

FESTIVAL HELD AT PERTH COLLEGE VISIT OF THE MOTHER SUPERIOR

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

The Chapel of St. Michael and All Angels at Perth College had emptied. Priest, first deacon and second deacon had departed; the archbishop who had presided had been escorted from the sanctuary.

Candles had been snuffed out—only the fragrance of incense lingered as the reluctant to disperse from the sanctuary, the faint, but sublime act of worship which had been offered to God.

The Feast of St. Michael and All Angels had been anticipated to enable friends of the Community of the Sisters of the Chapel to meet the Reverend Mother and the Community, who recently had arrived in Perth on her first visit to Australia since her election as Mother Superior of the Order in January, 1962.

Canon Walsh was the celebrant at the Solemn Eucharist, with Fr. Laurence Eyer, S.S.M., as first deacon and Canon Warburton as second deacon.

The Archbishop of Perth, the Most Reverend George Appleton, wore a cope and mitre which had been loaned to him by the good Diocesan Anglican, Longwood, the chaplain in the figure of a black swan, symbol of Western Australia, has been given a gift to the Archbishop.

The pastoral staff which he had with him, according to the Epistle to the Hebrews, literally the "angel of the Lord" in the worship, their other function was to be the "angel of the Lord" in the will of God.

WORSHIP FIRST

We were fortunate in the Diocese of Perth in that two religious communities, the Community of the Sisters of the Chapel and the Society of the Sacred Mission, for these two communities put worship first, which was a reminder to all of us that worship was of primary importance.

We rejoiced that day with the Sisters of the Chapel in their festival, and in the visit to them of their Superior.

Angels rejoiced in the creation of the world when "all the sons of God shouted for joy." We knew now of the inherent powers of the universe have ever been present.

We knew more of the secret of nuclear energy and of galaxies in the heavens, which could supply power for the service of men.

To-day, it was easier to say "My God, how wonderful Thou art!" than it was in the past that we learned that all these things were created for God's pleasure. We should pray that men might not misuse the gifts which God has given to men.

The choir was augmented by students of Wollaston College, and by Bruce Naylor, organist of St. George's Cathedral, played the organ in the chapel of Perth College.

The large congregation was entertained to a buffet breakfast, this morning, by the Mother Superior, the Mother Superior.

During Mother Superior's stay in Perth, Novus Jennifer made her mother, Sister, was the first novice to do so in Western Australia. St. Mary's Novitiate has been in existence for four years in the grounds of Perth College.

CANON BENNIE ON THE CONGRESS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Brisbane, September 16

Dean Baddeley's panel on television channel B7 interviewed Canon Peter Bennie yesterday instead of answering listeners' questions on "What Do You Think?"

The panel's questions were directed at Canon Bennie about the Tenth Congress, at which he represented the Diocese of Brisbane.

The congress in Canon Bennie's opinion gave the "green light" to Bishop Bayne, who was, according to the panel, officers, in planning a more rational strategy. Catholicism with freedom seemed to be the ethos of the day, and the aim of the Anglican community.

On Africa, Canon Bennie said that the congress had been on racial prejudice, and that it seemed to require a greater maturity.

He was relevant in his expressions on racial intolerance (which, of course, was very relevant), in answer to the question of the Archbishop of Perth, who said that the congress had been on racial prejudice, and that it seemed to require a greater maturity.

This indicated the diversity of the Anglican community, which was, according to the panel, officers, in planning a more rational strategy. Catholicism with freedom seemed to be the ethos of the day, and the aim of the Anglican community.

After the Archbishop of Canterbury, Canon Bennie felt that the most significant voice was that of Dr. Pollard, director of the Oxfords.

Nuclear Research

Foundation, who seemed to have a positive point of view with regard to religion and science.

Theologians with training in the arts seem to have a superiority complex with regard to science, and appear to suggest that everything in the world must be subjected to scientific methodology and measurement.

The Bishop of Woolwich and others seemed to have acquiesced to this, but Dr. Pollard asserts to a scientist that the opposite is true.

There are areas (personal relations, religion, outside of exact measurement).

DR POLLARD

The Church, facing a technological age in the cities of which man seems to have made everything, and need nothing, need to hold fast to its role as a spiritual community, he deems all life.

Dr. Pollard predicted that if science is used properly a classless society will appear, without communist effort and of a non-communist kind, for automation offers freedom to man, and need only work a 20-hour week.

This and wider issues raised by Dr. Pollard deserve careful consideration, Canon Bennie maintained.

Questioned on ecumenical matters, Canon Bennie said

he was surprised how little there was said about this vital topic, and how very Anglican the congress seemed to be.

Indeed, the Archbishop of Canterbury and others opposed the fairly common viewpoint that the vocation of the Anglican community is to disappear, as misadventure and unhelpful.

Though someone had joked that the aim of the congress was to "buy-out" delegates, Canon Bennie concluded that there could be many worse things than that.

Indeed, Bishop Bayne is one of the great men of the church, and there should be now a greater mutual sharing of the needs of Anglican communities in all its members.

HOBART SYNOD HELD LAST WEEK

The Bishop of Tasmania, the Right Reverend R. E. Davies, presided at the first synod held since his enthronement, in Hobart last week.

The bishop gave his pastoral charge at the Synod of St. David's Cathedral on September 9 from John 21:17, "Jesus said unto him, feed my sheep."

