

Dominion Churchman, Church Evangelist and Church Record (Incor.) No. 22 **Cassocks** & Surplices For Clergy & Choir Use Write for Circular HARCOURT & SON 103 King Street West ... Toronto Versicles, Responses The Litany (Tallis) Edited and compiled by ALBERT HAM, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O., Organist and Choirmaster of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. Paper 30 cents; Red Cloth 40 cents. Published by the University Press, Oxford and London. Toronto, Henry Frowde, 25-37 Richmond Street W. May be obtained of Messrs. Nordheimer & Co., Toronto, and all music sellers. BOOK The Religions of the World in Relation to Christianity by the late G. M. CRANT, D.D., Principal of Queen's University, Canada 20 cents Romanism&Protestantism by Rev. ROBT. W. WEIR, D.D. 20 cents Life Abiding by W. H. GRIFFITH THOMAS 35 cents

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May 22, 1913.

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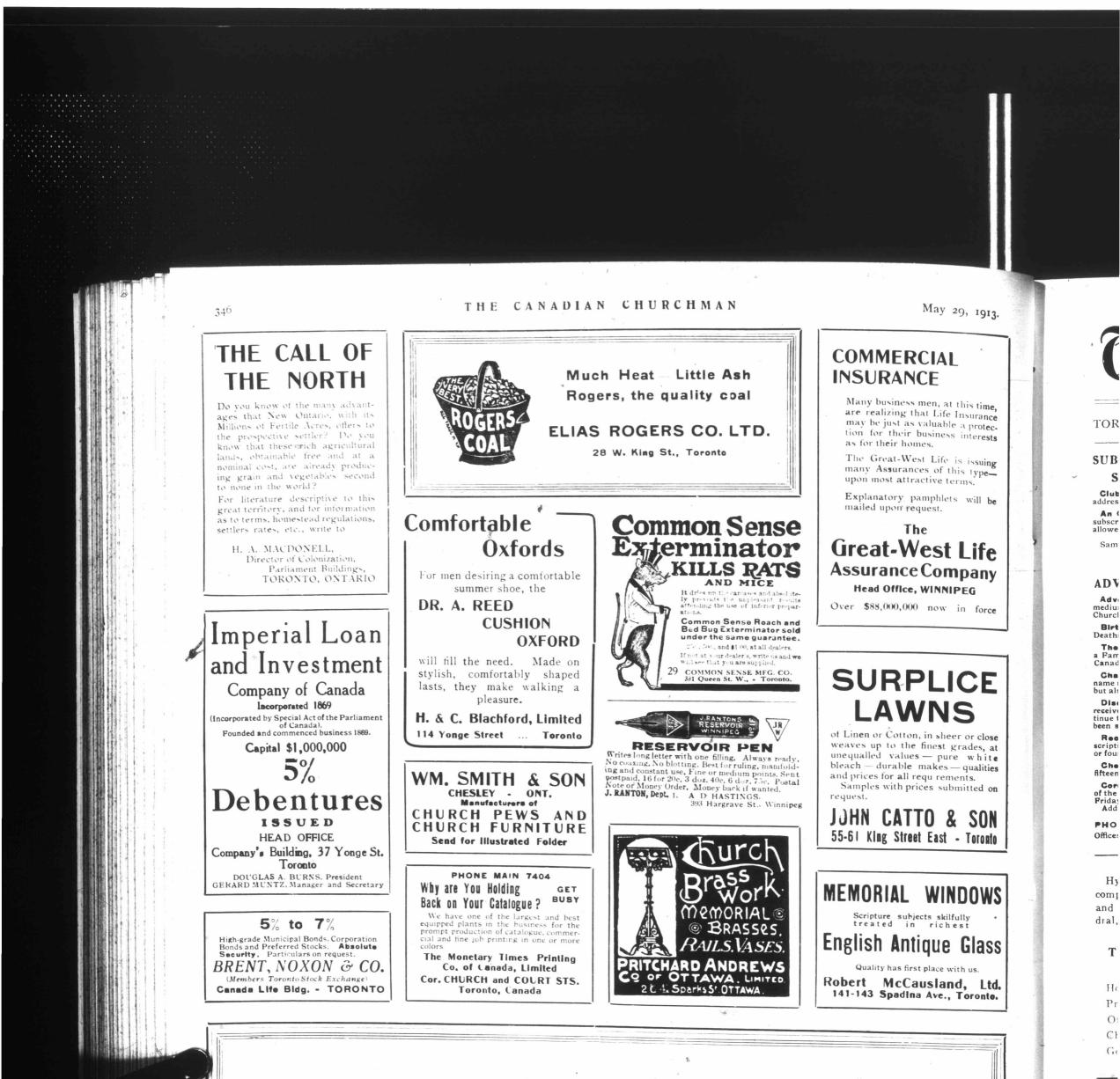
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The Canadian Churchman

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 29 1913.

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EVELYN MACRAE, PHONE MAIN 4643. Publisher. Offices—Union Block, 36 Toronto Street

Hymns from the Book of Common Praise, compiled by Dr. Albert Ham, F.R.C.O., Organist and Director of the choir of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

(June 8th). Holy Communion: 257, 263, 507, 563. Processional: 385, 612, 653, 664.

Processional: 385, 612, 653, 664. Offertory: 641, 648, 670, 775. Children: 615, 693, 698, 707. General: 622, 634, 642, 669. guardian that neglects a child or contributes to his delinquency. But further developments are necessary in the shape of a home for the feeble-minded and a farm for bad boys. We must do our utmost to make a strong, true manhood and womanhood out of the warped childhood around us, and all who have the welfare of the country at heart must use every endeavour to have juvenile courts of the right kind established and men⁴ of the right kind appointed over them. No city or country can afford to neglect its young life.

Two Wills

A great contrast recently appeared in two wills which were printed in the papers on the same day. One was the late King of Greece's. This is how it reads in part :---

Be always calm in your thoughts, and never forget that you reign over an Oriental people, whose anger and irritability are liable to flare up, and who in such moments may say and do many things that they forget on the morrow. It is preferable for this reason for the King to suffer, even morally, than to allow his people or country to do so. Place always first the country's interest before anything else.

The other will was that of the late Colonel Astor, who left 85 million dollars, and yet did not name a single public institution to which a single cent might go. To people outside his own family he left \$17,500, and to his son, who recently came of age, 75 millions out of the 85. Comment on the contrast seems needless except to say that what a man *is*, not what he *has*, constitutes manhood.

A Quebec Reformer

Under this title an interesting sketch of Mr. Godfrov Langlois has just appeared, telling the story of his prolonged and resolute warfare on behalf of the education of Quebec. Mr. Langlois believes that this question is at the root of the lack of progress in that province. The facts are certainly startling. There are over 150,000 children of school age who have never been to school, and over a quarter of million of people who can neither read nor write. The schools are badly attended, the teachers are miserably paid, and thousands of the teachers have had no Normal school training. According to one inspector, 47 per cent. of the teachers in a certain district are unqualified, and half of these are "of no earthly use at all." One text-book of English history, "revised and corrected and approved by the Council of Public Instruction the 15th of May, 1912," tells the children of the state of things in Canada as they were before Confederation. "York" and Kingston are said to be the principal cities of "Upper Canada," and Quebec is the "capital of all Canada," with the residence of the Governor-General! The information about the rest of the British Empire is on a par with this "information" about Canada. It is almost incredible that such a deplorable state of affairs should exist in any part of the British Empire. Whose fault is it? Is it a civil or an ecclesiastical responsibility? Whosoever it is, the matter should receive instant attention. How a Council of Public Instruction could approve such a book within a year or so is beyond comprehension. It is manifestly unfair to the children of Quebec to keep them in such unutterable ignorance. No wonder Mr. Langlois is in earnest in waging warfare on this stupendous mass of error. But what are we to say to the opposition he is receiving from his co-religionists? Is it so that a Church can thrive for long on ignorance?

Truth and Error

A thoughtful writer has just expressed a solemn truth in these words:---

Love of error is an automatic recoil of indifference to the truth. Man's soul is so made that every rejection of the truth weakens it against the assaults of temptation; the heart that refuses to melt, automatically hardens; and the faculty of discernment between good and evil becomes blunted and atrophied with disuse.

Scripture and experience bear clear testimony to this truth. As Browning says, we "pay the price of lies" by being "compelled to lie on still." The final chastisement of sin is deeper sin. Righteous retribution is seen in renewed and more terrible wrong-doing. And so Scripture says, "Be sure your sin will find you out." Not necessarily "Will be found out," but find you out in an inevitable Nemesis and certain punishment.

What is "New Thought"?

During the last few years, among the theories put forth to attract mankind, much has been heard of Christian Science, "New Thought," and similar movements. While they differ among themselves, they are all at root one and the same in their relation to the Christian doctrines of Sin and Redemption. The point was well taken by a writer a little while ago:—

The essential difference between much of what is called "New Thought" and the truth of God as revealed by Christ is in the view that it gives of the nature and cure of sin. "New Thought" looks upon sin as partly a mistake and partly a disease, and it is to be cured by adopting truer ideas of life and putting these ideas in practice. The teaching of the Bible is that sin is an awful thing, the most awful fact in the universe; that sin is imbedded so deeply in man's nature that he is the bond-servant of sin, and cannot free himself from his bondage to sin. He needs to be "born again," to be "created anew in Christ Jesus unto good works." And he needs to be reconciled to God by the atonement for sin made by Christ on the cross. "New Thought" does not believe in an atonement for sin and it does not believe in the necessity for a new birth.

The Outlook

Crisis in Religion

The place and power of a definite event or crisis in religion is much more widely admitted now than it was a few years ago. Crisis is often seen in politics, warfare, patriotism, and even literature. There is a decision from which there is no return. In the same way with religion, if a man decides definitely to break with the past, to face the present, and to surrender wholly to God, his safety is assured. Drifting is fatal and insincerity perilous. To call men to decision is one of the prime objects of the Christian service of ministers and lay people. As Seely pointed out in "Ecce Homo," the Church stands or falls by the article of conversion.

Our Juvenile Courts

Commissioner Starr said the other day that over 90 per cent. of the juvenile offenders who have come up before him since the court was inaugurated last January have made good. They have been looked after by truant officers, and the Court is proving a good weapon, because it has jurisdiction over the parent or From this it is clear that "New Thought" is no re-statement of old truths, but a definite repudiation of essential verities of the Bible. Almost every heresy, ancient or modern, turns on the questions of Sin and Salvation. Christ is more than a Revealer; He is a Redeemer and a Recreator.

"Anywhere, Only Forward"

This is what Livingstone once said. He had been sent to a mission field which proved too small for the force at hand, and he set out for another place, hoping that the directors at home would approve of his decision, but telling them he was at their disposal "to go anywhere, provided it be forward." This was characteristic of the man. And this ought to be true of all men. "Forward, be our watchword." This is the fundamental question, not whether our task is big or our place important, but whether we are going forward.

This applies to individual life, to Church life, to national life. A man said once to another concerning his church, "We are holding our own." The reply came, "But who is holding the others." Be it ours to say and to mean it when we say, "Anywhere, only forward."

The Great Commission

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In May and June missionary campaigns, summer schools, synods, and conferences abound, and in many forms the Great Commission to the Church comes under review. In Carver's "Missions and Modern Thought" it is thus explained: "In the Greek of the Great Commission the command to go into all the world is secondary, expressed by a participle, the imperative injunction being to make disciples of all nations. The relation of the two ideas would be suggested by rendering, As ye go into all the world, make disciples of all the nations.' Thus the commission is generalized, and the great privilege and duty belongs to every disciple in all his goings." It is well to remember, in all our meditations on our missionary duty, that the Church claims to be "catholic," and is engaged in world-conquest. Wherever or whoever we are, or whatever we do, our aim must always be the same; i.e., world-conquest, or "making disciples of all nations." And we must pursue this under all circumstances wherever we may be, or (as Dr. Carver says) "in all our goings." The emphasis is not on the going, but on the object in view, and this may be accomplished by a sick saint praying at home as much as by an active missionary in heathen lands.

The Negro

Dr. J. R. Hawkins, of North Carolina, Commissioner of Education for the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was reported in the Detroit "Free Press" as asserting that the American negroes in fifty years acquired over one billion dollars' worth of property in real estate, and they own and publish four hundred self-supporting newspapers, daily and weekly, and have three thousand physicians of their own race practising among them, and two thousand negroes have been admitted to the Bar as practising lawyers, and not less than three hundred and eighty negroes are authors of repute. These figures are certainly startling, and, although negroes are comparatively rare in Canada, yet these figures warn us of the hidden powers and mighty possibilities of the black race, and should dispose us to do our best to befriend and uplift the black man if we find him at our doors or within our reach.

BRITISH STUDENT

The beginning of the British Student Movement was first with university students, who volunteered to become foreign missionaries. In spreading this Volunteer Movement among the schools and colleges of secular foundation, where absolutely no religious instruction of any kind was given, it was necessary to create Voluntary Religious Associations. These were, as called, purely voluntary for the students. They became the centres for Bible Study, Mission Study, and Social Study. In addition to this there was commenced a special organization for the theological colleges. This is a department unknown in North America. The success of the department in England has placed it beyond the experimental stage. Last year 1,700 divinity students were in conference. During the year they study missionary and social problems, and meet in small groups to discuss matters on which the Churches of Christendom differ. These small groups are intentionally made up of two from each denomination, Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist. Their influence is to disabuse the mind of prejudice and to implant respect for one another's viewpoint. This influence has been recognized by the nominations of the Archbishop of Canterbury to committees for the Conference. He appointed no less than five members of the B.S.M. Executive, for no men were more in touch with the aims of such a Conference.

Interdenominationalism is now the watchword of the B.S.M. In the first few years they tried undenominationalism. That did not succeed. There is a difference. In undenominationalism we enter on the common basis of our agreements, leaving out all matters debatable. This common basis may be too small to be a working basis. For instance, the Quaker has not much in common with the Churchman-no sacraments, no orders, no liturgy. In interdenominationalism everybody brings everything they have. There is no compromise whatever. Free discussion and ventilation of opinions is the order of the day. Any speaker can lay emphasis on any point he wants. The Quaker will not be offended if the Churchman emphasize the means of grace in the growth of the spiritual life, and the Churchman will not be offended if the Quaker speak on the supremacy of spiritual communion. No speaker is muzzled. Is not, then, confusion the result? Not at all. Men come to understand and respect each other's opinions and beliefs. The unity of spirit is emphasized as a net result. For many years now the B.S.M. has been conducted on this principle, and its success has been unclouded. The strongest point in this method is the close connection maintained with the Churches. There is no danger or tendency to supplant the Church by the B.S.M. The student still has his religious life in his Church and its

connections. The organization becomes an auxiliary to the Churches and not a student church.

to become foreign missionaries. Of these, 60 to 64 per cent. ultimately have reached the field. This is a high average compared with other countries. The rising tide of spiritual life is shown by the fact that some years ago the average number of declarations was one hundred, now it is two hundred and sixty. The B.S.M. is touching the life not only of Oxford, Cambridge and Durham, but also the new Universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bristol, London, and Birmingham.

