

THE ALGOMA

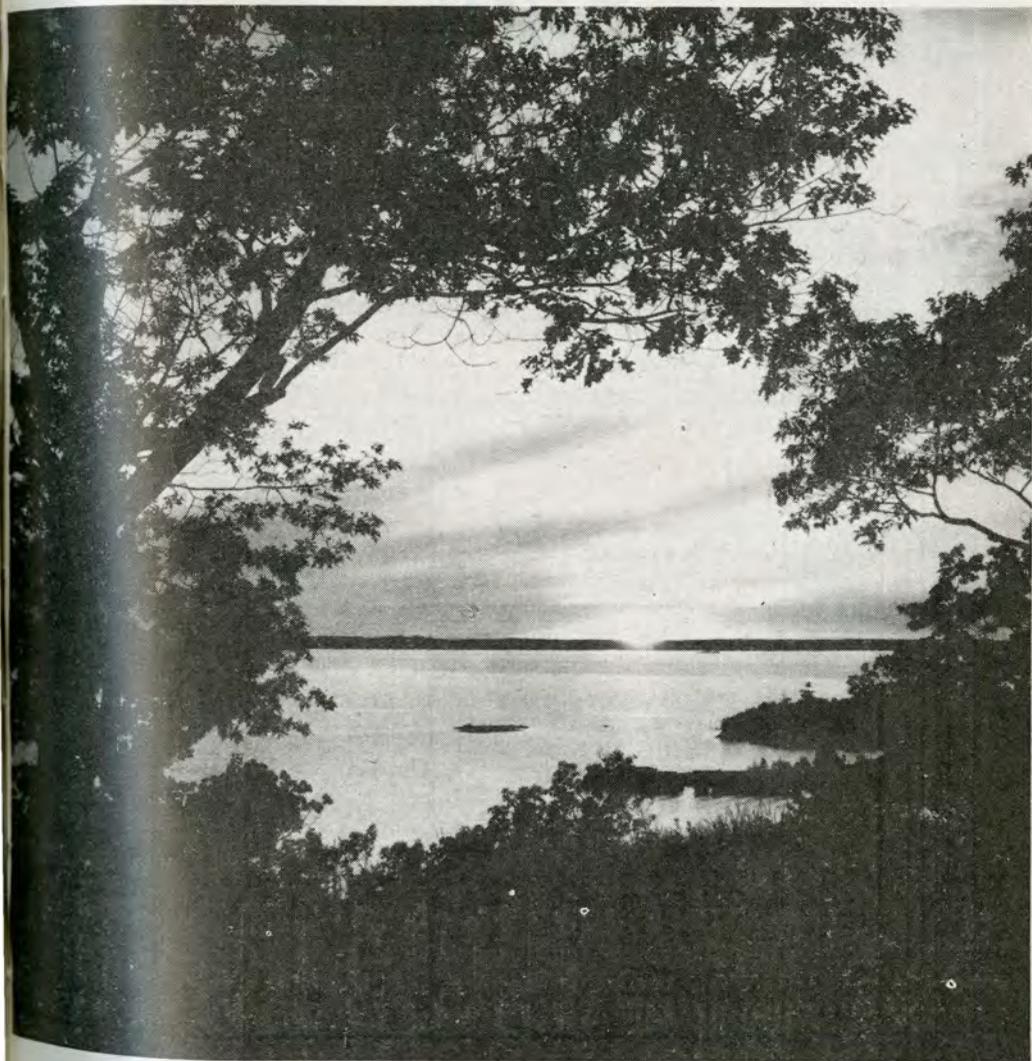
SAULT STE. MARIE

JULY AND AUGUST 1947

VOL. 73

NO. 4

Missionary News



Many the moods of this Northland lake:
Grey when the clouds hang low,
Sparkling and blue 'neath the midday sun,
Pink 'neath the sunset glow.

Black when its glossy surface
Reflects the silent wall
Of the forest, dark and sombre,
As the evening shadows fall.

THE NIPIGON
By Walter P. Wass

(Courtesy "SYLVA," Lands and Forests Review)

THE EDITOR'S CORNER

In line with our policy of bringing to the attention of our readers the various industries of Algoma, we are happy to include in this issue of the A.M.N. an article prepared by Sir James Dunn, Bart., on the Algoma Steel Corporation. This is made possible through the kindness of Col. L. Derrer of the Algoma Steel Corporation. We regret that "cuts" were not available to illustrate the article but we feel sure that Sir James Dunn's article will prove of great interest to all our readers.



We would commend the appeal of Dr. H. A. Alderwood regarding the need for workers of all types in our Indian Schools. There may be many defects in our Indian work but no matter what our individual feelings might be on this matter we must support our present work to the full. The present staffs of our Residential Schools are doing a magnificent job but due to shortages they are greatly overburdened. This is a challenge which should be met by all young people who have the interest of the Church and the cause of Christ at heart.



We have included Canon Sims' Social Service Report to Synod in full because we feel that it contains much thought-provoking material. The various sections of the report reveal how the Christian Gospel bears on every phase of our lives and should be seriously considered by all our readers.

"Bible Lands" is a quarterly paper of the Anglican Bishopric in Jerusalem and an article from it has been included in this issue. The article presents us with a picture of some of the problems which are being faced by Christians in this unhappy land. Our prayers should be made daily not only for the Bishop of Jerusalem and all Christians, but also for the Jews and the Arabs. It seems certain that only an outpouring of God's Wisdom can bring peace to strife-torn Palestine.



CLERICAL CHANGES

Rt. Rev. W. L. Wright, D.D., Lord Bishop of Algoma, announces the following changes in the Diocese to take effect in September:

The Ven. C. W. Balfour, M.A., Archdeacon of Algoma, is to be superannuated and will take up residence in Peterborough Sept. 1st.

The Rev. A. E. Carding, of Coniston, is to be priest in charge of the mission of Manitowaning, Manitowishlin Island.

The Rev. J. H. Watson of Cobalt is to be incumbent of the mission of Espanola, Nairn and Webbwood.

The Rev. F. E. Jewell, L.S.T., of Espanola, is to be incumbent of Burk's Falls and Magnetawan.

The Rev. J. Selwyn Rhodes, of Cobalt, Latchford and Temagami.

The Rev. Charles Noble, B.A., L.Th., of Mindemova, is to be incumbent of Christ Church, Korah, St. Peter's and Holy Trinity, Tarentorus.

(Continued on page 24)

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CLERGUE'S EMPIRE

Sir James Dunn, Bart.

The Sault was a meeting place of Indian tribes before the white man came. Early French voyageurs congregated there. The first canoe canal, still preserved, was cut by the people of the North West Company who made the Sault a centre in their fur trading operations, and so Francis Hector Clergue was not the first arrival, but he was the first arrival with ideas of harnessing the great water power to work industrial production.