He spoke of the frequent mention in the Bible of God as the Shepherd of Israel.

As Laotetere has pointed out, other religions have their prophets, but not priestly Christianity has had pastors.

Man today, said the bishop, was spiritually hungry and his needs were not being met.

There was a growing realisation of the importance of pastoral work in theological circles, and there was a long way to go.

There was throughout the country a rediscovery of the New Testament concept of the church as a community of clergy and lay alike—"a ministering to."

In his presidential address, Bishop Davies said in the five months since his enthronement he had tried to see as much of the people as possible.

There were serious problems to be tackled in the very many parishes and the very large parishes, the latter being undergirded by a huge clergy.

He hoped synod would give attention to the need of a common mission to examine parochial strategy.

The bishop said there were some areas in the diocese which were in a state of emergency, and he had tried to see as much of the people as possible.

A Christian Education Department was necessary for the total programme of education in the diocese.

MICHAELMAS AT MURRUMBEE

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Murrumbidgee, September 16

Eighty men and boys will again join in a festival of music in honour of the Holy Trinity at St. Peter's Mission, Murrumbidgee, Victoria, on Michaelmas Eve, September 28.

The day will commence with a Solemn Votive Eucharist at 11.45 when the music will be playing.

The choristers will practice in the afternoon for the festive Evening with anthems and procession.

Two works by Purcell will be performed as well as anthems by Farrant and Weldon.

The music will be accompanied by the newly-organised pipe organ, 100 years old, and the choir.

Evening will commence at 8.30 pm, and the music will be under the direction of the Reverend Paul Harvey, baritone, will complete the celebrations.

A FLORAL FESTIVAL PRAISE FROM COMMUNITY

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Marborough, Q.,

September 16

The Sixth annual Floral Festival of St. Paul's Church, Marborough, in the Diocese of Brisbane, on September 6 and 7 was visited by a continuous flow of people, presenting all sections of the community.

The festival was opened officially by Sir Raymond Hulse, S.M.A., President of the R.S.S.A.I.L.A. of Queensland.

Visitors from Bundaberg and other neighbouring towns made special trips to Marborough for the occasion, and were welcomed by the rector, Canon L. W. Grayson.

The arrangements were in the hands of an augmented Women's Guild, with Mrs. E. Bird as President and Miss C. Critch, secretary.

The "Marborough Chronicle" acclaimed the festival by devoting an additional to the function, and commented that it was more than a Church flower show, having been arranged as a means of an item of intense interest in the city's life, and was well as, such, qualified well for all well-wishers.

In the words of the leader writer, the effects created in air and light, the garden and stonework have created admiration, and the festival was well as, such, qualified well for all well-wishers.

The setting this year had 3.30 pm, and the music will be under the direction of the Reverend Paul Harvey, baritone, will complete the celebrations.

The festival was well as, such, qualified well for all well-wishers.

The festival was well as, such, qualified well for all well-wishers.

NEW SOCIAL CONCERNS COMMITTEE

"We need to be strengthened in our acceptance of moral values and in our resolve to exercise that responsibility which is more fundamental than morality itself," said the Bishop of Canberra and Goulburn, the Right Reverend K. J. Clements, at the first meeting of the new Social Concerns Committee in the diocese.

He said such a committee of clergy and laymen could make its members to engage in corporate work, thus stimulating and educating the laity.

It could give good leadership in synod, and in findings could be made to the Church at large.

He who study the social life of primitive peoples tell us that the most important thing that existed under seemingly crude circumstances of tribes, was the sense of community.

He said that the sense of community was the most important thing that existed under seemingly crude circumstances of tribes, was the sense of community.

He said that the sense of community was the most important thing that existed under seemingly crude circumstances of tribes, was the sense of community.

He said that the sense of community was the most important thing that existed under seemingly crude circumstances of tribes, was the sense of community.

He said that the sense of community was the most important thing that existed under seemingly crude circumstances of tribes, was the sense of community.

He said that the sense of community was the most important thing that existed under seemingly crude circumstances of tribes, was the sense of community.

He said that the sense of community was the most important thing that existed under seemingly crude circumstances of tribes, was the sense of community.

He said that the sense of community was the most important thing that existed under seemingly crude circumstances of tribes, was the sense of community.

He said that the sense of community was the most important thing that existed under seemingly crude circumstances of tribes, was the sense of community.

He said that the sense of community was the most important thing that existed under seemingly crude circumstances of tribes, was the sense of community.

He said that the sense of community was the most important thing that existed under seemingly crude circumstances of tribes, was the sense of community.

He said that the sense of community was the most important thing that existed under seemingly crude circumstances of tribes, was the sense of community.

He said that the sense of community was the most important thing that existed under seemingly crude circumstances of tribes, was the sense of community.

CHURCH ARMY BIRTHDAY RALLY IN SYDNEY

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Three hundred people packed St. Michael's Church, Flinders Street, Sydney, on Monday evening, September 9, for the birthday rally of the Church Army in Australia.

This was the first to be held in Sydney since the inauguration of the service in 1928, when the service was first held.

The presence of the federal office and training college of the Church Army in Sydney has made this possible, and it is hoped to make it an annual event.

It was also the opportunity to welcome home the society's members who have been away, and to welcome home the society's members who have been away.

The purpose of the tour was to visit the work of the Church Army in Africa, England, the U.S.A., Canada and New Zealand.

