

# Canadian Churchman

DOMINION CHURCHMAN AND CHURCH EVANGELIST.

The Church of England Weekly Family Newspaper.

ILLUSTRATED.

Vol. 28 ]

TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1902.

[No. 10.

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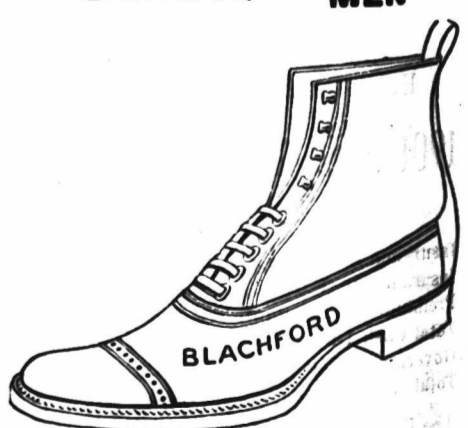
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# Canadian Churchman.

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## LESSON FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

### FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT

Morning—Gen. XLII; Mark IX., 2 to 30.  
Evening—Gen. XLIII. or XLV. 1 Cor. I. 26 & II.

Appropriate Hymns for Fourth and Fifth 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:

### FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 309, 311, 472, 553.  
Processional: 89, 200, 270, 520.  
Offertory: 86, 255, 256, 362.  
Children's Hymns: 331, 332, 335, 473.  
General Hymns: 91, 92, 94, 213.

### FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 97, 107, 310, 312.  
Processional: 96, 200, 261, 281.  
Offertory: 213, 214, 267, 542.  
Children's Hymns: 254, 258, 336, 342.  
General Hymns: 106, 226, 252, 467.

## The Coronation.

Although we are all interested in this event, how few remember that it is a most solemn function, one in which we all participate. We read in the Old Testament that all the people cried, God save the King. It is our privilege and our duty through the whole Empire, at the same time, to gather together and pray for God's grace and benediction on our King. Believing this to be the national feeling, we desire that our Archbishops and Bishops shall, as soon as possible issue a suitable form of prayer and praise, which can be sent in time for the dwellers in even the most distant part of our Dominion to join in it in June.

## The Evangelist Brotherhood.

There must be a need of clergy generally felt, when we have almost every week new suggestions and letters on the subject. The Bishop of London has pointed out the impoverished position of so many clergy in England, and contrasted it with that of the United Free Church of Scotland, which, possibly because it is not a State Church, affords its clergy £300 a year. There is no doubt that an assured income is a vital element of progress, enthusiasm without it is often chilled. The Rev. Pryor B. Whalley, chaplain of the Training Home at Lichfield, calls attention to this Brotherhood. In effect, he says: The work began fourteen years ago by our warden, Mr. Colville, with the warm support of the present Archbishop of York, and carried on by him under the fostering care of our visitor, the Bishop of Lichfield, has a great future before it. Every step hitherto taken has been under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and we have every confidence that His continual presence will go with us. The extent of our progress must of course depend very much upon the increased support of Churchmen. The training is absolutely free. We have no endowments. The diocese of Lichfield helps us, but the larger amount of support comes from outside. This, however, needs to be increased if we are to rise to our opportunities. 1. There is a very genuine desire among young men to devote themselves after training to lay evangelistic work. I gather this from the steady flow of applications by men who, from a worldly point of view, are doing well and have good prospects; and this, I think, would increase if more clergy knew about the Brotherhood, and would put before young men who seem truly converted, the possibility of their vocation to lay evangelistic work. 2. There is a place in parochial Church life which such men can fill. I think there can be no question about this, when we continue to receive constant applications for our men from clergy in town and country, at home and abroad. In connection with a discussion on this subject, it was recently asked by the Primate at his diocesan conference: "Why are laymen better than clergymen?" I venture to submit this further question as an answer: "Can devoted laymen, after training, help clergymen on the evangelistic side of their work?" There are a number of clergy—first in the diocese of Lichfield, next in at least a dozen other dioceses, in the British Isles, and then in South Africa and Australia, who would give a grateful "Yes" as their answer to this question. 3. The conditions on which candidates for training are accepted are calculated to secure good material. None are accepted before the age of 21. All must be prepared for at least twelve full months' training. The training includes experience in many of the

practical forms of mission work, such as a town of the size and type of Wolverhampton offers. It also includes gardening and carpentering. The salary on going out to work—20s. per week—offers no inducement to men who, as a rule, could earn at least double this amount in their former occupation. There are no promotions, nor any idea of using their training and experience as stepping-stones to Holy Orders. In connection with this latter point, I may say that it is to avoid this, that we give no instruction in Greek or Latin.

## The Canadian Church Missionary Society.

Has appointed a young clergyman, whose duty is, we understand, to travel through the country to point out the needs of our mission work both at home and abroad. Such a representative, especially if he is an eloquent, energetic and well informed man, would be of great service, and the C.C.M.S. are to be congratulated on their action. At the same time, we have to express our regret that such action should be undertaken by a private missionary body. It must necessarily conflict with the work of the Archbishops and Bishops. Appealing to one-half of the Church the divisions between the schools of thought will be accentuated and even created in many places where now they do not exist. As for the missionary himself, the Rev. Mr. Haslam, we hear nothing but good. A native of the Maritime Provinces, he studied at Wycliffe College, served for a short time at Owen Sound, and has been curate in Halifax for about eighteen months.

## The Eastern Orthodox Churches.

There must have been an unusually interesting meeting of the E.C.U. at the vestry of St. George's Church, in Paris, judging from the letter of the Rev. George Washington, to the Church Times. It had been notified that a paper would be read by the chaplain on the "Relations of the Orthodox and Anglican Communions," and both Greek and Russian clergy resident in Paris were invited. They not only came, but the Greek Archimandrite, Very Rev. P. Logothetes—a monk of the St. Catherine's Monastery, Sinai, a chaplain of the Orthodox Greek Church, Paris, read a statement and proposal concisely as follows: (a) That the faithful of the Anglican Communion, desiring reunion, should fix their attention more definitely on the historical aspect of Christianity. (b) That Anglican theological students should be sent to such centres of study as Constantinople and Athens and Jerusalem in order to become possessed of some practical knowledge of Orthodox theology and clerical life." This last proposal has grit in it. We do not want the ideas of full-fledged priests and bishops, who, though with utmost zeal, take up the subject as a hobby, perhaps late in life; who



cannot in consequence help in their utterances, sitting in judgment, or making comparisons; but we do want young theologians whose hearts, souls, and brains have not been too hardened by Western preconceived notions."

#### The Confirmation of Canon Gore.

We do not intend to go over this question again, but to note one peculiar result. That is that the sympathies of the extreme Ritualist party in England were in favour of the contention of the Church Association in the legal fight, namely, that the confirmation should be a real ceremony, and the hearing of objections a decorous and serious matter. On the other hand, the manly stand of Canon Gore and his repeated wish to answer all questions has raised him immensely in the estimation of the diocese. At a meeting held in Birmingham, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: That all present desire to place on record their cordial appreciation of the prompt and fearless manner in which the Bishop-elect of Worcester (the Rev. Canon Gore) has at great personal inconvenience delayed his consecration in order to accord the fullest consideration of all the legal points raised in connection with the appointment.

#### Increase of Christianity in India.

Some striking figures have been sent to the "Times" by Sir Charles Elliott, formerly Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, showing the increase of native Christians in India in the past ten years according to the Government census. The statistics are not quite complete, as they include neither the Bombay Presidency nor Burma. But without these, the increase is from 1,952,704 in 1891, to 2,501,808 in 1901. In 1891, Bombay and Burma added 331,468 to the former figure, so that probably the present total should not be far short of three millions. This, however, includes Europeans. In 1891 they were about 250,000, and Sir C. Elliott thinks they have not increased. In that case, the entire increase is among the native Christians, who would be about 2,700,000. What proportion of these are the fruit of Protestant missions is not yet known. In 1891, more than two-thirds belonged to the Syrian and Roman Churches, and were for the most part the descendants of converts made in past centuries.

#### THE MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

During the last four days of the past week, the city of Toronto was invaded by a multitude of students who represented, as a whole, nearly all the colleges and universities both of the United States and Canada. There were nearly 3,000 of them, all told, and the object of their visit to Toronto was to attend the Student Volunteer missionary convention, which meets once in every four years. Members of both sexes attended, the members of the fair sex being just as enthusiastic as were their brethren from the men's seats of learning, in the cause of the spreading of

the Gospel far and wide, even to the uttermost parts of the earth. Amongst those who attended this most successful gathering were not only students, but quite a number of the various members of the different Faculties at numerous universities and colleges, as also a fair sprinkling of returned missionaries from the field. One of the most interesting of these was Mr. Montagu Beauchamp, one of the famous Cambridge seven, who volunteered for missionary work in China some ten or twelve years ago, and who has worked under the auspices of the China Inland Mission for that length of time. The convention was also honoured by having in its midst the Rev. Henry Elliott Fox, M.A., one of the prebendaries of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and clerical secretary of the Church Missionary Society, whose headquarters are in Salisbury Square, in the City of London. The chief meetings during the convention were held in Massey Hall and the Metropolitan Church at 9.30 a.m. and 8 p.m. each day. On each afternoon, also, there were a number of sectional meetings held at various centres in which missionary work of every sort and kind was discussed. The morning and evening meetings at the Massey Hall and the Metropolitan Church were very well attended, so much so that in some instances overflow meetings took place elsewhere. Opportunity was given during the convention for people to hear news of missions and of missionary work, which is taking place in all parts of the world, and the workers themselves, who came to tell their story, had the gratification of meeting and of greeting their fellow-workers in the mission field from every corner of the universe. The convention was undoubtedly a great success, and it is confidently believed that it will stir up a large amount of and a lasting interest in the cause of missions amongst the many thousands of people who were privileged to attend its various gatherings. Large sums of money were subscribed to help on the work, and a number of those who attended the convention volunteered for active work in the mission field.

#### FRANCIS XAVIER KRAUS

Is a name unknown to most of us, an ignorance shared by most English journalists, for with the exception of the Athenaeum, the Church Times, and a few others, the death at 62 of this professor of the University of Freiburg, passed unnoticed. Among Roman Catholic scholars he occupied a foremost place, his writings being remarkable for their boldness, thoroughness of research and clearness. For many years Professor Kraus had occupied a leading position in Germany, as the most learned and capable representative of what is understood among Romanists as liberal Catholicism. He defended what is styled Americanism, and his sympathies went out in favour of Gallicanism and the opponents of Jesuitism. It may be that his regard for Cardinal Newman influenced him in many

ways. Certainly as a young man in 1870, he found it hard to submit to the new dogmas of infallibility. His decision was virtually the same as that of Bishop Hefele, namely, that "Unity is so precious and indispensable a treasure to the Catholic Church, that the clergy ought to make any sacrifice, however bitter, for the sake of retaining it." Readers of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's novel of Eleanor, may remember the real hero, Father Benecke, who submitted to the Vatican, withdrew his book, was then excommunicated, and finally joined the Old Catholics. Professor Kraus caused consternation in 1872 by publishing three volumes of his Church history for students. A second edition was quickly demanded, whereupon Dr. Kraus was denounced as a "renegade Catholic," as a "spokesman of liberalism in theology and history," and was suspected of being an "Old Catholic" in secret. The Redemptorist Father Haringer, to whom the new Church History was handed over for examination and opinion by the Roman Congregation of the Index, reported that the work of the Professor was "not Catholic"—by which he meant that it was not Vaticanist. This Church History, written for aspirants to the priesthood by a professor in the Catholic Theological Faculty of Freiburg, would probably have been thrust into the Roman Index of prohibited books, but for an accident. The eminent scholar chanced to be in Rome at the very time when the fate of his book was in suspense. He had the boldness to appeal to the Pontiff himself to stay the proceedings against him. The good nature of Leo XIII., and his love of genuine scholarship, aided, perhaps, by the political importance of the historian, saved the Church History from utter condemnation. The terms imposed by Leo XIII., however, were very bitter to Dr. Kraus. He was ordered—firstly, to recall the entire impression of the second edition; secondly, he was to issue a new edition with corrections of all the passages which had been condemned by the Congregation of the Index; thirdly, he was to send the new edition to Rome as soon as it was printed, and to refrain from publishing it until it had received the approbation of the Index. To these hard conditions, Professor Kraus "laudably submitted himself." The third edition appeared as "corrected," and "approved" in 1887, and it need scarcely be said, is far inferior in value to the uncorrected and disapproved original. In his later years, crippled with gout, he contributed anonymously ecclesiastical, political letters to the Allgemeine Zeitung, and was denounced as a dangerous enemy of the Church; his letters as having a sleek and fascinating outside though inwardly full of poison. These letters of Dr. Kraus were so eagerly read and in such great demand that, as the Athenaeum stated, as much as a shilling has been offered for a copy of the newspaper known to contain one of them. Mrs. Humphrey Ward made her Father Benecke rewrite his great work, and Professor Kraus thought it his duty during his later years,

