier in the British army with the Victoria Cross because, although only 13 years old, he has already outraged (vergewaltigt) eight Boer women." And this obscenity is launched into the world under the public imprimatur not of the scavengers of German art and literature, but of men of distinction and repute, is offered for sale in respectable shops, is eagerly bought by the public, lies about on fashionable drawing-room tables. And in this "well-bred nation," this gesittetes Volk—to borrow the epithet selected with unconscious irony by the Imperial Chancellor on Friday last—never a voice has, to our knowledge, been raised to denounce the outrage perpetrated, not upon us, but upon itself, by such a prostitution of German talent. Our space will not admit of further extracts of a like, or even worse character, with which the columns of the Times are full. What we have given will suffice to illustrate the extent, and the length, to which foreign nations, especially Germany, have gone, in giving expression to their hatred and hostility. Such reading as the above excites not only indignation but sadness. With this temper existing among European nations, and with an ever-increasing augmentation of armies and navies, and a lust of territory consuming the peoples of the world, what hope can we cherish for peace and good-will among all nations, during the century on which we have entered? A poet, with prophetic voice, bids us conscript our sons, and teach them to ride and shoot, as the only possible means of security and safety. It is profoundly disappointing to those who would fain see in the growth of the acts of peace and the spread of the Gospel the advancement of the highest and best interests of the human race. It will not do however, to live in a fool's paradise, and if it must be by war that the British Empire can

alone be maintained, and not partitioned, as some of our enemies calmly propose, then by the strength of our army and the extent of our fleet must we say hands off, and be prepared to meet the adversaries of that world-encircling Empire, which, we believe, under God, has been raised up, not merely for its own aggrandisement, but for the welfare of mankind, and the extension of human liberty and progress.

#### CONFIRMATION OF CANON GORE

So much interest is taken in this matter that we have allotted space, perhaps too much room, to a fairly full report condensed from the Times and other English papers. The meeting took place at the Church House, in the room used by the Lower House of Convocation, the new Vicar-General Mr. C. A. Cripps, presiding, the small room being crowded to excess. Mr. Moore, the proctor for the Dean and chapter of Worcester, prayed for the confirmation of the election of Canon Gore, as Bishop of Worcester. He produced Canon Gore, and exhibited the certificate of his election by the Dean and chapter. Sir John Hanham then, by direction of the Vicar-General, publicly called all opponents. Mr. Kensit at once arose, and said he desired to enter a protest, but the Vicar-General said that at that stage he could only take the claims to appear in their order. The Vicar-General read the following list of the names of the objectors who appeared, and who had also sent in written notice of objection: The Church Association, the Liverpool Laymen's League, the Imperial Protestant League, the Protestant Alliance, the Protestant Reformation Society, Mr. John Kensit, the Protestant Truth Society, Colonel Whale, Mr. C. J. Wiseman, Mr. Fullerton, and Mr. Mickleburgh. Several other persons said they wished to object, but the Vicar-General pointed out that they had sent in no notice of objection. Mr. Dibdin said he was instructed by the Bishop-elect to say that he was quite willing to answer any legitimately made and relevant charge. It was for the Vicar-General to decide whether he would hear any, and if so what objections. But the Bishop-elect was anxious to make it plain that he did not urge that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain objections. The Vicar-General.—Questions having been raised as to the form of procedure adopted and as to the power of the Archbishop over matters of procedure, I propose to state the grounds on which, in my opinion, the Archbishop has full power to adopt the procedure which has been adopted on the present occasion, a procedure which, in my opinion, has ample justification. The Rev. Canon Gore having been in pursuance of Letters Missive and Conge d'elire elected Bishop of Worcester by the Dean and Chapter, and that election having received the Royal assent, Letters Patent have been issued to the Archbishop of Canterbury commanding him to confirm the election. The Archbishop has appointed me, as Vicar-General of the province of Canterbury, for the purpose of confirmation, and notice of the confirmation has been published with a citation of opposers. This citation required opposers to deliver their objections in writing before a date named, and stated that no objector, who did not appear in Chambers and establish his right to appear and be heard, could appear or be heard during the business of confirmation. It is said, and said as protest by counsel and others at the preliminary meeting, that the Archbishop has no right to issue his citation in the form in which it has been issued. In accordance with the terms of citation, certain objections in writing were delivered, and certain objectors appeared before me under protest at that preliminary meeting. The only point that they raised was that there was no jurisdiction to hold the preliminary meeting or to determine any

question as regards the rights of objectors at that stage. Without going into detail of the written objections delivered to me under the terms of the citation, I may state that they all raised questions of doctrine, questions which can, under no circumstances, be entertained at the business of confirmation. The procedure to be adopted in the business of confirmation is not regulated by the statute 25 Henry VIII, c. 20, under which the confirmation is held, and is not obligatory in form; but a particular form has been used in practice for some centuries; and it is not advisable to alter the form of procedure, except so far as may be required to ensure a due and proper consideration of any objections, and to avoid unnecessary and possibly unseemly discussion during the progress of the ceremony. With this object it was considered advisable that all objections should be delivered in writing, and should be considered by me at a preliminary stage in order to determine which, under the terms of the citation, could found a right in the objectors to appear and be heard during the ceremony. I have no doubt whatever but that there is full power in the Archbishop to issue the citation in the form which has been adopted. Having considered the nature of the objections delivered, I intimated to the objectors or their representatives, and I have ruled and now rule, that none of the objectors who have complied with the terms of the citation are entitled to appear or be heard on the grounds mentioned in the written documents; and, further, I decide that it is not competent for me to entertain any application to appear by objectors who have not conformed to the conditions stated in the citation. The question involved in the claims of the opposers to appear and be heard during the business of the confirmation have been considered in the case of "Reg. v. the Archbishop of Canterbury" (11 Q. B., 483). Dr. Burnaby, the Vicar-General of that day, who had as assistant commissioners Dr. Lushington and Sir George Dobson, decided that he was bound to proceed to confirm the election certified to have been made by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and that the opposers, their proctors or counsel, could not appear or be heard. Of course, I have not adopted that form of procedure in the present case. This decision was questioned on an application for a writ of mandamus, but the rule nisi was discharged as the Court of Queen's Bench was divided in opinion. The point was again considered by Sir Travers Twiss on the confirmation of Dr. Temple, as Bishop of Exeter, and a report of the proceedings is to be found in the Times of December 9th, 1860. Sir Travers Twiss, affirming the power of the Archbishop over matters of procedure, allowed the appearance of an opposer, but decided that opposers could only state their objections or exceptions on two points—namely, that the election in some manner or form had been defective, or that the person presented was not the person on whom the choice of the Crown had fallen; and he pointed out that objections as to the formal manner of election would, if well founded, enable the Archbishop to rectify any informality in the form of the election under the peculiar powers which he has to supply all defects, whatever they may be, in the election. There is, in my opinion, a convenience to considering the right to appear in connection with the proposed grounds of objection rather than an abstract question of technical right, and the decision which I give is covered by either of the decisions of my two predecessors in the cases to which I have referred. I wish to add, to prevent any possibility of misunderstanding, that any objector who could establish a right to appear in accordance with the terms of the citation would be heard by me during the public ceremony of confirmation. I understand that a protest has been lodged against my ruling on these questions of procedure. Objected, and asked adjournment. Colonel Whale, Mr. J. H. Fullerton, Mr. Branwell Davis, Mr. Wiseman, Mr. Morton Smith, Mr. Shearman, Mr. Lush, Mr. Blackwood Wright, and Mr. Whitehead joined in

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the application at great length. The Vicar-General.—The protest will be noted, but I cannot assent to the adjournment. During their addresses the hubbub seems to have been most unseemly. After this, the confirmation was then proceeded with in the usual form, Mr. Moore preferring various petitions for summary procedure, final decree, and a record of the proceedings, all of which the court accorded. The reading of the decree of confirmation by the Vicar-General was punctuated by cries of "a farce." "It is more than a farce; it is a fraud," and the like. There was no interruption, however, while the Bishop-elect was subscribing the declaration and taking the oath of office. Mr. Kensit called attention to the fact that the opposers were not, as usual, called a second time. The Vicar-General replied that it was not necessary. This action has been followed by a lengthened argument before the Court of King's Bench, at the end of which the Lord Chief Justice refused the application, and suggested a modification of the notice, so as to prevent misunderstanding in future confirmations.

## The Churchwoman.

This Department is for the benefit of Women's work in the Church in Canada.

Its object will be to treat of all institutions and societies of interest to Churchwomen.

Requests for information, or short reports for publication will receive prompt attention.

Correspondence will be welcome, and should be brief addressed to the Editor "Ruth" care of CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

### FAMINE SUFFERERS IN INDIA.

With very grateful thanks I acknowledge the following contributions: "In His Name," Blenheim, \$1; Anon., 60 cents; W. Gillespie, Toronto, \$5; Friend, \$5; "Sympathizer," Midland, \$1; "Helper," \$2; L. J. M., Clayton, \$1; Mrs. J. C. Kemp, Seaforth \$5; Miss Blanche Young, Cornwall, 50 cents. Our daily papers state that there is little doubt that India is threatened with another severe famine, and that is the more to be dreaded because the area affected is practically the same which has been ravaged during the last two years. This is sad news. We already know there is great distress in some parts of India, and it makes our hearts ache for the poor people. We can but keep our hearts warm, and remember the sufferers lovingly in our prayers, and faithfully continue to send them gladly and cheerfully all we can spare. A little self-denial will give additional value to our offerings, and He, for whose sake we keep the "Forty Days," will accept our alms and bless our efforts. While we try to follow in His steps, and by letting His love have full sway in our hearts, our self-love and self-gratification will be changed into the desire to minister unto Him. Please address contributions to Miss Caroline Macklem, Sylvan Towers, Rosedale, Toronto.

### CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, FEB. 13.

The monthly board of the Diocesan Woman's Auxiliary met in the Church of the Redeemer schoolhouse, which was prettily decorated for the occasion, to hear the monthly reports and other business. The unavoidable absence of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Cummings, was much regretted. Mrs. Williamson was in the chair. The treasurer reported receipts, \$1,394.16, and expenditure, \$333.62, while the Dorcas secretary received \$115, and reported 11 bales had been sent away, and 13 promised. The extra-cent-a-day treasurer received \$57.08, which was voted to the immediate needs of a missionary and his wife. The treasurer of the parochial missionary collections reported \$423, and the junior secretary, \$37. The secretary of literature stated several new books had been added to the library. A very interesting paper on China was read by Mrs. Kirkby. The

noon address was given by Canon O'Meara, St. Matt. viii, 1, 2, 3, 4. Very instructive five minute papers were read explaining the different pledges undertaken by the W. A. The lunch and hospitality committees were appointed for the annual meeting.

CAROLINE DYKES, Rec.-Sec.

## Home & Foreign Church News

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

### QUEBEC.

Andrew Hunter Dunn, D.D., Bishop, Quebec.

Quebec.—The following are the Bishop's engagements for the remainder of the present month: Sunday, February 23rd, celebrate the Holy Communion, Cathedral, 8 a.m., preach 11 a.m., and assist at Evensong. Monday, February 24th (St. Matthias), Holy Communion, Cathedral, 7.30 a.m.

Compton.—After consultation with Miss Smith and her colleagues the committee charged with the duty of choosing a new name for the diocesan Ladies' College, have decided that since the inauguration of the new regime has taken place in the year of the accession of our new King, His Majesty, Edward VII., the name by which the College shall be henceforth called and known shall be King's Hall, Compton, Que.

Bourg Louis.—The Bishop held a Confirmation in this church on Sunday morning, the 12th ult. when six candidates received at his hands the Apostolic rite. Despite the fact that the weather was very stormy there was a good congregation present.

### MONTREAL.

William Bennett Bond, Bishop, Montreal, Que.

Montreal.—The Corporation of the Church Home held its 46th annual meeting at the institution, 403 Guy street, on the 6th inst. The report of the secretary, Rev. W. Sanders, was very satisfactory. It was pleasing to note that no deaths had occurred among the old people of the institution during the year. Archbishop Bond, who was in the chair, moved the adoption of the report in very complimentary terms. The treasurer, Mr. D. W. Ross, submitted a detailed financial report, the total revenue was \$4,624, and the total expenses \$4,241, the present outstanding debt being \$9,678.20. A satisfactory report was presented from the Church Home Circle of King's Daughters. The officers for the present year are: Patroness, H.R.H. Princess Louise; honorary board, Mrs. Oxenden, Mrs. Forsythe, Mrs. Sanborn, Mrs. C. S. Bagg; committee of management, president, His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal; vice-president, Hon. George E. Drummond; first directress, Mrs. Waddell; second directress, Mrs. M. H. Gault; third directress, Mrs. Lindsay; secretary, Rev. W. Sanders; honorary treasurer, D. W. Ross.

St. James the Apostle.—Amongst the members of this congregation the Rev. Ernest Smith, of Baltimore, is being spoken of as the probable successor to the Rev. C. G. Rollit. The Rev. E. Smith, who is looked upon as a man of quite unusual attainments, is well known in Montreal, having filled pulpits on numerous occasions in this city, particularly at the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

Christ Church Cathedral.—At a very largely attended vestry meeting, held on Monday evening, the 10th inst., the Rev. F. J. Steen was unanimously recommended to the Archbishop to fill the newly-created post of vicar of this cathedral church. He will have full jurisdiction over all parochial ser-

vices, organizations and pastoral work, and the Ven. Dr. Norton remains archdeacon of St. Andrews and rector of Montreal, with personal charge of purely cathedral services. The Rev. F. J. Steen entered upon his new duties on Sunday last. As vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, the Rev. F. J. Steen is henceforth responsible for the entire administration of the church on its parochial side. He has charge of all the parochial services on Sundays and week-days, and of the pastoral work, and the various parochial societies. The Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., will be retained in his present position as curate. The Ven. Dr. Norton continues to be Archdeacon of St. Andrews and rector of Montreal, with the status, rights and dignities appertaining to those offices. His duties as archdeacon will be untouched by the agreement, except that he will have more leisure for properly discharging them. Archdeacon Norton will continue to exercise in person his full rectorial authority in all purely cathedral matters and services, all bishop's, archbishop's and primate's services, as distinguished from the ordinary parochial services. As rector of Montreal, Archdeacon Norton will continue to supervise the erection of mission churches and new parishes throughout the parish of Montreal. The above division of labor is based upon the Cathedral Act of 1901, upon other laws of the Church, and is in harmony with arrangements prevailing in several cathedrals in the Mother countries, whose chief governors obtain relief from pastoral responsibilities by delegating them to others. The necessity for lightening the rector's work has long been felt; and especially during several recent years, when, in order to liberate money for the Cathedral Restoration Fund, Dr. Norton discharged the duties of rector of Montreal and of curate of Montreal, with Sunday assistance, but with no assistance in the pastoral work. The recent completion of a long series of larger restorations (in connection with the Cathedral Fabric, organ, lighting and property), and the passing of the Cathedral Act of 1901, which clearly separated the Cathedral and parochial functions of the Church, have prepared the way for relieving the rector from excessive work, by the delegation to a vicar of the powers and duties mentioned above. The following resolution was passed unanimously, with many kind expressions towards the rector, who thanked the vestry for their constant personal kindness to him: "That this vestry wishes to place on record its deep appreciation of the devoted work of our rector, the Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., during the past eighteen years, recognizing his wise and untiring labors in caring for and maintaining our church buildings, his success in bringing the Cathedral into better relations with the diocese, and in emphasizing its character and position as the Cathedral Church; his constant effort to maintain reverent and beautiful services and to give us a worship fully in accord with the teachings of the Church of England, and in keeping with our responsibilities as the Mother Church of the diocese. This vestry would also testify to the rector's zeal in furthering the good works of our parish societies, and to many kindly acts of loving Christian courtesy towards members of his congregation and others, in times of trouble and distress. That this motion be entered in the minutes of the vestry, and that it be printed with the coming Easter report." Immediately after the vestry meeting, His Grace the Archbishop gave to the Churchwardens his approval of the rector's letter of nomination.

St. Luke's.—The officials and members of this congregation formally welcomed their new rector, the Rev. S. H. Mallinson, B.A., on Thursday evening, February 6th. The lecture room was tastefully decorated and there was a very large attendance. The Very Rev. Dean Carmichael presided and the following clergymen were on the platform: The Ven. Archdeacon Norton, the Rev. Dr. Keir, the Rev. Canon Renaud, the Rev. Messrs. W. D. Reid, E. W. Crane, H. Gomery, J. S.

Ereaux, E. Bushell, E. I. Rexford, F. A. Pratt, E. McManus, C. G. Rollit and W. A. Bourae. The programme consisted of selections by the choir and an orchestra composed of Messrs. Barron and Sheridan and the Misses Eckstein; vocal solos by Messrs. Gosling and Donohue; a piano solo by Master Willis Eckstein and addresses by a number of ministers. In his opening remarks the chairman referred feelingly to the death of the late rector, the Rev. Wm. Cunningham, whose Christian spirit and principles would be a lasting example and memory for all who knew him. The dean, in speaking of the new rector, said he had known him from college days; he was a diligent student and was prepared to give good service to the Church. He bespoke on behalf of the congregation a hearty welcome to Mr. Mallinson, and hoped and believed his people would stand by him in every difficulty. They could count on the sympathy of the dean in their work and he would be ever pleased to hear of their success. In conclusion he wished Mr. Mallinson and his wife a happy career in their new charge. He also heartily welcomed them to their new field of labor on behalf of the visiting clergymen from sister churches of the city. The Rev. S. H. Mallinson, in his reply made appropriate reference to the noble life and good work of his predecessor. In coming to St. Luke's he felt he was following the call of God. He asked for the hearty co-operation of the parishioners, and was greatly encouraged to find such a large number of young men and women as well as older persons connected with the church. Above everything else he wanted their prayers that they might make St. Luke's all it should be. The Revs. W. D. Reid, C. Crane, Canons Renaud and Ker, the Rev. E. Bughell and the Ven. Archdeacon Norton, also spoke. Not the least interesting part of the proceedings was the presentation, on behalf of the wardens of the church, of a gold chain and locket to Mr. R. G. Ascah, a student at the Diocesan College, who has ministered to the congregation since the death of the late rector. At the close of the programme refreshments were served by the ladies and the gathering dispersed after singing "God Save the King." On Tuesday evening, February 11, the new rector, the Rev. S. H. Mallinson, was formally inducted into the living by His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal. The following clergy were present: The Ven. Archdeacon Evans and the Rev. Principal Hackett, chaplains to the Archbishop; the Rev. J. L. Flanagan, of Outremont; the Rev. Rural Dean Jeakins, of Waterloo, Que.; the Rev. Principal Lariviere, of Sabrevois College; the Rev. Canon Renaud, the Rev. Prof. Abbott-Smith and the Rev. Elson I. Rexford, principal of the Montreal High School. The induction of the new rector commenced with the reading, by the Archbishop, of the mandate of induction, and the acceptance of the same by the new rector. Mr. Mallinson was then presented with the keys of the church by Messrs. Lamb and Stone, and with the books of the church by the Archbishop. There followed a shortened evening service in which all the clergy present took part, concluding with an eloquent and impressive sermon, preached by the Rev. E. I. Rexford, who took as his text II. Corinthians, vii., 2. The preacher pointed out the duties of a pastor to his congregation and the reciprocal duties the members of a congregation owed to their pastor. While the latter expected their pastor to be devout and able to lead hearts in litany and verse to praise God there was an equal responsibility attaching to them. They should never forget their pastor, either in their homes or in their prayers. They should also see that they came to God's house with their minds diverted from thoughts of the world and in a fitting condition to receive the Word of God. One of the most important parts of their duties was in sending their little ones to him. Mr. Rexford urged the importance of a properly conducted Sunday school, and remarked that in this respect St. Luke's church had been

wonderfully blessed. He concluded his discourse with some observations upon pastoral visitation. Their pastor should not be looked upon as a merely social visitor, but as one who would aid them to consecrate home life with prayer. At the conclusion of the sermon the offertory was taken up, the service closing with the benediction being pronounced by the Archbishop. The special music for the occasion was arranged by Mr. J. C. Gosling, the organist of the church, the anthem being Dungan's "I was glad when they said unto me."