While in Canada, Captain Batley attended the Anglican Congress in Toronto, and the priest delegate of the Diocese of Grafton.

The rally and welcome home was chaired by the Rev. Canon Ker, Conductor Bishop of Sydney, others taking part were the

The rally and welcome home was chaired by the Rev. Canon Ker, Conductor Bishop of Sydney, others taking part were the

The rally and welcome home was chaired by the Rev. Canon Ker, Conductor Bishop of Sydney, others taking part were the

A.B.M. FAIR

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, September 16

The Melbourne Women's Board of Missions will hold its annual fair in the Lower Melbourne Town Hall on Tuesday, September 24.

The fair is directed towards this. It is being held in Show House, the hope that many country people will attend.

The fair is directed towards this. It is being held in Show House, the hope that many country people will attend.

The fair is directed towards this. It is being held in Show House, the hope that many country people will attend.

The fair is directed towards this. It is being held in Show House, the hope that many country people will attend.

The fair is directed towards this. It is being held in Show House, the hope that many country people will attend.

ANGELICAN OF THE WEEK

of the congregation of S. Paul's Church, Yarra Glen, Diocese of Melbourne, who have given close to 140 years of continuous service to the one parish.

They are Mr William Sadler, who has just celebrated his 80th birthday, and his sister, Miss Mary Sadler, who is 84. They settled in Yarra Glen as young people in 1890 and have been actively associated with the life of the parish ever since. Mr Sadler, by now well and truly a grandfather, reveals his ancestry by working into most conversations a joke with an Irish flavor, this is typical of his relaxed and humorous outlook on life.

It is surely this which has sustained him over the 60 years or so in which he has served as a vestryman/churchwarden.

In the home and buggy days Bill Sadler was a coach-painter by trade and admits to having painted S. Paul's Church himself several times.

He tried his hand again at painting recently when at his parish church noticeboard.

However, his main occupation since his retirement from his trade twenty or thirty years ago has been usual farming.

He has a few dry cattle and grows vegetables so successfully that he regularly captures first prize at the Yarra Glen Show for his mammoth pumpkins.

In 1915, at the age of 27, when most men start a placid retirement, Mr Sadler had to set to and rebuild his home which had been destroyed in the bushfires of that year.

Miss Mary Sadler is a very gracious country lady still to be found at the church organ week by week. This organ was presented to the church by Sadler family in memory of Mr Sadler's wife, who died three years ago. Miss Sadler exhibits

INTERESTING REVIEW

S. MARK'S REVIEW, ANGLICAN, 1963, 3s. 6d.

Archdeacon Ross Bolder, of Albany, writes in the current issue of 'S. Mark's Review' of the task of the Anglican Congress at Toronto in facing the challenge of the three great frontiers facing the Christian Church to-day—the frontiers of religion, science and culture.

What is the congress to recommend? Will it be necessary to alter radically the syllabi for ordination candidates? The article deals with important issues, but there is scarcely room to develop one of them in so short a space.

The archdeacon has been fishing in the Townsville stream and has a few uncompromising shrimps to show about the Australian Church. "It is a complacent backwater in the stream of world Church life."

However much we may talk about world strategy, it is well to remember that at the centre of the faith is a personal devotion to God in Christ.

The next article is a timely one, and under the heading of "The Mission of the Church" is concerned with care for the individual soul. The writer is a priest of wide experience, the

as much skill in playing this harmonium as she does in driving her very ancient Model A Ford. She has served as organist more than 30 years and as president of the Ladies Guild for as long as anyone can remember. She was a Sunday school teacher from 1896-1920 and from 1945 to 1950. Such transition to the Christian life into active old age commands these fine country folk to us all. Perhaps it can be said that they are of the very stuff of which so many of our parishes are made.

FIVE EXCELLENT REPRINTS

THE IMITATION OF CHRIST. A New Translation into Modern English. Thomas à Kempis. Collins, Fontana Books, Pp. 252, 10s.

THE PRINCIPLES OF AGING. Simeon Kiriegeff. Translated by Alexander D. Collins, Fontana Books, Pp. 252, 10s.

THE PLAIN MAN LOOKS AT THE BEATITUDES. William Barclay, B. Phillips, William Barclay, H. D. Dore, Gerald Vann and others. Collins, Fontana Books, Pp. 124, 4s.

Fontana, in advertisements such as popularized by S. S. B. Phillips, William Barclay, H. D. Dore, Gerald Vann and others, has included the more strictly theological works of Thomas à Kempis, Bonhoeffer, Paul Tillich, Kierkegaard and Schweitzer.

The five little under review provide an excellent selection, all good value for parish book-stalls and private buying.

Thomas à Kempis' "The Imitation of Christ" has for long ranked only after the Holy Bible in the Christian's guide to daily life.

Miss Betty Knott's translation into modern English should do a great deal to make it a favourite of this generation as it has been for so many past ones.

It is a practical book from day to day which helps the searful face the issues which arise from day to day. It always points to life after death, in no uncertain terms, as "How will you stand before that final Judge? Nothing is concealed from him, he receives no bribes, and listens to no excuses. He knows the heart."

But, while the "Imitation" is for everyone, Kierkegaard's "The Sickness into Death" is for the more philosophically inclined.

It is a great pity his works are not more widely known in this country, particularly among those people who work with the young.

Evangelical Underhill, although born 1875, is not more relevant for today's liturgical revival than the medieval mystic who should be required reading. It is profound but easy to read, dealing with the spiritual in contemporary and spiritual.