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although he remained in the Roman Communion, to contend by these writings against the Vaticanist rule. The Church Times thus sums up the notice of this theologian. Professor Kraus was the foremost contemporary expert in Germany upon Dante, and upon Savonarola. His bibliography of all the works written about Savonarola in different languages is unique. He had scarcely a superior, if indeed he had any equal, in the depth and range of his familiarity with ancient Christian archaeology, or with the literature and art of mediæval Italy. His universal spirit of enquiry impelled him to the detailed study of many modern religious questions which lie quite outside the ordinary interests of an archaeologist, art critic, and historian—such as the Italian philosophy, theology, and politics of Rossini, Gioberti, Leopardi, and others; the later relations between the French Church and the Roman Papacy; the Oxford Movement in the English Church, which he came over here to study on the spot. Not many Protestant divines were more familiar than he was with the newer movements in German, Swiss, and Scandinavian Protestantism, especially those represented by Harnack, Vinet, and Kierkegaard. And now they have passed away, Kraus, Newman, whom he loved, and Cardinal Manning, whom he did not appreciate. The new Roman cathedral at Westminster will be opened in the Coronation week by his present "Eminence of English Westminster," whom he satirized. New troubles are besetting the Christian Church, but the defence in Germany is strengthened by men like Kraus.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE.

It is a matter of historical record, and of universal experience, that empires have in the past risen to greatness, flourished for a time, and then decayed, and in some instances wholly passed away. Rome and Greece are illustrations of this, in the past, and Spain in more recent times. The causes of this are sometimes in external conditions that cannot be controlled, and yet oftener in internal moral causes, which produce corruption, decay and death. The decadence of nations is ever going on, and it is something to be feared and guarded against by all. National competition has always existed, and as time goes on it increases, rather than diminishes, and it is keen, not only in diplomacy and aims, but in industrial rivalry as well. A nation to maintain its greatness must preserve and increase the physical, intellectual and moral power of its people. If its sons are weak and undersized, ignorant and lacking in moral fibre and strength, then that nation will lag behind those that excel in these important particulars. A nation, as an individual, must have ideals, and seek after what is ideal in national life and conduct. It was this lack among the Jews that caused their downfall. They failed to recognize Christ and what Christ represented; they rejected the stone or rock of their de-

liverance, and the rock fell upon them and ground them to powder, and they were scattered, as it were, by the winds. Therefore, said our Lord to them: "The kingdom of God shall be taken away from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof." The British Empire has and can have, no guarantees of continued greatness and permanence, other than that which comes from increasing effort, and continued cherishing of the sources of the national strength. This is the lesson Kipling would have us learn, and like a true prophet, he seeks to startle us out of a dangerous complacency, and to make us realize that we cannot live on a glorious past, but must be worthy sons of noble sires, and equal, like them, to the emergencies and trials of our time. This is the point of his poem, "The Islanders," as set forth in these lines:

Ancient, effortless, ordered, cycle on cycle set,  
 Line so long untroubled that we who inherit forget  
 It was not made with the mountains, it is not one  
 with the deep,  
 Men, not gods, devised it, men, not gods, must  
 keep.

The British Empire came into existence not by any conscious effort of the Mother Country, but providentially through the adventurous spirit of her sons. The American colonies were planted by the Cavaliers of Virginia, and the Puritans of New England fleeing from oppression at home; they were lost by ignorance, and want of sympathy, as well as by the incapacity of her generals in the field. So little were the great possessions of England valued, that their separation was desired and anticipated by some English statesmen. Even Lord Beaconsfield spoke of those "wretched colonies," and Mr. Chamberlain has said that the greatest discovery of the century just closed was the discovery of the British Empire. The first duty of the Empire, and its greatest responsibility, is to defend it. England is not loved by the nations of Europe, nor can she be too confident of the friendship of what should be a daughter nation, the United States of America. Greatness excites envy, and envy breeds fear and hatred. The humbling of Britain's pride, and the partitioning of her Empire, would be, as the Boer war has demonstrated, a pleasing change to many of her enemies, and hence there must be no weakening of the sense of responsibility to maintain and defend the Empire, which we have not created, but have inherited from the past. Another great responsibility of Empire is to use our great power and influence in promoting and maintaining the peace of the world. War may be, at times, necessary, and no nation can afford under existing conditions to be unprepared for it, or to lapse into that dangerous condition the poet speaks of:

Of the sword, 'It is far from our ken'—  
 "Till ye said of strife, 'What is it?'

Yet, while prepared for war, we can use our mighty armament, by sea and land, as arguments for peace, and to the avoidance of the untold misery and horror, that follow in

the path of war. And yet another responsibility of Empire is the maintenance of high ideals, and the furthering of justice, liberty and humanity. For these, we believe the British Empire stands now, as she has stood in the past; and only, as these are furthered and promoted by her existence, is it to be desired or rejoiced in. That this is, at least, one cause of the ill-will of our enemies is proven by the following amusing statement made in conversation by a German official: The latter said: "You English are perpetually irritating the rest of the civilized world to madness. What have you done now? There are no 'laws of war,' of course, simply because there are no tribunals of war to apply and enforce 'laws' in the matter. But there are certain precedents, set up from time to time by various nations, and if those precedents show an advance in the direction of humanity and civilization, the next nation which goes to war must either adopt and follow them or be content to pose as an imperfectly civilized nation. Do you not see that by feeding the wives and children of your enemies in South Africa you have placed Germany, France, Russia and all the civilized Powers in this dilemma—either they will have to feed, lodge, and educate some millions of non-combatant women and children whenever one of those Powers invades the territory of another, or else they will have to confess that they are less humane or less civilized than you English? Only a very rich nation can feed the families of its enemies while war lasts, and you English are flaunting in the eyes of the world the fact that you are rich. Is it any wonder that your clumsy virtues make you hated?" That in the expanding life of the twentieth century our responsibilities will increase, none can question or doubt. We can only hope and pray that we shall realize them seriously, and faithfully discharge them, and that unity, progress, and peace may be promoted within the Empire, and that the world at large and humanity in general may advance in all that will elevate the race, both materially and morally.

THE WAR AND AFTER.

The war in South Africa still continues wearily, and though there are no doubts as to the final issue, yet the pacification of the country is not in sight, and armed resistance is maintained by the Boer leaders, and their guerilla forces. Slowly, by attrition, the weakening of the number of the enemy and their supplies, resistance is being gradually reduced, and must eventually cease. The leaders are being sorely pressed, and on several occasions of late have barely escaped capture. The war, both in its duration, and the magnitude of its operations, has exceeded all anticipations. The Boers in issuing their haughty, and, as it seemed, reckless ultimatum, were not as reckless as then seemed, and if success were not possible for them, experience has shown that they gauged well the difficulties which lay in the path of their adversaries. The parallels between the Boer war and the American Revolution



have been observed, and dwelt upon; and there is no doubt that from that struggle the Boers drew both inspiration and hope. They counted on the same want of adaptation to unwonted conditions in a new country, which has marked British generals from the time of Braddock to our day—the same discussions at home, which the exigencies of party politics demand, and above all they counted on foreign intervention. In this latter only were their anticipations doomed to disappointment. In their hour of darkness and failure, Kruger sailed for Europe and sought in France the aid which Franklin secured for the American cause more than a century earlier. But Kruger did not captivate the French, as did the philosopher from Pennsylvania, and though feted with flowers and cheers, he left the gay capital a wiser and sadder man. Reduced in numbers, divided as to the wisdom of their present course, short of ammunition and supplies, the surrender of those in the field may at an early date be an accomplished fact. We wish that we could hope that with this our troubles in South Africa would be over, and that the settlement and pacification of the country would proceed rapidly and easily. We do not desire to take a pessimistic view of the situation, but there will be no advantage in undervaluing the difficulties in the way of a return to peace, as there certainly was none in underestimating the resources and power of the enemy in war. Among the hopeful signs is the fact that a considerable number of burghers, convinced of the folly of Steyn and his inconceivables in continuing a hopeless struggle, and sinking their unfortunate country into the lowest depths of misery and ruin, are accepting service under the British to bring the unhappy strife to a termination. On the other hand, one can easily imagine the difficulties when the sullen Boers, who have learned their power, will stand ready to obstruct all steps towards their reconciliation to British supremacy, and alert to fly to arms when Britain's engagement elsewhere may seem to afford them an opportunity. People who know South Africa and South African Dutch, people to whom the future of South Africa is a matter of close concern, find themselves haunted by one recurring difficulty. Those who have talked, and talked with comprehension, to the prisoners at St. Helena, Bermuda, and elsewhere, leave us no sort of room for hope that they are in any sort reconciled. A few exceptions there may be, but a huge majority of the prisoners will return to South Africa doggedly determined to take the first opportunity of setting the old Afrikaner objective into execution, and as alert and eager by availing themselves of every means, foreign complications, internal differences, their own underground railway of inter-communication, to hasten that opportunity. They tell us so, and all that we know of their race, and all that we have seen in the present war, confirms the belief of those who know them best that they are, in one word, implacable. The prisoners, then,

will return, and it is somewhat calmly assumed that, as they return without arms, so they will remain unarmed in future. People capable of that assumption do not remember the map of South Africa, nor the length of the frontier line on which Portuguese territory marches with British territory. There is more to be said for the belief of those experienced persons who invite you to take it from them that within a year every Boer in South Africa would have his rifle. You cannot guard that frontier line, nor prevent arms being carried through Portuguese East Africa. Is the situation then hopeless? Mr. Rhodes thinks not. But you must take the proper means to obviate your difficulty. The country must be occupied by British subjects; not to swamp the Boers, but to mingle with them, and by intimacy and contact to assimilate with them. Under any circumstances, the difficulties which confront the Imperial statesmen in South Africa are many and formidable, and only in firm and kindly methods, combined with a large influx of loyal people to mingle with the existing population, and make them appreciate the benefits of Imperial connection, can we have any hope of South Africa becoming a happy and prosperous member of the British Empire.

#### ENGLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

The Bishop Designate of Worcester's consecration has been delayed; certain objectors were able to secure an appeal to the law courts, and only this morning do I read that the Lord Chief Justice decides that there is no power to interfere, and the case is discharged. Even now there is the possibility of the case being carried to the House of Lords. The Lord Chief Justice suggests some alteration in the mode and time of objection, so that between nomination by the Crown and consecration by the Bishops there should be no unseemly delay. That very hardy annual, the deceased wife's sister's question, came up before the House of Commons recently, and the bill in favor passed its second reading by a larger majority than ever. By rather questionable strategy the measure was prevented from being referred to the Grand Committee, and by this process the bill is shelved for the session. It is interesting to see the light in which The Times views the matter. In a leader a few days ago occurred this passage: "The existing marriage law in this country is based upon an intelligible principle. That principle is that the relatives of a man's wife are the man's relatives in the same degree, and that restrictions upon intermarriage, which apply in the one case apply equally in the other. We are not concerned just now to enquire whether the principle is sound or not. Physiologically it may perhaps be unsound, but then there is a great deal more than physiology in all but the lowest and most animal conceptions of the marriage relationship. But that is not the point at present. The point is that, be the principle right or wrong, the marriage law is based upon a principle, while the bill with which we are so painfully familiar has no principle of any sort or kind. It is merely a bill of exceptions, conceived mainly in the interests of persons who have already taken the law into their own hands, as is proved by the fact that it is made to be retrospective. There are some very clamorous persons who think it a great hardship that they may not marry their deceased wife's sister. There are doubtless other persons of whom we should hear later who think it equally hard that they may

not marry other near relatives of their deceased wife or of their deceased husband, as the case may be. Any bill based on principle would deal with all such cases comprehensively. This bill does nothing of the kind. It leaves the principle of the marriage law to govern everybody outside a certain class, and sets it aside in this case for no reason whatever; except that the members of that class find the principle clashing with their desires." By a remarkable coincidence the news of the death of Prebendary Tucker arrived in London only two days after his successor, Bishop Montgomery, took up the work as secretary. I paid my tribute to his memory in a former letter, and it has been cheering to see from many quarters how the able and devoted man's labours have been appreciated. The new secretary made a most favourable impression by his speech in London in connection with the jubilee of the Delhi Mission. And I have good authority for saying that Bishop Montgomery has foreshadowed these following points of reform: (1) Annual conference of organizing secretaries; (2) personal conference in the main centres at earliest possible time; (3) giving the dioceses some share in the appointment of their supervising officers, and (4) a great improvement in the present literature of the society as shown in its magazines and leaflets. This reminds me of the new edition of the society's digest of its history. This brought down to date, and much of its matter summarized for a ready glance of an intending speaker. Mr. C. F. Pascoe, who was for so long Prebendary Tucker's right hand man, deserves great credit for producing so masterly a work. It now consists of 1,500 pages, and covers the whole field of the society's work from 1701 to the present year. It is a marvel of cheapness, being published and sent post free at seven shillings and sixpence. It is a real pleasure to read a theological book written by a New Zealand scholar; the book is Johannine Problems and Modern Needs, and the writer is the Rev. H. T. Purchas, M.A., an English priest of Christ Church. It was amusing to see Dr. Dods in the British Weekly, metaphorically embracing Mr. Purchas for the latter's tilt against Episcopacy. But because the writer shows that St. John was angry with the bishops of his day, specially with Diotrophes, it does not follow that the Episcopal office was really swamped by that of the Presbyter. The reasoning to have any points leads to the conclusion that the two offices were distinct, but that the first was belittled too much by financial and other rather worldly occupations. The whole book is a powerful plea for the very highest standard of spiritual life by which St. John himself was the very best type and model. "The spiritual life of the modern clergy is hampered and choked by the financial exigencies of their position," says the writer. "Let the clergy set themselves resolutely against such ideals (pp. 119, 120). Having met Professor Beeching in a beautiful part of Switzerland, and had many talks with him, it has been a keener pleasure to read his new volume of sermons just published by the Macmillans. I do not let his charming personality bias me when I say that these sermons are arresting and inspiring. They treat many of the elementary truths of our holy faith with great freshness. The reader will be specially helped by the discourse on "Justification by Faith," and on the "Rock of Love." In the former the two usual ideas of accounting and making righteous are deftly blended and harmonized. In the latter the bed rock of all true character is fairly analysed and exemplified.

#### BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

A meeting of the Chapters of the Local Assembly for Toronto was held in Grace Church school-room on February 26th, when there was a large attendance, some sixty members being present. Mr. J. M. Gander was in the chair. The Rev. J. Pitt Lewis, the rector, welcomed the members, advocating more of a spirit of sympathy being shown to all young men, making them feel more

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one with another. Mr. John W. Wood, of New York, gave a stirring address on the simple sentence "The Brotherhood of St. Andrew," calling attention to three great points drawn from these words, "Brotherliness, Saintliness and Manliness," and said it behoved the members of the Brotherhood to try more and more to cultivate those attributes. The whole three were day by day becoming more requisite, and by reaching forward to the ideal held forth the Brotherhood would attain a greater strength and tenacity of purpose. Mr. Hubert Carleton spoke more directly on what was most requisite in every Brotherhood man, and strongly urged more junior Chapters being organized, and that care be exercised to interest the boys in Church work. Too much attention could not be paid to boys and the younger young men in bringing them to Confirmation, and enlisting their help in the different branches of Church work. Mr. Richard Postans spoke of what a Bible class can do, after which Mr. Silas McBee, Editor of the New York Churchman, spoke. Mr. Thomas J. Sims, of St. Saviour's Chapter, Nelson, B.C., was welcomed heartily, and gave a short and interesting address on work in that district, after which the greetings of the Assembly were sent to that far distant Chapter through Mr. Sims. Rev. Canon Welch closed the meeting with the Benediction.

**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.

**TORONTO.**

Ashburnham. — St. Luke's Church. — The Woman's Auxiliary held its annual meeting, Thursday, February 27th, which was attended by a large number. A service was held by the rector, Rev. E. A. Langfeldt, at which he spoke on the right qualifications of a W.A. member. After the service, the members held their business meeting in the school-house. The first order of business was the presentation of a "life-member certificate" to the honoured first vice-president, Mrs. Phillips. The presentation was made by the president, Mrs. E. A. Peck. The rector replied on behalf of Mrs. Phillips, and thanked the members for their loving mark of esteem and appreciation. After the presentation of the various reports, which all proved to be very satisfactory, and showed the St. Luke's branch to be in a very flourishing condition, the election of officers was proceeded with. The president, Mrs. E. A. Peck, felt compelled to resign her office on account of ill-health. The members, reluctantly accepting the resignation, unanimously made Mrs. Peck honorary president. Officers were elected as follows: Pres., Mrs. W. J. Scott; 1st vice-pres., Mrs. E. A. Langfeldt; 2nd vice-pres., Mrs. R. B. Rogers; recording secretary-treasurer, Miss Strickland; assistant secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Kidd; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. Gibbs; Dorcas secretary, Mrs. J. Jameson; convener of P.M.C., Mrs. E. A. Peck. The rector appointed Mrs. G. F. Warde and Mrs. A. O. Sawyers representatives on the board of management. Superintendent of the Mission Band, appointed by the W.A., Mrs. E. A. Langfeldt. The report of the Mission Band, presented by Miss Alice Scott, was especially interesting. It showed a membership of 56 boys and girls. They have undertaken to clothe and support an Indian child at the Wapuska mission. After the business was transacted, the members had refreshments and spent a social half-hour in pleasant intercourse.

**MONTREAL.**

The Woman's Auxiliary.—The annual convention of the Woman's Auxiliary of the diocese of Montreal was opened on Tuesday, the 18th Feb., with a celebration of the Holy Communion in Christ Church Cathedral at 11 o'clock, the celebrant being the Lord Archbishop of Montreal. The gospeller and epistoller were, respectively, the Rev. E. Bushell, and the Rev. S. H. Mallinson. The Rev. Dr. Dart, of St. Lambert, and the Ven. Archdeacon Norton, also assisted in the service. The Very Rev. the Dean of Montreal was the preacher. The service was partly choral. The Dean's address was an eloquent plea for generous contributions towards the Missions Fund of the Church of England in Canada. He pointed out the magnitude of the Dominion and the difficulties with which the bishops had to contend in order that mission stations, in the outlying territories and provinces might be provided with missionaries. Even in the wealthy province of Ontario, he said, there were calls to the bishops of the Church for men, which the latter could not comply with, owing to the lack of funds wherewith to send them forth. When one remembered the vastness of Canada—that it equalled 30 Englands, Scotlands and Irelands; 16 German Empires, seven Indian Empires, and that the plains of Saskatchewan were alone capable of sustaining upwards of 30,000,000 people, one could gain some idea of the magnitude of the missionary work that the Church would have to carry on in the Dominion in the comparatively near future. The eternal snowstorms of the frozen north could never be regarded as impediments to the progress of the Church in Canada as long as souls existed in those far-away regions who had never heard of Christ and His religion. The Church of England, continued the preacher, would have to wake up in the very near future, if it was to take its place among the religious forces which were carrying the Gospel to every quarter of the Dominion. The whole scale of giving in the Church would have to be immeasurably raised. Churchmen would be required to give something more than mere pittances. The field was open before them; God was calling for labourers; was the call to go unheeded? He hoped not. The members of the Montreal Diocesan Woman's Auxiliary devoted their meeting on the same afternoon to the transaction of much routine business. Mrs. Holden presided, and with her on the platform were His Grace, Archbishop Bond, Mrs. Everett, Mrs. Baylis, Mrs. Marling and Miss Schroder. After leading the meeting in prayer, the Archbishop, on behalf of the diocese, extended a cordial welcome to the large number of visiting delegates present from branch societies, and thanked the auxiliary generally for their valuable work. The reading of reports was then proceeded with. In the president's interesting address, attention was called to the pledges made at Triennial meeting held last September to bear a share of the expenses of two additional helpers for the North-West. The Montreal share of the United thankoffering then made was, perhaps, disappointing, amounting only to \$353, and representing three years' contributions. Each Woman's Auxiliary member should resolve to give at least 35 cents annually for the next three years to this fund, which is to be divided between the North-West missionary diocese and Algoma. A certain degree of apathy existed in the junior work of the society, and a more earnest co-operation on the part of parents and the senior branches would probably remove that characteristic. The work of the missionaries supported by the society at home and abroad was then referred to. Amongst others, four missionaries are supported in Japan, and in India nine Bible women and twenty-nine children. The report of the treasurer (Mrs. Marling) showed that the total receipts of the society for the year have been \$3,752.34. Of this sum, after the respective allotments have been made in connection with church work, the balance remaining in the

bank was \$70, and the cash in hand \$10. The report of recording secretary (Mrs. Everett), and corresponding secretary (Mrs. Baylis), testified to the conscientious work of the society in many directions during the year. The auxiliary had now 65 branches, the total membership being 1,400. Mrs. Mills, of Lacolle, in reply to the president's address, suggested that prizes should be offered with the view of stimulating junior interest in missions. At this stage of the proceedings, a pleasing little ceremony took place. In behalf of the members and friends of St. Philip's branch, the Archbishop presented a card of life membership and a badge in gold to Mrs. J. S. Ferguson, president of that branch. The Rev. F. B. A. Pratt, in expressing Mrs. Ferguson's thanks, spoke of the flourishing condition of the senior and junior branch societies of St. Phillip's as due to this lady's efforts. The latter branch was supporting a Bible woman in Bengal. Owing to illness, Mrs. Day was unable to be present to read her paper on "Medical Missions." But this duty was ably performed by Miss Laura Mudge. It was pointed out that Christ gave His divine sanction to the art of healing in connection with the work of evangelization. This intimate connection was long lost sight of, and only in the nineteenth century were medical missions definitely established. The medical missionary is a pioneer for the evangelist. He is welcomed and respected for his skill even in the most heathen lands; he is the most successful opponent to the quackery so often practiced, and which is such a power for evil and superstition. When the witch-doctor is seen to be a fraud then his doctrines are discredited, and attention is paid to what the medical missionary has to say. Medical women are the only Christian people who can gain access to the homes of Mohammedan women, where jealousy, intrigues, gambling, etc., make the daily routine of life. Until the women are raised it is impossible to raise the men. The paper concluded with a careful and minute description of the medical missions established in India, China, Japan and Africa. It was announced that the election of officers will take place on Thursday. The delegates from the city who answered the roll call were: Cathedral.—Miss Mitcheson, Miss Kerr, Miss Lindsay. Church of the Advent.—Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Tippet. All Saints.—Mrs. Swift. Grace Church. Mrs. Millington, Mrs. Ker. St. George's.—Miss Laura Mudge, Miss Durnford, Miss Webber. St. John the Evangelist.—Mrs. Poe, Mrs. Reifenstein, Mrs. Barston. St. Matthias.—Mrs. Bushell, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Kirby. St. Stephen's.—Mrs. Rexford, Miss Neve. St. Thomas.—Mrs. Chesnut. Trinity.—Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Goldstein. St. James.—Mrs. Stroud, Mrs. Wenhäm, Mrs. Warminton. St. Phillip's (west). —Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Parker, Miss McIndoe. Dorcas Society.—Mrs. F. A. Binmore, Miss Binmore, Mrs. Dumaresq. There were also present 27 delegates from the country and eight from junior branches. In the evening there was a large gathering in the Synod Hall, when a very interesting address was delivered by the Rev. I. O. Stringer, in which he gave an account of his work amongst the Esquimaux in the far North. The locality in which he has been chiefly working is situated on the Arctic coast, bordering Alaska, and fully five thousand miles from Montreal. It is about seventy degrees north, and is resorted to only by whalers and the native tribes. The cold, of course, is intense. Mr. Stringer's account of the manners and customs of the natives, though not altogether new, was very interesting, illustrated as it was by suits of deer skin, and other articles of apparel and furniture, which he and his wife had brought away with them. Turning to the more direct object of their mission, Mr. Stringer spoke of the hopes and fears, the desires and the actual results of their work. Taken on the whole, he thought that the results of their labours had been encouraging, though perhaps not as great as might have been. The great obstacles in their way were the white men