Proceeding west from his home in Bangor, Maine, Francis Hector Clergue saw the Sault about fifty years ago. He was enthralled by the magnitude of opportunities, cheap power, forest wealth and vague tales of fabulous mines. Clergue was a man of genius, faith and dynamic energy. Convincing himself, he soon convinced others in the well ordered and conservative financial centres of New York and Philadelphia and induced them to invest millions and to supply chemical and engineering talent for the many industrial developments he undertook. First came the harnessing of the water powers on both the Ontario and Michigan sides of the Saint Mary's River. On the Canadian side a prosperous company led by Mr. John A. McPhail, K.C., one of Clergue's early admirers, today inherits the Great Lakes Power enterprise that Clergue began, which is the backlog of cheap abundant electrical power at the Sault. The pulp and paper industry followed the power development through the raw material opportunities in the great forests north of the Sault. Today Mr.

Charles Sisler successfully operates the pulp and paper business, grown from Clergue's beginnings. With power, pulp and paper started, Clergue heard of elemental sulphur a few miles north of Michipicoten. This proved to be a pyrite deposit rich in sulphur and iron, more iron than sulphur and eventually the Helen hematite mine working for many years produced just under 3,000,000 tons of iron ore 55.57% iron, by far the most important iron deposit up to that time known in Canada. Iron ore and forest production called for railways—a short line from the iron mines to Michipicoten Harbour, a dozen miles long, was the beginning, and later, north from the Sault into the forests the main line of the present Algoma Central was built. Steamships were added, for Clergue's empire had to be a complete circle, everything feeding into everything else. Today the Algoma Central Railway has grown out of those beginnings—its railway system and steamship service have opened up and made development possible in the Sault hinterland. The Algoma Central Railway is ably conducted by its president, Mr. E. B. Barber, one of the young men who began in the early days with Clergue's enterprise.

In those days Clergue started many enterprises that have not lived through—charcoal making, lumber works, the veneering of hardwoods. He employed technical talent far in advance of his time. Clergue went too fast but he broke through the confines of a wilderness and established two thriving industrial cities

on both sides of the Sault where Indian gatherings and the fur trade had been the only important matters before he came.

One of Clergue's great qualities was that he enjoyed seeing the things he founded brought to success by others after he had become too old to take part in their progress. Clergue's mind was far above the small rewards of the profit motive which never has been the incentive to really great men. The Francis Hector Clergues of life arrive infrequently on this world's stage, a few in a century, but they are the men who blaze new trails into the heart of a continent and the obstacles that turn most of us back only urge on to the goal these dauntless few.

While the enterprise of iron and steel was more than an incident in the life of Clergue, it was not that which took him to the Sault, but rather the urge to explore the possibilities of this new country. His exploratory parties discovered most of the iron outcroppings we know about in our north country today but drilling was difficult and expensive in those days and it was marvellous how much Clergue learned about these iron ore deposits and how correctly he estimated their extent. His faith in these deposits has had a very great and enduring influence in the development of the iron and steel industry in the Sault. What all believe today about our iron country, only Clergue and his few followers believed in the early days. Beside Clergue's Helen hematite into which it bedded, there has been developed by careful wall to wall drilling, more than 100,000,000 tons of siderite ore that has been

successfully operated for the past six years at the rate of approximately 700,00 tons of ore mined and sintered each year. This product known as Algoma Sinter enjoys a wide established market among U.S. furnaces to which the major portion is annually sold, the balance being used at Algoma Steel furnaces at the Sault. This siderite property is known as the New Helen and within a few miles of it, drilling now being carried out bids fair to establishing at least another 100,000,000 tons of siderite, the part so far drilled being richer in iron and manganese than the New Helen itself. The New Helen Mine and its sintering plant was developed under the guidance of the late Mr. Charles Kaeding, of loved and respected memory, and the operation has been carried on by Mr. Sydney Kidder, with Mr. C. M. Beck, B.Sc., succeeding him, and Mr. J. B. McConnell, B.Sc., in direct charge of sintering operations, all under the general guidance of Mr. George MacLeod, B.Sc., the Algoma Ore Properties general manager.

Not more than a dozen miles away from our sintering plant, which itself is eight miles from Michipicoten Harbour, a body of high grade old range hematite with 4,000,000 tons proved, has been opened up and will be shipping concentrate to our sintering plant and lump ore to our Sault furnaces this year. This property is known as the Josephine and has contracted its tonnage to Algoma Steel and Algoma Ore Properties.

Clergue was always interested in the metallurgy of iron and steel. He had a company at the Sault in 1895 called the Algoma Iron Works under superintendent Mr. Henry

Derrer. Mr. Henry Derrer's son, Mr. Louis Derrer, B.Sc., is now in charge of the Algoma Steel Works, which is the inheritor of Clergue's efforts beginning with the Algoma Iron Works back in 1895. The story is a long and slow one from that time until now. In the intervening fifty years many difficulties were encountered and eventually a great coke, iron and steel enterprise with various rolling mills is the result of the combined efforts of many brilliant and hard-working men, outstanding among them David Kyle, William Charles Franz and Thomas Francis Rahilly.

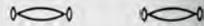
Today the capacities at the Sault are 1,250,000 tons of coke annually, 1,000,000 net tons of pig iron, 750,000 gross tons of steel, not counting the additional 16,000 tons per month that can be produced by operation of the newly installed Pessemer plant and ample rolling capacity to take care of our steel products to suit various markets. Algoma Steel rails are famous in the world. We produce far the greater part of the steel rails made in Canada and supply all the rails to the Canadian Pacific and the New York Central lines in Canada, all the requirements of the T.&N.O. and the Algoma Central Railways and a substantial portion for the Canadian National System. We have been among the leaders in alloy steels.

We are proud of our war record, first in the men we have sent to the front and next, to the production we have maintained at home. We have produced for the war effort more coke, and more pig iron than any other Canadian steel company. We have been a big producer of

shell steel and we have sent tens of thousands of tons of rails abroad to our Empire and allies. With us, service to our government has come first. We will go on doing our best for the country and for our men, both those who served abroad and those who worked at home. The world has always given the palm to the men who went out to battle.

In closing I wish to pay tribute to Francis Hector Clergue—I pray that his name will not be forgotten in the cities of the Sault and the great north country and that the lamp of his genius and faith will be kept trimmed and burning.

(Copied from the official programme of the Ontario Command, Canadian Legion, Fourteenth Biennial Victory Convention, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, June 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1945.)



BISHOP KINGSTON TO PREACH IN LONDON, ENGLAND

The Rt. Rev. George Frederick Kingston, M.A., Ph.D., D.D., Bishop of Nova Scotia, has accepted an invitation to be the preacher at the overseas service to be held June 29th, 1948, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in connection with the 250th anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge. Bishop Kingston said he was accorded the honour because he is the head of the oldest diocese of the Church overseas.

The anniversary will precede the Lambeth Conference, to be held in London in the summer of 1948.