Before we put our copy down for the day, let us turn to the Letter of the Bishop of New Guinea which makes some points in the article by the Reverend Harold Palmer which appeared in the previous number.

Writing book reviews, including one by "E.H.H." keep us very much alive to the last sentence. —C.M.G.

BOOK REVIEWS

WALL PAINTINGS IN CHURCHES

ENGLISH MEDIEVAL MURAL PAINTINGS. A. Colpey-Smith. Oxford University Press, Pp. 198, 60s.

THE author of this book was awarded a Research Studentship from King's College, Cambridge, which allowed him both to visit many of the churches in England which possessed wall paintings and also to undertake historical research into their origins. The findings as a result of his activities are presented in this book.

The book is introduced by an analysis of the paintings in three historical periods, the Romanesque Period, the Early Gothic and the Late Gothic.

The Romanesque paintings, he maintains, were adapted to the architecture of the church, and himself aimed to show an impression of the eternal into the temporal form of the building.

The Early Gothic period (1200 to late fourteenth century) showed a new human tenderness in which vigour and emotion were evident. Here we have the appeal to the aesthetic taste.

"The Late Gothic (end of fourteenth century to the Reformation) showed a decline in standard with a use of brighter colours and an inclusion of many elements."

In the middle portion of the book, he shows how the paintings were used as a function of the Ministry of the Church.

At one stage we have a vision of "Christ in Majesty," and at a

later, the "Last Judgement" was more prominent.

As an adjunct to this, the moralities were portrayed calling people to a personal Christian vocation. Later in this period various lives of Christ are presented.

As the pictures were influenced by the literature of the age, many apocryphal stories were introduced.

It was natural that the Virgin and Child theme should be common, and it is interesting to note in the pictures the signs of devotion of the Virgin Mary.

The latter portion of the book tells of painters, both religious and secular, who were responsible for the paintings. Even the materials and techniques used are named.

The formal part of the book concludes with an account of the destruction of so many of the paintings at the time of the Reformation and later.

As an appendix to the book, the author's activities of the churches in England which now possess wall paintings, and also 25 plates of paintings specifically mentioned in the body of the book are included.

It is most interesting aspect of this book is that although many of the churches named would be unknown to the majority of Australian readers, yet one is given a thrilling insight into the place that works of art had in the evangelism of the Church in the Middle Ages.

—J.O.R.

SHELLEY'S Famous Drinks

ORANGE DELITE — LEMON DELITE — LEMONADE
KOLA — OLD STYLE STONEY GINGER BEER — FRUITFLY
For All Occasions — Phone: LA 5461 (six lines)

A. HARTSHORN and CO.

Established 1880

Manufacturers of...

"HARTE" SURGICAL APPLIANCES, FULL-FASHIONED, SEAMLESS, AND TWO-WAY STRETCH SURGICAL STOCKINGS, ATHLETIC SUPPORTS, ETC.

513 Chapel Street, South Yarra

'Phone: BJ 4498

DURHAM RESTAURANT

87 Belmore Road, Randwick — 39-4470

CATERS FOR PARTIES AND FUNCTIONS

AT HOME OR THE RESTAURANT

ALL HOME COOKING

COME ALONG AND HAVE A HOME COOKED MEAL.

Open from

10 a.m.—9 p.m., Monday to Saturday

Noon—8 p.m., Sunday

MORNING AND AFTERNOON TEAS SERVED.

Reserve, ring 39-4470.

ASK FOR LANCE.

HE spaghetti

It's so much better so many ways



PAPERBACKS

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS ORPHANS. New Edition. Pp. 312, 10s.

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS ORPHANS. New Edition. Pp. 312, 10s.

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS ORPHANS. New Edition. Pp. 312, 10s.

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS ORPHANS. New Edition. Pp. 312, 10s.

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS ORPHANS. New Edition. Pp. 312, 10s.

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS ORPHANS. New Edition. Pp. 312, 10s.

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS ORPHANS. New Edition. Pp. 312, 10s.

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS ORPHANS. New Edition. Pp. 312, 10s.

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS ORPHANS. New Edition. Pp. 312, 10s.

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS ORPHANS. New Edition. Pp. 312, 10s.

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS ORPHANS. New Edition. Pp. 312, 10s.

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS ORPHANS. New Edition. Pp. 312, 10s.

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS ORPHANS. New Edition. Pp. 312, 10s.

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS ORPHANS. New Edition. Pp. 312, 10s.

GEORGE MULLER AND HIS ORPHANS. New Edition. Pp. 312, 10s.

FOR THE first time in my life I have an Organ

to play on! Write the organist of Christ Church Cathedral, Newcastle, Australia. And continue: "Without doubt this is the most important organ-building event in half a century. In total, its achievement leaves one searching for superlatives. Everyone who has heard it is thrilled and delighted."

The original organ, the pipe-work of which forms the basis of the present instrument, was built in 1866 and enlarged in 1923. But by the late 1950's it had become almost unplayable, and rebuilding became essential. In 1960 the Cathedral Chapter awarded us the contract, and this rebuilding adds yet another chapter to the work in Australia—amongst other post-war examples may be mentioned the organ in

Adelaide. Roman Catholic Cathedral, Perth. Church of the Good Shepherd, Church of England Grammar School, and Hobart Cathedral, Tasmania. The organ was dedicated by the Bishop of Newcastle, the Right Reverend J. A. G. House, on March 16th, 1963, the opening recital being given by Rev. Keith Nook, B.D. (Dunelm), L.R.S.M., L.T.C.L., Organist and Director of Music.