and the liquor traffic. Little by little, however, ground had been gained, the natives had undergone a change and had reached a point where their interest had been awakened. Mr. Stringer went on to speak of the services that were held and the motley attendance they attracted, of the influence for good established by means of the school for the children and of the many other methods adopted to attract and hold the attention of the natives. The address was rendered more realistic by limelight views, which brought vividly before the audience the life and the kind of people in the midst of which the missionary and his wife had spent so many years. A very hearty vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer at the close of his address. The Woman's Auxiliary reassembled on the morning of February 10th, under the presidency of Mrs. J. C. Holden, and received the branch reports from the various churches in the diocese. Both senior and junior branch reports were presented, showing the attendance, financial standing, missionary and charitable work done, and naming the officers and delegates of the various branches. The reports were quite encouraging and were adopted with much satisfaction and enthusiasm. The literary and library reports were presented by Mrs. McLeod-Moore, and were adopted. The "Leaflet" editor's report was presented by Miss Gomery, and an appeal was made for increased support and subscriptions. Letters were also read from foreign and North-West missionaries whom the auxiliary are supporting or assisting by their funds. His Grace, the Archbishop, was present during part of the session. The session adjourned at one o'clock for luncheon. At the afternoon session on Wednesday, the 19th, it was announced that Miss Jennie Smith, the society's medical missionary in Japan, was compelled to relinquish work through ill-health. A letter from the Rev. T. J. Marsh, missionary at Hay River, in the diocese of Mackenzie River, was read, descriptive of his work among the Indians, and of the success which was attending Anglican missionary labours in that far-off field. The Rev. I. O. Stringer gave an account of his journey from Herschell Island to San Francisco, a trip that lasted from June 16th to November 5th, and which involved an eighty-one days' sojourn on a whaler. Miss McCord reported on the work accomplished by the auxiliary during the year. Altogether 2,736 new articles, 1,565 second-hand and 549 miscellaneous things were sent, including 151 quilts, 25 blankets, 236 pairs of socks and stockings, 189 mittens, and 279 yards of uncut material. This, it was said, was the best year's result yet recorded. The value of the bales was \$1,385.76, which brought up the total contributions of the Woman's Auxiliary to missions for the year to \$5,138.10. The treasurer's statement was read by Mrs. Marling. The following grants were then made: Thankoffering of \$166.70; Zenana Bible woman, \$30; special appeal, diocese of Calgary, \$25; Rev. I. O. Stringer, \$61.70; the diocesan Mission Fund, \$50. The amount of \$113.01, refunded by the Government from freight on bales for the Indians, were assigned as follows: Dorcas secretary, for freight, \$23; diocese of Arthabaska for the support of a child in Archdeacon Holmes' Home, \$35; diocese of Rupert's Land for support of a nurse in the Dynevor Hospital, \$55. Sixty-one dollars and ninety-five cents came from unexpended balances of the branches and was devoted to the literature committee; \$10, a special diocesan fund for the family of clergymen in distress from sickness or any other unusual cause. During the afternoon, addresses were delivered by the Archbishop, and the Rev. Canon Ker. The Rev. I. O. Stringer addressed a children's meeting on life among the Esquimaux. Mrs. McCord, the Dorcas secretary, read greetings from the provincial Dorcas secretary, and reported that 93 Bibles had been despatched in the last year, of which 78 went to Algoma and the North-West, while fifteen were sent to the missionary parts of this diocese. This did not include church furnishings. Altogether

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Rev. the Dean, the rector and churchwardens, the ladies who entertained the delegates, the clergymen who had presided or given addresses, and all others who had in any way contributed to the enjoyment and success of the convention. Regret was expressed at the retirement of Miss Jackson from the position of junior secretary, and a special vote of thanks was given the president, Mrs. Holden, for the able manner in which she had conducted the proceedings. Just before closing, Miss Rowena Victoria Stringer, the five-year-old daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Stringer, was introduced to the meeting. She was born at Fort McPherson, in the Arctic Circle, and had only seen two white women and two white children before reaching San Francisco on the way out to civilization, recently. The session was brought to a close with a hymn and the Benediction, pronounced by the Rev. I. O. Stringer, after which the delegates and visitors retired to the lecture room for the reception. Mrs. Bond and the president received, and a very pleasant time was spent in introductions and farewells. The result of the election of officers was as follows: Recording secretary, Mrs. Everett; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Baylis; Dorcas secretary, Miss McCord; junior secretary, Miss Susie Wilson; treasurer, Mrs. Marling; leaflet editor, Mrs. Kohl. The president, who is appointed by the Archbishop, will again be Mrs. A. Holden. Members of provincial board, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Everett, Miss McCord, Mrs. Marling; delegates to triennial of 1904, Mrs. R. Lindsay, Mrs. Baylis, Mrs. Foster, Krowlton, and Mrs. Robinson, Granby. The question of the apportionment of the funds of the thankoffering was finally disposed of by adding twenty dollars to the Rev. I. O. Stringer's portion, making the total eighty dollars, and the addition of fifty dollars to the diocesan Missionary Fund. Part of these amounts were made up by special subscriptions.

## Home & Foreign Church News

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Granville.—A meeting of Annapolis Rural Deanery took place here on February 17. The following were in attendance, the Revs. Messrs. de Blois, Harris, Lockward, Warner (rector), Howe, Smith, Underwood and Amor. The Rev. T. Lockward was in the chair. It was unanimously decided to be governed by the ruling of the Very Rev. the Commissary, and to regard the Rev. H. D. de Blois as Rural Dean. It was subsequently decided to meet at Annapolis on April 22nd to elect another rural dean. This meeting preceded the date of the expiration of the term of office of the present rural dean. At evensong, in Holy Trinity, addresses on "Personal Responsibility," and "Maintenance of the Church," were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Lockward and Harris. In spite of the violent snowstorm there was a fair congregation. At the 9 o'clock celebration, on the 18th, the Rev. L. Amor was celebrant, and the rector assisted. The "ad clerum" sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Underwood. At a meeting of the Chapter at the Rectory, the Rev. G. D. Harris read a paper on "Posture of Celebrant." A general discussion ensued. The clergy were hospitably entertained at the rectory to dinner. The people of Granville entertained the clergy very hospitably. The parish of St. Luke's, Annapolis, recently transferred \$3,500 worth of securities to that of St. Paul's, Rosette, to satisfy any claims under terms of grants of 1765 and 1771.

The Right Rev. C. G. Barlow, D.D., Bishop of North Queensland since 1891, has been unanimously elected to succeed the late Right Rev. W. Chalmers, D.D.

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QUEBEC.

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

Gaspé.—The Rev. J. Roy, who has been in charge of the living of Durham, in the diocese of Montreal, for the past eight months, has been appointed incumbent of this living in succession to the late Rev. Canon Lyster. Before leaving Durham, Mr. Roy was presented by the members of the three congregations in the parish with an address, a gold watch, and a well-filled purse.

MONTREAL.

William Bennett Bond, Bishop, Montreal, Que.

Montreal. St. James' the Apostle.—The Rev. H. Brooke, M.A., of Stanstead, P.Q., has been appointed curate of this church. He entered upon his new duties on Sunday, the 16th ult., and preached both morning and evening. Mr. Brooke is an Englishman, who received his education at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and who afterwards was ordained both deacon and priest by the Bishop of Quebec. He was placed in charge of St. James' for some time before going to Stanstead.

Knowlton.—The Archbishop has appointed the Rev. James Carmichael, rector of Vaudreil, rector of this parish. Mr. Carmichael is the son of the Dean of Montreal.

TORONTO.

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

St. Cyprian's.—The Bishop of Toronto held a confirmation service in this church on the 23rd ult., when he administered the Apostolic Rite to sixty-seven persons, viz., 13 men, 16 women, 18 boys and 20 girls. The Bishop on the same occasion dedicated the organ in the church, the gift of a former member of the congregation. The service was held in the morning at 11 o'clock.

The Church of the Redeemer.—The Rev. Septimus Jones, the rector of this church, was attacked by a slight stroke of paralysis on Thursday last, which has affected his right side. Dr. J. M. Henwood, who is attending him, says that under the most favourable circumstances, Mr. Jones will not be able to resume work for at least three months to come.

St. Phillips.—The third monthly drawing-room missionary meeting, under the auspices of the W.A., was held at the residence of Mrs. Sefton, 32 Grange Ave., on Thursday, 20th February. There was a very large attendance, and all present listened with the greatest interest to the speaker of the evening, Mrs. Stringer. The rector, Canon Sweeny, presided, and introduced the speaker in a brief speech. These monthly drawing-room meetings have grown to be a regularly-looked-for feature in the missionary work of the parish, and are productive of much good. The Lenten services are being very largely attended, and much interest is manifested in the various courses of addresses being carried on by the rector and visiting clergy.

Trinity University.—The following sums of money have been forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the Trinity Alumni Association during the month of February, to be applied to the Mission work of the Canadian Church in Japan. The association is pledged to contribute \$500 yearly to the Domestic and Foreign Mission Board, as well as to several other objects, and the secretary-treasurer will have much pleasure in receiving and forwarding contributions towards the fulfilment of these pledges: From last treasurer, \$6.63; Rev. Canon Walsh, \$5; Hubert Carleton, \$5; Rev. T. G. A. Wright, \$5; Rev. C. P. Sparl-

ing, \$2.40; Miss MacNamara, \$1; Mrs. James Hardy, \$5; Rev. C. Hedley, \$25; total, \$55.03. A. U. de Pencier, secretary-treasurer.

Bradford.—The third annual archidiaconal conference of the Archdeaconry of York will be held in this place on September 29th and 30th, and October 1st next. At a recent meeting of the council, held in the Synod Office, the following committee was appointed to arrange details: The Revs. Canon Sweeny, T. H. Talbot, H. O. Tremayne, G. B. Morley, and W. E. Cooper, and Messrs. F. E. Hodgins, S. Caldecott, and J. Cowan.

Fenelon Falls.—The Bishop has appointed the Rev. R. MacNamara, formerly of the parish of Georgetown, in the diocese of Fredericton, to take charge of this parish, in the absence of the rector, the Rev. William Farncomb, who has been granted six months' leave of absence on account of illness.