DIOCESAN SOCIAL SERVICE REPORT

H. A. Sims

W. W. Woods

MY LORD Bishop and Members
of the Synod:

Your Diocesan Council for Social Service begs to report as follows:

The difficulties and dangers of the times in which we live have been accepted by our Church as a challenge to Spiritual Advance.

The soul of civilization is sick and only a strong infusion of the life and wisdom that the Eternal Spirit alone can give, can cure that sickness; Christian men and women must be the donors, giving to others that which they have first received themselves from God.

One means towards spiritual advance will be for each of us to exercise ourselves unto godliness by following our Lord Jesus Christ in social service.

One result of spiritual advance will be greater generosity, courage and efficiency in social service; and if we help men to see that our service is inspired by the Spirit of Christ and of God, there will always be those who will join with us in increasing the reign of God.

Much effective social service is being rendered by the clergy and their congregations in the course of their day by day parochial life; and when any community undertakes some special project, members of the Church will always be found among the leaders and workers. The Woman's Auxiliary members, with their Dorcas and other work, in the

parishes and missions, and other women's societies never fail to respond to a call for service. The Society of St. John the Evangelist, and the Sisters of St. John the Divine at Bracebridge not only do much social service themselves but because of their effectiveness are consulted by many in many matters. Our Chaplains at Burwash Penitentiary, and at the Gravenhurst Sanitarium, and the principals and staffs of our two Indian Residential Schools continue to receive deserved praise for the excellent results they achieve. Those who have so successfully organized our two Youth Camps will, we hope, not mind receiving commendation in this report for social service rendered, though they work under the auspices of the Educational department of the Church. The Reverend C. G. Kehler and his wife are doing extremely interesting and effective social service work on the Spanish River Reserve, work which deserves encouragement and attention. We owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. F. T. Dwyer who has acted as our Diocesan Agent through whom the names of returning soldiers and war brides have been sent to the clergy most concerned; and also for sending the names of those sentenced to terms of imprisonment to the clergymen of their parishes.

It is impossible to praise too highly the General Synod Council for Social Service for the excellent leadership and advice which is given, and for the splendid literature which comes so frequently from Canon Judd and his co-workers. We

also praise and thank the Council for the effective manner in which it represents the Church in conferences with the Government and various national societies, making the influence of the Church effective in legislation and in action.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION

In the Province of Ontario, the government has made a carefully considered attempt to improve Temperance legislation. Those who know a great deal about drinking habits, and about public opinion in this matter, hope for good results from the new legislation; perfect results cannot be expected, but it can be expected that better results will be achieved through support of the legislation than through immoderate criticism.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM

The success of our efforts to teach and train the children of our province to be good citizens is threatened by those who prefer two school systems to one. We cannot produce a united people while any school is permitted to teach separatism, and your Council deploras the activities of those who, having been granted privileges regarding separate schools, seek constantly for extension of their privileges.

INDIAN SCHOOLS

The Diocese of Algoma is proud to have within its boundaries two Indian Residential Schools; while these schools are under the control of the M.S.C.C. much work in the schools can properly be described as social service; a service rendered to the original Canadians, and to Canada as a whole. Your Council suggests that the Church in Algoma

might with advantage feel more responsible for the success of the work in these two schools; not attempting to interfere with the administration, but endeavouring to encourage the workers and their pupils in such ways as a friendly generous spirit may discover.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Your Council notes with great satisfaction that our Church has called upon the Federal government for a "clear statement of national policy" on Indian affairs, and for the enunciation of a long range policy for the advancement and education of Canadian Indians; and is grateful to those who have given such excellent and effective leadership in this matter.

LOW COST HOUSING

Good housing is of vital importance to the morals and health of the family, so your Council is glad to endorse the General Synod's appeal to the government of Canada to remove hindrances to the provision of low cost housing; at the same time we deplore the erection of houses which will quickly deteriorate, and also failure to provide living accommodation which would encourage larger families.

OLDER PEOPLE

Since the beginning of the century the number of people in Canada of 70 years of age and over has almost trebled, this tendency will undoubtedly continue. It is of importance that older people be properly cared for, that accommodation be provided for them, and that they be encouraged to be useful as they often crave to be. Business and industry are under a moral obligation to make

more use than they have become accustomed to doing of older people, which need cause no alarm; older persons having proven by their wisdom and sense of responsibility very useful in wartime, will not be found less useful in time of peace. While it is probably necessary that adequate pensions (without means test) be available at an earlier age than at present, opportunity for useful service ought also to be provided for older people, it is cruel to suggest to any man or woman that they are useless or to allow them to feel that they are unwanted.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Your Council endorses the resolution of General Synod which emphasizes the fact "that the moral and spiritual aspects of the problem of venereal diseases are fundamental, and that the successful control of these diseases cannot be wholly attained apart from the exercise of self-discipline and the practise of chastity by all people, as set forth in Christian teaching." We endorse the principle of statutory provision for pre-marital health examinations, for the sake of the persons to be married, of the children who may be born to them, and of society as a whole.

GAMBLING

Your Council endorses the General Synod's objection to any extension of opportunities of gambling, believing that "any such extension would be detrimental to the moral, social and economic well-being of the Canadian people" and we agree with the General Synod in its "strong conviction that the present sub-section of the Criminal Code which grants exemption for the con-

duct of lotteries and games of chance for religious and charitable purposes should be repealed."

IMMIGRATION

Your Council believes that Canada is under a moral obligation to receive a greatly increased number of properly selected refugees and others from Europe; we are also strongly of the opinion that Canada ought to encourage immigration from Great Britain which would be the means of strengthening the bonds of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and assist in preserving those ideals and traditions which have produced the British way of life.

JAPANESE IN CANADA

Your Council protests against the deportation of any Japanese who has not been proved disloyal to this country; and hopes that justice will be done to those Japanese who have suffered loss through the manner in which they were dealt with, when they were forced to leave their homes and other property, through what was thought to be the necessity of war; and we hope that full civil and property rights will be given to all of Japanese origin who are Canadian citizens.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Your Council endorses the General Synod's affirmation "that the essential factor today (in industrial relations) is a great appreciation by all parties—Capital and Management, Labour and Community—of the basic financial and cultural needs of all concerned in industry; which, in turn, are dependent upon a fair distribution of the fruits of joint effort" and hopes "that a development of confidence, good-will,

and a sense of the duty of service to world-wide need will secure a greater measure of justice for all parties, and consequent industrial peace."