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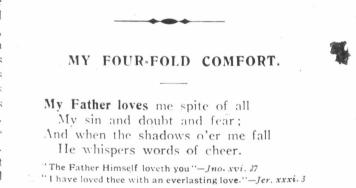
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In Holland, strangely enough, the greatest membership is found among the medical students. In France and Switzerland the Federation has been represented for about five years and is making good progress. In Germany the growth has been slow on account of the division between the Pietistic and Liberal camps. The Hungarian movements are now applying for admission. In Austria, with nine nationalities within its borders, the student movements have been working for three years, but progress is slow, as may be imagined, where national prejudices must be removed. The Balkan States are an encouraging field. In 1911 the World Conference of thirty-five nationalities was held in Constantinople, and through the influence of that movements have been started in Servia, Sophia, Bucharest and Athens. In Sophia, particularly, conditions are promising. Only eight men could be found to start a Bible Study Group. After three months more than eighty members professed allegiance to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. In Russia, with its 103,000 students collected in the great student centres, St. Petersburg, Moscow and Keff, a beginning has been made which, when it wins the approval of the Greek Orthodox Church, promises great things among the Slavs. This is not half the story of the Movement. It is also in India, China, Japan, and almost every country in the world.

Nothing is more significant than student organizations. The students of to-day are in control to-morrow. We thank God for the Federation, with its high ideals of service and consecration, moulding and directing student thought in the high allegiance to our Master and Saviour.



MOVEMENT

The visit of Rev. Tissington Tatlow to Toronto on his way to a committee on the Conference on Faith and Order, gave the opportunity of hearing first-hand many fresh details about the success of the Student Movement in Great Britain and on the Continent.

The British Movement (B.S.M.) is one of the five original groups, of which Canada and the United States formed one, which constituted themselves into the World Christian Student Federation about twenty-one years ago. Dr. John R. Mott, the missionary apostle to the students of the world, is the Secretary of this Federation, and Rev. Tissington Tatlow has been General Secretary of the British part of the Federation for fifteen years. The World Student Christian Federation has grown rapidly in numbers and territory. Beginning in 1805 with five national groups, it now has twelve. The smaller nationalities are grouped to keep down the number of representatives on the Executive Committee and still to give the smaller nationalities some place. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark form one group, Holland and Belgium another, France and Italy another, and so on. No country can come into the movement until it has five Christian student organizations. At present there are 2,200 college organizations and 150,000 students in the Federation.

In not one single country is the religious life of the students declining, as judged from the returns of the Federation. In England, since 1892, more than 4,000 men and women among the students have recorded their desire

My Father knows the way I take, Each step He plans for me, Nor will He e'er His child forsake Where'er my lot may be.
"The Lord knoweth them that are His."-2 Tim. ii. 19: T" "He knoweth the way that I take."-Job xxiii. 10
My Father cares for all my needs, And 'mid life's strain and stress To pastures fresh He ever leads, And seeks my soul to bless.

"Casting all your care upon Him : for He;careth for you." e -1 Pet. v. 7 "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of."—Matt. vi.8

My Father keeps me day by day— In His strong hand held fast, He'll guard me through my pilgrim way, And bring me Home at last. S. E. B.

"No man is able to pluck them out of My Father's hand." "Kept by the power of God."—1 Pet i. 5 [Jno. x. 29 shoul

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THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN

CHANTS AND HYMNS By DR. ALBERT HAM, F.R.C.O. (Organist and Choirmaster of St James' Cathedral, Toronto.)

(The Second Part of an Address to the Students of Wycliffe College, Toronto.)

OOD chanting can be ensured if careful attention is given to the two following points: 1. To clearly articulate the words to be sung on the reciting note, and to accent the syllable or word indicated in all good "pointed" Psalters.

2. To feel an accent on the first note after the reciting parts of the chant; that is, at the beginning of the mediation, and at the first note of the reading.

It is not always necessary to dwell upon the accented note in the reciting part of the chant, this emphasis must not be overdone, but it must be realized; unsteadiness will inevitably follow if attention is not paid to this point.

The speed should be entirely regulated by the time occupied in ensuring distinct enunciation. The reciting note should not be too high, especially in Psalms of a penitential character or where occasional unison passages are introduced. In a short Psalm, or portion of a Psalm, of a joyful character a fairly high reciting note would not be objectionable.

Keys: Great care should be exercised when selecting chants for consecutive Psalms-there

produce the impression when sung to several words, of causing a distressing effort to the singer. A comfortable reciting note in a chant is a great inducement for the congregation to join in the singing. Extremely bald, and extremely florid chants are equally to be avoided; nor is there the least reason, with our modern resources, why we should choose or retain either extreme. When studying the art of chanting in the early stages, it is very advisable to limit the number of chants-four or five single, and the same number of double chants, with solid, firm diatonic harmonies should be selected, and learnt by heart. The object of this is that the singers may be able to concentrate their whole attention on the words of the Canticle or psalm to which the music is sung.

By degrees the words of the Psalms become quite familiar, and the rules of Pointing and Expression more readily grasped. It is then when chanting becomes a pleasure and a delight to singers and listeners alike.

There is a fault which is quite common nowadays-that loud, expressionless, irreverent race through hymns and psalms, which is so often disnot antagonistic, but they must always be distinct. Of course every church must so arrange its own music, that the congregation can appreciate and understand what is good and acceptable in one place, may not prove as successful and helpful in another church. Although uniformity is very desirable the general musical ability of a congregation must, I think, be the standard of selection.

The late Sir Joseph Barnby in a paper read before the Church Congress in England some years ago-spoke very severely of the attempt to attract a congregation-at the regular services by mere music.

"Of all the errors which cry aloud for remedy, the worst, to my mind, is perpetuated in the endeavour to draw a new congregation to a church, or to fill up the thinned ranks of a decreasing flock, by the exhibition of startling novelties, and what I should call musical "tours de force"-I should wish music to occupy its rightful place, and mo other; nor can I see aught but disadvantage and ultimate failure, in the attempt to make the musical part of the Church service more than an accessory."

Of course to some people, the anthem and the Canticles, and even the Psalms, are looked upon as a mere musical performance, but to others they will be sermons, full of meaning, especially if properly prepared and carefully rehearsed by the choir-not as a performance to air their own skill, but as an act of worship. The Church Concert party is a bad institution as a rule. It is neither good for Art; nor for the worship of the Church.



should be some near key relationship between them. To change from one key to another having no connection with it, is very distracting and even painful to a musical ear. Perhaps the most common fault in chanting is

guised and excused as hearty singing. This is highly objectionable.

The truth is, that chanting, like everything that is worth doing-is worth doing well. And to become an efficient chanter is not an easy mat-

The following verses, if very sarcastic, are apropos:

"If pulpit utterance won't suffice To win the people from their sins You'll find a method more concise

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2 Tim. ii. 19 . T. xiii. 10

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th for you." -1 Pet. v. 7 ed of."-Matt. vi.8

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an inarticulate rush over the words which go to the reciting note, with a sudden pull-up at the first bar-line-a hasty break and a perceptible thud on the first note of the mediation or change, as if some material obstacle like a five-barred gate had been cleared.

The secret of successful pointing lies in making the true accent of the words coincide with that of the music; but with every care, it is not always possible to avoid assigning an unaccented syllable, or unemphatic word, to a mote on which the musical accent falls-in such cases it is the part of a good chanter to minimize the bad effect, by keeping the musical accent as light as possible.

In opposition to the opinion which retains its vitality here and there, that all pointed Psalters are mistakes, I maintain that an ill-pointed **Psalter** is better than the Psalter, not pointed; dire and disastrous confusion is the invariable result of the absence of marks of pointing, and of a blind trust in tradition.

Chants, short as they are, should nevertheless exhibit the characteristics of good vocal partwriting. Again I would lay stress on the fact that the recitation-note of a chant should be well within the compass of each voice, so as not to ter! It takes time and thought, and self-sacrifice to master all the little intricacies that crop up from time to time. It is in the matter of detailin the due regard paid to the so-called minor points that we all should strive to excel.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

It will, I think, be conceded on all sides that the congregational services of our Anglican Church are based, or ought to be based, on the principle that everybody in the assembly has a perfect right-yes, more than a right, an obligation-to take a part in the service beyond that of a mere listener. The arrangement of the beautiful Liturgy of our Church-the Confession, the Responses, the Litany, all seem to point to this important and fundamental rule. In Cathedrals, and in the larger churches it is possible to introduce one or more choral pieces for the choir alone, sung as an act of worship and therefore to be well rendered, but when the congregation are asked to join, everything should be done to help and encourage them, by selecting music which is characterized by simplicity and breadth of outline and not beyond ordinary vocal compass. The Anglican Church has provided for both uses of music in her service. The two are

Than preaching: play on violins.

Or if you see devotion sink Beneath the organ's solemn tones, Increase th' attractions of your jinks And to your fiddles add trombones.

If still the people keep away, And if to church you'd have them come There-is one effectual way To catch them-try the kettledrum."

HYMN TUNES.

Some people have a notion that the best hymn tune is that which common people take up most heartily and readily. They adapt airs from all sources, with the proviso that all tunes must be of a strongly marked character and easy rhythmical outline. I agree with the late Sir J. Barnby who traverses this idea. He says: "Church music is distinctly an offering dedicated to God. It therefore requires to be purer and deeper than that which is offered by man for the delectation of his fellow men; and this entirely disposes of the specious argument sometimes used, that because a congregation sings a certain tune with fervour and evident enjoyment it must be good."

May 29, 1913.

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Such as a present the set of a substantial with the end and address provide the set of a substantial provide edge) much products of an end of a state of a substantial interpretation that a set substantial set and an pour out their indices to these address quark, it is to attain greater there is an end and quark it is to specially written and total and for Coursel were higher these may be substantial to the birthere

Furst fan grant i d'Userman intriles und tunks has St. Ann. The out frightseth, and "Winterset" und harr in a d'with strette massive intrus, letat ve hire the vis rurued, du det tunes suit as became and "Meacimbe," of a mire flowing style.

We have theday reached the third type in which harmony unitheir menody is studied, and in which the composer, of he can surprise the ear with one or two noise harmonic progressions, as supermely happy. The first muscle described dignifies and at times aweinspiring's the second gives pleasure, while the effect of the third is conerally melanishing some of the modern times with vivio chrimitic effects are very entiting at a first heating, but the constant repetition of those unusing at discussions pedallic progressions soon pail on the ear.

After the third or fourth verse the palate is surfacted. The quest in of compass to has been, and is, a serious one. Unfortunately many very beautiful and familiar tunes such as "Ewing," sung to Jerusalem the Golden." the "Easter Hymn" and "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand." have such an extensive compass as to be almost beyond the capabilities of an ordinary congregation, and to transpose them, is to take away much of their brightness and joy.

Seeing that the hymn tune is not for the choir alone, but for the congregation, it should be what everyone can sing. To-day the more experienced church composers are happily realizing this fact. The tunes of the late Dr. Dykes are good specimens of the judicious use of free harmonies. Nearly all of them have something strikingly modern and yet the colouring is not overdone, and they are generally smooth and singable.

The pace at which hymns are sung is sometimes a source of friction, and small wonder, when hardly two churches are agreed in this respect. Tastes differ to such an extent that one can only offer general hints which, personally, I think should be observed :--

The fine German chorales such as "Nun Danket." and tunes like "St. Ann." or the "Old Hundredth." should, without exception, be sung in a broad and dignified style. Any hurrying would absolutely ruin them.

Time should be allowed for correct and clean enunciation of the words, as this principle will help to regulate the pace. Hymns in triple time, like "Martyrdom" and "Rockingham," will need will need care, otherwise a waltz movement will be suggested. That business-like way of rendering hymns written in half-notes throughout, in strict time, is often a hindrance to devotion. A slight pause at the end of the second line, at least, adds to the musical effect. Too many weak ultraemotional tunes are used, the excuse being that they appeal so readily to the masses, to children, or to the uneducated. Even children can appreciate the tunes sung to "We are but little child-ren weak" and "Loving Shepherd of Thy Sheep," which surely are healthier in tone than many of the jiggy tunes which are fit only for nursery rhymes. I have found no difficulty in getting boys to sing, and to appreciate, the betclass tunes

THE PROBLEM OF UNITY

Continued contributions to the Discussion.

We continue to receive communications trom various surces, and in order that our readers may view the question from different standpoints we append a further series of letters and other comments. We still invite contributions, for the subject is likely to be before the Church for some time.

Rev. E. W. Pickford, Rural Dean of Northumberland and Peterborough, Ont.

A circular setter, addressed to "The Lary of the Church of England in Callada, has been sent out criticizing the circular on Christian Unity. As the author of the circular is asianned to sigh his hame to it, if ought not to receive very much consideration, but there are a few points which, perhaps, ought not to go unclaicinged.

1. The circular accuses the promoters of the criginal document of "trying to set the laity against the Bishops and clergy." Thus, at the custer, the author torgets what is due to Christian courtesy. The sending out of the circular to the laity was. I take it, a part of the circular to the laity was. I take it, a part of the circular to the laity was in take it, a part of the circular to the laity was in take it is simplify with the move-mean for circulation in their own parishes; and I doubt very much whether any serious effort has been made to interfere with the relationships existing between-the clergy and laity in any other parish.

2. The appeal is said, by its existence, to prove what the law of the Church is, but the promoters are seeking to amend the law by purely constitutional means, and the General Synod has certainly the power to make such amendments.

a) In regard to the admission of ministers of other churches to preach in our pulpits it seeks to regulate by canon a thing which is now sometimes done irregularly. This does not in any way contravene the preface to the ordinal for it does not aim at considering such ministers as either Bishops, priests or deacons. It merely aims at extending the scope of the canons of 1603 which requires priests and deacons to be licensed to preach. But there is nothing in common reason to prevent anyone preaching who is so disposed. Canon law simply is an attempt to regulate the practice. This the Church has authority to do, but that authority can only be brought into action by the stirring up of public opinion until a majority can be secured in the Synod for the purpose aimed at. This is the object of the circular.

(b) It is by no means certain, in view of the practice of the ancient Oriental churches, that the Anglican practice with regard to confirmation is strictly Catholic or in accordance with the practice of the Primitive Church. For in the East confirmation may be administered by a priest. The intense conservatism of the Orientals indicates that they received this custom, like many others (e.g., baptism by immersion and the use of leavened bread) from the earliest times. From this it would appear that whatever grace is conferred at confirmation is not confined to its administration by a Bishop. But the public profession of faith is the principal thing and the rodliness of the communicant the only sure sign of grace. If, therefore, the godliness is conspicuous without the laving on of hands, why continue to use this as a barrier where the essential thing-the public confession of faith-has already been made. The unnamed critic of the circular states that the Church of England was founded soon after the Ascension of our Blessed Lord. W.e know nothing of the existence of the English, or rather British Church, prior to 304 A.D., but in any case it was founded as a separate entity by human agency, not by our Lord, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. Those bodies, which the critic calls sects, were also founded by human agency, some twelve, thirteen, or fourteen hundred years later, and who shall say that they were not also founded under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. Their success is proof, if success means anything at all, of the newer of the Hely Ghost, among them St. Paul claims that his success was the seal of his apostleship (I Cor. ix. 2). Further proof of the divine authority of other Christian hodies is furnished by St John who cove that Covery entrie that confectath that Tosus Christ is come in the flesh is of God " " I. St Tobs in al

condance with primitive custom than our own, especially than some which are distinctly Anglilant and the Church hath authority to decree rites and ceremonies. It is to be hoped that when the revision of the Prayer Book is taken in hand that there will/be changes made that will render us less Anglican and more Catholic.