Port Hope.—Trinity College School.—A meeting of ladies was held at Mrs. Edmund Osler's, Rosedale, Toronto, on Friday last, at the suggestion of Dr. Symonds, headmaster of this school, for the purpose of organizing a guild, having for its object the completion of the school chapel and otherwise furthering the interests of the school. Some of those present were: Mrs. Sweatman, Mrs. Osler, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Christopher Robinson, Mrs. Rigby, Mrs. Edward Cayley, Mrs. Symonds, Mrs. A. J. Johnson, Miss Bethune. The first annual meeting will be held in St. James' school-house on Tuesday April 1st, at 2.30 o'clock, when an address will be given by the Rev. Dr. Symonds. Any ladies wishing to become members of the guild will kindly send their names to the secretary, Miss Bethune, 66 Lowther Ave.

HURON.

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

London.—Huron College.—The Rev. Charles G. Waller, B.A. (Cantab), M.A., (McGill), who was for some years classical tutor in the Montreal Diocesan College, has been appointed Professor of Divinity in this college, succeeding the Rev. Thomas Watkins, who has resigned.

Galt.—Trinity.—Among the many beautiful gifts which of late have been presented to this church is a handsome brass pulpit, given by Miss Wilks, of Cruickston Park, Galt, in memory of her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Wilks. It is of solid brass, of exquisite design and workmanship, and is altogether a most artistic and useful piece of church furniture, adding greatly to the attractiveness of this beautiful place of worship. It stands on a massive base of polished white oak, supported by prettily carved pillars of the same material. The open panel work is of wrought brass. The central panel bears the Greek monogram (Christ), and the two side ones, respectively, the letters I. H. S., and Alpha and Omega. The book-rest for holding Bible or manuscript, is of the same finish and can be raised or lowered as desired. In addition to this is a beautiful gas standard which rises from the floor near the pulpit, surmounted with three branches of seven lights. The whole was placed in position lately, and used for the first time at the Lenten service on Friday evening, February 28th. The rector entered the pulpit and in a few well-chosen words referred to the generous gift and prayed that the Gospel of Jesus Christ might ever be faithfully preached from it. It was manufactured to order by the Pritchard, Andrews Company, of Ottawa.

The committee of the Church Pastoral Aid Society have received a donation of £10,000 from "F.H." for special purposes, apart from their ordinary grants for curates and lay workers.

COLUMBIA.

Victoria.—A most impressive ceremony took place in the Drill Hall in this city on the 18th ult., when the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Henri Joly, unveiled the tablet erected therein to the memory of five men from Victoria, who lost their lives in South Africa, when fighting for Queen and country. The proceedings commenced with a service consisting of a few collects, a hymn, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past;" the reading of Psalm xlv., and the first eight verses of Joshua iv. The service was read by the Rev. C. Enson Sharpe, M.A. At its conclusion, the tablet was dedicated by the Bishop in the following prayer: Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, unto whom all live, we beseech Thee to accept this our service in which we hold in memory Thy servants who have fallen in battle. We beseech Thee, to comfort all who are near and dear to them, and grant them patience and resignation to Thy Divine will, and help us all to be true and loyal soldiers of Thy Son Jesus Christ, and fight manfully against sin, the world and the devil, not counting our lives dear unto ourselves, so that we may finish our course with joy through the same, Thy Son Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen. We hereby solemnly dedicate this tablet to the memory of these our brothers, who gave their lives for their Queen and country, commending their souls into Thy most gracious and merciful keeping. Grant that their names may be enrolled in the Book of life, and that we may be enabled to follow their good example of courage and self-sacrifice, and endure faithfully until the end. In the name of the Father, and the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. This being finished, Major Monro, the officer commanding the Fifth Regiment, invited the Lieut.-Governor to unveil the monument. His Honour then stepped forward and in a clear voice spoke as follows: "Behind this flag, in the defence of which they died, stands a tablet, erected to the memory of their comrades, by the officers and men of the Fifth Regiment. We feel that this is no empty compliment that you, officers and men of the Fifth Regiment, are paying to your brave comrades, and that their names engraved on the cold marble are still more deeply engraved in your warm hearts, and in the hearts of all those who love their country and are ready to lay down their lives in defence of the Empire to which we belong. We all join heartily in the prayer that this war may soon end and that it may be succeeded by a reign of peace and prosperity. But if the war must continue, there are thousands and thousands of men ready to come to the front and to fight, until it ends in complete victory for the Empire. While we are doing honour to the memory of our brave soldiers, we cannot forget those who are mourning for their loss, and we all share sincerely in their sorrow."

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.

TITLES.

Sir,—I have read the letters of "Presbyters," and I am wondering where two such humble "men of God" have stowed themselves away. It cannot be anywhere in the diocese of Toronto, for if so, I would have heard of them long ago. Those "Presbyters" seem to say that they represent a large number of the clergy who hate titles, such as the Church bestows, but I would like that some of those titles were offered them, even though it be but that of Rural Dean or Canon. Would they



refuse? I trow not, for no class of men are so fond of recognition and distinction as are the clergy. Yes, just offer either of those gentlemen an Archdeaconry, and they would jump at it like a cock at a blackberry," and put on the cocked hat, too. I never yet have had the pleasure of meeting with one humble "Presbyter" such as these. And with regard to Mr. Dymond, whose cause they espouse, let a judgeship be offered him, and we would never again hear a word about the insignia of the dignitaries of the Church, for he would "don" the robes of office, and listen while some member of the law addresses him. "My Lord, may it please your Lordship."

W. A. N.

#### PROVINCIAL SYNOD DIVINITY EXAMINATIONS.

Some of their Inconsistencies.—A. an Absurdly Easy Paper; B. an Absurdly Difficult Paper.

Sir,—The writer presents the following facts and invites the attention of the friends of Trinity University and all who are interested in the work of the Church. A. an absurdly easy paper. The 2nd B.D. examination on Greek Testament for 1901 has a paper on Westcott and Hort's Textual Criticism concerning which one would scarcely believe that (1) out of its 7 questions, 6 are exact reproductions of the 1897 paper on the same subject. (2) The other of these 7 questions was contained in the 1900 paper. It is needless to add that this examiner repeats the same questions year after year. Stylographic copies of the papers of 1897 and 1901 are before me as I write. B. an absurdly difficult paper. For the paper now to be criticized the examiner has undoubtedly from time to time been changed. No repetitions can be complained of, but any candidate who undertakes to answer the questions contained in the "Hebrews to end of New Testament" paper, (2nd B.D. New Testament 1901), should be accompanied by an expert typewriter. (1) This paper begins with the question: "Translate, adding (where necessary), brief marginal notes," and then follows the Greek of 50 verses of the New Testament written by a stylograph, some of it being taken from difficult and obscure passages. (2) Besides there are 28 more questions on large and difficult subjects, e.g., "expound St. John's teaching on the subject of Propitiation," "translate with notes grammatical, textual, etc.," "amend the English," "give the Greek of." (3) This is supposed to be a 2nd B.D. paper, but is really D.D. in character. The syllabus says, for 2nd B.D., "the rest of the New Testament with special reference to the Hebrews and first epistle of St. John." For D.D., covering the same ground, "The N.T. in Greek, grammatically, critically and exegetically considered." Whereas, out of the 50 verses above alluded to, 25 are outside of the specified books, and a large number of the textual questions are in the same category. (4) Let anyone carefully translate the Greek of the first question (the examiner may give the Textus Receptus or W. and H., or some other text, mixed or unmixed), and he will find over an hour and a half of time consumed and his eye, mind and hand quite tired. Then he must go over again the queer shaped stylographic letters to find out, in a double process, questions and answers for the "brief marginal notes." This first question is alone quite sufficient to occupy the three hours' time allotted. The before mentioned easy paper cannot be complained of as being too long or too difficult. That examiner certainly did not waste much time or effort for his 1901 paper, but, the "Hebrews, etc.," examiner must have emulated those Chinese torturers, who suspend their victim head foremost down a well in which are horrible venomous serpents. When examiners either put forth such half hearted efforts or show such lack of judgment, how can any clergyman look forward with any confidence, expecting

to receive justice in these examinations? Should not Trinity revert to her former procedure, and charter a university center her own degrees?

H. J. LEAKE,  
Rural Dean of Wellington.

#### THE COLONIAL CLERGY ACT.

Sir,—From time to time the grievances under the above are discussed in your columns, and it has occurred to me that it may interest some of your readers to have before them the actual experience of a Canadian cleric, who was in England last summer. But, first let me say that I do not think it is sufficiently understood what a colonially ordained clergyman really can do, and is permitted by law to do. The following is my own experience: On June 30th I preached for the "S.P.G." in one of the Canterbury city churches. On July 7th I assisted in the morning and preached in the evening at a country church in the Midlands. On the 14th took full services and preached at two churches at Newport and South Wales. This was all voluntary helping of clergy concerned. The next Sunday I appealed for my late mission at another place. The following Sunday at another town in the Midlands. All this, be it noticed, was on different Sundays and in different dioceses, and these are only instances of what I was able to do without appealing for any permission. For it does not seem to be borne in mind that the Church law of England permits us or any "stranger clergyman" to officiate for one Sunday without any trouble. It is when we want or are asked to take duty for two or more Sundays that the operation of the above act comes in. As it happened I was requisitioned by two clergy (whom I knew personally), to take partial or entire duty for four Sundays each, during their respective holidays. These clergymen each made themselves responsible for obtaining a temporary license from the bishop, and there was no trouble whatever. The same thing, I suspect, can be said by the great majority of colonial clergy, if only they are personally known to the clergyman who desires their help. That is the point. The difficulty arises when a "colonial" himself wishes to seek for work and for a period of time. I had an experience of this, too, which I will relate. I expected to stay some time longer in England, and having been enjoying leisure for some weeks, decided to ask the bishop of the diocese in which I was staying if he could offer me temporary work. He replied through his law agent, stating it would be necessary for me to get the permission of the Archbishop of York first. I wrote to the latter, and received a form full of questions such as have been quoted often in your columns. I do not remember the question, "What is your business?" (which was mentioned in a report in The Canadian Churchman recently), being on the form I received, and think it is a mistake. [It would be absurd in any case, and irrelevant to ask a clergyman such a question]. Now this form was exactly what I expected to receive, so I duly and respectfully filled it up to the best of my ability, and forwarded it to His Grace. In the course of a few days I received a reply from a London club, written by the Archbishop, stating that on his return thence he would enquire into the matter. I think the interval of time mentioned was two or three weeks. Before that time had expired, events happened which somewhat hastened my return to Canada. I therefore wrote a polite note to the Archbishop before leaving, stating that the brief time had expired for which I sought work, and I would not trouble him further in the matter. This too was exactly what I expected would happen. Now, I do not complain of any hardship in my particular case. It made no difference to me in one sense, but it served as a test, and the absurdity of the situation was this. If the bishop of the diocese to whom I made my application for strictly temporary work knew of openings for such, why could he not (after due enquiries), make use of his

powers like the bishop first mentioned when I was wanted for "holiday duty." Instead of this, a man is referred to the Archbishop, circumlocution and red tape! If on the other hand, he knew of no opening, he had only to say so. It is this suspicion, this distrust, which is so trying to any honest priest. I have learnt this much, which may be of use to others. If you have friends amongst the English clergy and wish to help them, or they wish to help you, there is very little trouble. If you have no such friends or are not invalided, and desire to take up work there for any reasons of your own, you had better abandon such intention. The Colonial Clergy Act is an English law, framed not to help colonial churches, but in the interests (real or supposed) of the Church of England. It is of little use at the present time agitating for any amendment of the law. What is wanted is an "amendment" of the Archbishops and Bishops, who have super-imposed irritating and offensive additions to the law.

PRESBUTEROS.