WALKER ORGANS
J. W. WALKER & SONS LTD.
RUSLIP, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND

SHOESTRING SURVEY 5

BAMBURGH, LINDISFAERIE, GRETN GREEN, KESKIDALE AND KENDAL

By ELIZABETH ROBIN

IT seems odd when we think of it now, but it seemed our first trip to the town of Bamburgh came in bright daylight between 7 and 8 p.m. The great Bamburgh comes from "Bobburgh," the title of the Anglo-Saxons for their fortress city on the crags.

At the time when the Kings of Northumbria were the most powerful in England and the north from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Humbers was their headquarters.

Later it was sacked by the Danes, but rose again in Norman times to even greater splendour and the great square Norman keep is virtually unrecognisable.

Many kings and queens are connected in the long history of England with Bamburgh, and it was especially used as a stronghold against the rebellious Scots and as a place to hold in safety for ransom, hostages of the Kings.

However, with the discovery of gunpowder and the new use put to gunfire, Bamburgh came to be the first castle left, and after that, castles were doomed as fortresses.

CASTLES

In the 18th century Bamburgh became the private property of Lord Crew, who in 1710 squandered it for charitable purposes, to keep the memory of the short of funds (it is an immense waste to keep up the castle) to the Victorian engineer, Lord Armstrong, who spent no less than one million pounds furthering its restoration.

To-day it is furnished with many beautiful and indeed pricey belongings of the Armstrong family.

Because of the heavy taxation a portion (a large percentage) of it is open for inspection at a nominal charge, a privilege which has been retained as a private reserve, so that it remains alive still remains a home.

Amongst the things that attracted us especially was an Aubusson carpet, velvet in finish, with a pattern of flowers, and a cream background, which covered the T shaped hall of the Great Hall.

This section, on a raised dais, was formerly used as a music or card room and above the fireplace is the original of the famous picture much used on cloakroom doors by the "Players" by van Honthorst.

Sets of French and Spanish chairs and perfect copies of the Chippendale and Hepplewhite furnishings abound.

The French chairs were brought by the Duke of Armstrong from France, and serve to remind us that the castle was manned to resist the expected French invasion in Napoleonic days.

THE DUNES

The beach at Bamburgh is wide and sandy, unlike many English beaches. The little daughter and I padded happily on the pebbles elsewhere, quite near to the water's edge.

At the time when the Kings of Northumbria were the most powerful in England and the north from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Humbers was their headquarters.

Later it was sacked by the Danes, but rose again in Norman times to even greater splendour and the great square Norman keep is virtually unrecognisable.

Many kings and queens are connected in the long history of England with Bamburgh, and it was especially used as a stronghold against the rebellious Scots and as a place to hold in safety for ransom, hostages of the Kings.

However, with the discovery of gunpowder and the new use put to gunfire, Bamburgh came to be the first castle left, and after that, castles were doomed as fortresses.

In the 18th century Bamburgh became the private property of Lord Crew, who in 1710 squandered it for charitable purposes, to keep the memory of the short of funds (it is an immense waste to keep up the castle) to the Victorian engineer, Lord Armstrong, who spent no less than one million pounds furthering its restoration.

To-day it is furnished with many beautiful and indeed pricey belongings of the Armstrong family.

Because of the heavy taxation a portion (a large percentage) of it is open for inspection at a nominal charge, a privilege which has been retained as a private reserve, so that it remains alive still remains a home.

Amongst the things that attracted us especially was an Aubusson carpet, velvet in finish, with a pattern of flowers, and a cream background, which covered the T shaped hall of the Great Hall.

This section, on a raised dais, was formerly used as a music or card room and above the fireplace is the original of the famous picture much used on cloakroom doors by the "Players" by van Honthorst.

Sets of French and Spanish chairs and perfect copies of the Chippendale and Hepplewhite furnishings abound.

The French chairs were brought by the Duke of Armstrong from France, and serve to remind us that the castle was manned to resist the expected French invasion in Napoleonic days.

The beach at Bamburgh is wide and sandy, unlike many English beaches. The little daughter and I padded happily on the pebbles elsewhere, quite near to the water's edge.

At the time when the Kings of Northumbria were the most powerful in England and the north from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Humbers was their headquarters.

Later it was sacked by the Danes, but rose again in Norman times to even greater splendour and the great square Norman keep is virtually unrecognisable.

Many kings and queens are connected in the long history of England with Bamburgh, and it was especially used as a stronghold against the rebellious Scots and as a place to hold in safety for ransom, hostages of the Kings.

However, with the discovery of gunpowder and the new use put to gunfire, Bamburgh came to be the first castle left, and after that, castles were doomed as fortresses.

In the 18th century Bamburgh became the private property of Lord Crew, who in 1710 squandered it for charitable purposes, to keep the memory of the short of funds (it is an immense waste to keep up the castle) to the Victorian engineer, Lord Armstrong, who spent no less than one million pounds furthering its restoration.

To-day it is furnished with many beautiful and indeed pricey belongings of the Armstrong family.

Because of the heavy taxation a portion (a large percentage) of it is open for inspection at a nominal charge, a privilege which has been retained as a private reserve, so that it remains alive still remains a home.