5. The opposition of the Bishops is to be regretted, for the sake of the Bishops. Episcopacy was only saved to England because the Bishops were in the forefront of the ranks of the Reformers. Their conservatism lost that blessing to Germany and to Scotland. Let us hope that the same thing will not happen to Canada.

6. The abnormal increase of the Church, as indicated by the census of 1910, does not, unfortunately, correspond with the returns of the clerky in the various dioceses. It indicates merely a larger influx of nominal Churchmen from England. Most of them have as yet to be won by sheer hard work and godly endeavour. They do not count in the influence of the Church as a religious force in the country.

And last'v, there seems (he says) no desire rublicly expressed for unity with the Church. But that desire is there all the same if we are to believe in the welcome everywhere extended to such of our brethren who are to the front in schemes for moral reform in the community. And as for the Church of Rome, the efforts put forth some years are resulted only in Pope Leo X.'s encyclical against Anglican orders. Shall we stand against a possible unity for the sake of an impossible one?

The Ottawa Free Press.

A secular newspaper hesitates to project itself into church controversies, but there is a sentence in the recent statement of the Anglican Bishops of Eastern Canada that seems to warrant public comment. These Bishops have deprecated "An Appeal on Behalf of Church Unity" circulated by a number of Anglican clergymen. They do so on the ground that an attempt to draw the churches together and prevent overlapping may result in a weakening of "the bonds by which the Church of England in Canada is united to the Anglican communion throughout the world."

That is an extraordinary statement, and **one** that we should be loth to think is warranted by the facts.

The first duty and object of the Church of England, in England as well as in Canada, we should say, is the spread of Christianizing influence; and if it is felt by Canadian churchmen that this object can best be served in Canada in a certain manner, surely the "Anglican communion throughout the world" would not attempt to stand in the way.

The general facts to be faced are that in Canada there is an enormous territory to cover, that there is a scarcity of men to preach the Gospel in new districts and money to pay them for subsistence, and that in many communities, owing to the varying church communions, there are several preachers where one would suffice under church unity. In other words, the Christian churches are wasting their limited resources, and, as a result, restricting their beneficent work. It is all very nice to hold in close regard the "Church's historic order," but if the "order" is found to militate against carrying on the Church's main work, that is, the saving of souls, it may be too expensive a luxury, though historic. "Better no bread than half a loaf." seems to be the inverted way that the Eastern Bishops, have of interpreting the old proverb. Is it not better that every community should have the opportunity of frequent meetings for worship than that some should be missed practically altogether in order that others may have greater opportunities than they require?

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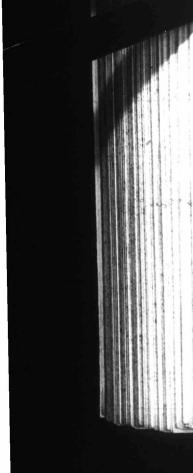
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I would also like to have touched upon the importance of the cultivation of general musical knowledge, as well as the development of the singing and speaking voice; and last, but not least, a consideration which is often overlooked. i.e., that in order to secure a pure type of choral service, it is absolutely necessary to have a bond of symplithy between minister, choirmaster and choir.

There is a temple which I see whenever I close my eyes and think of the life of the soul. It is a temple wherein you hear the anthems of praise sung by good men and women as they think of God. It is a Cathedral built out of the enduring rock of truth. Its mighty nave is rustling with the murmurs of many prayers. Every pure thought of love goes into the beauty of its windows, and every longing of the soul ennobles the imposing wonder of its arches. Its door is never shut: day and night throng thither the souls of needy men. You have but to stop for a moment in the life you are living, to find yourself in the secret place of this temple .- William Irving Maurer.

4. The process and customs of the so-called sects are said to be in enhasition to the practices of the Church Many of them are more in ac-

The Bishop of Carlisle.

A correspondent requests us to publish the following extract from the Bishop of Carlisle's recent work on "The Ministry of the Word and Sacraments":

"It is clear that, however desirable and good for other reasons episcopacy may be, yet even episcopacy is not of the essence of the Catholicity At

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May 29, 1913.

of Christ's Church. For, apart from the diversity

of views held by scholars on its character and

extent, as sanctioned by the New Testament,

there is one great outstanding fact concerning

episcopacy which is of supreme and cardinal im-

portance, viz., the fact that God Himself does not

limit His gracious operations within its bounds.

He pours richly, and without stint, His showers

of blessing upon non-episcopal Churches. He in-

spires psalmists and prophets within their gates.

He rears saints within their sanctuaries-saints

compared with whom some of the saints canoniz-

ed in episcopal calendars are saints of meagre

saintliness. In prisons non-episcopal martyrs

have testified by their sufferings to Christ's sus-

taining presence. In missionary lands they have

rejoicingly died for their Redeemer. Never in

the history of non-episcopal Churches, such as

Presbyterianism and Methodism, have such dis-

honour and shame been brought upon the Gospel

of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ as, through

many centuries, that Gospel suffered at the hands

of the all dominant episcopal Church. I believe

profoundly in episcopacy-its ancient descent,

its continuity, its priceless historic worth-but I

would rather renounce episcopacy than profanely

seek to limit the Church of Christ to its bound-

aries, or describe non-episcopalians as schis-

matics, or deny them a rightful and noble in-

heritance in the gifts and graces of the true Catholic Church. To do this would seem to me

to be fighting against God, and to ban those

Vestry of St. Paul's, Toronto.

(Rector, Archdeacon Cody.)

tained, a closer fellowship in Christian work is

desirable; and that the proposals in the 'Appeal

for Unity' now signed by above three hundred ministers of the Church of England in Canada,

while compromising no essential principle of the

Church, will, as a tangible and official recognition of other denominations as fellow-workers in Christ, tend to bring that about; we, the Vestry

of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Bloor Street East, heartily approve of the proposals in the said Appeal and hope that the proper authorities may

give them effect. We also heartily approve of the

position taken by our rector in this connection."

A Layman.

seems to be no unity of idea as to what the de-

sired unity of the Church of Christ amounts to.

Some persons seem to consider that little more

than unity of name is desirable, combined with

mutual love. Others regard unity of faith as es-

sential, and as necessarily included in the recog-

nition of the ancient creeds, but do not look for

unity of received meaning of the words of the

creeds. Then there is the unity of episcopacy,

which some seem to regard as the most essential

bond of all; but what does it amount to when the

Bishops themselves are not always joined to-

gether in one mind and judgment. But besides

all this confusion of ideas concerning the kind

of unity required, let us consider what the unity

is required for. Is it needed for the salvation of im-

dividual souls? Surely not,-we see that the Lord

gives His blessing to all sorts and conditions of

men, of whatever denomination, and even blesses

the work of their various kinds of ministry, though

invented by themselves, and having no analogy

to the pattern of heavenly things. If, then, unity

of doctrine and discipline is not absolutely ne-

Amid all the discussion concerning Unity, there

"Believing that, if organic union cannot be at-

whom He quite manifestly blesses.

than our own, distinctly Angliority to decree be hoped that Book is taken s made that will e Catholic. ops is to be reps. Episcopacy use the Bishops aks of the Rest that blessing .et us hope that o Canada.

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to pay them for ommunities, owinions, there are ld suffice under , the Christian resources, and, ficent work. lose regard the the "order" is rrying on the saving of souls, though historic. loaf." seems to astern Bishops, verb. Is it not ild have the opor worship than ically altogether eater opportuni-

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN

the Church Unity League and explaining the objects of the Society as follows:

"a. In accordance with the high priestly prayer of our Lord 'that they all may be one.'

"b. In conformity with the resolutions of the Conference of all the Anglican Bishops held at Lambeth in 1908 'that every opportunity should be welcomed of co-operation between members of different communions in all matters pertaining to social and moral welfare of the people,' the members of the Anglican communion should take pains to study the doctrines and position of those who are separated from it and to promote a cordial mutual understanding. As a means towards this end the Conference suggests that private meetings of ministers and laymen of different Christian bodies for common study, discussion and prayer should be frequently held in convenient centres.

"The constituted authorities of the various churches of the Anglican communion should, as opportunity offers, arrange conferences with representatives of other Christian churches and meetings for common acknowledgment of the sins of division and for intercession for the growth of unity.

TO PROMOTE CHRISTIAN UNITY.

"(1) To promote by all constitutional means the cause of Christian unity.

"(2) To examine and set forth by meetings, sermons and literature the grounds upon which our divisions rest and discover the lines of demarcation between those things that are always and everywhere essential and those which are expedient."

It is provided that the efficers of the society shall be Patron, Hon. President, President, one or more Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, an Executive Committee consisting of the officers, together with eight clergymen and eight laymen. Seven members shall form a quorum.

WHO ARE ELIGIBLE?

All members of the Church of England in Canada, male and female, above the age of twenty-one years, are eligible for membership. There is to be an annual meeting to be held during the last week in May or as near thereto as possible. Other meetings may be held at the

discretion of the Executive Committee, or on the written request of twenty-five members. The Executive Committee is to encourage and

aid in the formation of branch societies wherever it may be possible.

The following cable message from Earl Grey, former Governor-General of Canada, was read at

the meeting of the Church Unity League: "To Dr. Symonds, Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal:

"Hearty congratulations on splendid list of signatories. My best wishes are with you. "(Signed) Grey."

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Geo. E. Drummond; president, Rev. H. Symonds; vice-presidents, Archdeacon Cody, Canon Plumptre, Canon Tucker, Dean Coombes, Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick, Rev. Canon Plummer, Rev. G. A. Kuhring, Rev. Prof. Griffith Thomas, Chancellor Cronyn, Principal Hutton, Judge Ermatinger, Dean Adams, H. Brock, Prof. Wrong, Charles Jenkins; hon. secretary, Rev. A. P. Shatford ; treasurer, Mr. E. L. Brittain ; executive committee, Revs. J. A. Elliott, R. J. Moore, T. W. Savary, Dr. R. J. Renison, C. J. James, Lawrence Skey, R. W. Norwood, Judge Harding, and W. S. Campbell, C. A. Moss, Prof. O. Smith, D. Creighton Jackson, Adam Shortt, Lewis Clark.

SERVITUDE SERVICE, NOT

The Mission of the Christian Endeavour Society in India

By the Right Rev. Henry Whitehead, D.D. (Bishop of Madras)

THE Christian Endeavour Society stands for a great principle, which greatly needs emphasizing. The churches all over the

world have become too official. Perhaps they were so from the very first. But certainly at the present day the idea is universally prevalent that the work of the church is the business of its officials, and that the function of the vast majority of church members is to receive rather than to give. So a religious selfishness has crept over the life of the church and paralyzed its energies. The work of the church in each place is carried on by its ministers with the help of a small body of church workers. The general body of the church lives to be ministered unto rather than to minister.

The striking success of the Christian Endeavour Society all over the world is, I think, due to the fact that it is a protest against this unscriptural and selfish ideal of the Christian life. Every Christian is baptized into Christ to be a member of Christ, a soldier of Christ, a follower of Christ, an imitator of Christ, and a fellow worker with God.

The work of the church is to carry out the purpose of the incarnation, to establish throughout the world the kingdom of Christ, to bring all men into fellowship with God. And this is the work of the whole church, not merely a part of it. Different members of the church have different functions, like the different members of a body. But all must have some function. There can be no true Christians who in some way or other are not fellow workers with God. I believe also that the Christian Endeavour Society has a special message to India. The false ideal of a passive form of Christianity has been greatly fostered here by the fact that Indian churches have been in the past founded, supported, paid for, ruled, and organized by foreign missionary societies and foreign missionaries. There is, therefore, a great meed for the higher ideal of Christian service to be brought vividly before the minds of Indian Christians; and undoubtedly the Christian Endeavour Society is on the right track by beginning with the children. but I hope that the lesson it has to teach will not be lost on the European missionaries themselves. A large part of the blame for this false ideal of Christian life in India must fall on us. Our very earnestness and zeal and efficiency have been in some ways a snare to us. We have been so eager to make our converts what we want them

to be, and teach them what we think they ought to know, that we have dominated instead of guiding and stimulating them.

We need to study more carefully the art of education, which consists in inspiring people to do things for themselves. In India, and in the mission field generally, the tendency of the foreign missionary has been to do things for people. He builds their churches and schools, organizes their pastorates, appoints, pays, and supervises their pastors and teachers, and makes the whole work of his district dependent on himself and revolve around himself. The result is that the people become more and more incapable, as time goes on, of doing anything for themselves. Instead of training our congregations for freedom and independence, we train them for servitude.

The Christian Endeavour Society is a most wholesome protest against this false educational method. It leads us to begin by asking even at the very earliest stage of the Christian life, "What can these people do for themselves?" It impresses upon us the important truth that the Holy Spirit can get a great deal more out of the very poorest and most ignorant of our people than we can ever pour into them. It teaches us

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for the salvation of individual souls. what evil is caused by the want of it? I answer -variation of doctrine, and variation of doctrine leads to indifference and departure from apostolic unity, and finally to infidelity and to apostacy. This has been going on since the days of St. Paul and St. John, until now it is about to cause the "falling away" of the last days as described in the Apocalypse and as predicted also by St. Paul in II. Thess. 2. In what, then does Christian unity consist? It is surely in that which is called Catholicity. And what is true Catholicity? It is not unity of organization and doctrine under the Pope, or any earthly appointed headship, but it is that unity of taith and organization which Christ set forth as one Lord, one Body, one baptism, by which each member is united individually in one body. That body, under the heavenly organization then given, was destined to grow up to perfection, we are told. I venture to ask, why it has not done so in the course of the last 1,800 years?

Church Unity League Formed in Toronto.

At a meeting of the signatories of the Circular Letter held in Toronto on May 22, the following constitution was adopted, defining the name as to take for our ideal not the potter moulding the clay, but the sower sowing the seed.

"THE GATE BEAUTIFUL!"

O tired, halting feet, already travel-worn, So are you freed from many a rock and thorn.

O helpless, empty hands, that have no toiling skill.

Though idle,-to Creation nearer still.

O shoulders, bowed and old, and lacking strength in war,

There echoes peace from battles won before.

O bruised and troubled heart, the stars are in the night.-

They that are whole are farther from the light.

O soul with crippled wings, have now no fear to wait,

So that One brings you daily to the gate! Frances Beatrice Taylor.

May 29, 1913.