Trinity.—A large number of clergy and a numerous congregation were present on Monday evening, the 10th inst., in this church on the occasion of the induction of the Rev. C. D. G. Rollit as rector. The ceremony was conducted by His Grace the Archbishop, who was supported by the following clergy of the diocese: The Ven. Archdeacon Evans, the Rev. Canon Ellegood, the Rev. Canon Rollit, St. Vincent de Paul; the Rev. Canon Evans, the Rev. Canon Renaud, the Rev. Principal Hackett, the Rev. Dr. Ker, the Rev. Frank Charters, the Rev. F. A. Pratt, the Rev. T. B. Jeakins, Waterloo; the Rev. E. Bushell, the Rev. H. Jekill, the Rev. S. H. Mallinson, of St. Luke's; the Rev. D. Lariviere, the Rev. W. T. King, Portland; the Rev. M. Day Baldwin, Beauharnois; the Rev. Elson I. Rexford, the Rev. J. D. Borthwick, the Rev. A. French, the Rev. A. J. Doull and the Rev. H. Gomery. The ceremony of induction was preceded by Evensong. The Ven. Archdeacon Evans and the Revs. Canon Ker and F. Charters, officiated, and Rev. Canon Ellegood read the Lesson. The Rev. Canon Rollit preached the sermon, taking for his subject the responsible duties of the rector and the obligation resting on the congregation to give him their loyal and hearty support. The induction ceremony was conducted by His Grace the Archbishop, the church keys being presented by Mr. E. H. Butteris, people's warden; and the books by Mr. James Mitchell, rector's warden. The service was a very solemn and impressive one, the new rector accepting the charge in a clear and distinct voice. The musical portion of the service was very effectively rendered by a choir reinforced for the occasion. A social was held on Monday evening, the 10th inst., to give the new rector an opportunity of making the acquaintance of his parishioners.

The Executive Committee of the Synod of this diocese held its quarterly meeting on Tuesday afternoon, February 11, Archbishop Bond in the chair. Besides routine business, arrangements were made for a more regular service at Milton, for services at Upton, and for an extra grant of \$25 to Edwardstown and Havelock. The grant of \$350 to Cote St. Paul was confirmed. An application from the rector of Hull for a loan received the answer that the executive could not make loans on churches. Letters were read from the Primate to the Archbishop, concerning the General Synod meeting. The general opinion was that the meeting should not be postponed. Mr. George Hague was appointed acting treasurer.

At the meeting of the Montreal Local Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, in St. Martin's church, on Tuesday evening the 11th, it was decided not to hold the Lenten mid-day services formerly held in the Mechanics' Institute. Mr. Ives gave a short paper on the Brotherhood organ, the "St. Andrew's Cross." The Rev. C. J. Doull, of the Church of the Advent, spoke on the use Brotherhood men could make of Lent. Lent, he said, should be signalized by prayer, fasting and almsgiving. A few minutes should be added to the regular morning and evening prayer-time, with, if possible, a few minutes in the middle of the day. The body must be subjected and kept under. The self-denial of luxuries will enable us to save money which may be given at Easter. The Rev. G. O. Troop then gave another

address on the same subject, urging the young men to give first place to the things which are not seen, but are eternal.

All Saints.—An entertainment and social under the auspices of the Men's Guild of this parish, was held last week in the parish hall of the church. The Rev. Canon Evans, rector of the parish, presided, and there was a large attendance of members of the guild and their friends. A very enjoyable programme of instrumental and vocal selections, part songs and recitations was given, in which the following ladies and gentlemen took part: Miss Butler, Miss Una Boucher, Miss Listr, Miss Henderson, Miss Ruby Henderson, Miss Johnson, Miss Blair, Miss McDermot, Miss Dolly Lucas and Messrs. Lucas, Mittag, Anderson, Hudspith, Herbert Swift and Diplock. In the course of the evening an address was delivered by the Rev. J. L. Flanagan, of the Church of the Ascension, Outremont, who spoke on the attributes of true manhood and who also congratulated the ladies of the congregation on their success in Church work. At the close of the programme light refreshments were served, after which the singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

Cowansville.—In future there will be two services every Sunday in both churches in the parish of Nelsonville, Christ Church, at Sweetburg, and Trinity, at Cowansville. An assistant to the Rev. W. R. P. Lewis is coming weekly from the Theological College, Montreal. It is many years since there have been two services and the new arrangement, which came into force on Sunday last, is much favored by both congregations.

Lachine.—St. Stephen's.—The Rev. W. Percy Chambers, B.A., rector of Knowlton and Rural Dean of Brome, has accepted this living and the Archbishop has signified his approval of the appointment. The new rector is a graduate in Arts and Divinity of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, winning upon graduating in Arts besides nearly all the class prizes, the Long scholarship and gold medal, which had never previously been taken, and the S.P.G. scholarship. Mr. Chambers, after being ordained, entered upon mission work in the Gatineau district, labouring for many years among the settlers and lumber camps of that vast region. During his incumbency of the mission of Aylwin he established three distinct new missions and built three new churches and thirteen school houses. He has been rector of Knowlton for thirteen years, and during that time built the new St. Paul's church, which is considered one of the handsomest and most substantial church edifices in the diocese outside of the city of Montreal. He completed the decoration of the mission church at Bondville, which has been set off as part of a new mission, built a new mission church at Bolton Glen and also a mission hall. During his incumbency the number of communicants and the revenue of the parish church have doubled. Mr. Chambers is well known in Masonic circles, having been Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

#### ONTARIO.

William Lennox Mills, D.D., Bishop of Ontario.

Portsmouth.—St. John's.—The family of the late Rev. F. W. Dobbs, who was for many years rector of this parish, have presented the church with a very handsome brass lectern in memory of their father. It was used for the first time on Sunday last.

The Church of England has over two hundred stations around the great lakes of South Africa, which have become so well known through the travels and explorations of Stanley and Livingstone.

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## OTTAWA.

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

Ottawa.—At an address given in this city by the Rev. C. Jeffries, of Winnipeg, on the evening of the 10th inst. before the members of the Clerical Guild, he declared that it was confidently expected in the West that there would be an influx next summer of from 75,000 to 100,000 farmers from the American to the Canadian North-West. The American farmers had sent agents to spy out the land, and the reports of these being favorable, they were arranging to take up land. He urged Church people to make arrangements for extending the scope of their missions so that the spiritual welfare of this number might be looked after. He also said that about half the Galicians were Roman Catholics, and the other half Greek Catholics. The former had priests of their own religious persuasion, but the Greek Catholics were without priests and appeared to favor the doctrine of the Church of England, for when in need of spiritual advice, they called in clergymen of the Church of England. They could, he thought, be won over to the Church in the course of a short time.

## TORONTO.

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

A meeting of the Church Club was held on Thursday evening, 13th inst., at Synod rooms. The chairman, Rev. Canon Farncomb, gave an earnest address to the members on taking the chair for the first time. The secretary, Mr. T. E. Moberly, read a paper on "Parochial Finance," especially emphasizing the "envelope" system and giving a "tithe;" Mr. N. F. Davidson spoke in a most interesting way on "Diocesan Statistics," and their important bearing as indicating Church vitality and progress. The history of the "Lay Helpers' Association" was related by the Rev. John Gillespie. A vigorous and critical paper on the subject, "How best to lessen the number of reports and special committees of Synod," from the pen of one of the most active and progressive Churchmen in the diocese, was in the absence of the writer, read by the secretary. The meeting was well attended, and the subjects fully discussed. The Church Club is vigorous and constructive, and is helping Churchmen to sink minor differences, and to work together heartily and strenuously for the good of the Church. There will be an important meeting of the club in May.

St. James' Cathedral.—The special mid-day services will be continued throughout the season of Lent, as has been the custom in this church for some years. These services will be held daily, except on Saturdays, from 12.30 to 12.50 p.m.

Church of the Redeemer.—The Church of England Woman's Mission monthly board meeting was held at this church on Thursday, the 13th. Mrs. Williamson, the president, in the chair. The treasurer reported the receipts for the month, \$1,394.16; expenditures, \$332.62. The Dorcas secretary reported receipts amounting to \$115.89, and expenditures \$115.64. Eleven bales were sent out. The E.C.A.D. fund amounted to \$57.08; the parochial mission collections to \$423.15, and the junior collections to \$36.81. A new life member was reported. A new branch was started at Allandale, and a new girls' branch at Cobourg. The Bible reading at the noon hour was conducted by Canon O'Meara, and an interesting paper on China was read by Mrs. Kirkby of Aurora. The next monthly meeting will be held at St. Margaret's church.

St. Thomas.—The Rev. J. M. Davenport, the rector-in-charge of this parish, returned last week to this city from England. He is accompanied by his nephew, Mr. A. M. Davenport, who will spend a few weeks in Toronto, on a visit to his uncle.

The standing committees of the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto concluded their quarterly meetings on Friday the 14th inst. The Ven. Archdeacon Boddy presided at a joint conference of the Mission Board and Woman's Auxiliary at which the chief matter discussed was the grants to mission stations and churches in Haliburton county during the past ten years. A committee, with Chancellor Worrell as chairman, was appointed to look after the consolidation of certain statutes relative to the Church in the Province. A committee was also appointed to confer with the committees of other dioceses to arrange for a reciprocity of the Beneficiary Fund. The Superannuation Fund Committee reported finances in good shape. The Bishop presided at the meeting of the Executive which has control of matters between the yearly meetings of the Synod. A report was read, giving statistics showing a gratifying growth in the membership of the Church.

St. Peter's.—The Rev. W. Carey Ward began a series of Lenten addresses in this Church last Sunday evening, dealing with the events in our Saviour's Life from Gethsemane to Golgotha. The subject of the first discourse was "The Deed and Character of Judas Iscariot." These addresses will be continued on each Sunday evening during the present season of Lent. The old organ has been removed from the church, and pending the installation of the new one the services of an orchestra have been secured to lead the congregation in the musical portions of the service.