Amongst the things that attracted us especially was an Aubusson carpet, velvet in finish, with a pattern of flowers, and a cream background, which covered the T shaped hall of the Great Hall.

This section, on a raised dais, was formerly used as a music or card room and above the fireplace is the original of the famous picture much used on cloakroom doors by the "Players" by van Honthorst.

Sets of French and Spanish chairs and perfect copies of the Chippendale and Hepplewhite furnishings abound.

The French chairs were brought by the Duke of Armstrong from France, and serve to remind us that the castle was manned to resist the expected French invasion in Napoleonic days.

The beach at Bamburgh is wide and sandy, unlike many English beaches. The little daughter and I padded happily on the pebbles elsewhere, quite near to the water's edge.

At the time when the Kings of Northumbria were the most powerful in England and the north from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Humbers was their headquarters.

Later it was sacked by the Danes, but rose again in Norman times to even greater splendour and the great square Norman keep is virtually unrecognisable.

Many kings and queens are connected in the long history of England with Bamburgh, and it was especially used as a stronghold against the rebellious Scots and as a place to hold in safety for ransom, hostages of the Kings.

However, with the discovery of gunpowder and the new use put to gunfire, Bamburgh came to be the first castle left, and after that, castles were doomed as fortresses.

In the 18th century Bamburgh became the private property of Lord Crew, who in 1710 squandered it for charitable purposes, to keep the memory of the short of funds (it is an immense waste to keep up the castle) to the Victorian engineer, Lord Armstrong, who spent no less than one million pounds furthering its restoration.

To-day it is furnished with many beautiful and indeed pricey belongings of the Armstrong family.

Because of the heavy taxation a portion (a large percentage) of it is open for inspection at a nominal charge, a privilege which has been retained as a private reserve, so that it remains alive still remains a home.

Amongst the things that attracted us especially was an Aubusson carpet, velvet in finish, with a pattern of flowers, and a cream background, which covered the T shaped hall of the Great Hall.

This section, on a raised dais, was formerly used as a music or card room and above the fireplace is the original of the famous picture much used on cloakroom doors by the "Players" by van Honthorst.

Sets of French and Spanish chairs and perfect copies of the Chippendale and Hepplewhite furnishings abound.

The French chairs were brought by the Duke of Armstrong from France, and serve to remind us that the castle was manned to resist the expected French invasion in Napoleonic days.

The beach at Bamburgh is wide and sandy, unlike many English beaches. The little daughter and I padded happily on the pebbles elsewhere, quite near to the water's edge.

At the time when the Kings of Northumbria were the most powerful in England and the north from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Humbers was their headquarters.

Later it was sacked by the Danes, but rose again in Norman times to even greater splendour and the great square Norman keep is virtually unrecognisable.

Many kings and queens are connected in the long history of England with Bamburgh, and it was especially used as a stronghold against the rebellious Scots and as a place to hold in safety for ransom, hostages of the Kings.

However, with the discovery of gunpowder and the new use put to gunfire, Bamburgh came to be the first castle left, and after that, castles were doomed as fortresses.

In the 18th century Bamburgh became the private property of Lord Crew, who in 1710 squandered it for charitable purposes, to keep the memory of the short of funds (it is an immense waste to keep up the castle) to the Victorian engineer, Lord Armstrong, who spent no less than one million pounds furthering its restoration.

To-day it is furnished with many beautiful and indeed pricey belongings of the Armstrong family.

Because of the heavy taxation a portion (a large percentage) of it is open for inspection at a nominal charge, a privilege which has been retained as a private reserve, so that it remains alive still remains a home.

Amongst the things that attracted us especially was an Aubusson carpet, velvet in finish, with a pattern of flowers, and a cream background, which covered the T shaped hall of the Great Hall.

This section, on a raised dais, was formerly used as a music or card room and above the fireplace is the original of the famous picture much used on cloakroom doors by the "Players" by van Honthorst.

Sets of French and Spanish chairs and perfect copies of the Chippendale and Hepplewhite furnishings abound.

The French chairs were brought by the Duke of Armstrong from France, and serve to remind us that the castle was manned to resist the expected French invasion in Napoleonic days.

The beach at Bamburgh is wide and sandy, unlike many English beaches. The little daughter and I padded happily on the pebbles elsewhere, quite near to the water's edge.

At the time when the Kings of Northumbria were the most powerful in England and the north from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Humbers was their headquarters.

Later it was sacked by the Danes, but rose again in Norman times to even greater splendour and the great square Norman keep is virtually unrecognisable.

Many kings and queens are connected in the long history of England with Bamburgh, and it was especially used as a stronghold against the rebellious Scots and as a place to hold in safety for ransom, hostages of the Kings.

However, with the discovery of gunpowder and the new use put to gunfire, Bamburgh came to be the first castle left, and after that, castles were doomed as fortresses.

In the 18th century Bamburgh became the private property of Lord Crew, who in 1710 squandered it for charitable purposes, to keep the memory of the short of funds (it is an immense waste to keep up the castle) to the Victorian engineer, Lord Armstrong, who spent no less than one million pounds furthering its restoration.

To-day it is furnished with many beautiful and indeed pricey belongings of the Armstrong family.

Because of the heavy taxation a portion (a large percentage) of it is open for inspection at a nominal charge, a privilege which has been retained as a private reserve, so that it remains alive still remains a home.