The Spirit of Controversy

By the Rev. W. B. RUSSELL CALEY, M.A. Vicar of Havering-atte-Bower, Essex, England.

part it numan life; Giverse minds, opposite temperaments, meant contrary opini, ons, and these facts spelt disasteement and dispute. 'Controversy is a condition of life ac must admit to be inevitable, even benehovan out it must be kept within certain innits, and suided of proper methods to destrable ends. We desire to turn dur attention to religious controversy, and ask jurselves what guidance have we in the Word of God with regard to it. What light we to argue about, and how should we argue, when we are called on to do so? That we scould have clear direction in God's Word about so necessary an element of human life seems only reasonable and to be expected, and we are not disappointed in jur questi

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The Bible's full of controversy. The prophets of Old Testament contended with all the eloquence they could muster against the erroneous opinions and mistaken conduct of their fellowcountrymen. But controversy did not die with them; in the orighter light of a new dispensation, with an authority and convincing power far beyond that of the mightiest of the prophets, arose One, who, with gracious words such as man had never listened to before, nor has heard since, came to earth as the great Controversialist, and entering the arena of religious debate with Scribes and Pharisees—the exponents of the religious belief of that genefation—with unanswerable logic, keen retorts, apt simile, and telling quitation, exposed the flimsiness of their assertions and the falsehood of their doctrines.

There is not a sermin of our Divine Lord nor an epistic if any of His Holy Apostles which is not alive, which does not throb with the purest, truest, most ideal spirit of controversy, which does not iteatly place before us the real alm of all true controversy, and also leads us into the atmosphere in which we should live if we are successfully and unscathed to engage in it.

The controversy of our Lord was entirely with three classes of oppotents. He never, as far as we know, was engaged in any argument regarding heathenism or idolatry: It d.d n.t fall within the sphere of his ministry. These opponents —Pharisees, Sauducees, Herodians—were ex-ponents of formalism, latitudinarianism, and worldiness. Our Lord met each of them with the same courage, the same clear, unvarnished statements of truth, and it is noteworthy that while He fully recognized their different mental and social conditions, yet He never in the least altered the basis of His message. Neither Mark XIL 1). 14), misrepresentation Matt xxvi., 60-63), nor malicious invective (Mark III., 22-30), had any effect in making Him change His message or qualify His assertions. We may say, generally speaking, that Christ sets us an example in 'six ways of how to conduct controversy. 1. He always met His opponents on their own ground, and never sought to change the battlefield to suit His arguments Matt. xii., 2-8; xv., 1-6; xv:., 1-4; xx1., 23-27; xx::.. 15-33, etc.).

cliner deciring or practice. In contributing with the devia chlattichin, the Sadouce's chlattication, 297, the Pharisees Chlattication, 397, buck, avia, 14-177, the people Scherany (John V., 397, with His Esciples (Lake AxiV., 27, 44-407, cf. Matt. AXVI., 347, this was the one phase standard by which every dispute was to be judged every cluttoversy extermined.

Leaving flux this brief and necessarily incomplete survey of how our Divine Lord conducted the controversies in which He was ceaselessly ingaged during the whole course of His earthly ministry, and which He never shrank from, because He evidently regarded them as an essential part of it, let us consider the measure in which His immediate disciples followed His steps in those discussions which instantly afose, and which whily increased in intensity as time went on.

The only controversialists of whom we are told much are Peter, James, Stephen and Paul. Other younger disputants doubtless adopted their principles and methods. We have the speeches of St. Peter and St. Stephen in the opening chapters of the Acts, the Great Council at Jerusalem (Acts xv.); the speeches and Epistles of St. Paul; the Epistles of St. Peter, St. James, St. John.

Taking a broad view of the controversies of those early days—controversies which dealt first with the Jew, then with the Jewish Christian, and in later times with the errors of doctrine and practice which were the necessary consequence of contact with heathen life and thought—we note:

1. The immense value set on truth before unity—there is no question of easier terms for doubtful, puzzled, or influential converts (Acts viii. 37; xxiv. 25) 2 Cor. xiii., 8; Gal. ii., 4-5) iv. 10: I. Tim. v., 20; 2 John 10-11). No conconsideration of worldly advantage weighed with these men full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, as it so often does now. The truth as taught by Christ was an irreducible quantity, and its price above rubles. There was no specifies false charity. "Love rejoiceth with the truth" (I. Cor. xiii., 6, R.V.).

Our Prayer Book and Articles are absolutely loyal to this conception of primitive Christianity, they always place or uth' before "unity and concord". Prayer for the Church Militanty. But the spirit of the age is against the spirit of the Prayer Book.

2. Error is tenderly but firmly dealt with. Both as regards fact and consequence, the error is clearly defined and exposed in all its maked hideousness, stripped of all extraneous, decetful. The Churchwoman

OTTAWA. - The annual meeting of the Diocesan W.A. was held May 12-16. The reports presented showed most satisfactory progress in all branches of the work. Seven new branches have been formed during the year, at Carp, Lancaster, Leitrim, Cobden, Smith's Falls, Pakenham and Arnprior. The diocesan treasurer reported the total receipts for the year from all sources as \$4,-153.46, and a balance from the preceding year of \$974.44, making a total of \$5,127.90. The expenditure for the year was \$3,911.91, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,215.99. The Dorcas secre-tary reported a very active year in the Dorcas work. 54 bales were sent out, one parcel and two co-operative bales, the total cost of which amounted to \$1,248.20. \$534.40 was expended in furnishings sent to churches and hospitals. Four beds were provided for the Women's Hospital at Kaifeng, and \$124.25 spent in furnishings for the new hospital at the Peigan Reserve. Other articles supplied were nine sets of communion linen, 2 portable fonts, one church font, one church bell and four sets of communion vessels. The Diocesan Thank-offering amounted to \$456.30. Mr. W. Fitzgerald, of Ottawa, gave a donation of \$100. The total membership of the Senior Auxiliary is now 2.380. Rev. Dr. R. J. Renison was the special preacher at the opening service, and gave addresses at the public missionary meetings for Seniors and Juniors. Rev. J. Antle, the skipper of the "Columbia" illustrated his address on Pacific Coast Mission Work by limelight views. Canon Gould, the general secretary of the M.S.C.C. spoke on the new plan of the W.A. being responsible for women's and children's work. Archdeacon MacKay gave an address on his work among the Cree Indians, who, he declared, were on the increase. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year :- Hon. president, Mrs. Hamilton; hon vice-president, Mrs. Tilton; president. Mrs. George Greene: 1st and 2nd vicepresident, Mrs. George Greener Ist and 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Muckleston and Miss Wickstead; treasurer, Mrs. F. H. Smith: secretaries, corre-sponding, Mrs. Capp: recording, Mrs. W. J. Code: Dorcas, Miss McNab; literature, Miss Low.

COLLINGWOOD.—ALL SAINTS'.—The closing meeting of the Anglican Junior Auxiliary on Thursday evening, May 15, was of a specially interesting character, all the life and activity of the younger element of the congregation being thrown into the gathering. It was the occasion of the anflual distribution of prizes and certificates for attendance. After the tea which had been partaken of by nearly eighty children and maidens, the programme was proceeded with, Rev. R. Macnamara presiding. Reports were received from the different departments, Mrs. Irwin presenting that of the treasurer and Mrs. Cuttle a capital and interesting account of the recent annual meeting of the Auxiliary held in Toronto.

COLUMBIA.—At the annual meeting of the junior branches of the Woman's Auxiliary Saturday afternoon at Christ Church Cathedral, Mrs. Luxton: diocesan president, occupied the chair, and the business of reading reports, etc., was carried through with commendable dispatch. The proceedings were opened with prayers by Rev. W. H. Dawe. The reports of the various branches were submitted. These on the whole were very satisfactory, that of Christ Church Cathedral, read by Miss Wollaston, showing a membership of 123. The six other branches in the diocese have 107 members. These the diocese have 107 members. The Luxton gave a short but encouraging address of St. Mary's, Oak Bay, addressed the children. Ma

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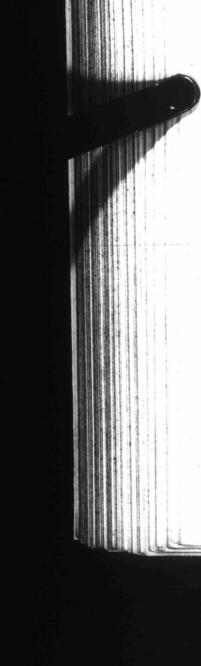
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2. He never watered down or compromised "any single truth in order to concluate them or gain their assent or applause (Matt. xxii, 35-40; Mark x., 2-12; John vi, 52-53, 65-67; vii, 36-43; x., 30-30).

3. He used every possible means to explain His dictribes and assertions, by parable, provero, quotation, natural phenomena, or current events. No effort was spared, no opportunity missed, to bring conviction and light to those who disagreed with Him. The instances of this are innumerable.

4. He has a most touching sympathy with those who honestly desired to know the truth, but had genuine intellectual or moral difficulties. Note the young ruler (Mark x., 21); the inquiring scribe (Mark xii, 34); the learned Rabbi (John iii., 1-10); the simple-minded believer (John ix., 35-38).

5. He had the sternest and most solemn warning and denunciation for those who obstinately and for selfish and wicked ends opposed the truth. See His controversy with the Pharisees (Matt. xxiii, 10-35; Mark iii., 2-5).

6. His one changeless weapon in controversy was the Word of God He taught that that was the one eternal basis for all truth as regarded and alluring adjuncts - Gal. iv., 9: v., 4: I. Thess. 11., 7-9: 2 Tim. ii., 17-18, 24-25; iv., 3-4; Tit. i., 10, 11: I. John iv., 1-3).

3. The standard by which all opinion and doctrine was to be tested was Holy Scripture. This was not explicitly stated, it was 'generally and quietly assumed as admitting of no question. The Scriptures of the Old Testament were accepted with a unanimity and deference which is strangeis at variance with the way in which they are speken of and appealed to at the present day. The New Testament was then, of course, in an embryonic state, and probably not in any set form available for controversial purposes. The Canon of the New Testament may have owed much to controversy (Luke i., 1-4; Gal. i., 7, 8). The Early Church displayed an intense conviction that purity of life and doctrine went hand in hand -there was no specious illusion that a right life could be linked to a wrong belief, and therefore controversy was not a mere intellectual pastime, but eminently practical and absolutely necessary to secure holiness of life and clearness of thought.

There is, however, a solemn warning in Scripture against indulains in controversy for the mere sake of argument—we are told not to "strive about words" (II. Tim. ii. 14-16, 23; cf. I. Tim. vi., 3-5). Trivialities and technicalities are to be avoided, principles are of consequence not words. Let us, then, not fail in our duty of "contending eatnestly for the faith once for all delivered to the saints," (Jude iii. R.V.). But let us do it in the same spirit our Divine Master and His Apostles displayed, with the same courage, definiteness, faith, earnestness, and controversy will only prove to be the storm that clears the air for the bright shining of the Sun of Nichteousness. KOOTENAY.—Further_ reports_regarding_ the seventh annual meeting show 23 Senior Branches with 365 members, and 0 life members, 8 Junior with 150 members. Treasurer's report showed total of \$118.30, with all pledges over-subscribed. The united thankoffering was over \$50.

Curious Custom.—The month of December is ushered in at Colchester at midnight on November 30 by the town crier perambulating the wards with the cry:—

Past twelve, and a fine morning! Cold December hath come in, And poor men's backs are clothed thin: The trees are bare, the birds are mute: A pot and a toast would very well suit.

The origin of the custom seems to be quite forgotten, but it is known to be of great antiquity, and it is said to be without parallel in this country.

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neeting of the 16. The reports y progress in all w branches have Carp, Lancaster, Pakenham and rer reported the l sources as \$4,receding year of 27.90. The ex. he Dorcas secre-r in the Dorcas e parcel and two of which amountended in furnishals. Four beds Hospital at Kaiings for the new Other articles munion linen, 2 one church bell s. The Diocesan 56.30. Mr. W. onation of \$100. nior Auxiliary is nison was the ervice, and gave ry meetings for e, the skipper of idress on Pacific the M.S.C.C. W.A. being reen's work. Archs on his work e declared, were fficers were ap-Hon. president, nt. Mrs. Tilton; st and and vice-Miss Wickstead; cretaries, correg. Mrs. W. J. ature, Miss Low. TS'.-The clos-10r Auxiliary on of a specially ind activity of the on being thrown casion of the anertificates for atd been partaken d maidens, the Rev. R. Mace received from rwin presenting Cuttle à capital ent annual meet-

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May 29, 1913.

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN

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PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

We propose to insert weekly, or as often as may be necessary, a list of all the preferments and appointments in our Church Diocesan Secretaries, Clergy, and Churchwardens are invited to help us to make this information accurate and complete.

SANDERSON, Rev. F. C., to be incumbent of Conqueral, N.S.

TOWNSEND, Rev. J. D., to be incumbent of Neil's Harbor, C.B.

WALLACE, Rev. F., to be incumbent of Ecum Secum, N.S.

WOODS, Rev. Chas., to be incumbent of Country Harbour, N.S.

DEATHE, Rev. Wm., to be incumbent of Guysboro, N.S.

WILLIAMSON, Rev. F., to be incumbent of Sharbot Lake.

HURFORD, Rev. R. D., to be incumbent of New Boyne.

TESKEY, Rev. E., B.A., to be incumbent of Westport.

BULTEEL, Rev. R., to be incumbent of Coe Hill.

GOODHAND, Rev. C., to be incumbent of Bancroft.

PRINGLE, Rev. H., to be incumbent of Pluna. MADILL, Rev. A. S., M.A., to be special clerical secretary for Superannuation Fund Committee.

BELFORD, Rev. M. O. N., to be rector of Elgin, Man.

WOOLLEN, Rev. John, to be incumbent of Melita, Man.

HORTON, Rev. Jas. M., rector of Burford (Niagara), to be rector of Kingsville (Huron).

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NOVA SCOTIA.