We are seriously concerned over the danger that society faces through the penetration into the councils of various organizations of those who apparently seek to serve the interests of an alien totalitarian government; and who, by creating discord and disunion, seek to prevent the successful functioning of our social and economic system; a system which has produced splendid results such as no other system has achieved, and which promises so well if wisely managed. This danger can only be counteracted by a greater enthusiasm for efficiency, co-operation, generosity and courtesy, in those who believe that the improvement of our present system is preferable to its destruction in preparation for an experimental order controlled by untried men.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

There have always been badly brought up and badly behaved boys and girls; today is no exception. There is today a large majority of well-behaved and promising young people, who give great encouragement and joy to the parents, the churches and the schools and other organizations which have trained them. The ideals, the attitudes, the behaviour of children are produced by the moral and spiritual standards and behaviour of the community as a whole. Canadian standards and behaviour, strongly influenced by the Christian religion, are high; if and when any community grows careless and ceases to use Sunday as a day for moral and spir-

itual culture through public worship; encourages movies, "comics" and other literature, radio programmes and other influences which fail to inspire right principle and spirit; and permits bad examples of lawlessness, which the civil authorities hesitate to deal with because public opinion does not support them, then delinquency will increase. Our Churches and organizations associated with them, and our schools, are rendering excellent and effective service, in assisting parents in the training of our young people, they will do better when they are more adequately and enthusiastically supported.

Social service as an end in itself, will not cure the sickness of civilization. Those who seek for security and comfort through social service in this world will always be disappointed; security and comfort if achieved, do not last. In this world there will always be danger and difficulty, evil and suffering to be contended with; they are part of the discipline, part of the opportunity which God has planned for us. What we are called upon to do, is not to make this world fit for men and women to live in, as so many seem to suggest; this world is already fit for what God desires to accomplish in men and women, through their life in it. This unfinished changing and insecure world is excellently contrived for God's eternal purpose. What we are called upon to do, is to help men and women through following Christ, to become fit to live in any kind of world, to do their duty in that state of life to which it shall please God to call them, on earth, or anywhere in His universe.

When men wonder, because the Church has not saved the world from the disasters it deserves, we remember that men wondered at Christ on His Cross, for what they thought His failure. Spiritual things are spiritually discerned. The ends we serve are spiritual ends. The Kingdom we serve is eternal in the heavens. If we are faithful to our high calling as our Lord was to His, God's ends will be achieved, all others are un-



NEW RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S

The Rev. W. Bruce Jennings, rector of St. Mark's Church, Parkdale, Toronto, since 1945, has been appointed rector of St. Paul's Church, Fort William. He succeeds the Ven. C. W. Balfour and will assume his new position in September.

Mr. Jennings was ordained in Toronto and served as rector of St. Mark's Church, Port Hope, after his ordination. He was appointed later to Trinity Church, Port Credit. During his ministry there he enlisted with the R.C.A.F. as Chaplain. He served in Canada and overseas, returning with the rank of Squadron Leader in 1945.

Mr. Jennings is a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto.

We welcome him to Algoma as the new rector of St. Paul's and pray that God's blessing will rest upon him as he undertakes his new work.



ST. LUKE'S PRO-CATHEDRAL

St. Luke's Pro-Cathedral, Sault Ste. Marie, was delighted to welcome a new organist and choir-master during the summer in the

important. The world may miss this day of opportunity, as Jerusalem of old missed its day, but the Church will lift up Christ's Gospel and example through whatever trouble or disaster brings upon itself, until, in the end, God's will is done and those who have served Him share in His joy.

All of which is respectfully submitted,



person of Mr. Frederick L. Merritt, A.Mus.L.C.M. Mr. Merritt comes from Thongsbridge, near Huddersfield in Yorkshire. He has occupied the position of organist and choir-master in various churches in England since he was 18 years of age. He has just relinquished the post in the parish church of St. Cuthbert, Birkby, Huddersfield. He holds the diploma of Associate in Music of the London College of Music and is working towards an A.R.C.O. and Bachelor of Music degree. He assumed his new duties at the end of August and is already winning golden opinions for his work.



CONGRATULATIONS TO . . .

Marjorie Conway, Vankoughnet, who has been awarded the Dominion Prize for the Junior Examinations of the G.B.R.E., written by members of the Sunday School by Post. The Prize is known as the Archbishop Stringer Memorial Medal. We are proud that a member of our Diocese has been awarded this honour. We know that Marjorie worked very hard and fully deserves the high marks which she obtained.

BEYOND ALGOMA BORDERS

JERUSALEM GIRLS' COLLEGE

I do not think there is anything worth saying about the summer term until the very end of it. The political situation began to deteriorate in June, 1946—at least, I do not remember noticing it before then. I remember a truly Palestinian situation towards the end of the month, when we had a tea party for the parents of Secondary IV. Parents of various nationalities all amiably discussed their daughters' futures among themselves, and with the staff. One Arab lady exclaimed: "Oh, there is Mr.—" (a Jew). "Such a pity I can't go to his shop any more. He is so nice." And she hurried over to talk to him. Except for that indirect reference to the boycott, no one could have guessed, in that friendly and well-mannered gathering, that Palestine was not the most peaceful of countries; and in the middle of it, I was called out to interview the police, who wanted to search our back premises for a kidnapped chauffeur, taken in broad daylight a few yards from our door. They searched while the party proceeded.

Very shortly after that, at 4 a.m. on a Saturday morning, we were wakened by blaring loudspeakers from police vans announcing curfew. The search of the Jewish Agency had begun not five minutes' walk away, and from that time for nearly a fortnight we were in the most sacred ring of precautions. We had soldiers billeted in the garden,

and our wall, overlooking Ussishkin Street, bristled with machine-guns. They more or less occupied the "liwan" of the boarding house night and day, and, of course, we were in an almost continuous curfew. The army behaved beautifully and the officers came to supper, and arranged for us to go out in jeeps with escort in curfew hours, when necessary, but their presence was a complication. We had our last week of term as planned, with our At Home, farewell to Miss Moore, and Diploma Day, with an outer ring of interested military audience.

Term ended, and after a week the Oxford and Cambridge School Certificate examination began. All went smoothly until the second week of the examination, when on Monday, 22nd July, the King David Hotel was blown up. The atmosphere in Jerusalem on the ensuing days was indescribable. The children valiantly turned up and took the rest of their papers and did well, which I think was a creditable feat considering the fevered state of excitement they were living in at home and the fact that the afternoon paper had to begin at 2 o'clock in the full mid-day heat of July, to get them finished and away before curfew. One girl, who was caught in a search and could not get to school until the first paper was nearly finished, and who had three papers on that day, took them all with scarcely a pause.

The events of the rest of the summer did not affect us as a school. The staff house remained open all the summer and took guests from the Mission staffs, and in the middle of September we were all set for a new year. I had wondered very much how our numbers would be affected by "the situation." I had several visits from Arab parents before school began, asking anxiously whether the district was safe. I took it upon myself to be reassuring, and hoped I was right. When term began, our numbers were about thirty down on last year. The difference was mostly Jewish. Very few of the Jewish new girls who had enrolled early turned up, and no others at all appeared, as they usually do in large numbers, in September. About a dozen Jewish girls already in the Upper School did not re-appear. We had about sixty to sixty-five Jews last year, and have now forty-two. Some of our little Arab juniors were taken away, on the grounds of locality and distance from their homes. Most fortunately we had been able to arrange to share the British Community School bus, and this brought our juniors to school. Undoubtedly it was a great factor in maintaining our numbers in the Junior School where they were last year. Otherwise all the girls whom we expected re-appeared, and there was a satisfactory Arab and Armenian enrolment.