Amongst the things that attracted us especially was an Aubusson carpet, velvet in finish, with a pattern of flowers, and a cream background, which covered the T shaped hall of the Great Hall.

This section, on a raised dais, was formerly used as a music or card room and above the fireplace is the original of the famous picture much used on cloakroom doors by the "Players" by van Honthorst.

Sets of French and Spanish chairs and perfect copies of the Chippendale and Hepplewhite furnishings abound.

The French chairs were brought by the Duke of Armstrong from France, and serve to remind us that the castle was manned to resist the expected French invasion in Napoleonic days.

The beach at Bamburgh is wide and sandy, unlike many English beaches. The little daughter and I padded happily on the pebbles elsewhere, quite near to the water's edge.

At the time when the Kings of Northumbria were the most powerful in England and the north from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Humbers was their headquarters.

In the 18th century Bamburgh became the private property of Lord Crew, who in 1710 squandered it for charitable purposes, to keep the memory of the short of funds (it is an immense waste to keep up the castle) to the Victorian engineer, Lord Armstrong, who spent no less than one million pounds furthering its restoration.

To-day it is furnished with many beautiful and indeed pricey belongings of the Armstrong family.

Because of the heavy taxation a portion (a large percentage) of it is open for inspection at a nominal charge, a privilege which has been retained as a private reserve, so that it remains alive still remains a home.

Amongst the things that attracted us especially was an Aubusson carpet, velvet in finish, with a pattern of flowers, and a cream background, which covered the T shaped hall of the Great Hall.

This section, on a raised dais, was formerly used as a music or card room and above the fireplace is the original of the famous picture much used on cloakroom doors by the "Players" by van Honthorst.

Sets of French and Spanish chairs and perfect copies of the Chippendale and Hepplewhite furnishings abound.

The French chairs were brought by the Duke of Armstrong from France, and serve to remind us that the castle was manned to resist the expected French invasion in Napoleonic days.

The beach at Bamburgh is wide and sandy, unlike many English beaches. The little daughter and I padded happily on the pebbles elsewhere, quite near to the water's edge.

At the time when the Kings of Northumbria were the most powerful in England and the north from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Humbers was their headquarters.

In the 18th century Bamburgh became the private property of Lord Crew, who in 1710 squandered it for charitable purposes, to keep the memory of the short of funds (it is an immense waste to keep up the castle) to the Victorian engineer, Lord Armstrong, who spent no less than one million pounds furthering its restoration.

To-day it is furnished with many beautiful and indeed pricey belongings of the Armstrong family.

Because of the heavy taxation a portion (a large percentage) of it is open for inspection at a nominal charge, a privilege which has been retained as a private reserve, so that it remains alive still remains a home.

Amongst the things that attracted us especially was an Aubusson carpet, velvet in finish, with a pattern of flowers, and a cream background, which covered the T shaped hall of the Great Hall.

This section, on a raised dais, was formerly used as a music or card room and above the fireplace is the original of the famous picture much used on cloakroom doors by the "Players" by van Honthorst.

Sets of French and Spanish chairs and perfect copies of the Chippendale and Hepplewhite furnishings abound.

The French chairs were brought by the Duke of Armstrong from France, and serve to remind us that the castle was manned to resist the expected French invasion in Napoleonic days.

The beach at Bamburgh is wide and sandy, unlike many English beaches. The little daughter and I padded happily on the pebbles elsewhere, quite near to the water's edge.

At the time when the Kings of Northumbria were the most powerful in England and the north from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Humbers was their headquarters.

In the 18th century Bamburgh became the private property of Lord Crew, who in 1710 squandered it for charitable purposes, to keep the memory of the short of funds (it is an immense waste to keep up the castle) to the Victorian engineer, Lord Armstrong, who spent no less than one million pounds furthering its restoration.

To-day it is furnished with many beautiful and indeed pricey belongings of the Armstrong family.

Because of the heavy taxation a portion (a large percentage) of it is open for inspection at a nominal charge, a privilege which has been retained as a private reserve, so that it remains alive still remains a home.

Amongst the things that attracted us especially was an Aubusson carpet, velvet in finish, with a pattern of flowers, and a cream background, which covered the T shaped hall of the Great Hall.

This section, on a raised dais, was formerly used as a music or card room and above the fireplace is the original of the famous picture much used on cloakroom doors by the "Players" by van Honthorst.

Sets of French and Spanish chairs and perfect copies of the Chippendale and Hepplewhite furnishings abound.

The French chairs were brought by the Duke of Armstrong from France, and serve to remind us that the castle was manned to resist the expected French invasion in Napoleonic days.

The beach at Bamburgh is wide and sandy, unlike many English beaches. The little daughter and I padded happily on the pebbles elsewhere, quite near to the water's edge.

At the time when the Kings of Northumbria were the most powerful in England and the north from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Humbers was their headquarters.

In the 18th century Bamburgh became the private property of Lord Crew, who in 1710 squandered it for charitable purposes, to keep the memory of the short of funds (it is an immense waste to keep up the castle) to the Victorian engineer, Lord Armstrong, who spent no less than one million pounds furthering its restoration.

To-day it is furnished with many beautiful and indeed pricey belongings of the Armstrong family.

Because of the heavy taxation a portion (a large percentage) of it is open for inspection at a nominal charge, a privilege which has been retained as a private reserve, so that it remains alive still remains a home.