Orillia.—St. James'.—The death of Mrs. Tisdale, a well-known member of this congregation, took place on Saturday, February 1st. She will be greatly missed, for she was well-known and highly appreciated. She was a sister of the late Rev. H. H. Waters, a greatly-esteemed and well-known clergyman, who was the late rector of St. Paul's church, New Orleans. Her brother was with her at the time of her death, and his death followed her's after an interval of only a few days. The late Mrs. Tisdale was born at Port Dover, Ont., on May 29th, 1846, and was, therefore, in the 56th year of her age when she died. The remains of the deceased lady were interred at Simcoe, where her parents and a sister were previously laid to rest, thus following out the expressed wishes of the deceased prior to her death. The Rev. Canon Green, rector of St. James', officiated.

Orillia.—St. James'.—The funeral of the late Rev. H. H. Waters took place on Monday, the 10th inst., the church being draped for the solemn occasion. The funeral service was conducted by the Revs. A. H. Baldwin and A. J. Broughall, of Toronto, and E. A. Langfeldt, of Ashburnham, all of whom were personal friends of the deceased. The Rev. A. H. Baldwin delivered an address, in which he eulogized the virtues of the deceased.

The Bishop of Toronto has given notice that he will consecrate the new Church of England cemetery on June 1 next.

## NIAGARA.

John Philip DuMoulin, D.D., Bishop, Hamilton.

Hamilton.—St. George's.—On the evening of Shrove Tuesday, there was a gathering of members of the several city branches of the Girls' Friendly Society in the school-room of this church. This was arranged for the purpose of meeting Mrs. S. G. Wood, of Toronto, the president for Canada, of the G. F. S., and hearing her most in-

spiring and interesting account of her recent visits to many branches in England, Wales, and Scotland. She told of the great enthusiasm in the Mother Land for the cause of young womanhood, and filled her hearers with a desire to do even better work than heretofore. Mrs. Wood's address was made the more graphic by means of magic lantern slides, showing many English churches and other scenes. Her remarks took an imperialistic view, not only of the breadth of the political Greater Britain, but of the work of the British Church, and of its handmaid, the G. F. S., throughout the world. It is hoped that practical good will result from this gathering, and that dormant branches may be aroused into fresh life, and more members brought into existing branches.

Palermo.—St. Luke's.—The parochial branch of the W.A. held its annual meeting on Wednesday, the 12th. The members of this branch placed new matting at a cost of over \$14 in the church, sent a bale of clothing to the Northwest and contributed \$15 to the Bishop's Special Fund. This record shows a very good year's work. The officers are: President, Mrs. Walker Smith; vice-president, Mrs. Harrison; secretary, Mrs. McCrimmon; treasurer, Miss Lindsay; representatives to the annual meeting, Mrs. McCrimmon and Mrs. George Wilkinson.

St. Catharines.—Ridley College.—Mr. Frederic Nicholls has presented to this college a combined hall and hockey rink, which is to cost at least \$5,000. This generous gift is the outcome of his interest in the new building erected for the junior department, and the acquisition of 70 acres of land for playing-grounds. These new enterprises at Ridley are largely the result of Mr. Nicholls' counsel, energy and financial help. He is also interested in the new wing to be at once erected to provide further accommodation in the already crowded junior school.

## HURON.

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

Woodstock.—New St. Paul's.—By the generous gift of \$1,000, this church has been freed from debt, and in consequence can now be consecrated. The service of consecration will be held on a date fixed by the Bishop of the diocese in the near future, who will himself perform the ceremony.

Thorndale.—The Bishop of the diocese has appointed the Rev. J. McCracken, rector of Chesley, to be rector of this parish.

London.—Meetings in Synod Week.—The principal address at the clerical breakfast in London during next Synod week will be delivered by the Rev. Canon Hill (St. Thomas), and discussion thereon will be led by the Revs. H. A. Thomas (Lucan); R. S. Howard, (Mitchell), and C. A. Anderson (Kingsville). The subject is Ederheim's "Life and Times of the Messiah," and is now announced to give ample opportunity for perusal and study. On the previous evening there will be two addresses, the first by the Rev. A. K. Griffin (Dresden), on "The Temptations and Difficulties of the Clerical Life," and the second by the Rev. C. C. Owen (London), on "Men and the Church." Discussion on the first of these will be led by the Revs. J. T. Kerrin (Jamestown, N.Y.), and H. Sutton (Belmont), and on the second by the Revs. J. W. Andrew (Berlin), and C. C. Purton (Glencoe). T. G. A. Wright, secretary.

Woodstock.—The canvass of Woodstock by the Rev. F. E. Roy, the diocesan agent, brought large results. In addition to Mr. Roy's canvass, new St. Paul's is making another special and laudable effort. An elderly member of the congregation offered \$1,000 to help in paying off the debt on the church on condition that the balance of the debt

was met by the rest of the congregation. This is now practically an assured fact. The congregation have responded with prompt liberality, and the wiping out of the entire debt on the church will be soon completed and the church consecrated.

Oxford Centre.—The Rev. R. J. Murphy began services here on his entrance into the parish, and large and hearty attendances have been the rule ever since. Sunday, February 2nd, which emptied many a church by the severity of the storm, found this church full. It is now probably the best appointment of the three in this parish, and the wonder is that it was so long deserted and closed.

#### ALGOMA.

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

Manitoulin Island.—Miss Anderson has given an account of this island when she first went there in 1838 to the Orillia Packet. What a change is to be seen to-day! The lake (Huron), is traversed by fine steamboats and other craft. The Manitoulin Island is settled by strong, hardy, if not rich, farmers and traders. The vessels can land their passengers and freight at docks at several points, and a railway is projected across the lake at a strait, or series of straits, to the north shore. The Church has three—only three—missions on the island, one of which has a number of Indians connected with it. Again and again has the Bishop appealed for men and money to minister to those Indians who have been given to our care. But as yet there is no one who can take the place so well filled by Mr. Frost, who left Shiguindah a few years ago to work among the Indians at Garden River. When the story is some day written, the indefatigable labours of Mr. Frost on the Manitoulin will be no small item in the recital. The Church in Algoma is doing what it can to train Indian children at the Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes, and doing good work under the able supervision of Mr. G. Ley King. But our duty to the Indian is far from being adequately performed. It is a sad confession to make that God will raise up some of His servants to co-operate with the Bishop and his few labourers among our Indians is one thing we devoutly hope. It is not that we in Algoma shrink from our share. We do all we can. The burden is too heavy to bear alone. The Church, both in the Mother Land and in Canada, must help. It is not unjust, it is not unfair, it is not reasonable to expect that the Church should awake to her duties in this direction and place the work of the missionary to Indians on such a substantial basis that it ceases to be a constant source of worry and waste to the Bishop, who has now to bear not only the care of the Church spiritual, but so much of the care financial.

#### RUPERT'S LAND.

Robert Machray, D.D., Archbishop and Primate, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Souris.—A chapter meeting of the rural deanery of Souris was held at Souris on Wednesday and Thursday, February 5th and 6th. The following clergy are in this deanery: The Revs. N. Hewitt, M.A., B.D., rector of Souris; (rural dean); Waddington Clarke, B.A., incumbent of Holland and Cypress River (secretary-treasurer); R. H. L. Girling, B.A., incumbent of Baldur; J. E. Kimberley, B.A., incumbent of Rounthwaite and Wawanosa; Alfred Cook, B.A., incumbent of Treherne and Rathwell; E. A. Davis, B.A., rector of Carman. Wednesday evening a service was held in St. Luke's church at which the Rev. W. Clarke preached. There was a celebration of the Holy Communion on Thursday at 8.30 a.m., at which the Rev. A. Cook was celebrant. After breakfast at the rectory, the first session was opened with prayer; after welcoming and introducing the new

clergy into the deanery, a good deal of routine business was transacted. The fact that there was a clerical library (Bray), containing some 60 volumes, in the deanery, was announced by the secretary, who, being the only remaining trustee, appointed two co-trustees, the Revs. Hewitt and Cook, instead of Revs. Matheson and Goulding, who have left the deanery. The secretary was then appointed librarian. It was decided to hold four meetings each year, in the first weeks of February, May, August and November, when possible. The next meeting is to be held in Rathwell. In the afternoon there were some useful discussions on Sunday school work, the organizing of a R. D. S. S. Association, the possibility of forming new missions, and other subjects of interest to the deanery. Besides the transaction of general business there will be papers and discussion at the next meeting on Sunday School Work, Missionary Work, Life of Polycarp, Chapter from Greek Testament, and effective Church Government.

#### SASKATCHEWAN.

William Cyprian Pinkham, D.D., Bishop, Calgary.