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

HALIFAX.-ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL.-On Trinity Sunday the following deacons were ordained priests by Bishop Worrell: Rev. J. M. C. Wilson, B.D., son of Rev. Canon Wilson, of Springhill, a graduate of King's College, Windsor, and of the Cambridge Theological College, Mass.; Rev. George Harrison, of Halifax, a graduate of King's College, Windsor, and during his diaconate assistant at St. John's Church, Truro. Rev. F. C. Sanderson, of St. Paul's Hostel, Barfield, England, who is to be priest incumbent of the new parish of Conqueral, where he has been serving as a deacon. Rev. J. D. Townsend, of King's College, who as priest will return to Neil's Harbour, Cape Breton, where as a deacon he has been ministering to the people during the past year. Rev. F. Wallace, a graduate of King's College, Windsor, who will return to continue his work at Ecum Secum. Rev. Charles Woods and Rev. Wm. Deathe, of the Irish Church Missionary Training College, Dublin, who are to serve as priests at Country Harbour and Guysboro, respectively. The preacher at the ordination service was the Very Rev. the Dean of Niagara. In the evening a con-firmation was held at the Cathedral. About forty persons received the rite of the laying-on-of-hands. ST. PAUL'S. - At the C. and C.C.S. Conference held in this city, May 18th-25th, the principal feature, by far, has been the sermons and lectures of Rev. Dr. Griffith Thomas. He preached in St. Paul's and Trinity Churches, and Christ Church, Dartmouth. In the mornings of the week he gave lectures on Fundamental Doctrines, the Church, the Ministry, the Lord's Supper, Life after Death. In the afternoons he spoke on Christian Certainties, Christ, the Bible, the Church, Christian Experience. In the evenings popular addresses were given on such timely subjects as :--Genesis, the Monuments and the Old Testament, the Doctrine of the Sacraments and the Problem of Reunion. On May 18th, this church lost by death one of its oldest members, John C. Mahon, at the age of 68 years. A native of Windsor, N.S., Mr. Mahon had spent 40 years in business in Halifax. He was frequently a member of the vestry of the church and was for many years superintendent of the Sunday School, retaining to the last the deepest interest in all relating to the work, not only of the parish or of the Synod, but of the whole church. His death removes another of the city's veteran merchants—men who carried with them into the transaction of business high standards, and a detestation of "short cuts" to success and whose names in the business world stood for conservatism and stability. Mr. Mahon married Miss Emma Woodill, of this city, who, with one daughter, the wife of Dr. F. G. Zwicker, survives him.

ALBERTON.—The Bishop of Nova Scotia will hold confirmation services in the parish of Alberton as follows:—Tuesday, June 3rd, Christ Church, Kildare Capes, 10.30; Trinity Church, Alma, 3 p.m.; Wednesday, June 4th, St. Luke's, O'Leary, 10.30; St. Peter's, Alberton, 7 p.m. His Lordship will be in Summerside on Sunday, the 8th. He will consecrate St. Mary's Church in the morning at 10.30, and at 3 p.m. will administer confirmation at St. Eleanor's. There will be confirmation and sermon here the same evening at 7.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—ST. PAUL'S.— The Rev. Dr. W. H. Griffith Thomas, Professor of Old Testament Literature in Wycliffe College, Toronto, visited this parish last week. He preached three times on Whitsunday and lectured twice each day on the four following days. The services and meetings were all well attended, not only by members of our own church, but by all denominations. The large percentage of our leading professional and business-men were in the audiences. At the close of the meetings the ministerial association of Charlottetown waited upon Dr. Thomas, and formally thanked him for his helpful teaching and the good his visit had done to all the churches in our city.

MONTREAL.

John Cragg Farthing, D.D., Bishop, Montreal.

MONTREAL.-CHRIST CHURCH CATHE-DRAL .- An impressive service was held in Christ Church Cathedral by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal last Sunday morning, when two young men were made deacons and nine deacons, priests. The candidates were presented to the Bishop by the examining chaplain, the Rev. H. E. Horsey. The Very Rev. Dean Evans preached the sermon, outlining the duties and responsibilities of the sacred ministry: Arduous though the work of a priest of the Church was, and though much worldly advantage had to be sacrificed by those who responded to the Divine call, Dean Evans thought the noble character of the work and the splendid opportunities it afforded for service to humanity, more than compensated for the work and sacrifice. Those presented were:-For the order of deacon:-A. T. Phillips and A. Little. For the order of priest :- The Rev. Frank Guy Coombs, M.A., B.D.; the Rev. William James Ellis, the Rev. George Forshaw, the Rev. Edwin Hawkins BA . the Rev Reuben Kenneth Navlor

and Geo. Harrower, who fill the vacancies caused by the death of G. F. C. Smith and Dr. Arthur Johnson, were present. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Leslie Grant is filled by Lansing Lewis. Owing to Principal Rexford's absence the meeting had to be held pro forma, postponement being until the autumn.

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The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the joint board of the co-operating Theological Colleges :—

"Resolved that the board make an appeal to the public for an amount, not less than \$500,000, for these purposes:

"For increase of salaries of professors,

"Lectureships and bursaries,

"Building (an amount not to exceed two-fifths of the whole),

"Endowment for maintenance of building,

"Library and other equipment."

The proposal for a neutral building for joint lectures and classes comes not from the laymen, but from the theological authorities themselves. It was said that there could be no doubt such a building was needed. The present college buildings were built for smaller individual needs, and were still used for such. Also, students of one denomination going to lectures in the building of another denomination could not get over a certain feeling of discomfort and the feeling of a sacrifice of individualism. A neutral building would obviate this. It would also house the equipment of neutral classes, and give an opportunity of building up a really adequate and up-to-date library instead of four duplicate libraries, all starved, and each largely duplicating the other.

SUTTON.-A simple, quiet and unobtrusive ceremony was performed in the village of Sutton, in the province of Quebec, reviving many tender recollections of a worthy and faithful man of God. On Wednesday, the 21st of May-being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his death-a tablet set up on the wall in the sanctuary of Grace Church, Sutton, was dedicated to the memory of its first rector, the Rev. John Smith, for twentysix years in charge of that parish and for the greater part of the time Rural Dean of Brome. The life and work of the late Rural Dean should form an inspiration to those who, after so long a period, are able to find it still a force in the community. The size of the congregation on a weekday, consisting of many elderly people who had themselves received the ministrations of Mr. Smith in baptism and Holy Communion, as well as the descendants, old and young, of others, bore witness to the remarkable permanency of work that had been so faithfully carried on a quarter of a century ago in the county of Brome. Mr. Smith was born in Manchester, England, in 1817, and he came to Canada in 1840 while still a layman. He eventually settled at Knowlton, giving himself to scholastic work, for which he and several members of his family who followed him, were eminently fitted. Under the wise tutelage of Bishop Fulford there was developed in him so clear a vision of Churchmanship and vocation that in 1862, at the mature age of forty-five, he was led to enter the ranks of the sacred ministry He began and continued ceaselessly, until his death in 1884, a faithful ministry in the very district in which he had found his vocation. Remaining in Knowlton-the scene of his scholastic labours-for two years after his ordination, he took up in 1864 his permanent residence in Sutton. There are monuments there erected to him which will not easily be effaced. A chancel to the already existing church at Sutton, a dignified church at Abercorn, the founding and development of the now flourishing mission at Glen Sutton, the endowment fund of the parish of Sutton amounting now to about \$5,000, and the constitution of Sutton into a self-supporting parish so soon after he began his labours there-all bear witness to the effectiveness, from every point of view, of his ministry. The ceremony of dedication in several respects was very touching, but notably from the marks of earnest reverence for the name of Mr. Smith on the part of old and young, which the numbers gathered together showed. The service was taken by the Rev. Herbert Charters, the present rector of Sutton, assisted by Mr. French, of St. John the Evangelist's, Montreal. In the course of an address made by the latter, he renewed in the minds of those who were present, fond recollections of him whose memory they were called together to witness to. Mr. French, though very much younger, in conjunction with Mr. Wood, had been in close touch with Mr. Smith and ever since with the members of his family. He spoke, therefore, with feeling and appreciation of him who had always been held up to the younger clergy as one of Bishop Fulford's most faithful and worthy men.

Auxiliary Satur-Cathedral, Mrs. upied the chair, ports, etc., was e dispatch. The Drayers by Rev. various branches whole were very Cathedral, read mbership of 123. locese have 107 hort but encourin the Rev. G. H. t, addressed the

Senior Branches mbers, 8 Junior report showed over-subscribed. r \$50.

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ms to be quite great antiquity, arallel in this B.A.; the Rev. William Thomas Payne, the Rev. Charles Ernest Scrimgeour, M.A.; the Rev. Oliver Thorne, M.A.; the Rev. John Alexander Richardson, M.A., B.D.

ST. MARTIN'S.—During a sermon on "The Secret of Peace in Church and State," Col. 1:20, Canon Troop took occasion to refer to the subject of "Christian Unity." It is a strange anomaly that the baptism of other communions is recognized as valid in the Church of England, while the administration of the Holy Communion is considered invalid when administered by nonepiscopally ordained persons.

"We have no monopoly of the Bible, Baptism, or the Holy Communion; they belong to the whole company of believers. We have no monopoly of the pulpit; the Gospel is preached by all believers everywhere. We have no monopoly of the Holy Spirit; He is as free as the air, 'the wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but thou canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth.' "

DIOCESAN COLLEGE.—The financial statement of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, read at the concluding meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday, showed that the deficit which has existed for fourteen years has been cleared off. There is a surplus of \$1,000. Owing to the absence of the Bishop of Montreal, the Dean presided. A. G. Willis, chairman of the committee of finance and honorary treasurer, read the statement. In addition to the surplus, the accumulated debt has been practically wiped out by a promised subscription of \$5,000. The Governors have raised the salaries of the professors by \$500 each. They are also increasing the salaries of the tutors. Two newly elected governors, Edgar Judge

Mr. Smith left behind not only a name and a work, but also a family, two of whom, at least,

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ONTARIO.

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

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KINGSTON -ST GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL. -On Trinity Sunday an Ordination service was held at St. George's Cathedral, when His Lordship, Bishop Mills, ordained six deacons and raised one deacon to the priesthood. An able and elo-quent sermon was preached by the Rev. W. F. stzgerald, M.A., v.car of St. Paul's Church, from Luke 1137: "With God nothing shall be impos-sible." Before beginning his sermon, Mr. Fitz-gerald spoke feelingly of Bishop Mills. Men needed to remind themselves now at least, as much as any previous age, that a reduced and attenuated Christianity was not the Gospel which had inspired the whole world and could redeem it. With God rothing shall be impossible. That was secret message of Redemption of the Divine forgiveness. If they attempted to fortify their hopes of pardon by any materialistic explanation of the gradual disappearance of the consequence of sin they should be miserably disappointed. The candidates for the diaconate were presented by Venerable Archdeacon Carey. The Litany was said by Dean Canon Starr read the Epistle and R. D. Hurford, of Wycliffe College, read the Gospel. The deacons have been posted in the following incumbencies in the Diocese of Ontario: F. Williamson, to Sharbot Lake: R. Hurford, to New Boyne: E. Teskey, to Westport: R. Bulteel, to Coe Hill: G. Goodhand, to Bancroft: H. Pringle, to Plevna. Rev. A. E. Smart, who was priested, takes charge of the Children's Aid work in Kingston.

ST. PAUL'S.—Rev. W. F. Fitzgerald, M.A., vicar of this parish, was the recipient of a purse of gold presented by Alderman Elliott. on behalf of some of his friends after Evening Prayer, on the 18th inst, in recognition of his successful efforts in building up the church. The congregation recently voted an increase of salary for the vicar.

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN

Sound of Still 21, he is the fourphy bound sound of the support Statistic constants whether the inter-schemes point was adding which where Mr. J. E. Marpherson was planted resonant warden, and Mr. Wentworth resonant for the form warden. A resonant of rerest regarding Canon Katson a respective was inter to the form future a general meeting of interaction the form future a general meeting of interactions the Canon will be held.

tate and to the Caton will be held. Any, Letter's Smith, the newly appointed r tor, sithe second son of the late Dr. Latrat W Smiths H.C., if Toronto. After his graduation from Trinity College, he was ordained in 1.86 to St. Matthew's, Handford, Subsequently he served in St. Thomas' Church, Torontog, St. John's, Minifean and Holy Trinity Cathedral, Queber, He has been vicar of the Ottawa Cathedral sinctype:

H.- Grate Archbishop Hamilton. Anglica: Metr postan of Canada, intends asking the authorities of the Anglican Church to allow himto resign from the Archbishopric of Ottawa. His Grace is reported to have said: "I am getting of in years. I am now in the middle of my eightieth war, and often feel as if a more retired life might suit me better. At the same time, as long as I can be of service I would not retire."

TORONTO. James Fielding Sweeny, D.D., Bishop. William Day Reeve, D.D., Assistant.

TORONTO.-ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.-Three subjects have engaged the atten-tion of the Canadian Council of the Laymen's Missionary Movement for the past twelve months, and at a meeting held at the St. James' Parish House, May 20th, a report was brought in by Mr. J. H. Gundy. The three -ubjects are: (1) The every-member canvass and its relation to the spiritual and financial side of the Church's work; (2) the county conference and the best methods of securing the attendance of representatives of every church in the county, and '3' a statement of policy for the com-ing year. The sub-committees working on the latter part report a programme which includes a county conference in every possible county in Ontario during the first and second weeks of November, to be followed by an every-member canvass of just as many churches as will undertake it the first week in December. After consultation with the men in the west it has been decided to conduct a campaign of inspiration and education in the western provinces in February and March, to be followed by an every-member canvass. The mission boards in the United States are also planning a campaign to cover the entire winter with a series of conventions and conferences to culminate in an every-member canvass of churches all over the United States in March, 1914. In conjunction with the churches in Canada this should mean a tremendous impetus to the mission work and the spiritual life of the churches of the entire continent. It is expected that there will be about forty meetings in Ontario and fifty or more in the West, with two or three teams going from place to place. Mr. John A. Paterson, K.C., vice-president of the Canadian Council, presided, and there was a large and representative gathering of clergy

Electress prove an unusually interesting service. Mr. E. J. Byrnell will address the Sunday School is the afternoon.

ST. JOHN'S.—On May 18th the Lord Bishop f the diocese confirmed 44 candidates in St. J hn's, Norway. His charge was as usual full of fatherly feeling and advice to the young Christians. The candidates presented a large Prayer B k to the church, which the Bishop dedicated at the service. The Boy Scouts acted as a guard of honour to the Bishop.

SI. PAUL'S.—Next Sunday morning His Grace, the Most Reverend John Charles Wright, D.D., will preach in this church. Dr. Wright has been Archbishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of New South Wales since 1909. Prior to that, as rected of St. George's, Hulme, Manchester, he was canon of the Cathedral, and examining chaplain. He previously held vicarages in Leeds and Alverstone, Lancashire. While in the city Archbishop and Mrs. Wright will be the guests of Miss Knox, Havergal College, who is giving a reception for them on Friday, May 30th. The Archbishop preaches also in St. James' at evening service.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.-Bishop Reeve confirmed twenty-five candidates in this church on Sunday last.

WEST TORONTO. ST. JOHN'S. - The officers and teachers of this Sunday School tenderd their superintendent, Rev. R. S. Mason, a farewell banquet before his departure for the diocose of Niagara. He left last week to take charge of a parish at St. Catharines after four years' service in this parish, first as assistant curate, and after his ordination as curate-in-charge of the St. Clair Avenue mission. Under his charge the Sunday School became perhaps the largest in Ward Seven, and his untiring, energetic efforts as chairman of the finance committee of the new parish house will be greatly missed. After the banquet the teachers and staff presented him with a purse of gold, and Mrs. Mason with a large bouquet of roses. Addresses were given by the rector and several prominent members of the congregation, which conveyed the good wishes which will follow them to their new home.

BOWMANVILLE.—The Bishop of Toronto held a Confirmation in the church here on Sunday morning last.

The number of candidates confirmed by the Bishop on Sunday last in this church was four-

IVY.—Mr. T. J. Dew, of Wycliffe College, will shortly assume charge of the parish of North Essa, left vacant last January by the removal of Rev. W. F. Carpenter, B.A., to the parish of West Mulmur.