My optimism about the safety of the neighbourhood was not entirely justified. We had more trouble than usual from Jewish boys who regularly threw stone at our windows at the week-end, till we had them all netted, and sometimes did more offensive things. That, however, affected the resident staff and not the

children. More serious from many points of view was the fact that they were actually attacked in the streets, with sticks and stones and bad language, on their way to and from school. The attackers were Jewish children, very few and mostly girls. The attacks were not severe, though some of our children were actually hit. I never saw it myself, though other members of the staff did, and one was once hit with a stone.

The thing that I was really afraid of was that our children would retaliate, and so precipitate serious trouble. It was asking a great deal of them not to. For about a week in November, and again later in the term, we took to patrolling the streets before school, and when the children were going home. Nothing serious ever did happen, but there were some anxious moments. There was one story, which I never really fathomed, of a Jewish woman who said in the street that we taught them to be anti-Jewish in school. I don't know how much truth there was in the story, but it was symptomatic. I had applied both to the Police and to the Vaad Leumi for assistance in the matter and both were sympathetic and wishful to help, but they could not be expected to be at hand always at the right moment.

The trouble appeared to have passed after Christmas. Anyway, there was no sign of it in the three weeks that we had in Rehavia in January. Nor do I think that any very exaggerated tales can have been flying round Upper Bak'a and Catamon, or I should have heard much more of it than I did from Arab parents. I fancy we owe a

good deal for that to the good sense of Miss Cattan.

That aspect of things was troublesome, but there were other factors that made the beginning of the year most promising, and the subsequent break-up most annoying. We had five new members of staff, and they were all very nice. We had also a strong support of old members of staff, most of them in their third year, and the thoroughly satisfactory personal relations between Arab and Jewish mistresses continued. For the first time since I had been here, all the subjects that ought to be taught were being taught. We had drawing and sewing and singing and gym. for everyone. We had science in every class, and all the other academic subjects. The Houses were being energetically run, and we had many plans afoot. The staff was settling itself nicely into shape as a team, and beginning to pull really well together, and then all this promising beginning must needs be completely upset by "Operation Polly."

I do not know that it is worth while now to write in detail all the things that happened during that fateful week in February. I will summarize it. Nine of the English staff left at three days' notice, some home, some to Syria, to Trans-Jordan and to Egypt. Miss Norman and I remained and came to live at St. George's. Our buildings were commandeered; the school building, hall, boarding house and out-buildings were emptied. Jewish evictees came into residence as our lorries drove out—or even before. The staff house was shut up. Its subsequent experiences are a story in themselves, and a very worrying one.

The school carried on. The Bishop lent us the library and his drawing room at St. George's to house Secondary II and I—both very large classes, as we had to join up parallel classes. Mr. Sibson lent us the Mac Innes Hall for prayers and some gym. lessons. We took one of the houses of the American Colony for Secondary IV and III, and Primary VII, VI and V. The Secondary classes were re-started on 10th February—exactly a week after we dispersed them—and Primary VII, VI and V two days later. Less than a week after that the Junior School, Kindergarten to Primary IV, started again in Upper Bak'a, in a house kindly procured for us by the Education Department.

We lost seven girls as a result of the change, and gained five. We have also added two or three new girls this term. So our numbers are what they were, in the school proper. We have had to close our Teachers' Training Class. Of the six students, two were taken in by the Government Women's Training College, one withdrew, one is in Secondary II, and two are filling in time and waiting for next year.

As regards staff, all the Palestinians remained working hard—five in the main school, and four with the juniors. Miss Irvine most nobly stepped into the breach part-time, and Miss Chanassian also. A Mrs. Cohen was found to give French lessons. We had morning school only, but managed to cover a reasonably complete time-table for all classes, with all usual subjects taught except science in Secondary II and III and History in Primary VI and VII. Most subjects had one period a week fewer than usual. Alas, all art had to go, and the

junior singing. Sewing and gym. remained of the non-academic subjects.

This continued to the end of March, which is where this report is supposed to end, but I may as well add that when Miss Storey and Miss Thicknesse were allowed to join us last week, we added another period a day to the time-table, and the missing history came into Primary VI and VII and the Science to Secondary III. I think we can truthfully say that the children have not been let down. The School Certificate prospects are good.

The children have really been very nice through the whole business. They have enjoyed their new quarters, and they have tried to be helpful. Having the school in two buildings and the staff, with almost no free periods, running up and down the road between them, has provided opportunities for trouble and disorder which have not been taken. As one might say of a lot of colts and puppies: "There is no vice in them"—or is it merely the delusion of the fond owner? I hope not.

Our numbers are about 170 Christians, the majority Greek Orthodox, 42 Jews and 35 Moslems. I may add that Jewish numbers have been dropping slightly but steadily ever since I came here, but this is the sharpest drop.

† † †

JAPAN FOR CHRIST

Dr. Kagawa is the moving spirit behind a movement to win Japan for Christ under the auspices of the United Church of Christ. "Christ for Japan and Japan for Christ" is the daily prayer which is the nearest to his heart.

The following questions were put to Kagawa:

"What have you been doing in the past year?"—"Preaching," almost explosively came back the reply . . . then, "relief work," more quietly. During the last six months he has spoken to over 1,500,000 persons. He has visited all parts of Japan from Hokkaido in the north to Kyushu in the south. Every Sunday he occupied a pulpit somewhere.

"What progress is Christianity making?"—"There is a spiritual revolution among the Japanese, particularly among the people in the country," Dr. Kagawa said. "Since the last June we have had 34,000 converts to the Christian faith." In the last 12 days of meetings in three prefectures in southern Japan there were 10,349 converts. Preaching three times in one day in the town of Yamaguchi there were 2,000 converts.

"Are you satisfied with this progress?"—"Yes, the revival of Christianity in Japan has been like a flame of fire. One year ago converts numbered 50 per day; today there are 10 times as many, 500 per day. We need one Church in each of 10,000 villages."

Dr. Kagawa attributed the revival of Christianity in Japan to the following factors:

Firstly, freedom of religion brought about by General McArthur.

Secondly, desire of the Japanese to elevate their moral standing . . . to live in the spirit of purity and cleanliness of life.

Thirdly, Japanese religions—Shintoism and Buddhism—have been "sleeping." These have reli-

gion at the beginning and at the end of life, and nothing between. Christianity, however, gives real spiritual living.

Fourthly, Communistic sympathy has become "very strong" in Japan as was evidenced by the 1,700,000 votes cast in the general elections last April for Communistic candidates. Many Japanese have taken an aversion to this growth of "materialistic feeling and have turned to Christianity.—E.P.S. Geneva.