#### THE KING'S CORONATION.

Sir,—The great event of this year will be the King's coronation. Surely the Church of England throughout the world will take some note of this event, and have special services on the 26th June next. It is, alas! now too late to have a service drawn up by the Primate and to have a copy thereof sent to every incumbent in the Dominion, but all in the ecclesiastical province of Canada can be reached if the circulars are posted by the 1st of May. Will the Archbishop of Montreal kindly move in the matter, or is every man hereafter to be a law unto himself in Church and State?

C.A.F.

#### British and Foreign.

The Bishop of London has been appointed by the King to preach the sermon on the occasion of his coronation, in Westminster Abbey, on June 26th next.

The Church Army has now 67 mission-vans working all over England, in every case with the goodwill of the bishop and at the invitation of the parish clergy.

The Bishop of Bristol on the 5th ult., dedicated a new reredos at Christ Church, Downend, Bristol. The gift was subscribed to by many friends, in memory of Mrs. Skelton, who for over fifty years was honorary organist at Christ Church.

The Primate will deliver an address in Canterbury Cathedral on March 12 at a special service of intercession on behalf of Foreign Missions, as represented by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society.

The S.P.G. will keep its anniversary this year on Wednesday, April 23, when the annual sermon will be preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, and on Thursday, April 24, when the annual meeting will be held in St. James' Hall.

At the quarterly meeting of the Indian Church Aid Association held in London lately, Bishop Johnson presiding, it was announced that the income for the past year was £2,065 5s. 3d., showing an increase on that of the previous year of over £800.

Stoke parish church, near Coventry, is to have an acceptable coronation gift in the shape of what is practically a new peal of bells. The existing three (only one of which is hung) are being returned, and two new ones cast at Loughborough. The whole cost of the work, and of the new bells is being borne by an anonymous donor.

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The Rev. John Morgan, rector of Llandudno, has been appointed Archdeacon of Bangor.

The Rev. Richard J. Hodges, M.A., rector of Rathbury in the diocese of Ross, has been appointed rector of the important parish of St. Paul's, Cork.

The Rev. A. H. Coombes, M.A., assistant master and chaplain of Clifton College, has been elected to the Head Mastership of St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, vacant at Easter by the resignation of the Rev. C. E. Cooper.

The Venerable Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. Gregory, celebrated his 81st birthday on the 9th February.

The Venerable John Pryce, Archdeacon of Bangor, has been appointed Dean of Bangor, in succession to the late Dean Lewis.

It is proposed to present Dr. Peronone, the late Bishop of Worcester, with an address and a replica of his Lordship's portrait, by Weigall, to be kept with the other Episcopal portraits, together with some gifts to the Bishop for his own use.

The Rev. Henry Martin, the newly-appointed vicar of Crookes, near Sheffield, has been the recipient of a number of handsome presents from the congregation of Holy Trinity, Derby, among whom he has laboured for the past eight years.

The Rev. Canon Routledge, who has just retired from the position of Government inspector of schools in East Kent, was made lately at Canterbury, the recipient of a piece of plate and an illuminated address from the teachers of the district.

A bronze medallion tablet to the memory of John Ruskin was unveiled in Westminster Abbey on Saturday, February the 8th, the birthday of Ruskin. The tablet has been placed in the Poets' Corner. The memorial is the last work of the late Mr. Onslow Ford, R.A.

The Bishop of Ripon has just received another large gift for Bishop's College. This time 1,000 guineas have been bestowed on the building fund, which now amounts to several thousand pounds. The donors are Miss March and Miss Carrie March, of Leeds.

The Colonial and Continental Church Society has made a grant to the Bishop of Uganda to provide a chaplain for the Europeans at Ntebe. The grant is significant, as showing that officials and traders have already begun to settle there in considerable numbers.

An oak chancel screen has been erected in All Saints' Church, Rayne, as a memorial of the late Queen Victoria. The screen is the more remarkable, as the workmanship and carving were executed as a free gift by a member of the congregation, a carpenter in his 70th year.

The Rev. Julius Summerhayes, who has just completed the 35th year of his vicariate of the living of St. John's, Ealing Dean, was, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, which occurred recently, presented by the members of his congregation with an illuminated address, a well-stocked book-case and a cheque for 100 guineas, as a token of their affectionate regard for him.

The Rev. Dr. Bernard, who has been appointed to the vacant Deanery of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, is a brilliant scholar, a polished speaker, and one of the great authorities on the Irish University question. The office, which was once held by Dean Swift, is rich in historical associations. Dr. Bernard is a Fellow of Trinity College, and Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity. He has been Chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant since 1886, and treasurer of St. Patrick's cathedral for the last five years.

It is stated on good authority that the British and Foreign Bible Society has just received the order from the King for the Coronation Bible to be used next June. It is to be richly bound in crimson morocco, and will have gold clasps with the Royal Arms stamped on the cover. The Bishop who administers the oath of accession is afterwards the owner of the Bible.

The retirement has just taken place of the Rev. Robert H. Wheatley, who for nearly twenty years has represented the British and Foreign Bible Society in Egypt. Mr. Wheatley, soon after his ordination in 1859, started for Constantinople, and established, in spite of much opposition; the first mission to the Turks in connection with the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Wheatley first entered the Bible Society's service as agent for Sweden.

A Roman Catholic correspondent having asked: "Where and when the Church of England repudiated the name 'Protestant'?" The Church Review answers by referring him to Joyce's "Acts of the Church," compiled from the records of Convocation, from which it appears that in 1689, immediately after the accession of William of Orange, the Bishops, at the instigation of the King, desired to append the designation, "Protestant" to the Church of England; but to this the Lower House demurred and "finally succeeded in expunging that misnomer as far as this Church was concerned."

The alterations in connection with the churchyard of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria street, London, have now been completed. In place of the high and ugly blank wall, new wrought iron railings and stone piers, with carved vases, have been erected. The wrought iron gates are given by Mrs. Banister Fletcher, in memory of her late husband, who was churchwarden. The churchyard has been laid out in terraces, and covered with turf, exposing one of the best samples of Wren's churches to public view, and adding another green spot to London's dingy exterior.

A very remarkable ceremony took place recently in the historic Church of St. Peter and St. Vincula, in the Tower. A number of human remains were found there about forty years ago, during the course of some structural alterations in the church. The majority of these corpses were headless, but among the few that were readily recognized were Lady Jane Grey, the Duke of Northumberland, and Lord Stafford. They were all reburied, the unidentified bodies being placed in a large box behind one of the walls in the crypt. Two tablets have now been erected, recounting these details. One is placed in the crypt and the other in the church itself.

The Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, the Very Rev. W. Conyngham Greene, has been presented with some handsome gifts for use in the Cathedral, to mark the occasion of his having entered upon his fiftieth year of service in the ministry of the Church of Ireland. The gifts take the following form: A silver-gilt chalice of ancient design and make; an ancient paten; and a volume containing the Communion Service of the Church of Ireland, specially printed and bound in white vellum. The cover bears a fine reproduction of the Cathedral seal, and inside is an inscription. The other gifts include an almsdish and a set of altar linen. The Dean acknowledged the presentation in feeling terms.

The Church of St. James, Gravesend, has recently been enriched by the addition of a beautiful reredos. The frame, which is in the perpendicular style, is of carved English oak, and is surmounted at either end by figures representing the gathering

of the manna and the institution of the Holy Eucharist respectively. In the centre, under a canopy, stands a large brass cross, at the foot of which is an inscription to the effect that the reredos is "In memory of George Lefeaver Couchman, who died on February 8th, 1901." The walls of the chancel have also been redecorated, a great feature being four frescoes of the evangelists on either side of the east window.

The Colonial and Continental Church Society helps several clergy in the diocese of Grahams-town, about whom the Greater Britain Messenger notes some interesting facts. The Rev. John Aldred, of East London West, has 480 square miles to cover in his ministrations; the Rev. W. E. Hunter, 576 square miles; the Rev. W. Rossiter, 2,000 square miles; and the Rev. John Cookson, 2,941 square miles. The first two parishes are each about the size of Bedfordshire, the third is as large as Norfolk or Northumberland, and the last is bigger than Devonshire or Lincoln. Imagine one of these great counties, almost entirely without its railways, with very bad roads, and with only one man to reach its scattered population.

The valuable altar plate of Manchester Cathedral—only a portion of which is in use—has recently been photographed in antiquarian interests. The collection embraces examples of craftsmanship in silver extending over two and a half centuries. Twice during the reign of Edward VI. were commissions issued with the object of replenishing the Sovereign's coffers by the confiscation of "ornaments" and "goods" belonging to the Church, and on each occasion Manchester was unfortunately an unwilling sufferer. Throughout England very little ecclesiastical plate withstood these repeated ravages, and two chalices mentioned in 1550, and again in 1552, as then being "left to the Church" must have met the common fate. The Manchester Cathedral plate now remaining is still, however, of considerable importance. It comprises two Elizabethan chalices (1584), two chalices Charles I. (1626), three patens and a large salver Charles II. (1676), a flagon William III. (1698), a large pitcher flagon William III. (1708), an alms dish two patens Queen Anne (1708), an alms dish George I. (1715), a chalice (1874), and four Scotch beaker cups (1620), presented by the Earl Egerton of Tatton. The two Elizabethan chalices, still in regular use, bear on their bowls the inscription, "This belongs to the Collegiate Church of Manchester."

## Pocket Communion Sets.

We have in stock at all times one of the most desirable sets made. It is in a small compact case, the ware is heavy and of good quality, and the price, \$10.

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At a meeting of the General Committee held recently it was decided that the memorial to the late Dean of Ossory should take the form of a brass tablet in the Cathedral, two oak screens in the north and south transepts, and a stained-glass window.

A movement has been set on foot for the restoration of the ancient parish church of St. James, Taunton, which is said to be the oldest church in the town. The estimated cost is £2,000, and a "million farthing fund" has been started to defray the expense.

St. Mary's, Kilmuir, Scotland, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, January 20. The old books, relating to the history of the church, along with the ornaments and communion vessels were fortunately saved. The church was built in 1793.

The Rev. T. H. Staunton, B.A., rector of Clondahorky, Ireland, has been presented by the parishioners of Taughboyne with a gold watch and chain and a purse of sovereigns in appreciation of his extreme popularity and earnestness during his services as curate of that parish.

A monument to be erected in the city cemetery, Belfast, over the grave of the late Rev. Dr. Kane is fast approaching completion and will be placed in position in the course of a few weeks. It is an obelisk of dark Russian granite about 24 feet high, and will have engraved upon three sides of the stone inscriptions to his memory.

Mr. W. D. Cruddas has given to the parish of St. Stephen, Newcastle-on-Tyne, a new block of parochial buildings which were opened by the Bishop of Newcastle recently. There is no finer set of parochial buildings than these in the whole city.

At a meeting held recently in Chatham, the mayor presiding, a resolution was adopted in favor of enlarging the scope of St. Mary's church restoration scheme, so as to include the preservation of the Norman arches recently discovered therein, which, it is said, can be done at the additional outlay of £1,000. Three prominent Non-conformists of the borough strongly supported the resolution. Contracts have been signed for the completion of the final section of the restoration scheme at a cost of £6,000.

In the enterprise, just now finished, of bringing the water of Ain Salah, near Solomon's Pool, to Jerusalem, the piping followed, generally speaking, the course of an old aqueduct. The building of the aqueduct is attributed to Solomon. At one point the aqueduct passes through a mountain by a tunnel, in which was discovered a perfectly constructed arch. The interest lies in the fact that it is said that the principle of the arch was not understood and used until the time of the Romans. —Illustrated London News.

The commission appointed by the Bishop of Ripon to consider the readjustment of boundaries, the need for new churches, the removal of unnecessary ones, and the rearrangement of parishes in the rural deanery of Bradford has just issued its report. The commissioners do not recommend the removal of any churches at present, but the number of parochial clergy should be increased by 23 or 33 per cent. The creation of conventional districts on the plan of the London Diocesan Home Mission is recommended, and ten districts are named in which the scheme may be applied. Mission churches and Mission rooms are required in a number of parishes, also vicarage houses. The augmentation of certain endowments and the rectification of boundaries in numerous parishes are suggested; also the formation of a Bradford Church Extension Society and a Bradford Church Trust.