BEETON.—The churches here and at Tottenham will be under the care of Rev. T. N. Lowe, of Bondhead and Tecumseth, during the summer, **a** Wycliffe student assisting him.

HALIBURTON.—The Rev. F. E. Farncomb, B.A., formerly incumbent here, and recently of Stayner, has been in temporary charge of this Mission for several weeks. The Rev. P. B. De Lom, who has been in England for his health, is expected back early in June.

CREEMORE.—The Rev. A. C. Miles, B.A., rector of this parish for the past fifteen years, has resigned. He will leave on July 1st.

COLLINGWOOD.—ALL SAINTS'.—The rite of Confirmation was administered in this church by the Lord Bishop of the diocese on Whitsunday, there being nineteen candidates, of whom sixteen were males. The last previous confirmation was held in October, 1912, so this number is remarkable.

May 29, 1913.

BROCKVILLE. -On Trinity Sunday the Rev. F. Dealtry Woodcock, celebrated the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the ministry of the Anglican Church. At the morning service a brass tablet to the memory of the late Jacob P. Willtich was unveiled.

GANANOOUE - CHRIST CHURCH - On Sunday. May 18th. a large number of members of Court Theusand Islands Canadian Order of Foresters attended their annual church parade. They attended Christ Church for the morning service.

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OTTAWA.

Charles Hamilton, D.D., Archbishop, Ottawa.

OTTAWA. — CHRIST CHURCH CATHE-DRALa—Rev. Lennox I. Smith, vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, announced his acceptance of the rectorship of the church at the annual vestry meeting held Saturday night. Rev. Canon Kittson, the rector of the Cathedral, whose resignation made some time ago had been accepted by the Archbishop, occupied the chair for the last time. The warden's report showed that there was

and laity.

The Rev. W. L. Baynes-Reed, the rector of St. John's, Norway, preached an eloquent sermon to the Sons of England in this church at their annual church parade on Sunday afternoon last.

PALESTINE EXHIBITION.—The officers of "Palestine in Toronto" were generous with pulpit. help last Sunday. Their addresses were much appreciated on all sides. The manager, Rev. S. Schor, preached in St. Anne's and St. Simon's; Rev. F. B. Müller, in St. Barnabas', Chester. Mr. G. J. Byrnell, the secretary, spent the day at All Saints' Church, Collingwood, speaking at both services and the Sunday School.

. TRINITY. - A.Y.P.A. - On Monday evening, May 10th, this branch of A.Y.P.A. held their regular fortnightly meeting. The treasurer's report was presented showing a balance on hand of \$12452. The election of officers resulted as follows: - President, Mr. A. E. Lanning; vice-president. Mr. H. Hinton; secretary, Miss C. Dawson; treasurer, Miss G. Gould.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—The Rev. S. Schor, of Palestine, will preach his farewell sermon to Torontonians at this church on Sunday evening, June 1st. Arrangements have been made for an overflow service in the old church in the case of need. Mr. Schor has proved a remarkable exponent of Bible truth, and this will STAYNER.—The Ladies' Guild had a successful sale of work on May 20th, the proceeds being for parsonage repairs. The Diocesan W.A. has made a grant towards the same object.

NIAGARA.

W. R. Clark, D.D., Bishop, Hamilton, Ont.

HAMILTON.—About one hundred members of the Church of the Ascension A.Y.P.A. assembled in the guild room for a banquet on May 21st: Rev. Dr. Rennison presided. After a short programme, Rev. Arthur Howitt, who will sail this week for England, and who, upon his return, will take up the office of assistant*parish minister, gave an address. A. L. Hamilton, of Lorne Park, a brother of Bishop Hamilton, who is engaged in missionary work in mid-Japan, was the speaker of the evening. He said there was a large number of his hearers who, now that they were reaching the time in life when they are assailed condi ville.

Davi

ST Chur schoc about enjoy and 1 Rev. other and SI the I 20th, Rev. Port tende and 1 given Mr. A deali lowed

nteresting service. he Sunday School

May 29, 1913.

vance the work.

be torn out. Läter he went to a meeting held in

the opera house of a neighbouring city, where

another religious meeting was being held for the

purpose of raising funds to fit out a Protestant

orphanage home, and he was surprised to see that

2,500 Japanese attended. This firmly convinced

him that his first surmise was incorrect, and since

then he has been using his best endeavours to ad-

has been issued for the annual meeting of

the Synod of Niagara, which will be held next

week in the parish house of St. George's Church

in this city. The report of the investment com-

mittee which will be submitted to the Synod shows

that the sum of \$473,254.15 was invested by the

diocese, and of this amount the sum of \$463,105.75

was in mortgages and \$11,148.40 in debentures.

The income from invested funds for the year

amounted to \$27,534.59, and was sufficient after

paying expenses and reducing the debenture ex-

pense and general expense account, to fix the rate

at 5.66131 per cent. During the year there was

received for investment \$2,261.66, and loans

amounting to \$78,591.25, part of which was at 6

per cent., 61/2 and 7 per cent. The committee re-

ports that the commutation trust fund had a credit

balance of \$1,394.20 at the end of the year. The

report expresses regret at the deaths during the

year of Charles Lemon, Rev. Dr. Johnson and

Rev. Rural Dean Godden, to the families of whom

letters of sympathy were sent, and also to the

Rev. James Thompson and Rev. A. C. McIntosh

on the death of their wives. The committee in

charge of the widows' and orphans' supplementary

fund reports that the total subscriptions were

\$34,629.80, and the amount of cash received, in-

MEN'S MISSIONARY CONFERENCE .- The

National Committee of the Laymen's Missionary

Movement has arranged a missionary conference

for Anglican men at Bishop Ridley College from

27th of June to 29th of June. The object is to

gather Churchmen from all over Ontario from city,

town and country parishes for thorough and inti-

mate discussion of the problem of arousing our

laymen to larger activity in missionary work.

Among those who will take part in the programme

are: The Bishop of Niagara, Rev. C. Ensor

Sharp, Rev. Dr. Tucker, Rev. Canon Gould, Mr.

G. C. Coppley, Mr. Dyce W. Saunders, Mr. R. W. Allin, Dr. Archer of Ranaghat, India. The chair-man of the conference is Mr. W. D. Gwynne, of

Toronto. Particulars were fully given in our issue

BURFORD.-Rev. Jas. M. Horton, who has

been rector of Holy Trinity for the last three

years, preached his farewell sermons on Sunday,

May 18th. Large congregations listened to his

earnest appeals for deeper interest in the things

of Christ. During Rev. Mr. Horton's rectorship

the membership of the church has steadily grown,

cluding interest earned, \$19,042.43.

of May 15th.

Trinity Church received a legacy of \$500.

Under the will of the late Canon Wade, Holy

CATHARINES. — The agenda paper

the Lord Bishop andidates in St. is as usual full of the young Chrisd a large Prayer Bishop dedicated acted as a guard

morning His v Charles Wright, Dr. Wright has d Metropolitan of Prior to that, as anchester, he was amining chaplain. Leeds and Alvere city Archbishop sts of Miss Knox, g a reception for The Archbishop ening service. GELIST .- Bishop ndidates in this

)HN'S.-The ofay School tender-R. S. Mason, a rture for the dioek to take charge fter four years' assistant curate, rate-in-charge of Under his charge haps the largest g, energetic efe committee of greatly missed. und staff presentind Mrs. Mason Addresses were prominent memh conveyed the iem to their new

p of Toronto held here on Sunday

onfirmed by the :hurch was four-

Vycliffe College, parish of North v the removal of e parish of West

and at Totten-T. N. Lowe, of g the summer, a

E. Farncomb, and recently of charge of this Rev. P. B. De or his health, is

Miles, B.A., ifteen years, has st.

NTS'.-The rite in this church on Whitsunday, of whom sixteen onfirmation was mber is remark-

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN

with worries as to what manner of business they secretary for Sunday School and Young People's would follow, were in need of some friendly adwork, who led the gathering in a discussion of the vice, and he, being that adviser, would recomwork of different departments of the school. mend that they make their investments the mis-KIRKTON.-The funeral of the Rev. Geo. W. sionary field. At first the idea struck him that Racey, rector of Kirkton and Saintsbury, took Christianity was being forced upon the natives, place from the residence of his son, Dr. G. W. but when attending a meeting in a hall built for that purpose, he found that in order to seat all those who wished to attend the front wall had to

Racey, in Parkhill, on May 15th. The remains were taken to St. James' Church where the beautiful funeral services of the Episcopal Church was recited by Rt. Rev. D. Williams, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Huron, assisted by Rev. W. J. Taylor, of Galt, and the rector, Rev. C. M. Farney. The following clergy of the diocese were present: Revs. D. J. Cornish, Forest; H. R. Diehl, Adelaide; W. J. Ecclestone, Granton; T. B. Howard, Woodstock; R. J. Perkins, Ingersoll. Over one hundred of the members of the churches of Kirkton and Saintsbury were present to pay their last respects to the memory of their beloved rector. The pallbearers were chosen from wardens of these churches.

WATERLOO .- The annual meeting of the deanery of Waterloo County was held in St. Saviour's Church here on May 20th, presided over by Rural Dean Rev. J. W. J. Andrew, of Berlin. Over one hundred representatives of Anglican churches in the county were in attendance. Reports from organizations were received. Rev. C. E. Whittaker, of Herschel Island, delivered an address on missionary work in the far north. Miss Charles, Toronto, spoke on the work of the Girls' Friendly Society in that city. Papers on Font Roll in Theory and Practice, by Miss D. A. Bray, Hespeler, and Aims of the A.Y.P.A., by Rev. H. W. Snell, Ayr, were read.

* * *

RUPERT'S LAND.

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

WINNIPEG.-ST. MATTHEW'S.-Rev. J. F. Cox writes that the first service in St. Matthew's parish was held in a mission hall on Sunday, June 19th, 1898, conducted by Rev. E. R. Bartlett and himself when catechist students.

ST. LUKE'S .- Extensions are about to be made to St. Luke's Church in the form of a rectory and a parish house, at a total cost of \$60,000. The rectory will be J. D. Clark's houses in Stradbrook Place, which has already been purchased. The parish room will be constructed of stone, and will be utilized for Sunday School purposes, men's club, etc. There will also be fitted up a gymnasium, swimming bath, reading room. Plans are now being prepared and a start will be made as soon as possible.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE .- Rev. Canon Phair has found it necessary to ask for leave of absence for a year on account of the illness of one of his children. He left with the child for England this week. The Diocesan Synod meets here June 3rd-5th.

HOLY TRINITY .- The congregation presented W. R. Howland, who has been a member of this church for 28 years, with a gold watch, locket and chain in recognition of past services.

ELGIN.-Rev. M. O. N. Belford, formerly rector of Gladstone, Man., has recently returned from the United States, and has been appointed to

the rectorship of Elgin, Man. MELITA.—Rev. John Woollen, recently rector of a church in the Midlands, England, has acceptof worship, a visiting clergymaa (not an Irishman) told them that he was "supposed at the many silent voices he heard in that large congregation.' "Rector."

THE "GUARDIAN" AND THE WEST.

Sir,-In your issue of last week you quoted a statement from "The Guardian" to the effect that at the present rate of increase of our churchmembership, as shown by the last census, in ten years or more we would rank next to the Roman Catholics. A great number of people have already remarked to me on the wonderful increase of our membership. But does not this increase vary with reports? Note, fgr example, in British Columbia the Church only returns about 40 per cent. of what the Dominion census returns. From a Church standpoint, where are the 60 per cent.? Further are we justified in saying that our increase will be so much in ten years when we fully understand the facts? I am inclined to think that if the Church does not change her method of work on the Prairie and in British Columbia the returns for the next ten years, as compared with the past decade, will be a distinct disappointment. For this reason: Our increase for the last few years has been made up largely from immigration. These new-comers for the first year or more will sign themselves as Churchpeople, but if they do not become actively interested in the Church will they continue to do so? Hundreds and hundreds of our people in the West are either attending no church at all or churches belonging to other bodies. Take a single instance of what is happening. In one of the districts of the city of Edmonton, a communion other than ours, has started services in a church built by their Mission Board. In their Sunday School they have 55 children; out of that number six belong to the church conducting the Mission, the rest are members of our church. Will these children and their parents be returned as church members ten years from now? No! and this same thing is happening on a smaller or greater scale in scores of places. You will say, why does not the Church start work in these places? We have neither the men nor the money to do so? The Methodists and Presbyterians, etc., are spending \$100 to our \$1. They have the money and the men, and with their bold, successful policy they are not only holding all their own people but capturing hundreds of ours. The prosperous East must do more to help the West. We need Canadian dollars and Canadian men. Through a gift of \$60,000 from a wealthy member in Toronto the Methodists have been enabled to build a splendid Divinity College in Edmonton, and they have now over 100 young Canadians and Englishmen in training for the ministry. We have not even the sign of a faculty in the whole Province of Alberta. I would ask our rich men and brainy leaders of the East, how much money have you given and thought expended on the upbuilding of the Church in the West? You can draw big returns from investments out here, but apparently that is about all the interest that many have in the country.

The Presbyterians have a two million dollar campaign on for the establishing of colleges, building of churches, and the entrenching of herself in the West. We have the people, we have the wealth. Have we lost our vision and our soul? The work in the West is gigantic. We need big

men and big means. The most ambitious expand-ing scheme that we can possibly devise will not

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had a successproceeds being cesan W.A. has bject.

Iamilton, Ont.

idred members A.Y.P.A. as-panquet on May After a short t, who will sail , upon his reassistant · parish . Hamilton, of amilton, who is -Japan, was the iere was a large that they were ey are assailed the different organizations in connection with the church also being in a prosperous and flourishing condition. Mr. Horton goes to be rector of Kingsville.

.... HURON.

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

ST. THOMAS .- The branch of St. John's Church held their second annual banquet in the school room of the church, Tuesday evening, when about sixty members and their friends sat down to enjoy the good things provided. The toast list and programme was presided over by the rector, Rev. W. F. Brownlee. The Association begins another year with every prospect of financial, social and spiritual gain.

SIMCOE .- The Sunday School Association of the Rural Deanery of Norfolk was held on May 20th, in Trinity Church, Simcoe. The president, Rev. H. J. Johnson, rector of St. Paul's Church, Port Dover, presided. Reports from the superintendents of the home, font roll, teacher training and missionary departments, and each school were given. These were all of a most encouraging sort. Mr. A. W. Crysler, of Delhi, gave the first address, dealing with the Home Department. He was followed by Rev. T. B. Howard, B.A., the diocesan

ed the incumbency of the parish of Melita, Man., rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. H. S. Ram, who is leaving for England.

OAK RIVER .- The day school of the Oak River Reserve at Griswold, which has been closed, is being re-opened by Miss Havard, of Lower Slaughter, Lancs, England, who has already commenced her duties.

Correspondence

PARISH BULLS.