† † †

MANY READY FOR CHRISTIANITY

"Up and down the world many individuals and groups are ready for spiritual guidance and for challenging messages having to do with faith and hope and love. There is a hunger even deeper than that for food, a hunger for a better realization of the meaning of life and of its true worth, and eagerness for a sense of direction through the maze of things, a thrust toward the light as natural as the push of young plants through the soil as spring advances, readiness to reach out towards the divine if only spiritual meanings are so interpreted that mind and heart can grasp them. For many, war's desolation would seem to have stimulated this thrust or to have intensified it with those long wistful. Kagawa, in Japan, today has only to start preaching on any street for crowds to gather thereafter to give rapt attention to his presentation and appeal. He is a leader in the three-year movement in Japan to win three million souls. Dr. T. Z. Koo, gifted Chinese leader of students, has drawn great crowds in South America in practically

every city where he appeared. In many places in the Philippines, in Siam, and in Burma, the Christian movement appears to be at a stage when large harvests are to be expected. Such conditions are challenging samples, but the condition is by no means universal so far as a general temper is to be noted. However, it is probably a reasonable statement that never before in mission lands were so many individuals ready for the Christian approach."—C. H. FAHS, Curator, Missionary Research Library.



FRED DWYER WINS MEDAL

F. T. Dwyer was presented with the Ontario Department Silver Medal and Diploma at the annual District 13 meeting of the Ontario Horticultural Association at Blind River, Aug. 4th. The award was made on the recommendation of the district and membership throughout the province for outstanding work in the interest of horticulture.

J. A. Clark, field secretary of the Ontario Horticultural Association, Toronto, paid tribute to the late J. Clifford Noble and his fine work in the district. He challenged the members to carry on Mr. Noble's work.

Rev. Canon Richard Haines of Little Current was elected District Director for 1947-48.

It is interesting to note that both the Gold and Silver medals came to the north this year. The Gold medal was presented to C. A. Byam of New Liskeard.

Those attending the meeting presided over by J. J. Fitzgerald from the Sault were H. Beilhartz, president of the Sault society, Mrs. F. T. Dwyer and F. Pres...

In Memoriam - Alan Sullivan

Alan Sullivan, author of 33 books, died August 16th at Tilford House, Farnham, Surrey, England, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Basil Liddell Hart. Mr. Sullivan, who was in his 79th year, was stricken early in the summer at Monaco. His son-in-law is Capt. Liddell Hart, British military commentator.

A resident in Kent, England, for 15 years, Mr. Sullivan and his wife came to Canada in 1940, remaining during the war. They left Canada to resume residence in England early this year. An engineer, Mr. Sullivan was born in Montreal, son of the late Bishop Edward Sullivan of Algoma and Frances Mary Renaud Sullivan. Bishop Sullivan lived for a time in Toronto.



ALAN SULLIVAN

Mr. Sullivan attended school at Scotland, Ontario, and was a graduate of the University of Toronto. During the First Great War he served with the R.A.F. and held the rank of captain. He was a past president of the Arts and Letters Club, Toronto, and a member of several writers' clubs in London, England.

Probably best known among Mr. Sullivan's books is "The Great Divide," published in 1935, upon which was based the film "The Great Barrier." Another popular book was "The Fur Masters," which made its appearance in 1938. One of the more recent novels, "The Cariboo Road," saw publication in Canada in 1946.

Another novel, "Three Came to Ville Marie," was awarded the Governor-General's gold medal in 1941. This was a story of the early days of Montreal.

Years spent in the North as an explorer and engineer provided the author with rich material. While in Canada in 1946, he was engaged in writing the biography of F. H. Clergue, for whom he worked years ago as an engineer at Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Clergue, who died in 1939, was responsible for the beginning of the industry which ultimately became the International Steel Company of Algoma (Algoma Steel Corporation). Proofs of this last book, corrected just before his death, recently reached Canada.

The author's sister, M. Beatrice Sullivan, former social editor for the "Mail and Empire" and later "The Globe and Mail," died a few months ago.

Surviving are his widow, Bessie Hees Sullivan, daughter of the late George H. Hees; three sons, D'Arcy, with the C.B.C., in Montreal; Barry and Michael, both of England, and two daughters, Mrs. Liddell Hart, England, and Mrs. Francois Coulet, Paris, France, wife of the French Ambassador to Finland.

—(Courtesy "Globe and Mail")

AN URGENT CALL FOR HELP

To the clergy of our Church:
My dear Brothers,

Last January we called for your help in enlisting thirty workers to complete the staffs of the Indian Residential School administered by M.S.C.C. A number of encouraging replies came to us and we have certainly had more enquiries recently but I must honestly tell you that the position is now worse rather than better. Our last survey showed seventy-five vacancies to be filled before September and we have only about twenty prospects for transfer or appointment.

This letter is then the opening gun in our present campaign to break the vicious circle which has beaten us since 1939. This is how it goes! Shortage of workers means weakness and lower standards, overwork, discouragement and further losses. We have been so far behind that it never seems possible to catch up. Before reinforcements can arrive some further members of the garrison grow weary and decide to give up. Continual effort in a recent period of several months produced fifty-five recruits but this success was spoilt by the fact that in the same period our total loss reached fifty. This disheartening process can only be checked by a supreme effort to commence the new term with a full staff in every school. Once this is achieved we believe the present dreadful turnover can be stopped and current gains will balance inevitable losses.

Indian School work is a direct casualty of World War II. In 1939-40 more than fifty of our younger

workers marched away at the call of King and Country. **They have never returned!** The point of our appeal is therefore—

"FIFTY VOLUNTEERS FOR THE KING OF KINGS"

and we need your help in getting this across to your people.

At a recent conference of our principals in Winnipeg it was agreed that the scale of salaries is not our chief handicap but rather the fact of perpetual shortage of workers. With larger staffs it will be possible to reduce hours on duty and relieve strain enormously. We earnestly desire to improve the conditions of service of the splendid people already at work but cannot do much until these **fifty new workers** march in to reinforce them.

The enclosed material will give further information and we shall gladly send supplies on request.

H. A. ALDERWOOD,
Superintendent
102 Bank Street, Ottawa

† † †

DUTIES OF STAFF MEMBERS

(Under the direction of the
Principal)

HEAD MATRON—

General responsibility for the work of the female members of the staff and charge of clothing, food and other supplies. Monthly salary: \$55.00 to \$75.00. (If Graduate Nurse \$10.00 more.)

TEACHERS—

Classroom duties following provincial curriculum of studies as far

as possible. Usually give some assistance with supervising and general school activities. Monthly salary: beginner \$47.50; experienced \$52.00.

HANDICRAFTS—

Instruction of girls in weaving, sewing, etc. Monthly salary: \$52.00.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SUPERVISORS—

General "mother care" of pupils with oversight of the dormitories, and in some cases mending of clothing. Monthly salary: \$45.00.

KITCHEN SUPERVISOR—

Preparation of meals for staff and pupils and instruction of older girls who assist. Monthly salary: \$50.00.

LAUNDRY SUPERVISOR—

Washing of clothing and school linen; also instruction of older pupils who assist. Monthly salary: \$45.00.