Prince Albert.—Emmanuel College.—A very successful and enjoyable entertainment was given by the staff and pupils of this college, assisted by some of the best local talent of the town, on the 20th ult, at 8 o'clock p.m. The entertainment was given under the patronage of the Mayor of the town, J. E. A. Stull, Esq.; Thomas O. Davis, M.P., and Captain Cuthbert, commanding the North-West mounted police force. Dr. Kitchen occupied the chair and opened the programme with an eloquent and interesting address. The substance of his remarks was as follows: "Speaking of Emmanuel College; this institution was founded by the late John McLean, first Bishop of Saskatchewan. It was found necessary, as the work of the Church in the diocese began to widen, that there should be in connection with the work a trained band of interpreters, school-masters, catechists and pastors, who, being themselves natives of the country, would be familiar with the language and modes of thought of the people. The need for trained native help was felt to be so pressing that Bishop McLean soon saw that no real good could be done without the establishment of a regular and permanent diocesan institution. Accordingly, a training college for native helpers and known as Emmanuel College, was established at the headquarters of the diocese. The buildings were begun in 1879, and in the following year, in the month of November, were opened with Divine service. For a time, besides being especially a training school for natives, it was also open to the public for general education. Since then the Government system of Public and High Schools has been established, providing the means of general education, and the work of Emmanuel College has, therefore, been considerably changed in order to keep pace with the requirements of the times. It has now become almost altogether an Indian training school, where boys are trained as teachers, catechists, farmers, stock-raisers, etc., and girls, apart from class-room work, are taught all manner of useful household work. This school, which is one of our pioneer institutions in the North-West Territories, is making itself felt for good in this District of Saskatchewan, and it is deserving of our heartiest and most generous support. The progress that is being made in the class-rooms alone is most satisfactory. When the Government Inspector inspected the institution, a short time ago, he was more than delighted to find how much the pupils had advanced in their studies. It is the aim of the principal to secure the very best help possible. The present teacher of the senior division, Mr. D. L. Bastedo, B.A., is a silver medallist of the University of Manitoba, and the present lady teacher of the junior division, Miss Hounsell, is well qualified for her department. And not only in the class-rooms has

there been marked progress, but in every other department of the institution. Along the lines of recreation and amusement, new features have lately been introduced, a boys' cadet corps, and a girls' calisthenic corps having been formed. A great friend of the college donated, during the past year, a set of brass band instruments. These, along with some others that were added subsequently, have helped to equip the boys' college band; and here let me say that too much praise cannot be given to Sergeant-Major Strachan for his untiring and painstaking efforts in training the members of the cadet and calisthenic corps, and also the members of the college band so effectively. To-night this audience will have the pleasure of hearing some of the fine selections of Emmanuel College Band and of seeing the graceful movements of the calisthenic and cadet corps. Before proceeding further with the programme, I might also say that the revenues of this pioneer institution are not at all in proportion to the needs, nor to the usefulness of the institution. Food, clothing, fuel, light, equipment, repairs, help and so forth, have to be paid for, and they call for money. The petition that the people of this town placed before the Government a short time ago, deals with this question of small revenue. We want to see Emmanuel College receiving as much help from the Government as similar schools of later growth are receiving. The college needs more help and should have it on account of the good work it is doing. As matters stand to-day, if the help that is so regularly and generously given by the kind ladies of the Woman's Auxiliary of Eastern Canada to help out the Government grant, were not given, Emmanuel College would be most severely pinched." After Dr. Kitchen's address, a very entertaining programme was rendered, which included fancy marching, physical training, dumb-bell exercise, etc., by the Girls' Calisthenic Corps, and company drill, manual exercise, military tableaux, fancy marching and bayonet exercise by the Cadet Corps. Between the other numbers of the programme, the band gave several selections in a very creditable manner, considering the short time they have had their instruments. The girls' marching, drilling, and dumb-bell exercise, were loudly applauded and encored by the audience, their fancy costumes looking very neat and adding much to the effect of their graceful and active movements. The appearance of the boys, dressed as they were in military uniform and equipped with rifles and bayonets, and the execution of their drills in such a soldierlike manner, suggested the idea that the red men of the West, if trained as these cadets are, might also be called upon to take up arms for King and country, if required. The tableaux known as "The Last Stand," presented by the Cadet Corps, under a flash of red light, and accompanied by the soft and sad tones of "Just Break the News to Mother," was very realistic, and was received in intense silence by the audience. The staff and pupils feel very much indebted to the ladies and gentlemen who helped to make their programme a success. The man from Buffalo, whose name we will not attempt to write, and the man who could not "stop laughing," produced much merriment. The college, whose aims and interests have been dealt with in the abstract of Dr. Kitchen's address, is situated three miles west of Prince Albert, a nice drive from town, and visitors are always welcome. The members of the staff of Emmanuel College are: Rev. James Taylor, principal; Mrs. Taylor, matron; Mr. D. L. Bastedo, B.A., head teacher; Miss V. Hounsell, junior teacher; Miss McIntosh, assistant matron; Miss Sutherland, housekeeper; E. C. Kitchen, M.D., medical officer.

When Sir Henry Havelock lay dying he said to his friend and fellow soldier, Sir James Outram: "For more than forty years I have so ruled my life that when death came I might face it without fear."

Correspondence.

All letters containing personal allusions should appear over the signature of the writer. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. The opinions expressed in signed articles, or in articles marked Communicated, or from a Correspondent, are not necessarily those of the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN. The appearance of such articles only implies that the Editor thinks them of sufficient interest to justify their publication.

CHURCH MISSIONS.

Sir,—I was greatly interested in reading in The Canadian Churchman of the wonderful debate at the Montreal Synod on Missions. I have not seen any mention of this in the daily papers. The report is well done and should, I think, be reprinted so as to bring it to the attention of those who may have overlooked it, as we are all apt to pass over diocesan news as having no general interest. I am more anxious that you should do so, from the fact that the fourth international convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions will be held in your city of Toronto from the 20th February to 2nd March.

W. D. P.

As requested we reproduce the concluding portion of the debate: The Rev. G. Osborne Troop followed in a most earnest and eloquent speech, urging that clergy and laity should stand shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart; but, most important of all, that they should be filled with the Holy Spirit, without which all their planning and legislating would come to naught. He instanced his wonderful experience at the Keswick meetings, when three thousand persons—the flower of the Christian life of England—gathered for the blessing of God upon the mission work—a meeting which was attended by so many missionaries—men and women—that they had to be classified in order that something might be heard from all parts of the field—a meeting in which men arose, and in brief, pointed prayers, of, say, three minutes each, asked the blessing of God upon missionary work. And all was sober and sane and wholesome, yet the power was signally present. And he used this experience to point the teaching, that if they were to get rid of their deficits they must come together, they must have the Holy Spirit, promised by Christ, they must believe in the reality of the work, and in the singleness of purpose of those who had been in the field. He was perfectly certain that if they thus came together, heart to heart, with prayer and effort, they need no longer be troubled with deficits. Mr. Troop touchingly described the scene at the convention, when one man, a missionary, who had lost all who were dear to him, in China, and who himself was as one risen from the dead, by reason of the wounds which he had received, stood up to speak of the work and its fruits. Every heart then felt the reality of the work and the truth and heroism of the men and women in the foreign field. It was inspiring, and in the like manner they needed to get together to be inspired, and to have that power from above which would stimulate them to such effort as would make deficits impossible. The Rev. Dyson Hague followed in a speech of remarkable power and eloquence, which was much appreciated and applauded. He pleaded for an inspired clergy—a clergy who should speak with eye and voice and life—a clergy filled with love to Christ, and who would appear to all men to believe in the reality of their faith, with the result that those who were listless would be quickened, would pluck up courage and would follow the lead which had been shown them. He drew a moving picture of the mission clergyman, on the Gatineau, in the back districts—poor, alone, doing mechanical work, doing manual toil, with an insignificant salary, cut off from intellectual associations, seemingly, but little fruit of his endeavours—

struggling on, driving his weary miles from station to station—a man who was even more truly a hero than those who went out to China or Africa. But the point he made was this—that even out of the abundance of his poverty, out of the magnitude of his hardships, effort could be made; effort which would make for self-effacement, and which would stimulate those with whom he came in contact. And this other point was emphasized, that the sympathy should not be confined to the parish bounds, or even the parochial bounds, but that it should go forward to the great Christless world beyond. Dr. Davidson, who spoke with much feeling, said it was so evident that the Spirit of God was upon the Synod in the deep feeling which had been evoked in the course of the debate, that he ventured to suggest that His Grace should offer up prayer. This having been done, in a most impressive manner (the whole Synod kneeling), the debate was resumed.

ENGLISH TITLES.

Sir,—I desire to be one of the many who wish to assure Mr. Dymond of their endorsement of his statement regarding certain undesirable affairs within the Church. There is no doubt that the rank and file of the laity is alienated from the Church just by these frills attached to the Episcopal office. What the Church needs is "shepherding," but no "lording over." And if the bishops of our Church would lay more stress upon their position as "fathers in God," our Church would certainly experience a desirable change within her ranks. We, whose work is largely among the villagers and country-folk, hear very frequently the people's complaint that the bishop is out of touch with them. They think he must be a different being, far removed from their humble ways; and I think it is this "My Lord" which gives the people a wrong idea of the Church as well as of the Episcopal office. If we ask the people to support the Episcopal Endowment Fund, they tell us they hardly know anything of the bishop, they only see him for a little while at a confirmation tour; they refuse point blank to give their support. The sooner the Church of England in Canada, yea everywhere, gets rid of these aristocratic titles, so out of place in the Church of the Divine Redeemer, the better it will be for her. Surely there is something wrong somewhere. We need a change.

ANOTHER PRESBYTER.

British and Foreign.

The Rev. Henry Henn has been appointed vicar of Bolton in succession to Bishop Hoskyns.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. Frederick Hall, rector of Friar Barnet, a Prebendary in St. Paul's Cathedral in the place of the late Rev. Prebendary Tucker.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Vinton, D.D., rector of Worcester, has been elected to be the first Bishop of the newly-founded bishopric of Western Massachusetts.

The Rev. Walter Harper, canon of Christ church cathedral, New Zealand, has been appointed deaff of Christ church in succession to the late Very Rev. Dean Jacobs. This appointment has been received with very general satisfaction by all Church people and dissenters alike.

St. Thomas, Edinburgh, is a thoroughly missionary church. During the past year there have been eight offers for the foreign field, six of which have been accepted. Some £500 had been raised for this branch of God's work, as well as their "own missionary." St. Thomas supports a bed in Quetta Hospital, a Biblewoman and six orphans in India, and one orphan in Palestine.

The secretary of the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund has received two anonymous donations of £500 and £100 to be devoted to the general work of the fund.

The Ven. J. W. Sheringham, who has held the archdeaconry of Gloucester for over twenty years, has now resigned. He will, however, retain his canonry in Gloucester Cathedral.

According to a pastoral recently issued by the Bishop of Rochester, it appears that from his diocese 326 workers have gone forth to seek a foreign field. Of these, seven are bishops, 111 priests and deacons, and 208 lay workers (38 men and 170 women).

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, K.C.B., who was recently appointed Governor of New South Wales, is a brother of the late Rev. Christopher Rawson, a graduate of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, who was for several years curate of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity, Quebec.

St. Matthew's Church, Bayswater, London, W., a well-known church in the West End, has had its interior decoration greatly increased by the addition of some very beautiful furniture. Communion rails, with ten massive brass standards, have been presented as a memorial by a lady member of the congregation. A massive oak communion table, a platform handsomely carved, a carpet within the communion rails and brass umbrella holders throughout the church are amongst those articles recently placed therein. The work reflects great credit on Messrs. Jones and Willis, of London and Birmingham, who have carried out the work.