The Rev. Fenwick Fisher, Vicar of St. Jude's, Halifax, who is leaving Halifax for Wimborne, has been presented with a purse of gold and a desk by the members of the congregation of St. Jude's. He was also the recipient of gifts from the choir, the Sunday school teachers and scholars.

A singularly beautiful memorial to Canon Frederic Menzies, formerly rector, was placed in the church of Shefford, Berks, at Christmas. It is a figure carved in stone of "The Good Shepherd," by Mr. Laurence A. Turner, and is a work of devotional art of the highest type. "He shall carry the lambs in His bosom."

Miss Frances Pears, of Bennithorpe, Thorpe road, Peterborough, has bequeathed £1,000 to the vicar and churchwardens of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough, for the payment of the stipend of an additional curate in that parish, £500 to the Church Missionary Society, £500 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and £500 to the Additional Curates' Aid Society.

#### A LENTEN AMBROSIAN HYMN.

"Now, saith the Lord, turn ye even to Me with all your heart, and with fasting, and with weeping, and with mourning."

By precepts, taught of ages past.

Now let us keep again the fast  
Which, year by year, in order meet,  
Of forty days is made complete.

The law and seers that were of old  
In divers ways this Lent foretold,  
Which Christ Himself, the Lord and Guide  
Of every season, sanctified.

More sparing, therefore, let us make  
The words we speak, the food we take,  
Deny ourselves in mirth and sleep,  
In stricter watch our senses keep.

In prayer together let us fall,  
And cry for mercy, one and all;  
And weep before the Judge, and say,  
O turn from us Thy wrath away.

Thy grace have we offended sore  
By sins, O God, which we deplore;  
Pour down upon us from above  
The riches of Thy pardoning love.

Remember, Lord, though frail we be,  
That yet Thine handiwork are we;  
Nor let the honour of Thy Name  
Be by another put to shame.

Forgive the ill that we have wrought,  
Increase the good that we have sought;  
That we at length, our wanderings o'er,  
May please Thee now and ever more.

Blest Three in One, and one in Three,  
Almighty God, we pray to Thee,  
That Thou wouldst now vouchsafe to bless  
Our fast with fruits of righteousness. Amen

—Translated by J. M. Neale, and altered by compilers of Hymns Ancient and Modern.

#### THROUGH SUFFERING.

Culture and character are through suffering: Life is God's university, happiness is the graduating point, but trouble and adversity are among the chosen teachers. The world is built for joy, but man comes to his full estate through the tutelage of sorrow. Even Christ, who brings glad tidings of great joy, is exhibited as passing through the uttermost of pain on His way upward toward the uttermost of pleasure and the world's throne. If man washes his eyes in tears and makes his garments white in the blood of the Lamb he, too, is promised the throne and sceptre of the higher manhood. Suffering is an alchemist refining our coarseness and transmuting bad into good, selfishness into sympathy. Manhood is nature, plus the temptations that chisel out character.

#### BRITISH AMERICA'S PROGRESS.

The sixty eighth annual meeting of the shareholders of the British America Assurance Company was held in the head offices, Toronto, last week, and the report presented by the directors was of a highly satisfactory character. The net profits of the company during the year amounted to \$99,590, of which \$65,000 was distributed in dividends at 6 and 7 per cent., and \$30,544 was carried to the reserve fund, which now stands at \$612,001.

The president, Hon. George A. Cox, in his address, pointed out that the net gain in premiums for the year was \$127,159, and the reduction in losses was \$16,124. The increased income was mainly derived from fire business, yet nearly half the profits accrued from the marine branch.

Reviewing the business of the company for the past eight years, the president showed that during that period the net fire premiums in Canada had increased from \$173,051 to \$351,505, an advance of 100 per cent., while the average increase of companies doing business in the same field, according to the Government reports, was only 40 per cent.

#### A FREE BOOK ON FORTUNE TELLING.

A Fascinating Study Which Affords Endless Amusement for the Long Winter Evenings.

Your address, along with a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and the statement of where you saw this advertisement, will bring you by return mail a copy of one of the most interesting little books that has appeared for many a month.

It contains, in concise form, a complete treatise on palmistry, fortune-telling by the teacup, dominoes and cards, and the true interpretation of dreams.

By a careful and thorough study of this little book you can acquire an accomplishment which enables you to entertain your friends in a most novel way, makes you much sought after at parties and social gatherings and arouses in those around you the belief that you possess the mysterious and occult powers which are attributed to all who tell fortunes.

The Mystic Fortune-Teller, Palmist and Dream Book is composed of 48 large pages, and besides the subjects mentioned above, contains interesting, valuable information regarding Dr. Chase's Famous Family Remedies, and statements from scores of people from all parts of Canada, who have been cured of serious and chronic diseases by their use.

It is truly remarkable how the fame of Dr. Chase's Remedies has spread abroad until the old countries of Europe, as well as the far-off colonies of Africa and Australia are ordering these great medicines. It is only a few days ago that we received an order from Belgium for Dr. Chase's Ointment, and still more recently came a letter from France, the very home of the most modern and advanced medical men and scientific investigators. The writer stated that it was in vain that he had searched for a treatment for kidney disease and backache that could be compared to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The Mystic Fortune-Teller will prove interesting to you, and will be sent free if you mention where you saw this advertisement, and enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage. Write your name and address plainly, and address Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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A GHOST STORY.

Let me tell how a little girl once got over a great fright, just by fearing God and having right thoughts about Him. She went to pay a visit to her aunt in the country. While there, she had to sleep in a room by herself. This was not pleasant to her, for at home she always slept with her sister.

One night during this visit she awoke suddenly and saw something white at the foot of her bed. It's head, which she thought she saw plainly as could be, was turned a little to one side, and was looking at her. She said to herself, "It is a ghost, I am sure it is!" and she pulled the bedclothes over her head. Presently she said to herself, "Well, what if there is a ghost here, is not God here, too? and does not the Bible say that nothing can harm those who trust in Him?" Then she tried to put her trust in God.

This gave her courage, and she resolved to take another look at the white thing. It did look very much like a living thing of some kind.

"Well, if it is," she thought to herself, "I'll speak to it"; and she cried out, "Who is there?" The figure did not stir nor answer. There it stood as still and white as ever.

"My father says there are no ghosts," she said to herself. "And if there are, what harm is it likely they want to do me? I'll just put my trust in God, and He can take care of me." This thought gave her courage and made her feel more comfortable. Still, there stood the figure.

"I'll know who or what you are," said the little girl. "Mother says frights are worse in people's fancies than anywhere else."

Then she jumped out of her bed and marched straight up to the figure. How many children would have done that? I am afraid some grown people would hardly have had the courage to do this. But this dear girl walked straight up to it. And what do you suppose it proved to be? Why, it was only the moonlight shining through the curtains on the wall.

"How much it did look like a head with eyes and nose and mouth," she said; and then she jumped in bed again. For awhile she lay and looked at it. But it only looked like moonshine now, and no ghost; and she wondered how she could have been so deceived. And that, I dare say, was as much as ghosts ever are

FINEST and RICHEST

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Ye Old Firm of Heintzman & Co., Toronto.

PIANOS - BY - MAIL

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THIS GREAT PIANO HOUSE BROUGHT TO THE DOORS OF THE MOST DISTANT CUSTOMERS.



FOR FIFTY YEARS we have been sending pianos into all sections of the Dominion, until the name of this house has become a household word in every corner of our beautiful Canada.

Our carefully organized mail order plans have done much to extend trade in this manner. The customer deals direct with the house and is given all the advantages of inside prices.

The testimony of hundreds, nay, thousands, might be given who have bought pianos in this way, and who are prepared to say that the satisfaction was as complete as if they had bought in person in the warerooms.

It matters not where the customer resides, we will ship a piano on approval, and if the instrument does not prove satisfactory it may be returned within fifteen days of its receipt.

VERY SPECIAL IN A GENUINE HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

We offer our mail order customers for immediate selling a beautiful Heintzman & Co. Upright Piano, 4 feet 6 inches high, in handsome mahogany case, beautifully carved, upper panel and trusses in colonial design; 7 1/2 octaves; 3 pedals and complete with the celebrated Heintzman & Co. double repeating action. This piano is not absolutely new, but so nearly new that it is hardly any stretch of language to call it new. The original price was \$375. We make it special to mail order customers at \$295; \$15 cash down and \$8 a month.

If as far as you can judge by description this piano will not exactly meet your case, then write us, for out of our large stocks we are sure to have something that will please. Terms of payment in all cases are so easy that this cannot stand a barrier in the way. We give free with each piano a handsome stool and scarf, and pay freight to any station in Ontario, with special arrangements to more distant points in Canada.

HEINTZMAN & CO.

115-117 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

—only moonshine. She kept her eye on the soft silver light till she fell into a sweet sleep again.

"OUR FATHER."

It has been said that the great object of Christianity, after all, is to make men say, and mean, and understand, the words, "Our Father."

The chief moral quality exhibited in the parental relation is that of forgiveness. The mother views her helpless babe with the tenderest pity; and the obviousness of its helplessness is the source of the depth of her devotion and of the passion of her love. Each step in the child's development repeats the same story. On the one side are rules, precepts, admonitions, given in kindness and

love, given in wisdom, and enforced to avoid future ills; on the other side, forgetfulness, heedlessness, disobedience, powerlessness to consider and reflect, waywardness, want of self-restraint, pursuit of the momentary pleasure. It is only the joy of exercising the power of pardon that enables the parent day by day to resume with new hope a work which has caused him many disappoint-



BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Sixty-eighth Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the British America Assurance Company was held at its offices, Toronto, on Thursday, the 27th ult. The President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, occupied the chair, and Mr. P. H. Sims, who was appointed to act as Secretary, read the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Sixty-eighth Annual Report and Financial Statements, duly vouched for by the Auditors of the Company.

There has been a moderate increase in the Premium Income in all branches, the Canadian Fire Business, particularly, showing a considerable increase over that of any previous year, this being mainly due to the advanced rates which have been obtained.

The balance of Revenue Account, \$99,590.00, has been applied as follows:—\$65,000.00 for two half-yearly dividends, the first at the rate of seven per cent and the second at the rate of six per cent. per annum, \$1,045.26 written off office furniture and Securities, and the balance, \$30,544.74, added to the Reserve Fund, which now stands at \$612,001.96.

Although considerable progress has been made during the year in the direction of advancing rates throughout Canada and the United States the results of the business, owing to the increase in fire losses, have not proved satisfactory to Companies generally, and measures are now being taken for further advances which should bring about a material improvement in the condition of the fire insurance business on this continent.

GEO. A. COX, President.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total cash income.....	\$2,040,197 10
Total expenditure, including appropriation for losses under adjustment	1,940,607 10
	\$ 99,590 00
Dividends declared.....	65,000 00
Total Assets.....	\$1,755,849 21
Cash Capital.....	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	612,001 96

Security to policy-holders \$1,612,001.96

The report, on motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, was carried unanimously. In moving the adoption of the report the President said:—

The Revenue Account shows that, after deducting losses and expenses from the premiums for the year, there is a balance, or underwriting profit of \$58,795. This with the earnings from interest and rents, \$40,795, makes the total balance at the credit of Revenue Account \$99,590. Compared with the preceding year the figures before you show a gain in premiums (after deducting reinsurances) of \$127,159, and a reduction in losses of \$16,124.

This increased income is derived mainly from the fire business, and, as stated in the reports, is chiefly due to the better rates that have prevailed. In the Marine Branch there has been little change in the volume of business we have done, but while the income from this source represents less than one-fourth of the total premiums received, we are indebted to this Branch for nearly one-half the year's profits.