SEWING SUPERVISOR—

Mending and making of clothing and instruction of older girls in this work. Monthly salary: \$45.00.

FEMALE ASSISTANT—

General assistance in the work of the school under the direction of the Matron. Usually assists in various departments as need arises and in relieving when others have time off. Monthly salary: \$15.00 and up.

ENGINEER—

General responsibility for the building and its equipment, including heating and lighting plants, plumbing and electrical fixtures. In many schools a night watchman is engaged to attend to fires during the winter months. Monthly salary: \$60.00.

FARM INSTRUCTOR—

General responsibility for the school farm and garden, including cows and poultry, and for the instruction of the boys in this work. Monthly salary: \$60.00.

MALE ASSISTANT—

General assistance to the engineer or farm instructor under the direction of the Principal, and leadership of the boys in sports and other activities. Monthly salary: \$35.00.

MANUAL TRAINING INSTRUCTOR—

Instruction in carpentry, mechanical skills and handicrafts. Monthly salary: \$60.00 and up.

SCHOOL NURSE—

Health, care and instruction. (This is a part-time position and other duties are performed.) Monthly salary: \$50.00 and up.

N.B.—In all cases the salary shown is for twelve months, with one month holiday, and with board, room and laundry provided.

Travelling expenses to the schools are refunded after one year's service.

In all cases a Railway Certificate can be obtained enabling our agents to travel to and from the school at half rate on the railway. All expenses beyond the end of steel are provided.

The schools at Aklavik, Carcross and Fort George are on a furlough basis. Agents are expected to serve for four years. All travelling expenses are provided and a furlough of six months with salary for those returning to the work of the Commission in any school and three months for those who retire.

LAKE HEAD NEWS

ARCHDEACON BALFOUR RETIRES

It is with the greatest regret, a regret we are sure is shared by the whole Diocese, that we chronicle the retirement of the Ven. C. W. Balfour, Archdeacon of Algoma, after forty-seven years' faithful service in the Church of God. Graduating from Bishops' College, Lennoxville, with First Class Honours in 1897, he was admitted to the Diaconate in 1900 and for a time served as curate in the Church at St. Maurice, Quebec, and on his admission to the Priesthood became assistant at St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke. In 1908 he was chosen rector of All Saints' Parish, Huntsville, in the Diocese of Algoma, in which Diocese the rest of his ministry was exercised. During his incumbency of Huntsville he was instrumental in erecting a very fine stone Parish Hall which immediately became a busy centre of parochial and Church life, and when he left, the building was almost entirely free of debt. After 7 years' faithful work he was elected rector of St. John's Church, North Bay, a rapidly growing railway centre where he remained until 1921. The years of his rectorship in North Bay were busy and fruitful ones. The debt on the Chancel of St. John's was liquidated, and the chancel consecrated; a new commodious rectory was purchased and the Mission Church of St. Simon, now the Parish of St. Brice, was completed and freed of debt. In 1921 to the universal regret of the congregation of St. John's, Mr. Balfour was called to the important parish of St. Luke's

Pro-Cathedral, Sault Ste. Marie, the See city of the Diocese of Algoma. Here 14 busy years were spent in this greatly enlarged sphere of action which covered not only parochial responsibilities but many Diocesan responsibilities as well, as the Diocese grew and expanded. He was elected Rural Dean of Algoma by his brethren again and again, and in 1926 in recognition of his outstanding work was created by the late Archbishop Thorneycroft, Archdeacon of the Sault, and on the death of the beloved Archdeacon Gillmor, became Archdeacon of Algoma. In 1935 he was elected rector of St. Paul's Church, Fort William. It was a post he might well have declined for he faced a debt on the Church of \$17,000.00. But feeling that the call was indeed from God, he accepted, and from 1925 as rector, Archdeacon and for some time Rural Dean of Thunder Bay, he has laboured indefatigably, and has had the supreme happiness of seeing his Church, built in 1907, entirely free from debt and consecrated by Bishop Kingston, now Bishop of Nova Scotia.

The Church of St. Paul has been enriched and beautified during his regime with seven large stained glass windows, one of them a memorial; and many other improvements have also been made. Archdeacon has for many years represented the Diocese on the General and Provincial Synods, and has been a member of many important

committees; he was for several years Clerical Secretary to the Upper House of the Provincial Synod of Ontario. A man of sound learning and scholarly attainments, he became one of the Archbishop's Examining Chaplains in 1906, an appointment he retained to the time of his retirement. In all his parishes the Archdeacon has felt the importance of having some local publication, to keep the affairs of the Church before the eyes of the congregation. Two such publications are still going strong: "Church Bells" in the Pro-Cathedral Parish now in its 25th year; and the "Church Magazine," Fort William, in its 12th year, which serves not only St. Paul's but the other Anglican parishes and missions in and adjacent to the city. But the years of busy active life have left their mark, and now after nearly half a century of unswerving devotion to the work of the Church, the Archdeacon, feeling that the require-

ments of a large and growing parish required the supervision of a younger man, has resigned, much to the regret of his parishioners to whom he has endeared himself through all the years. But even now in the evening of life he will have work to occupy heart and mind, for while retiring from active parochial work, he will act as assistant to Canon Robertson of Peterborough, and the people of the parish will be enriched by the knowledge and experience of one who has done so much for the Church of God in Algoma. The best wishes of the whole Diocese, both clergy and people, go with Archdeacon and Mrs. Balfour in their new home, and we trust that many years of happy and useful life may be before them. And above all, that the Blessing of Him whom they have so faithfully served may ever be with them through the years that remain.

—J. B. L.



BAPTISMAL WINDOW DEDICATED

Another beautiful stained glass window has been added to those already in St. Paul's Church, Fort William. This window was dedicated by Archdeacon C. W. Balfour, the rector, on Sunday, June 22nd. Mr. F. T. Delgaty, the people's warden, and Mrs. A. M. Little representing the Sunday School, being superintendent of the Primary department for the last 16 years, unveiled the window at the very impressive ceremony. The window shows our Lord receiving little chil-

dren and young people. Our Lord is seated and the effect is all that could be desired. As the window is near one of the west doors, the font has been moved to stand below it and in future baptising will take place with this window for a most inspiring background. The window is the gift of many who have received baptism in St. Paul's Church, with sundry gifts from interested friends. The whole project has been close to the Archdeacon's heart and he is much gratified at this further enrichment of an already beautiful Church.