Dr. Brown, the bishop-elect of Porto Rico, writes concerning his former field of Brazil: "To sum up in a few words what has been accomplished: The organization of the Church is now complete, and, in possession of our matchless liturgy in Portuguese, is fully equipped to do active and aggressive work; a hopeful beginning has been made in the creation of a native ministry; two churches have been erected, and two more are under construction; the Church has been established in the five largest centres of population and at other strategic points in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, and is exercising an influence which is being more and more recognized and appreciated by the general public."

**British . . . Butter Dishes**

A recent importation from Sheffield contained a number of handsome English Butter Dishes in Sterling Silver, Hall Marked. . . . . They are quite distinct from those made in America, and the average price is about \$8.00, with knife included. . . . . British goods are much in evidence with us. . . . .

**WANLESS & CO.,**  
ESTABLISHED 1840.  
168 Yonge Street, Toronto

Mrs. Carpenter, mother of the Bishop of Ripon, who died recently in her 88th year, personally collected about \$400 a year for foreign missions.

Cardinal Moran, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, and the Roman Primate of Australia, has resigned his office, owing to physical infirmity. He is in his 72nd year.

Another of the series of stained glass windows has been erected by Messrs. Jones and Willis in St. Clement's church, Notting Hill. The present one is to the order of Lady Brandrith Gibbs, in memory of her son, the Rev. W. Villiers Gibbs, M.A. The subject represents our Lord as The Bread of Life.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells, who, with the Bishop of Durham, is to support the King at the Coronation, has been commanded to wear a cope on that occasion, and it is proposed that the laity of the county of Somerset, which is practically the whole of that diocese, should present him with one. The countesses of Cork and Waldegrave, amongst others, are taking a leading part in the movement.

The members of the Mothers' Union, in the dioceses of Manchester and Chester, propose, as a memorial to the late Queen Victoria, to endow a medical scholarship in one of the colleges of India, which is to be held by a native Indian Christian woman, and provision is also to be made for the maintenance of the student during her college terms. To accomplish these aims the sum of £2,200 is required.

The Rev. Canon Sherwen, the archdeacon-designate of Westmoreland, who has been rural dean of the Cocker mouth and Workington deanery for the past nineteen years, was recently presented by the clergy of that deanery with a gold watch, suitably inscribed. The presentation was made by the Rev. Canon Pollock, vicar of Brigham, and the Rev. H. E. Campbell, rector of Workington, who is the Rural Dean-designate.

The Bishop of London said at the Brighton Church Congress: "No Church will keep its power which does not keep alive its missionary zeal. 'Go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature,' and 'Lo! I am with you all the days, even to the end of the world'—that was our commission, but the promise of the presence is contingent on the fulfilment of the order, and we have the secret of many a dead parish in England, and many a weak ministry, in the absence of missionary zeal."

The total receipts of the Bishop of London's Fund in 1901 amounted to £28,795 16s. 1d., as against £26,744 9s. 7d. in the previous year, being an increase of £2,051 6s. 6d., although there was in 1900 one munificent contribution of £7,000 for a special object. There was an increase of £1,179 under the head of subscriptions, donations, and church collections, and of £4,336 on account of legacies. There was also a legacy of £3,000 specially for increase of endowments.

A beautiful stained-glass window, representing "Dorcas," has been placed in the Parish Church, Castledawson, in the diocese of Derry and Raphoe. "To the praise and glory of God, and to the memory of the Very Rev. Edward Chichester, fourth Marquis of Donegal, Dean of Raphoe; his wife, Amelia Spread Dean, Marchioness of Donegal, and their daughter, Lady Dorcas Juliana Fanny Chichester; by direction of their affectionate son and brother, Lord Adolphus John Spencer Churchill Chichester." A finely-carved oak eagle lectern has also been presented by Lady Spencer Chichester, in memory of the late Lord Chichester.

A new great bell was on Wednesday, January 22nd, hoisted into position in the south tower of Beverley Minster. It is the third largest church bell in Great Britain, and weighs over seven tons.

On Sunday, December 15th, Bishop Williams, the new Bishop of St. John's, Kaffraria, was enthroned by the Dean in the pro-cathedral, in the presence of a large congregation of Europeans and natives.

The Church of All Hallows, Hoo, in the diocese of Rochester, which dates from the Norman Conquest, is undergoing restoration, in the course of which two fine arches, one of fourteenth century work, and one earlier, have been discovered. A "consecration cross" has also been found.

A brass tablet has been affixed to the south-eastern wall of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square in memory of the late Sir A. W. Blomfield, under whose direction the church was improved and adorned, and who was an active and earnest parochial worker there for many years.

The cathedral, over which the new Dean of Chichester will preside, has one distinction entirely its own—it is the only English cathedral which can be seen at sea. Its building began about the year 1114. The first recorded Dean was Odo, and the best known modern Dean was Dr. Hook, so long vicar of Leeds.

Mr. Owen has presented himself to the living of Little Eaton, a daughter parish of St. Alkmund's. During his first month he was able to report that three laymen had subscribed £230 for dilapidations at the vicarage of Little Eaton, and that one of the three had, in addition, undertaken to restore, at his own expense, a sadly dilapidated school building, and convert it into a parish room.

Wednesfield parish church, which was built about the middle of the eighteenth century, was found to be on fire about six o'clock on a recent Saturday evening. The Wolverhampton Fire Brigade were soon on the scene with their engine, but the flames had got too firm a hold on the building for them to save it, and it was eventually burned out.

The interment of the late Rev. A. D. Wagner, vicar of St. Paul's, Brighton, took place at the parochial cemetery, on Saturday, the 18th ult., in the presence of an immense crowd of mourners. The service at the graveside was concluded by the Rev. B. De la Bere, who read the final prayers of the Burial Office. The choir was present, and sang the late Mr. Wagner's favourite hymn, "On the Resurrection Morning," Mr. De la Bere giving the Blessing. There were 3,000 people present.

The Rev. Canon Bowers, who has been appointed by the Bishop of Gloucester to the Archdeaconry of Gloucester, vacant by the retirement of the Venerable J. W. Sheringham, is a Cambridge man, and formerly held curacies in Essex, Cambridge and Bristol. After being for three years Minor Canon at Gloucester and Examining Chaplain to Dr. Ellicott, he was appointed Diocesan Missioner, and in 1890 became a canon. He is well known and highly popular throughout the diocese.

#### THE WATER MILL.

Listen to the water mill all the livelong day,  
How the creaking of the wheel wears the hours away;  
Languidly the water glides useless on and still,  
Never coming back again to the water mill,  
And a proverb haunts my mind as the spell is cast;  
"The mill will never grind again with the water that is past."

Take the lesson to thyself, loving heart and true;  
Golden years are passing by; youth is passing, too.  
Try to make the most of life; lose no honest way,  
And that you can call your own lies in this—to-day,  
Power, intellect and strength may not, cannot last,  
"The mill will never grind again with the water that is past."

Oh! the wasted hours of life that might have flitted by!

Oh! the good we might have done lost without a sigh!

Love we might have saved with but a single word,  
Thought conceived, but never planned, perishing unheard.

Take the lesson to your heart, take, O hold it fast:  
"The mill will never grind again with the water that is past."

Then love thy God and fellow-man, thyself consider last,

For come it must when thou wilt scan dark errors of the past;

And when the flight of life is o'er, and earth recedes from view,

And Heaven in all its glory shines amidst the good, the pure, the true,

Then thou wilt see more clearly this proverb deep and vast:

"The mill will never grind again with the water that is past."

#### SELFISHNESS.

There is fruit, sometimes, which looks finely,  
but which has lost its flavor. Size has destroyed tenderness. Wise housekeepers have learned in their marketing that the biggest apples and oranges are not always the best. If my object is to make my life very rich for its own sake or for the sake of my future, there is grave danger of my making a mistake after all. God does not ask me to be good to merit his favor: no amount of goodness can do that, for after we have done our very best we are unprofitable servants, and our only merit is through Christ. God does not ask me to do good that I may be happy. The end of life is not happiness, but a true and noble service. The motive is the power to give real blessedness to our living, and the motive must always be love, love to God and to men. "Why do you work so hard?" Is it to gain God's praise, or because you delight in it?" asked some one of a devoted toiler. And he answered: "I love to serve my father and my brothers." No wonder he could work without weariness.

#### WHILE YOU ARE GROWING.

Growing girls and boys do not always appreciate that it is while they are growing that they are forming their figures for after life. Drooping the shoulders a little more every day, drooping the head as one walks, standing unevenly, so that one hip sinks more than the other—all these defects, easily corrected now, will be five times as hard in five years, and twenty-five times as hard in ten years. A graceful, easy carriage and an erect, straight figure are a pleasure to beholder and possessor, and are worth striving for.

An easy way to practice walking well is to start out right. Just before you leave the house, walk up to the wall and see that your toes, chest and nose touch it at once; then, in that attitude, walk away. Keep your head up and your chest out, and your shoulders and back will take care of themselves.

A school teacher used to instruct her pupils to walk always as if trying to look over the top of an imaginary carriage just in front of them. It was good advice, for it kept the head raised. Don't think these things are of no value. They add to your health and your attractiveness, two things to which everybody should pay heed.

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THE BOYLESS TOWN.

A cross old woman of long ago  
Declared that she hated noise;  
"The town would be so pleasant, you  
know.

If only there were no boys."  
She scolded and fretted about it till  
Her eyes grew as heavy as lead,  
And then, of a sudden, the town grew  
still.

For all the boys had fled,  
And all through the long and dusty  
street

There wasn't a boy in view;  
The baseball lot, where they used to  
meet.

Was a sight to make one blue;  
The grass was growing on every base,  
And the paths that the runners  
made,

For there wasn't a soul in all the place,  
Who knew how the game was  
played.

The cherries rotted, and went to  
waste—

There was no one to climb the trees;  
And nobody had a single taste,  
Save only the birds and bees.

There wasn't a messenger boy, not one,  
To speed as such messengers can;  
If people wanted their errands done,  
They sent for a messenger man.