To Editor :-

In the minutes of a branch of the C.E.T.S. in Toronto diocese, the secretary (an Irishman) made the following entry, which he read out with unmoved face: "The speaker of the evening gave a strong address, in which he earnestly urged that total abstinence was the only safe way of using whiskey."

Reproving a congregation in the same diocesefor its lack of hearty responding in the service

be big enough.

Let it not be said that the Church of England is too small for her work, that another must take her place. The flood is upon us. We must breast

the rising tide now !--or perish ! The crisis is here! What are we going to do about it? Yours truly, C. Carruthers.

Holy Trinity Rectory, Edmonton, May 14th, 1913.

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AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE SUPERANNUATION FUND OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

May 20th, 1913.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Toronto.

Dear Brethren,-In furtherance of the object of a Resolution moved by the Chancellor of the Diocese, Dr. J. A. Worrell, seconded by the Hon. S. H. Blake, and unanimously carried by the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto in June, 1912, to

The Family THE LADIES' AID.

The old Surph Southad lot a been cracked; Its can was but a groan : I - mand to sound a funeral knell With every broken tone. We need a bell," the brethren said, "But taxes must be paid; We have to money we can spare Just use the Ladies' Aid

The shingles on the roof were old; The rap came down in rills; The brothren slowly shock their heads And sp ke of "imonth's bills." The chairman of the board arose, And said. "I am afraid That we shall have to lay the case Before the Ladies' Aid."

The carpet had been patched and patched Till quite beyond repair, And through the aisies and on the steps The boards showed, hard and bare. "It is too bad "" the brethren said: "An effort must be made To raise an interest on the part Of members of the Aid "

The preacher's stimend was behind: The poor man blushed to meet The proces and the hucher as They passed him on the street : But nobly spoke the brethren then: "Poster, you shall be raid! We'll coll upon the treasurer Of our good Ladies' Aid "

"Ab " said the men. "theyway to heaven Is iong and hard and steep: With slopes of ease on either side. The rath '*'s hard to keep: We carnot climb the heights alone: Our hears are sore dismayed : We re'er shall get to heaven at all Without the Ladies' Aid."

CHILD LABOUR.

One of the most tremendous questions facing us to-day is that of the waste of human life as com-pared with our care of animal life. By this, I mean, not merely the care of the cattle-man or herd-man to produce from his flock the best that is in them, so much as I mean our neglect of our own race. The theme has been almost worn out. We have had articles on eugenics, and again articles, yet we remain blind as to the waste of human life in factory and sweat-shop. Nothing is so cheap nowadays as human life. The pedigreed dogs' puppies have almost a better chance than have the little human children. A woman inspec-tor of factories recently made the statement that the children would rather work in sweat-shops or factories than go to school, the main reason given being that it is easier to work in factory than to learn in school: likewise that "they ain't always pickin' on you because you don't know things in a factory :" again. "The boss he never hits yer, or slaps yer face, or pulls yer ears, er makes yer stay in at recess." And finally: "School ain't no good. When you works a whole month at school, May 29, 1913.

was to issue a monthly magazine containing specimens of translation and inviting discussion by correspondence on debatable points. In April, 1908, one number of such a magazine was actually printed at Geneva, but after the correction et proofs, difficulties arose about its publication and it was never actually issued to the public. The matter then dropped till the next International Congress, held at Dresden in August, 1908. There another meeting was held and another attempt made to form an international committee. But by this time it had become clear that, besides the difficulty of finding Greek and Hebrew scholars in various countries who were also competent Esperantists and were willing to devote their time to translation-work, there was another inevitable difficulty, namely, that if all doubtful points had to be settled "by correspondence spread over various countries, the task would never end. Consequently, at a meeting of British Esperantists held at Leeds at Whit-untide, 1909, it was resolved that a transation committee should be chosen consisting sole'y of British Esperantists, who should undertake to prepare a translation of the New Testament only. It was felt that the demand for the New Testament was so urgent that it would be better to produce it as soon as possible. In January, 1910, Dr. Zamenhof, who had already published translations of Psalms, Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes, wrote expressing his wish to undertake the translation of the Old Testament in order. and to ask whether, by so doing, he would interfere with any work that was already in hand. All Esperantists were glad to hear of his intention and to assure him that the field was quite clear for his work. He has now finished Genesis, Exedus, and Leviticus, and has begun Numbers. T translate, the New Testament has taken longer than was expected. There were many preliminary questions to be considered, such as the transcription of priper names, and the rendering of certain difficult words, e.g., elder, offence, tribe. Gentiles Then, it was necessary to bring the pertions set in by the various translators into something like the same Esperanto style and into something like uniformity in the rendering of Greek words All this process involved not only the frequent use of the Greek concordance. but the constant andy of the bast Esperanto authorities, especially the works of Dr. Zamenhof himself. Nay more, it involved the typing of the whele New Testament twice over. (1) after the

first correction of the translators' work, and (2) after the while had undersome a second careful revision From then a third revision was found necessary, chiefly relating to punctuation and a few words that had been left over for a final decision However, on August 2nd, 1012, the whole New Test ment was placed in the hands of the Rible Society.

Before undertaking the printing of it, the Committee of the Bible Society required to be satisfied that the Esperanto used in it was the same anguage as is used by Esperantists in other countries. In order to comply with this requirement, specimens from various parts of the New Testament were sent to Esperantists in France, Germany, and elsewhere, and satisfactory replies received

It has been arranged that the National Bible Society of Scotland shall join the British and Foreign Bible Society in the publication of this translation.

The Greek text chiefly used was Nestle's, and understanding that in doubt-

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purpose of the Rest utwin

increase the Erichwment of the Superconduction Fund, at the request of the Superannuation Fund Committee, I have appointed the Ref. A. S. Madili to undertake the work of Strong out the

The amount somed at by the Commuteeus \$50,-of No mire important undertaking has been

before the Church in this Divisee for many years, as it founds the very heart of the efforency of the

Church by enabling the Bishop to place on the Superannization from configures who are no integerable to carry on active Service for the

Church Many of our older clergy who have served in the Sacred Ministry for years have been

unable, out of a miserably small remuneration, to

lay aside anything for the future, and have, there-fore, been compelled to remain "in harness" long

after the time when they might have expected to

A strong, heathy. Superannuation Fund is all

A strong, nearby. Superannuation rund is all that is needed to remedy this state of affairs, and it will, furthermore, make it possible for the Bishop to secure and maintain a staff of clergy of the highest stardard of efficiency. This is what

the highest stardard of efficiency. This is what the Laity of the are are demanding. For this reased, thef, the Find is essentially A FUND IN THE INTERESTS OF THE LAITY. I earnestly hope therefore, that your response to the efforts

Commending this appeal to the prayers and liberative of the Church believe me.

Books and Bookmen

The third series of "The Scholar as Preacher"

has opened well with a volume of sermons by John

Clifford, M.A., LL.D., D.D., under the title of "The Gospel of Gladness." T. & T. Clark, Edin-

burgh, \$1.35 net/. Gladness is not always the dominant note of the Christian life, and it is well

to be reminded that it should be. All the sermons in this volume, however, are not covered by the

title, and we are given a fair sample of the general

line of preaching at Westbourne Park Chapel. As was to be expected from Dr. Clifford, every ser-

mon is thoughtful, clear and vigourous, and rings

Few men have done more to make the "Royal

Road to Bible knowledge easier, than Dr. Camp-bell Morgan: and one wonders when his analytical

mind will find no more that it can do. His latest production is "Thessa'onians to Revelation," in the Messages of the Books of the Bible series,

(Hoddef and Strughton), and it is marked by the same acute analysis and illuminating exposition

found in all the previous volumes. Dr. Morgan makes to question of the inspiration and author-ity of the Word of God: his purpose is to give the

essent al messize of each book as he sees it,-and

Congregations, as well as preachers, owe a debt to T. and T. Clark for facilitating exposi-

tory preaching-the kind that never grows stale-

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Tract Society, Toronto). Dr. James Stalker

writes with his usual grace on the Twenty-third

Psalm. It is difficult to write anything new

Stalker

with a strong 'evangelical appea'

he gives it well

James Toronto.

put forth woll be hearty and generous.

Your faithful friend and Bishop,

about such a well-worn theme but Dr. Stalker shows again the sweet confidence of the psalm, and his treatment of the third verse is particularly good. Dr. W. G. Jordan, of Kingston, Canada, writes a volume on the Missionary Idea in the Old Testament under the title of "The in the Old T-estament under the title of "The Song and the Soil." How did the missionary idea of the whole world's final allegiance to Jehovah reach any practical significance in spite of Jewish particularism of the law and the Jew-ish abhorrence of all things heathenish? This is the thesis. Dr. Jordan constantly applies his subject to present relicious and social conditions. We do not agree with all his construc-tions of the course of Hebrew literature, but he has written many good and true things here. He constantly insists on spirituality and faith. His chapter on "The Missionary Servant" is very fine. In the eight chapters he shows how the movement towards universalism prepares for the fuller expression of Christ. Dr. George M'Hardy, of Kirkcaldy, writes on the Higher Powers of the Soul. Conscience, Reason, Memory, Imagination, Will, Inspirational Force of Faith and Hope, are some of the topics. The treatment is intensely practical, and would suggest a course for Sunday mornings. The book abounds in references to historical characters, and is written in not at all an abstruse style.

the teacher she gives you a card to take home, that says how you ain't any good. An' yer folks hollers on ver and hits ver."

A dozen reasons for preferring factory to school life, follow: "You can go to the nickel show, "You can buy shoes for the baby." or that any child can paste labels, strip tobacco, make buttonholes. knot threads in the spinning mill, or feed a rip saw "

Perhaps, if the school-teacher infused a little more of human sympathy and caringness into the treatment of that wonderfully psychic being, whom Mr. Chadband facetiously called "the human boy" (or gir!), school would make its appeal to those small individuals .- "Kit." in Canada Monthly.

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THE NEW TESTAMENT IN ESPERANTO. By the Rev. John Cyprian Rust, M.A.

During the third International Congress of Esperantists, held at Cambridge in August, 1907, a meeting of persons interested in the translation of the Bible was held, and a small committee appointed to consider the matter. The first idea

ful cases the English Revised Version was to be followed. Some clauses, however, that are omitted by Nestle and relegated to the margin of the Revised Version have been inserted because they have been familiar to generations of Christians, e.g., in St. Luke ix, 54, 55, 56. In some passages, too, the rendering of the A.V. has been preferred to that of the R.V. for similar reasons.

Perhaps it is as well to add that in no case were translations of various portions of the New Testament which have previously appeared consulted, as it was thought best that the new translation should be entirely independent.

The translators feel assured that the sale of the Esperanto New Testament will be prompt and extensive, as a great demand for it exists. Last year in the Caucasus a Russian colporteur of the Bible Society was asked for it in several towns and villages. (See "The Bible in the World" for July, pp. 106, 206). They hope that it will not only induce many persons to study the Word of God who might otherwise neglect it, but that it may be used in many religious gatherings where Christians of different nations meet for prayer and praise and mutual edification : and so may prove in its measure a help towards uniting together all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

izine containing viting discussion ble points. In a magazine was after the correcabout its publiy issued to the ped till the next at Dresden in neeting was held orm an internane it had become of finding Greek countries who s and were willation-work, there , namely, that if ettled by corres countries, the ently, at a meetd at Leeds at 'ed that a transiosen consisting ho should underthe New Testademand for the that it would be ossible. In Januad already pubroverbs, and Ecrish to undertake ment in order, he would interady in hand. All of his intention was quite clear nished Genesis, begun Numbers. nent has taken were many prered, such as the nd the rendering elder, offence, cessary to bring translators into to style and into e rendering of wolved not only moordance. but peranto authori-Zamenhof himtyping of the r. (1) after the ' work. and (2) second careful ision was found nctuation and a - for a final detota. the whole he hands of the

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National Bible

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May 29, 1913.

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THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN

Personal & General

Rev. A. P. Shatford, of Montreal, visited Toronto last week.

This is the last week for Palestine, an opportunity none should miss.

Rev. Dr. Symonds, of Christ Church Cathedral, was in Toronto last week.

Further news of the Duchess of Connaught's progress is very encouraging.

The Emperor of Japan is reported out of danger by his attendant physicians.

The Synod offices will shortly be removed to 60 and 62 Front Street West, Toronto.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the new British Ambassador to the United States, made his first official visit to Ottawa on Saturday.

The Rev. Canon and Mrs., Macnab have returned from a trip through Canada and the United States, chiefly by motor, visiting Pasadena, where they have many friends.

The Hon. S. H. Blake has so far recovered from the effects of his late operation that he was able to leave the hospital on Monday last and return to his residence in Rosedale.

The three emperors of the British Empire, Russia and Germany, meeting at the royal marriage in Berlin made a noteworthy incident of a memorable occasion.

Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams and Lady Goold-Adams (formerly Miss Elsie Riordon) have returned to London from Cyprus, where the former was Governor of the island.

We regret to hear that two of our prominent musicians, Dr. Edward Fisher and Dr. J. Humphrey Auger, are both very critically ill. Further news will be anxiously looked for.

The annual decoration of the monuments to the dead heroes of the Militia of Canada by the several Canadian Veterans' Societies in Toronto took place in Queen's Park, Victoria Day, May 24.

Miss Janie Thomas and Miss Louy Thomas sail shortly for England, where they will spend the summer together. In August the former returns to Canada, and Miss Louy Thomas returns to her work in Chili among the Araucanian Indians.

His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney, N.S.W., and Mrs. Wright will, during their stay in Toronto, be the guests of Miss Knox at Havergal College. The Archbishop will preach on Sunday next at St. Paul's, Bloor Street, at 11 a.m., and at St. James' at 7 p.m.

Sir John Gibson, the Ven. Archdeacon Cody, and Colonel Denison, were the chief speakers on Victoria Day to the Veterans of '66 and '85, who paraded to decorate the monuments honouring their departed comrades who died for their country years ago.

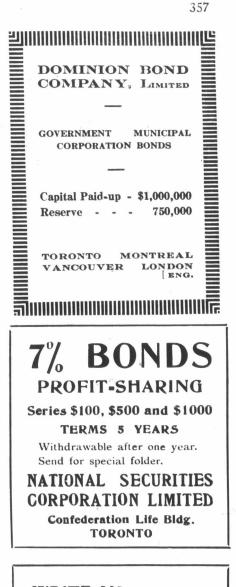
by the cancellation of the visit to Government House.

One of the most pleasing events in connection with "Palestine in Toronto," was the announcement on Saturday last of the engagement of Miss Frances R. Schor, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Schor, founder and general manager of the Exhibition, to Lieutenant Richard S. Stephens, of the Admiralty Court of the Royal Canadian Navy, Ottawa. Both were the recipients of many hearty congratulations from their hosts of friends in Toronto, as they have won a deservedly warm place in the hearts of all who know them. The Rev. Principal Lloyd, of Em-

manuel College, Saskatoon, left Liverpool on the Allan liner "Victorian' ' on Friday, May 23rd, with a party of student missionaries for the West. Mrs. Lloyd and a daughter will accompany the party on the journey. These students are the first result of the arduous campaign in England during the past winter. Another party of students will follow about September 5th, and will go into Emmanuel College before going on to the missions next spring. Principal Lloyd will travel with the party as far as North Bay, when he turns south for a few days to attend the meeting of the General Synod Board on Divinity Degrees to be held in Toronto the first week in June.