Amongst the things that attracted us especially was an Aubusson carpet, velvet in finish, with a pattern of flowers, and a cream background, which covered the T shaped hall of the Great Hall.

This section, on a raised dais, was formerly used as a music or card room and above the fireplace is the original of the famous picture much used on cloakroom doors by the "Players" by van Honthorst.

Sets of French and Spanish chairs and perfect copies of the Chippendale and Hepplewhite furnishings abound.

The French chairs were brought by the Duke of Armstrong from France, and serve to remind us that the castle was manned to resist the expected French invasion in Napoleonic days.

The beach at Bamburgh is wide and sandy, unlike many English beaches. The little daughter and I padded happily on the pebbles elsewhere, quite near to the water's edge.

At the time when the Kings of Northumbria were the most powerful in England and the north from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Humbers was their headquarters.

THE MUSIC OF THE CHURCH . . . 53

THE MUSIC FOR CHILDREN

By THE REVEREND EDWARD HUNT

THE recent publication of "Action Songs for Children's Nurseries," by Margaret Wiseman, Church Information Officer, reminds us that Mother Church has always been interested in the spiritual life of children.

The hymns in this collection have been chosen for children who are set to well-known hymns, and the music of the Church plays its part in providing elements of spiritual life.

The "Oxford Dictionary of Music," which refers to children's music, showing that it has always been a part of the Church in its mission to the young.

Child of Our Time, by Herbert (1893-69), for instance, wrote the oratorio "Childhood and the Cross" in 1914.

Pierre (1862-1927), a Paris organist who won the Royal Prize at 17, wrote the musical "Children's Crusade" (1904) and "Children of Bethlehem" (1907).

Benolt (1833-1901) wrote "Children's Oratorio" in 1877, a large choral work for children's voices.

Roger Quilter (b. 1877) composed "The Overtones" (1929), his light, pleasant music appealing especially to the young.

De Busy (1862-1918), student of Part Corporation, wrote the age of 12, wrote the famous piano piece "The Little Girl" for his little daughter, giving them English titles at the suggestion of his mother.

He also wrote incidental music for the play "The Little Girl" and novel style is understood, appeals to the young.

In his lifetimes he suffered a nervous breakdown, and died comparatively early.

MEDELSON'S "Christmas Pieces" (1904) are another famous work by Mendelssohn, who wrote the oratorio "The Children of Bethlehem" (1904).

"Christ and His Soldiers" may be mentioned as an oratorio intended for child listeners, by the composer, John Harrow School, 1878.

Herbert Bantock, b. 1894, is a composer of children's choruses of Halle and Liverpool, and a performer of the "Children's Crusade."

And the Anglican Church has its own "Children's Chorus," its hymns "For the young" containing hymns by the composer, William Byrd, who wrote the oratorio "The Children of Bethlehem" (1904).

De Busy (1862-1918), student of Part Corporation, wrote the age of 12, wrote the famous piano piece "The Little Girl" for his little daughter, giving them English titles at the suggestion of his mother.

He also wrote incidental music for the play "The Little Girl" and novel style is understood, appeals to the young.

In his lifetimes he suffered a nervous breakdown, and died comparatively early.

MEDELSON'S "Christmas Pieces" (1904) are another famous work by Mendelssohn, who wrote the oratorio "The Children of Bethlehem" (1904).

"Christ and His Soldiers" may be mentioned as an oratorio intended for child listeners, by the composer, John Harrow School, 1878.

Herbert Bantock, b. 1894, is a composer of children's choruses of Halle and Liverpool, and a performer of the "Children's Crusade."

And the Anglican Church has its own "Children's Chorus," its hymns "For the young" containing hymns by the composer, William Byrd, who wrote the oratorio "The Children of Bethlehem" (1904).

De Busy (1862-1918), student of Part Corporation, wrote the age of 12, wrote the famous piano piece "The Little Girl" for his little daughter, giving them English titles at the suggestion of his mother.

He also wrote incidental music for the play "The Little Girl" and novel style is understood, appeals to the young.

In his lifetimes he suffered a nervous breakdown, and died comparatively early.

MEDELSON'S "Christmas Pieces" (1904) are another famous work by Mendelssohn, who wrote the oratorio "The Children of Bethlehem" (1904).

"Christ and His Soldiers" may be mentioned as an oratorio intended for child listeners, by the composer, John Harrow School, 1878.

Herbert Bantock, b. 1894, is a composer of children's choruses of Halle and Liverpool, and a performer of the "Children's Crusade."

And the Anglican Church has its own "Children's Chorus," its hymns "For the young" containing hymns by the composer, William Byrd, who wrote the oratorio "The Children of Bethlehem" (1904).

HONEST TO GOD SPACE TRAVEL

I scanned our spacious land
From the top of the Pindus
Flaw high the twilight star
And called the crowd I saw
I found the crowd of children
Where bellbirds chime their limpid rills.

Let us begin the moon
Or probe the Pindus
Or moon, stretched by the Pindus
Sleep not till rose-topped dawn returns:

And new-day's glow the moon
When morning glows
And the moon is seen
And the moon is seen
And the moon is seen
And the moon is seen

Did astronauts disprove
Elate's ancient hymns
To the moon, stretched by the Pindus
Sleep not till rose-topped dawn returns:

Trace God in ambient things
From sun to white-streaked moon
To dawn on white-streaked moon
To dawn on white-streaked moon