There was little, I ween, of frolic and  
noise.

There was less of cheer and mirth;  
The sad old town, since it lacked its  
boys,

Was the dreariest place on earth.  
The poor old woman began to weep.  
Then woke with a sudden scream;  
"Dear me!" she cried; "I have been  
asleep;  
And, oh, what a horrid dream!"

HOW ERNEST STOOD BY  
THE FIRM.

There was trouble brewing for  
the firm of Goodwin & Company.  
Several people suspected this fact,  
and a few knew it. For weeks  
Ernest had felt something unusual  
in the atmosphere. The head of  
the firm came down to the office  
early and stayed late. The threads  
of gray sprinkled his dark hair  
more and more thickly. His eyes  
had the strained, weary look of  
one who cannot sleep. From the  
book-keeper down to the office  
boy, everyone connected with the  
establishment suspected that all  
was not well with the business.

Then one day something hap-  
pened which transferred Ernest  
from the list of those who sus-  
pected to the ranks of those who  
knew. It was a sultry, spring  
day, and a threatening storm had  
brought the darkness on early.  
The stenographers had finished  
their day's work and had been dis-  
missed. The book-keeper had  
lingered half an hour after their  
departure, and then he, too, had  
left. Ernest sat in a poorly lighted  
corner of the outer office, stamp-  
ing a basket of circulars which he  
meant to mail before going home.  
In Mr. Goodwin's private office  
there was a steady murmur of  
voices. Ernest could not catch  
the words, but he knew it was Mr.

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**Clearing Sale of MUSIC BOXES**

We badly need more space for our Piano and Organ Business, and everything of less importance must be sacrificed to make room. We have still a few REGINA MUSIC BOXES, and to clear these we are cutting prices to bargain figures and offering convenient terms of payment. The following is an exact description of these beautiful Instruments:—

**ONE REGINA MUSIC BOX**—In attractive oak case, has two combs, 112 steel tongues; dimensions, 16½ inches long, 15 inches wide, 10½ inches high. Price, with 6 tunes (12½ inches in diameter), regularly \$47.50, reduced to **\$31.50**

**ONE REGINA MUSIC BOX**—In handsome mahogany case, long running movement, 78 steel tongues; dimensions, 22½ inches long, 20½ inches wide, 12½ inches high. Price, with 6 tunes (15½ inches in diameter), regularly \$55.00, reduced to **\$36.25**

**THREE REGINA MUSIC BOXES**—In handsome Mahogany cases, long running movements, 156 steel tongues; dimensions, 22½ inches long, 20½ inches wide, 12½ inches high. Price, with 6 tunes (15½ inches in diameter), regularly \$80.00, reduced to **\$56.00**

**ONE REGINA MUSIC BOX**—Cabinet style, in handsome mahogany upright case; 71 inches high, 36 inches wide and 16 inches deep, with cabinet for tunes in lower half; has long running movement, two large combs, with 130 tongues; tuned in chromatic scale; can be fitted with slot attachment. Price, with 6 tunes (20½ inches in diameter), regularly \$165.00, reduced to **\$112.50**

**ONE REGINA MUSIC BOX**—In handsome mahogany upright cabinet case; 64 inches high, 34 inches wide, 24 inches deep; is provided with a mechanism that automatically changes the tone sheets, plays any tune at will, and repeats it as often as desired. Without being touched after once started, plays successively by a continuous automatic motion all the tunes of the repertoire, consisting of 12 discs, which are contained in the lower part of the case. Has two large combs, with 130 tongues, embracing over seven octaves; can be fitted with slot attachment for 5-cent piece. Price, with 6 tunes (20½ inches in diameter), regularly \$265.00, reduced to **\$183.00**

We also have a few slightly used medium sized Stella Music Boxes, the tone of which the original purchasers were so delighted with that they exchanged them with us for larger sizes, so as to have the best possible box. These also we will close at bargain prices. Particulars upon application. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write at once.

**GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING**  
 TORONTO 188 YONGE ST. HAMILTON 66 KING ST. W.

**FINEST and RICHEST**

**CREAM**

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**CHEESE**

A package for Ten Cents.  
All grocers handle it. - Get it.

Goodwin who was doing most of the talking. Now and then there came an interruption in high-pitched, querulous tones. Ernest felt that the interview in the private office was an important one. For more than two hours Mr. Goodwin had been closeted with old Mr. Hallowell, whom he had known from boyhood and who was one of the capitalists of the city. "I don't suppose a thousand dollars is any bigger to him than a cent is to me," thought the office boy, as he went on stamping

**THE WILLIAMS PIANO.**

It has been under the investigation of the Canadian public over fifty years, and the verdict today by the users of the Williams Pianos is . . . . .

**"The Best in the Dominion"**

We want you to come and see for yourself. Showrooms always open to visitors. . . . .

**The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. LIMITED**  
 143 YONGE STREET

that interminable pile of circulars. "If Mr. Goodwin needs a little money, I should think he'd be glad to help him out. Rich folks are queer, seems to me." All at once the door opened and the two men stepped from the brightly lighted inner office to the comparative obscurity of the other. Both seemed somewhat excited. "Well, I'll think it over. I'll think it over!" Mr. Hallowell

**The Great Wit and Writer in Two New Lectures**

**MAX O'RELL**

**Massey - Hall**  
**Sat., Feb. 22nd.**  
 Afternoon at 2.30  
 "Women in Love & Humour"  
 Evening at 8.15  
 "Peculiar People I Have Met"  
 Popular Prices—75c., 50c., 25c.

was exclaiming. "And I cannot say any more to-night."  
"I'm not urging you to take any risks, Mr. Hallowell," said Mr. Goodwin's deep voice. "With a little more capital to help me carry the thing through, the profits are certain."  
"Oh, yes, I know!" grumbled the old man. "I've heard that sort of talk before. I'll think it over and you be sure to let me

# Twenty-First Annual Statement



OF THE  
**North American Life Assurance Company**

HEAD OFFICE:

112-118 King St. West

TORONTO.

For The Year ended December 31st, 1901.

Dec. 30, 1900 To net Ledger Assets..... \$3,773,508 08

### RECEIPTS.

Dec. 31, 1901.  
 To Cash for Premiums..... \$922,935 02  
 To Cash income on Investments..... 176,461 56

1,099,396 58

\$4,872,904 66

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Dec. 31, 1901.  
 By Payment for Death Claims, Profits, etc..... \$386,688 35  
 " all other payments..... 291,906 70

\$678,595 05

\$4,194,309 61

### ASSETS.

Dec. 31, 1901.  
 By Mortgages, etc..... \$1,200,489 65  
 " Debentures (market value, \$747,205 99)..... 737,848 54  
 " Stocks and Bonds (market value, \$1,371,315 70)..... 1,322,168 92  
 " Real Estate, including Company's building..... 416,936 41  
 " Loans on Policies etc..... 278,827 44  
 " Loans on Stocks (nearly all on call)..... 215,170 00  
 " Cash in Bank and on Hand..... 22,868 65

\$4,194,309 61

178,581 85

47,881 92

\$4,420,773 38

### LIABILITIES.

Dec. 31, 1901.  
 To Guarantee Fund..... \$60,000 00  
 " Assurance and Annuity Reserve Fund..... 3,898,229 00  
 " Death Losses awaiting proofs, etc..... 45,103 01

\$3,913,332 01

**Net Surplus..... \$507,441 37**

Audited and found correct.

J. N. LAKE, Auditor.

**The financial position of the Company is unexcelled—its percentage of net surplus to liabilities exceeds that of any other home company.**

New insurance issued during 1901..... \$5,520,067 00  
 Exceeding the best previous year in the history of the Company by over half a million.

Insurance in force at end of 1901 (net)..... \$27,977,794 00

PRESIDENT:

**JOHN L. BLAIKIE.**

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

JAS. THORBURN, M.D. HON. SIR WILLIAM R. MEREDITH, K.C.

DIRECTORS:

HON. SENATOR GOWAN, K.C., LL.D., C.M.G. E. GURNEY, Esq.

L. W. SMITH, Esq., K.C., D.C.L. J. K. OSBORNE, Esq.

D. McCREA, Esq. Guelph.

MANAGING DIRECTOR:

**WM. McCABE, LL.B., F.I.A., F.S.S.**

SECRETARY:

L. GOLDMAN, A.I.A.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR:

J. THORBURN, M.D. (Edin.)

The report containing the proceedings of the Annual Meeting, held on January 29th last, showing marked proofs of the continued progress and solid position of the Company, will be sent to policy-holders. Pamphlets explanatory of the attractive investment plans of the Company, and a copy of the Annual Report, showing its unexcelled financial position, will be furnished on application to the Head Office or any of the Company's agencies.

know if you hear favourably from Ellis. Oh, by the way, George!"

He had his hand on the door leading to the hall, but he turned back, frowning a little. "I don't

want any of this to leak out, you know, I don't want the newspapers to get hold of it. I haven't been in the habit of putting my money into doubt-

ful investments, and I can't afford to start such a reputation at my time of life."

"It is certainly to my interest to keep the matter quiet," Mr. Goodwin reminded him, rather stiffly.

"Yes, it is, indeed," Mr. Hailo well answered, gravely. "If a syllable gets out, I shall wash my hands of the whole affair. That's all."

He shut the door hard behind him, and Mr. Goodwin, turning away with a deep drawn breath, saw the office boy sitting motionless in the corner.

There was a long silence. "I stayed to get those circulars ready for mailing," Ernest said at last, feeling uncomfortable under his employer's steady gaze, though he could not see how he had done wrong.

"Yes, I see. You may go home now, Ernest. Leave the rest till to-morrow."

Ernest took his coat on his arm and moved slowly toward the door. "Shan't I wait for those?" he asked, stopping suddenly as he caught sight of several unsigned letters lying on Mr. Goodwin's desk.

Mr. Goodwin did not reply to the question. "One of the first things a business man needs to learn," he said, "is to keep his own counsel. Do you understand what I mean, my boy?"

"Yes, sir. He's got to hold his tongue sometimes. But I've learned that already," said Ernest, promptly.