Col. J. A. Currie, M.P., last week presented a largely signed petition in behalf of Charles Gibson, jun., to Hon. Charles Doherty, the Minister of Justice. Gibson is the young man who was recently convicted for the murder of Joseph Rosenthal in Toronto on the 25th of November last, and was sentenced to be hanged on July 29th. The petition cites that the young man was convicted purely on circumstantial evidence, and as there might be some reason for doubt as to his guilt and his family are not in a financial condition to fight his case for a new trial, a commutation of his sentence is asked for. No opportunity should be lost, we believe, in giving every chance to the condemned to prove his innocence.

"Angel Doctor" is Dead: Takes Secret to Grave.—The lowest East Side, in New York, is in mourning for "the angel doctor" is dead. Thirty years ago he came to little Hungary and since that time had endeared himself to the poor of the district by administering to their ills and steadfastly refusing pay. Few of his neighbours knew more of him than that, but when he died in his barren room recently they hastened out to spend their pennies for candles. They marched up the narrow stairs by twos and threes and stood in awe about the blanket-covered figure. 'The angel doctor's" real name was Dr. Karoly. He was born in Hungary sixty years ago and came to United States in 1881. In 1883 he settled on the East Side. He is said to have been able to speak seventeen languages, and was a profound student of medicine. He was chatting with a friend, when suddenly he start-ed from his chair. "Joe, I'm going; before it's too late I want to tell you the great secret of my -That is as far as he got for he fell forward dead. The wedding of Miss Margaret Laura Williams and Mr. William Ray-wood Smith, C.E., of Edmonton, took place Wednesday, 21st inst. at London. The bride is the eldest daugh ter of the Bishop of Huron and Mrs': Williams, and the groom is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith, of London. The service at St. Paul's Cathedral, where the marriage was solemnized, was conducted by the bride's father, assisted by Rev. W. T. Hill, of Petrolea, the wedding march being played by Dr. T. I. Palmer, of Toronto. Mrs. A. C. Patterson sang "Calm as the Night," and, after the signing of the register,



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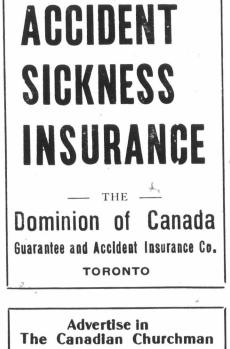
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The twenty-fourth annual games of Ridley College, St. Catharines, were held last week on the campus. The senior championship was won by Arthur Farmer, of St. Catharines. Henry Cassels, of Toronto, won the intermediate championship, and Ings, of Calgary, the junior. A large crowd of interested spectators were present.

News from Halifax, speaking of the visit of Prince Arthur, says: Being given the opportunity of choosing between a triumphal procession through the decorated streets to Government House, there to be received in State by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province, and playing tennis with a number of cadets of his own age, Prince Albert, second son of King George, now visiting here, chose the tennis. Many thousands who waited in the streets to see the young prince pass were disappointed London, E.C. England. Winnipeg, Man.

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the wedding party went to "Bishopstowe," where the reception was held. Among the many guests were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith and daughter, who have just returned from a two years' stay abroad. The groom is in charge of railroad construction along the shores of the Lesser Slave Lake, and there the honeymoon will be spent. Mr. and Mrs. Smith left by motor for Sarnia, whence they sail for the West.

The 1013 business of The Great-West Life Assurance Company is, so

YOUR DOCTOR

doesn't know your stomach as well as you do—he hasn't lived with it as long as you have—but he will tell you that a well-cooked cereal eaten every morning for breakfast will strengthen the digestive organs and keep the bowels healthy and active. And if he is wise he will recommend



for this purpose because it is the whole wheat made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking. Make your "meat" Shredded Wheat

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN

tar, largely in excess of the equivant met the of any previous year. The company report large expansions many new districts in process of development, collections good, and prospects for future business most satistactory.

British and Forcign

Miss S. J. Hill has been elected sexton of Crowland Abbey, Lincolnshire, the post having been in her family for 153 years.

The Rev. J. Stephenson Woof, for eight years the minister of Southport Congregational Church, has resigned his pastorate, and is to be ordained shortly to the diaconate by the Bishop of Liverpool.

An ancient font, which is believed to date from the thirteenth century, has been discovered at Norwich, in the garden of St. Andrew's parsonage, which has been occupied by Vicars of the church since 1570.

The Bishop of Birmingham has appointed the Rev. Canon G. L. H. Gardner to the Archdeaconry of Astone vacant by the resignation of the Venerable Walter Hobhouse, on appointment as Canon Residentiary of Gloucester Cathedral.

The late Vicar of Bishopsworth, England (the Rev. Walter Molesworth) for nearly forty years had a large dinner-bell rung outside the vicarage at 8 a.m., 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., in order that the labourers working in the fields and the parishioners generally should know the time. It was thought that the best memorial to him would be a clock in the church tower.

The New Bishop of Lichfield --The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Right Rev. J. A. Kemptherne, D.D.; Bishop Suffragan of Hull to the Bishopric of Lichfield, vacant by the death of Dr. Legge. Dr. Kempthorne was born on May 26th, 1864. He is the son of the late Rev. John Kempthorne, Fellow of Trinity, Head Master of Blackheath School, and Vicar of Trumpington. From Haileybury he proa Scholar of Trinity College, and was " Scholar in 1883. The following year he was in the First Class Classical Tribos, Part L. and in 1886 obtained honourable mention for the Chancellor's Medal, as well as graduating with First Class Honours, Part II. In 1800 he was ordained by the then Bishop of Newcastle-on-Tyne, being admitted to the priesthood by the then Bishop of Durham. In 1910 Dr. Kempthorne was selected by the present Archbishop of York to succeed the late Dr. Blunt as Bishop of Hull. He takes a very prominent part in the work of the C.E.M.S



KIDDIE CAN - DO IT es Anything and Everything from ad Overalls to the Finest Laces y Coupon Below Saves You \$2.00 Washes a Full Tub of Clothes in 3 Minutes Perfectly Not Only Washes But Rinses and Bla SENT UNDER A MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE "THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN" COUPON

Cut out and inul coupon and your name and address with \$1.50 to Dominion Utilities Manufacturing (A 432) Main Street, Winnipeg, Man, and you will receive One I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER. All charges prepaid anywhere in Canada on condition that your money is toba refunded if the Washer does not do all that is claimed.

I am amazed at his zeal and prayerfulness and knowledge of the Bible, and when I remember that only seven years ago this man was wallowing in all sorts of filth, vice, and idolatry, I can only praise God and say to my. -e'f, "Well, if God can save this man. He can do anything."

Sato San's strong point is his power in showing up the follies of idolatry and exclaining local objections to Christianity. Having been through it all himself, he knows exactly what to say and how to say it. This is his style: "You people worship idols, do you? Well, what sort of thing is an idol? It is a kind of doll you put on a shelf with offerings in front of it. And what then? Why, a rat comes along and scatters filth over it. Fancy worshipping a thing that even a rat can defile !"

When Drugs Fail to Cure

Thousands of sufferers from Constipation and all its attendant ills, strive along from day to day, vainly endeavouring to shake off their affliction by the use of drugs. In the end they are still sufferers and what is more they are slaves to the drug habit. If only these people could learn for themselves how truly ef-ticient Dr. Charles A. Tyrrell's J. B. L. Cascade treatment is for afflictions of this kind they would shorten their sufferings by many days and soon know again the joy of stalwart, per-

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For breakfast heat the Biscuit in the oven a few moments to restore crispness; then pour hot milk over it, adding a little cream; salt or sweeten to suit the taste. It is deliciously nourishing and wholesome for any meal with stewed prunes, baked apples, sliced bananas, preserved peaches, pineapple or other fruits. At your grocer's.

MADE IN CANADA A CANADIAN FOOD FOR CANADIANS The Canadian Shredded Wheat Co., Ltd. Niagara Falls Ont. Toronto Office: 49 Wellington St. East

Boys and Girls

JAPANESE CHRISTIANS.

By the Rev. O. H. Knight, M.A.

The other day I went out for a week's tour in the country around my station, and took with me Sato San, a travelling tinsmith. He knew the district well. Since his conversion he has faithfully preached there while peddling his wares. Often he would leave me by the wayside, saying, "Here is So-and-so, who was much convicted when I was here last," or, "There lives So-and-so, who is reading the Bible. I must just go and have a word with him."

fect health.

If one of these sufferers who has been cured by the Cascade could speak to you personally he would in the greatest enthusiasm talk to you as Mr. E. Nighswander, of Green River, Ontario, writes: "For years I have been troubled with constipation, ulcers in the bowels and piles, which all the money and doctors only seem ed to relieve temporarily. The J. B. Cascade has completely cured these troubles and I feel it a duty I owe to my fellowmen to endorse the Cascade in the very highest terms. No amount of money could estimate the value it has been to me. No home should be without a Cascade." Over 300,000 people now use the J. B. L. Cascade. Write Dr. Tvrrell today. He will be glad to send you his free book, "Why Man of To-day is Only 50 Per Cent. Efficient," and full particulars if you will address him Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 561-8, 280 College Street. Toronto, Ont.

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May 29, 1913.

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN

During the tour I stayed at a tiny village many miles from Matsuye, where there is a girl with the most shining and lovely faith that I have met since I came to Japan. Her name is Tanabe, and she first heard the Gospel through a young Christian schoolmaster. Propriety, of course, prevented them from meeting very often, but he did his best to help her, and one day, seeing a missionary, Miss Head, on the beach, Tanabe spoke to her, and told her that she wished to become a Christian.

Having lived in remote places, Tanabe has had but little human aid. Until lately there was no other Christian nearer than ten miles, but

The last time we went there she was mourning over the hardness of her village, and had written a tract specially for the villagers. In the hope that we might give it away after our preaching-meeting, she had made twenty c pies of it. Not being a very short tract, you can imagine the labour that meant. She is very concerned for the salvation of her mother, who cannot read a word, and great was her delight the other day when the mother prayed for the first time. There are few things that touch me more than the thought of that lonely girl, without human helper, striving to show forth among those who are still in the shadow of death the glories of Him Who hath



that wonderful deaf-and-dumb method to speak the answer "I do" in rep nse to the Bishop's question. One was rather indistinct, but the elder one could be quite easily understood.

Miss Happyfield, the founder and principal of the Deaf and Dumb School, used to be a school teacher, but is now in receipt of a small Government pensi n. Being much touched with the sad condition of d af and dumb children, she had herself instructed in the method of teaching them, and was led step by step to establish this school. She is a most capable woman, and while carrying on her institution on strictly business lines, has a very real desire for the spiritual welfare of the children. She has succeeded in obtaining a grant of £15 a year from the Town Office. She was offered a largely increased grant if she would allow her school to be taken over by the city, herself to remain in charge; but she would n t hear of it, for in that case, the school being an official institution. religion would have had to be banishrd. She prefers liberty to tell her children about Christ, rather than to be relieved of money anxieties but yet bound in the most important mat- , more may be done to win the Japan-

Does not the zeal of these Japane e Christians make our hearts burn

within us, and resolve that by God's grace we will do more to make Christ known to those who have not heard of Him? There is so much that we can do: we can pray for missionary work; we can read one of the Church Missionary Society's magazines and try to interest others; and

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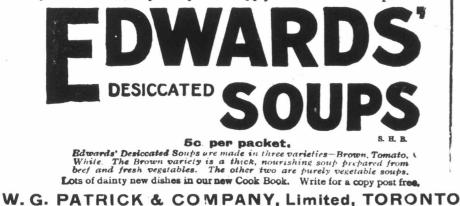
we can give of our money so that ese and people of other races for the, Savour in Whom we believe and Whom we love.

Symptoms Warn to Remove the Cause

She's a wonder

is Mrs. Edwards, when she gets going in the

kitchen. She pops that home-made Irish soup of hers on the stove to boil, and then sets to work. Out come all the little bits of cold meat and cold potatoes. Into the stewpan they go. Over them she pours the boiling soup. And in half an hour or so she's turned out a tasty, appetising stew, piping hot and ready to serve; the two-or-three-helpings kind, you know; or you soon will, if you lay in a supply of Edwards' Soup.



Representatives for the Province of Ontario

now there is another Christian woman only two miles distant.

I was able, with Miss Head, to visit munion. I suppose her salary as

called her out of darkness into His marvellous light.

I have lately baptized three deaf, her twice last year for Holy Com- and dumb children in my district. Two of them have been pupils in a

e sufferers who has the Cascade could sonally he would in isiasm talk to you as der, of Green River, "For years I have ith constipation, ulels and piles, which d doctors only seemporarily. The J. B. completely cured d I feel it a duty I men to endorse the ery highest terms. oney could estimate been to me. No without a Cascade.' cople now use the J. Write Dr. Tvrrell to glad to send you his Man of To-day is . Efficient," and full t will address him rell, M.D., Room re Street. Toronto,

teacher is about ten ven (f_{1}) a month, out of which she has to dress and feed herself, and also support her mother who lives with her; yet she insisted on paying our hotel bill. I felt I could not let her, but she burst into tears and said, "Oh, let me at least do this for the Lord. You come all this way just to see me, and there is nothing else I can do for you in return."

Chapped Hands - Rough Skin -Sore Lips — Cured by Campana's Italian Balm. Send two-cent stamp for postage on free trial size, or 25c. for a full-sized bottle, postage paidmentioning this paper-to the distributors for Canada. E. G. West & Co., Toronto, Can.

school for such afflicted ones. One of them was a very passionate boy, but a remarkable change has taken place in him, and when anything occurs that is likely to make him angry, he is always seen to put his hands up to his eyes, which means that he is praying.

The baptismal service was very touching, for not being able to speak, the children had either to write their responses on a blackboard before the congregation, or answer by deafand-dumb sign language. I began with the first method, but it took so long, for they are only taught writing with the utmost difficulty, that I had to resort to the second.

By the time of their confirmation, however, they had been taught by

The ordinary doctor spends his efforts in arresting 'symptoms rather than removing the cause of trouble. He is often compelled to do this against his better judgment in order to satisfy the demands of his patients.

Symptoms are removed at a dreadful expense to the organs of the body. As an example, consider the effect on the nervous system of drugs so powerful as to immediately stop headaches and other bodily pains.

The reaction is most exhausting on the system, and the result is that the pains and aches return, and the system constantly grows weaker and weaker.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures by removing the cause. Gradually and naturally this food cure revitalizes the feeble, wasted nerves, and by invigorating the system drives out pains, aches and disease.

This is Nature's way of curing disease. It is the only way. The treatment of symptoms is only a makeshift way of avoiding pain. It overlooks the importance of symptoms as a warning of impending trouble.

To get well and keep well use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food until the blood is rich and red, the nerves-steady and 'the body filled with health and

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