Taking into consideration the large amount of fire business transacted, the results of the year—although they show a marked improvement on those of the year 1900—cannot be regarded as affording an adequate margin of profit, but those of you who have noted the records from month to month of the serious fires in Canada and the United States, beginning with the conflagration in the business centre of Montreal in January last, must, I think, regard the accounts presented as more favorable than might have been anticipated. We can at least claim that they will bear comparison in their general results with those shown by other Companies operating in the same fields as ourselves, and this is perhaps the best test of the judgment exercised by the officers and agents of the Company in the prosecution of its business. The problem as to what rates will be adequate to meet the losses of any one year is a difficult one—I might say an impossible one for the most experienced underwriters to solve. They can only meet the changed conditions that confront them from time to time by readjusting their rates in accordance with the loss records which these changing conditions

produce. The adverse experience of Companies engaged in the fire business on this continent for the past two years has shown the necessity of increases on many classes of risks, and we have benefited to a considerable extent from the advanced rates which prevailed during the year 1901, and in view of the action taken during the past ten days by all the leading Companies doing business in the United States to bring about a more radical advance than has hitherto been attempted I feel that we may safely anticipate that these improved conditions will have even a more marked effect upon the business of the present year.

In reviewing the business of the past year, as well as of the preceding eight years during which I have had the honor of occupying this chair, it is very gratifying to observe the progress which the Company has made in its fire business in Canada, as well as the profits which have accrued upon this, notwithstanding the losses by the conflagrations of the past two years. A Company which has been doing business as the British America has—for upwards of two-thirds of a century, should, we have felt, occupy a prominent position in connection with the business of its home field, and while an income equal to that of some leading British offices, which carry much larger amounts on individual risks, might not be looked for, it should command a liberal share of the business and be able to show results equal to, if not better than, the average results of its competitors. The progress which the British America has made in this direction, under its present management, is indicated by the following figures: In 1892 the total fire premiums of the Company in Canada were \$173,951; in 1901 they amounted to \$351,505. These figures represent the net premiums (after deducting reinsurances), so that during these nine years the income of the Company in this branch has increased upwards of 100 per cent., while the total increase of all Companies reporting to the department is about 40 per cent. It is still more gratifying to find from the annual returns of Companies doing business in Canada, published by the Dominion Government, that while for this same period the average loss ratio of all Companies reporting to the Canadian Insurance Department is 70.3 per cent., our losses have been but 59 per cent. of the premiums received.

While this has been our experience at home, the progress we have made in other fields in the way of securing advantageous connections had been such as to warrant our looking for equally favorable results from our agencies outside the Dominion, particularly when we bear in mind the improved outlook to which I have referred in the United States, from which territory a large proportion of our income is derived.

In conclusion, I desire to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the work of the officers of the Company, both at its Head Office and at its Branch Offices, and our obligations to our General and Local Agents for their services in the Company's behalf during the past year.

The following gentlemen were re-elected to serve as Directors during the ensuing year:—Hon. Geo. A. Cox, J. J. Kenny, Augustus Myers, Thomas Long, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Hon. S. C. Wood, Robert Jaffray, Lieut. Col. H. M. Pellatt and E. W. Cox.

At a meeting of the board, held subsequently, the Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President and Mr. J. J. Kenny, Vice-President.

ments. It is only as the capacity of remorse for disobedience is displayed that the possibility of moral advance becomes apparent in the child. It is only for a few years in the life of each of us that this relationship exists, and the child has forgotten his childhood before he becomes a father. But God's revelation of Himself gives back to us in varied forms what our own experience might set forth to each, that the joy of pardon is a joy which is in the being of God. The joy of receiving pardon is but a faint reflex of the joy of Him who gives. For pardon can only be given to one who seeks it, and to seek it is to admit a consciousness of past failure, and express a desire for future progress.—Right Rev. Dr. Creighton,

ARIDITY OF SOUL.

I know how hard prayer is almost at all times; how glad we sometimes feel to be able to say anything; that our best prayers ever fall short of our true aspirations; that our worst prayers are often so cold, so feeble, so poor, so wandering, they hardly deserve to be called prayers at all. And it is the humbling personal knowledge of the inadequacy and shortcomings of his own prayers that may well make a Christian writer pause before he raises a standard that he very inadequately reaches unto, as well as shrink from making a heart sad, which God would not make sad, by inviting prayer, which to many would seem so distant and so impracticable as only to reduce them to despair. Yet prayer is a habit; and the more we pray, the better we shall pray; and the highest mountain can be climbed by steady, patient walking; and if we never set a mark before us to aim at and try for, we may soon discover that nothing is so perilous to the soul's life as contentedly sitting still.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Thorold.

DISHONESTY RECOMPENSED.

The late Duke of Buccleuch, in one of his walks, purchased a cow in the neighbourhood of Dalkeith, which was to be sent to his palace on the following morning. The Duke, in his morning dress, espied a boy ineffectually attempting to drive the animal forward to its destination. The boy, not knowing the Duke, bawled out to him: "Hie, mun, come here an' gie's a han' wi' this beast."

The Duke walked on slowly, the boy still craving his assistance, and at last, in a tone of distress, exclaimed:

"Come here, mun, an' help us, an' I'll gie' you half I get."

The Duke went and lent the helping hand.

"And now," said the Duke, as they trudged along, "how much do you think you'll get for this job?"

"Oh, I dinna ken," said the boy, "but I'm sure o' something, for the folk up at the big house are gude to a' bodies."

As they approached the house the Duke disappeared from the boy and entered by a different way. Calling a servant, he put a sovereign in his hand, saying: "Give that to the boy who brought the cow."

The Duke, having returned to the avenue, was soon rejoined by the boy.

"Well, how much did you get?" said the Duke.

"A shilling," said the boy, "an' there's half o' it t'ye."

"But you surely got more than a shilling?" said the Duke.

"No," said the boy, "that's a' I got—and I d've no think it's plenty?"

"I do not," said the Duke; "there must be some mistake, and, as I am acquainted with the Duke, if you return I think I'll get you more."

For Singers and Speakers.

The New Remedy For Catarrh is Very Valuable.

A Grand Rapids gentleman who represents a prominent manufacturing concern and travels through central and southern Michigan, relates the following regarding the new catarrh cure. He says: "After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach for several years, I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets quite accidentally and like everything else I immediately bought a package and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me, and still more to find a complete cure after several weeks' use."



"I have a little son who sings in a boys' choir in one of our prominent churches, and he is greatly troubled with hoarseness and throat weakness, and on my return home from a trip I gave him a few of the tablets one Sunday morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong."

"As the tablets are very pleasant to the taste I had no difficulty in persuading him to use them regularly."

"Our family physician told us they were an antiseptic preparation of undoubted merit and that he himself had no hesitation in using and recommending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for any form of catarrh."

"I have since met many public speakers and professional singers who use them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much toxic, potash and opium as to render their use a danger to health."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large pleasant tasting lozenges composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full treatment.

They act upon the blood and mucous membrane, and their composition and remarkable success has won the approval of physicians, as well as thousands of sufferers from nasal catarrh, throat troubles and catarrh of stomach.

A little book on treatment of catarrh mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

"They went back, the Duke rang the bell and ordered all the servants to be assembled."

"Now," said the Duke to the boy, "point me out the person that gave you the shilling."

"It was that chap there," pointing to the butler. The butler confessed and attempted an apology, but the Duke indignantly ordered him to give the boy the sovereign. "You have lost," said the Duke, "your money, your situation and your character by your covetness; learn henceforth that honesty is the best policy." The boy by this time recognized his

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assistant in the person of the Duke, and the Duke was so delighted with the sterling worth and honesty of the boy, that he ordered him to be sent to school at his expense.

HOW THE RUSSIANS KEEP WARM.

In Russia the only fuel used is wood, and an armful of sticks burned in such an economical stove that they will keep a room warm for twenty-four hours. The "heating" process takes place once a day, unless it is extremely cold, when they have two "heatings."

In the morning a man brings in ten or a dozen sticks of wood, opens the big brass door, and builds a fire; then he climbs up a ladder and takes out of the top door something very much like a stove lid. After the fire has been burning vigorously for half an hour, the lid is returned to its place, the lower door is shut and screwed up almost air-tight, and the "heating" is over.

All the houses in Russia are heated in this way; but in the peasants' homes the stoves are built of brick and plastered. Although the floors of the houses are bare, they are clean and comfortable.

When they go out of doors in winter the people dress in fur from head to foot—fur caps, fur coats, and high overshoes lined with fur. Even the peasants have sheepskin coats, caps lined with wool, and thick felt boots. There is less actual suffering from cold among the poor than in other countries with less severe weather.

GRIEVE NOT THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Many a man has been kept from doing wrong things by thinking of a sad, pale face sitting at home waiting for him. Many a boy has been kept from youthful transgressions with war against his soul by thinking it would grieve the poor old mother in her cottage away down in the country somewhere.

child makes no account of some precious gift that he has bestowed upon him, and leaves it lying about anywhere. A loving friend, standing on the margin of the stream, and calling to his friends in a boat when they are drifting to the rapids, turns away sad if they do not attend to his voice.

Legs So Swelled He Couldn't Walk.

Kidney and Urinary Troubles were Followed by Dropsy— A Perfect Cure by

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

This case of Mr. James Treneman, the well-known butcher, of 536 Adelaide Street, London, Ont., is another proof that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are effective in the most severe and complicated diseases of the kidneys.

The double action which this famous prescription has on both the kidneys and liver is in a large measure responsible for its wonderful curative effects. When there are backache, frequent, difficult, or painful urination, dropsical swellings, biliousness, constipation or stomach derangements, you may depend upon it that the kidneys are clogged and the liver sluggish.

It is at such times that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prove themselves prompt to give relief and certain to effect a cure. The evidence to prove this fact is simply overwhelming.

Mr. James Treneman states:— Two years ago I was laid up with kidney disease and urinary troubles. Besides the pain and inconvenience caused by these troubles I became dropsical, and my legs would swell up so that I could scarcely go around at all. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I procured a box and continued the use of this valuable medicine until now I can say for a certainty that I am entirely cured.

As a family medicine of tested and known worth, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have never been approached. They act directly on the kidneys and liver, regulate the bowels and ensure the perfect action of the digestive and filtering systems. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

BLACK, GREEN and MIXED.

Get a packet of whatever kind you have been in the habit of buying. You will be astonished how fine it is compared with other teas.

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That if you want your children to be courteous, you must treat them with respect.

That they will invariably copy your manners, so you must take care that they are the best.

That you should be as careful of their feelings as you wish them to be of the feelings of others.

That when it is necessary to administer reproof it should be given in private.

That most children are sensitive on this point; it injures their self-respect, and they feel it acutely, though they are not able to express it in words.

That to tell a child in public that it has been rude or lacking in good breeding is as unwarrantable as it would be to tell a guest so.

That it is no excuse to argue that you are doing it for the purpose of making the child better and more thoughtful.



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**Hygienic Cocoa...**

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**COFFEE ESSENCE**

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GUARANTEED PURE. 100

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Incorporated 1891

The Bishop of Nova Scotia, Chairman Board of Trustees. The Bishop of Fredericton member of Board of Trustees, ex-officio. Miss Lefroy, of Cheltenham Ladies' College, England, Principal, assisted by Ten Resident Experienced Governesses from England, five of whom are specialists in the Music and Art Departments, and Two Non-Resident Instructors, Housekeeper, Matron and Nurse. Extensive Buildings with capacity for 100 Residents. Heated by Hot Water, Lighted by Electricity. Grounds covering eight acres. School Dairy and Laundry, within fenced limits of property. Preparation for the Universities. Michaelmas Term begins on Wednesday, September 11th, 1901. For Calendar apply to DR. HIND.

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