The care-worn look on Mr. Goodwin's face gave way to something like a smile, though that vanished instantly. "Through an accident," he said, "you have come into possession of information which I wish to have kept secret for a time. I can trust you to be quiet about it, can I?"

"Yes, sir." Ernest only wished he dared to say more. He wanted to remind Mr. Goodwin of the time, more than a year before, when he had engaged him, the boy with the shabbiest jacket of the whole crowd of applicants. Ernest had expected that threadbare jacket to ruin his chances, and when he found that he was chosen in spite of it, he at once became as loyal to the interests of the firm as if he had been made a junior partner. The truth was that Mr. Goodwin knew perfectly well that a good coat could be bought at any clothing store; whereas honest eyes, like those which looked so steadily through Ernest's light lashes, were not on sale. Mr. Goodwin met those eyes now, and felt a sudden conviction that his secret was safe.

He stayed at the office till half-past one that night, and his doing so added one more to the list of those who suspected that something might be wrong with Goodwin & Co. A reporter from the "Morning Spy," who had been to the further end of the town to look up a "story," which had proved a disappointment, happened to pass the Blair Building at that late

## Reward of Merit.

**A new Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less than One Year.**

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article to say nothing of achieving popular favour, and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with



such success that to-day it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians, who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes, or ointments, now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, blood root and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate, and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitiger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother, who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, urged me to try them so much that I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart & Co., Marshall, Mich.

hour. When he caught sight of a light gleaming in the corner room of the sixth floor, he stopped on the sidewalk to wonder what it meant, and, while he waited, the light blinked and went out. A few moments later Mr. Goodwin came out of the front entrance, looking weary and haggard.

The reporter drew a breath of satisfaction. He felt sure there was some especial reason for Mr.

Goodwin at that time up to Mr. Goodwin's office when he had heard you to office at 6 o'clock.

On the day, a Mr. Goodwin read with called F. office, the had heard you to office at 6 o'clock.

As Ernest the street, spoken of "You w hurry," he had been "Got at hand?"

"An err replied Ernest. "Yes, I are you g

Ernest v attention to porter look here, you guess it's you, so I out and sa reason to & Co. is ir

Ernest and after went on: 'hold of patents of what he's I want to k to help hir sent you t mendous h

Ernest I show how answer the ing you to c reporter ur aged. "If month or k you see. N can put you this or bet you cash you know. now?"

Ernest speed. If Hollowell's it would am as telling companion know.

"I'm goin you," said t had t might as w out of tellin out all abou "You're w

Goodwin's presence in his office at that time of night. He walked up to Mr. Goodwin and asked for an interview, but was not surprised when he was sharply repulsed. The reporter was surer than ever that he was on the track of news. The next day he found an opportunity to approach the two stenographers, neither of whom accepted his overtures. He decided that the office boy would be easier to handle, even though his testimony was less likely to be valuable, and he lay in wait to sound Ernest.

On the afternoon of the third day, a messenger boy brought Mr. Goodwin a telegram, which he read with glowing eyes. As he called Ernest into the private office, the boy was sure that he had heard good news. "I want you to go to Mr. Hallowell's office at once," Mr. Goodwin said. "Tell him I should like to have him meet Mr. Ellis here at five o'clock."

As Ernest made his way down the street, the reporter previously spoken of joined him.

"You walk as if you were in a hurry," he said, as coolly as if he had been an old acquaintance. "Got anything particular on hand?"

"An errand for Mr. Goodwin," replied Ernest briefly.

"Yes, I suppose so. And where are you going on your errand?"

Ernest walked on, paying no attention to this question. The reporter looked at him keenly. "See here, young fellow," he said. "I guess it's no use trying to fool you, so I am going to come right out and say what I want. I have reason to believe that Goodwin & Co. is in a tight place."

Ernest did not turn his head, and after a moment the reporter went on: "If Goodwin can't get hold of money to push those patents of his, he's going to lose what he's already invested. What I want to know is, who he expects to help him out? Where has he sent you to-day in such a tremendous hurry?"

Ernest began to whistle, to show how little he intended to answer the question. "I'm not asking you to do this for nothing," the reporter urged, quite undiscouraged. "If Goodwin fails in a month or less, you're out of a job, you see. Now, I know where I can put you in a place as good as this or better. Besides, I'll pay you cash down for telling what you know. Where are you going now?"

Ernest was slackening his speed. If he hurried to Mr. Hallowell's office, he reflected, it would amount to the same thing as telling what his unwelcome companion so much wished to know.

"I'm going right along with you," said the reporter, as if he had read his thoughts. "You might as well make something out of telling me, for I shall find out all about it anyway."

"You're welcome to all you can

find out," Ernest said, politely. He turned suddenly northward, and the reporter kept step with him, making humorous remarks from time to time, to which the boy deigned no answer.

They left the business blocks behind presently, and made their

## Nervous Dyspepsia

**Can Never Be Cured by Mere Temporary Aids to Digestion—The Nerves Must Be Restored and Filled with Vitalizing Nerve Force.**

You know that certain drugs, such as pepsin and bismuth, bring about artificial digestion, and if you have dyspepsia or indigestion it is possible that, like hosts of others, you have taken these into the stomach, hoping that they will take the place of gastric juice and other digestive fluids, digest the food, and by resting the stomach effect a cure.

Did you ever hear of a bodily organ being strengthened by inactivity? It is to the organ that is exercised that the new, rich blood is conveyed in order to restore the tissues wasted by the functions of that organ, and so the stomach that is given rest does not get stronger, but the gastric juice gradually ceases to flow, and you are finally compelled to resort to the continual use of artificial digestants.

If instead of these temporary aids, you seek permanent cure, you must treat the nerves, because it is the nerves that control the glands of the stomach, and only when the supply of nerve force is liberal is digestion rightly performed, and the body properly nourished.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is no experiment, as you know if you have read the hundreds of testimonials that are appearing in the daily press. We recommend it for nervous dyspepsia and headache, because it has actually cured scores and hundreds of cases. Here is an interesting letter:

Mrs. R. H. Scott, 667 Queen St., East, Toronto, states: "For a long time I was a great sufferer from nervous dyspepsia, and as a consequence of stomach trouble I was nervous and sometimes had severe headaches and dizzy spells. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I can say that my digestion is good, and as a result, I have been entirely freed from the other troublesome symptoms. I think this an excellent treatment for nervous dyspepsia, as well as an invaluable system-builder."

This treatment will prove equally effective in your case, because it actually contains the most powerful restoratives known to the medical profession. It cures by building up the system, and instilling new vital nerve force into the wasted and depleted nerve cells. 50 cents a box; 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## Advice to Bachelors.

Failing to get the girl you want, you may as well be wedded to MONSOON CEYLON TEA. It can't refuse you, and may be had at all grocers. Lead packets.

# MONSOON

## INDO-CEYLON TEA

way along the closely-built residence section which lay close to the heart of the city. Three-quarters of an hour brought them to Mr. Goodwin's home, and, for the first time, the reporter's face fell. It looked as if he were on the wrong track, after all. Perhaps Goodwin had only sent a message to his wife. "I'll wait till the boy comes out," thought the reporter, strolling leisurely up and down the sidewalk. "If he knows anything, I'll get it out of him. I'll bid high enough to fetch him next time."

Meanwhile Ernest was saying to the mistress of the house: "Oh, isn't there some way I can get out without his seeing me. I've got an errand to do for Mr. Goodwin, and he doesn't want the papers to get hold of it."

"Come downstairs," said Mrs. Goodwin, quietly. She led him through the basement kitchen, picking up a market basket on the way, and Ernest hung this upon his arm. If the reporter had chanced to look in the direction of the alley, he would have seen nothing but a grocer's boy hurrying about his work. He might have been surprised to know that as soon as the grocer's boy had turned the corner, he dropped his basket and began to run.

Old Mr. Hallowell was just ready to go home when Ernest reached the office, and he frowned as he heard his message. "Queer time for Goodwin to make an appointment. Why, I shall be late for dinner!"

"Yes, sir. But Mr. Goodwin sent me a long time ago. More than an hour."

"And you dare to tell me so!" cried the old gentleman, with one of his frequent outbursts of wrath. "You've been idling on the way, wasting your employer's time! You deserve to lose your place, sir! You do, indeed!"

In self-defence Ernest began to tell his story, and as he explained he was surprised to see the old gentleman's wrath give place to amusement. Several times in his life Mr. Hallowell had suffered from what he regarded as the unjustifiable interference of other people in his affairs. Now he slapped his knee and laughed, and then he slapped Ernest on the back and laughed again. "We had better go," he said at last, to the boy's great relief. "Goodwin will have given me up."

In fact, Mr. Goodwin's face was grey as he sat with Mr. Ellis in the inner office, listening to the ticking of the clock. "He can't be coming," Mr. Ellis said for the twentieth time.

Mr. Goodwin had no heart to make the answer, he had made so often before, but this time it was not necessary. All at once the door opened, and Mr. Hallowell came in smiling. "I'd have been here before," he said at once, "but this boy of yours has just brought me your message."

"What!" cried Mr. Goodwin, flashing a glance of angry astonishment at Ernest. But Mr. Hallowell held up his hand. "Don't get excited," he said, soothingly, "Wait till you hear about it. It's the best story I've listened to for many a day."

He told the story, stopping now and then to laugh. His placid face shone with good humour. Before a word of business was spoken, Mr. Goodwin knew that the help he so much needed was certain to be his.

"Well," said Mr. Goodwin, taking Ernest by the hand, "whether our patents turn out what we expect or not, we shall not forget how you stood by the firm."

"Thank you," said Ernest. "I only did my duty, sir."

### GOD'S PROMISES.

God's promises are ever on the ascending scale. One leads up to another, fuller and more blessed than itself. In Mesopotamia, God said, "I will show thee the land." At Bethel, "This is the land." In Canaan, "I will give thee all the land, and children innumerable as the grains of sand." It is thus that God allures us to saintliness. Not giving us anything until we have dared to act—that He may test us. Not giving everything at first—that he may not overwhelm us. And always keeping in hand an infinite reserve of blessing. Oh, the unexplored reminders of God! Who ever saw His last star?

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