EXTRACTS FROM THE "LITTLE PAPER"

FATHER PALMER REPORTS

EARLY on the morning of May 7, Brother James, two young men and I started off in the Jeep station wagon. We travelled with a very big load — blankets, groundsheets, camp stove and, on the way, we picked up a kitchen sink. We headed north and west to the Soo, four hundred miles away. The road was good and the weather fine. Arriving in the See city about seven o'clock, we were given a wonderful supper and sleeping accommodation by the Bishop and Mrs. Wright. Next morning, after prayers and blessing by the Bishop, we crossed to the American side and west through the rough northern peninsula of Michigan. Saturday night was spent in tourist cabins in a small town in which there was no Church of our Communion. On Sunday morning I celebrated in the cabin. After breakfast we continued our journey, passing through Duluth and northern Minnesota. Sunday night was spent on the border of North Dakota. Monday brought us to the Bad Lands where we picked up several pieces of petrified wood from that curious geological formation resembling a scene from the Inferno. At 6,400 feet we stopped to make tea from melted snow amid alpine meadows. The flowers were very lovely. Down the Pacific slope we switchbacked over several other ranges. In Spokane we called on Fr. James Palmer whom I had visited when I was on my way to Bracebridge, twenty years ago. On that occasion, I was in an old model T. We re-entered Canada

through the Okanagan valley. At Kelowna, we called on the rector and then journeyed to Vernon, hoping to see the Archbishop. He was away but Mrs. Adams welcomed us. We had to resort to night driving in order to get to Salmon Arm. Rev. A. B. Craig and his wife made room for two of us and the rest had a cabin. I was able to celebrate next morning in the Church at Salmon Arm. It bears the name of our Society. I had a little business to do and then climbing into the Jeep, we made our way to Sorrento. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had lunch waiting for us. We will be occupying their cabins until the end of June.

We decided to take in the local celebration of the 24th of May. The celebration centred at Celista across the lake. We took a picnic lunch and tried to cross the lake on the little ferry. Too many cars were waiting, so we drove around the lake. This had the virtue of giving us a glimpse of other parts of our new district. The Adams River, famous for its salmon run, was tearing down from the hills with that lovely jade-coloured water that comes from melted snow. The road was narrow and twisty often going around a steep cliff. At Celista we found a lovely grove of big pines which gave shelter to the school and community hall. The May-pole occupied the centre of this grove. As soon as lunch finished, the day's festivities began. There was the crowning of a May Queen and a dance around

the May-pole to the music of a fife band. Of course we had the usual races, baseball, fish-pond, ice cream, balloons and speeches. We did meet a lot of pople. Mingling happily with the others were many Japanese brought here from the coast during the war.



BEGINNINGS

The people of Sorrento had expected Fr. Superior and company on a Monday—early in May. They turned up the Saturday before. In spite of the surprise, useful gifts of groceries and cooking began to come in at once. Holy Communion was celebrated in the lovely little Church of St. Mary at 8 a.m. on the Sunday. Fr. Palmer preached at 11 for the retiring incumbent and went with him in the afternoon to Blad Bay, for a service in the Community Hall. People in all the places have been most friendly and kind.

Bright and early on Monday, all began work on the land on which this new house of the Society is to be built. A good-sized garden was ploughed, sods shaken out, ground levelled and a crop of potatoes and other vegetables put in. Until the Brethren have their own tank they can irrigate from Mr. Thomson's (church warden) next door.

Each morning begins with Holy Communion at an outside Altar. It was chilly at first and the candles guttered out so frequently that finally the Brethren lit them only for the consecration and communion. The birds help the Offering with their songs and a cowbell takes the place of the more usual Sanctus bell. At this early stage, one mustn't expect the time-table of an old-

established Religious House. After breakfast all say Mattins together. Fr. Palmer then says the Hours of Prayer privately. An hour of meditation is kept, the Memorials of the Society said and a set of intercessions for all sorts and conditions of men. The morning is spent in the garden or preparing to put up buildings. It is possible to carry some of the lumber in the Jeep station wagon. Lumber is obtained from a mill in the Celista Mission. This fact gives the Brethren an opportunity to make calls on the people.

With the arrival of Fr. Frith, who had stayed in Bracebridge to see to the loading of a box car, work on the garage, workshop and other buildings began seriously. It is hoped that the foundation will be ready by winter, along with the exterior of a one-storey building. If necessary the Brethren can live in the basement. What is done depends upon the available funds. The Society does not believe in going into debt. The chapel in the basement is to be called "Bethlehem" in honour of the cave where our Blessed Lord was born.

Fr. Palmer writes us: "The Missions and the people are very much like those we left in Muskoka. The country is similar though the hills are higher. We feel very much at home and remember the words of our Rule 'Here will I dwell for I have a delight therein.' We feel the wrench in leaving old friends and scenes in which we have had such an intimate part for so many years. But God is here and in the Communion of Saints there is a fellowship between Sorrento and Bracebridge."

SYNOD RESOLUTION TO CANTERBURY

At the recent Synod of the Diocese held in June, the following resolution was passed:

Moved by Ven. C. W. Balfour, Archdeacon of Algoma, and seconded by Mr. J. H. Jessup:

That, with the memory of the visit of His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England, to this country last autumn, we wish gratefully to acknowledge the honour thus paid this daughter Church by the dear old Mother Church of England. We desire to join with the whole Canadian Church in thanking the Archbishop for his visit, so full of inspiration by reason of his scholarly and devotional addresses and the kindness and graciousness of his person. We would send assurances of our devotion, and our respectful greetings and sincere good wishes to both Mrs. Fisher and His Grace.

In acknowledging this message from our Synod the Archbishop wrote:

Dear Canon Colloton:

I write to acknowledge receipt of the resolution passed by the Synod of the Diocese of Algoma referring to my visit to Canada. May I say how deeply I appreciate it. The memory of that visit will always abide in my mind. Anything that I was able to give was more than repaid by the inspiration which I received. I came home not only with the warmest affection for the Church in Canada and appreciation of its kindness to me, but also with renewed understanding of the place and mission of the Anglican Communion.

Yours sincerely,

GEOFFREY CANTUAR.

CONGRATULATIONS TO . . .

Bill Craymer, son of the Rev. S. M. Craymer, Incumbent of Bala who obtained nine First Class Honours in his Senior Matriculation at Gravenhurst High School. Bill is registering at McGill University this fall where he will study Medicine. Our best wishes go to Bill for his continued success in the field of Medicine.



CURATE HELPS TO CAPTURE PRISONER

Stanislau Zborowski, a Pole who escaped from Norwich Prison, England, May 31st, was captured by a police patrol June 22nd near Southend, Essex.

The police were put on the trail by the Rev. Stephen Pearson, one time incumbent of White River, Ontario, and at that time curate at Paglesham, a nearby parish. Mr. Pearson was out for a drive with some parishioners when they passed the escaped prisoner. Mr. Pearson recognized him from photographs which had been posted. When a police car drove up a few minutes later he was able to direct the police to the prisoner.



CONGRATULATIONS

HATT—The Reverend and Mrs. Stanley V. Hatt are happy to announce the birth of their son, Briece Vessey, on Aug. 19th, at St. Joseph's General Hospital, North Bay.



CLERICAL CHANGES—(CONTINUED)

The Rev. W. B. Jennings, B.A., B.D., of St. Mark's Church, Parkdale, Toronto, will be inducted on the 14th September as Rector of St. Paul's Church, Fort William.