

Canadian Churchman.

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CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

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CHRISTMAS NUMBER.—Advertisers desiring to secure special positions in our next Christmas number will kindly communicate at once with this office as space is already being taken up.

SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.

Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

June 9.—First Sunday after Trinity.
Morning—Josh. 3:7—4:15; John 18:28.
Evening—Josh. 5:13—6:21 or 24; James 1.

June 11.—St. Barnabas A. & Mar.
Morning—Deut. 33:1—12; Acts 4:31.
Evening—Nahum 1; Acts 14:8.

June 16.—Second Sunday after Trinity.
Morning—Judges 4; Acts 1.
Evening—Judg. 5 or 6:11; 1 Pet. 1:22—2:11.

June 23.—Third Sunday after Trinity.
Morning—1 Sam. 2:1—27; Acts 6.
Evening—1 Sam. 3 or 4:1—19; 2 Pet. 3.

June 24.—Nat. of St. John the Baptist.
Morning—Mal. 3:1—7; Matt. 3.
Evening—Mal. 4; Matt. 14:1—13.

AN OFFER TO ALL.

Any clergyman or layman sending in new subscribers to "Canadian Churchman" at the regular subscription price, \$1.50 a year, will be allowed a commission of 50 cents on each new subscriber.

Appropriate hymns for First and Second Sundays after Trinity, compiled by Dr. Alber Ham, F.R.C.O., organist and director of the choir of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. The numbers are taken from the New Hymn Book, many of which are to be found in other hymnals.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 245, 433, 630, 643.
Processional: 376, 406, 440, 468.
Offertory: 512, 605, 657, 764.
Children: 697, 701, 707, 715.
General: 2, 416, 456, 483.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 251, 256, 258, 262.
Processional: 384, 433, 468, 473.
Offertory: 610, 619, 646, 653.
Children: 688, 691, 694, 695.
General: 3, 26, 652, 664.

We are commencing this week a new feature in the form of a column of short items of news, which, we hope, will be of general interest to our readers. The column will be under the heading of Personal and General. See this week page 365.

Of Imperial Interest.

At Halifax, St. Paul's, the funeral of the late Lady Tupper who died recently in England took place on Monday afternoon, May 27th, at the former home in this city of Sir Charles and the late Lady Tupper. The service was conducted by the Ven. Archdeacon Armitage, the rector of this church, who also officiated at the interment, which took place at the cemetery in the presence of a large number of citizens. Three favourite hymns of the deceased lady were sung at the service. During the service Sir Charles Tupper sat at the head of the casket, quite immovable, except that occasionally the aged statesman displayed keen emotion, particularly during the brief remarks made by the Archdeacon. His eye was bright and his manner alert, but he was evidently feeble and, after the body was removed to the hearse, Sir Charles had to be assisted to a carriage by his sons, who were in constant attendance on their father. At the grave Sir Charles bore the ordeal well and took part in the responses to the service in a distinct but quiet voice. Sir Charles sat for nearly an hour at the grave, surrounded by a few intimate friends, who meanwhile spread a great profusion of beautiful flowers over the mound. The Prime Minister and the Dominion Government were represented, respectively, by Sir Joseph Pope and Hon. J. D. Hazen. On the following day Sir Charles Tupper left for Vancouver, accompanied by his son, Sir Charles Tupper, Jun., with whom he will henceforth reside. We beg to extend to Sir Charles Tupper and to the members of his family our most sincere sympathy with them in the very great loss which they have sustained.

Defensive Armour.

It is a surprise to find that the body armour of the Middle Ages was in use in English colonies in North America. It shows how old and new customs are welded together. Of course, the Spaniards and the French in Canada had armour, but the Metropolitan Museum of Art announces that both John (Pocahontas) Smith and Raleigh were in armour, and that many corselets and head-pieces were in use in Virginia during the Indian wars. During the Commonwealth many who came across to Connecticut and New England brought their armour. The late Robert Sterling Blair who has studied the early times describes the funeral of a Governor of Massachusetts at which not only were the head-piece and corselet borne in the procession, but the arm pieces, gauntlets, hip guards, and even the round shield.

The Church On The Stage.

Some time ago in a paragraph which we are glad to say received much notice, we drew attention to the constant misrepresentation of the Church in novels of the period. Ladies' novels are specially open to this complaint. It may be that in most cases the writers' strictures are nonsensical, still constant dropping wears away stones. The stage is also being degraded in this way. Especially in England since the days of the Private Secretary the tom fool is dressed in clerical garb. At the present time a play received with much favour turns on the beguilement of a simple clergyman and his wife, and Mr. Cyril Maude makes great fun in the dress of a Bishop. Is it not time that some representative of some other religious body was chosen, say the Chair-

man of the Wesleyans or the Baptists, or the Moderator of the General Assembly? As yet no one has had the hardihood to put a Cardinal of the Roman Church on the stage, and yet why not if our Bishops are caricatured?

The Summer Choir Problem.

As the summer months are almost here, many if not all the choir-masters of both city and town will be turning their attention to the problem which confronts them every year, namely, how can I maintain a choir of respectable size during the summer season. A word or two from one who has endeavoured to meet this difficulty, and also to solve the problem of providing a full choir for all services during the year, may not be out of place. Of course, if anything is to be accomplished in this respect, the choir-master must spend a little more time on the work than is ordinarily devoted to it. The writer has formed an auxiliary choir of young ladies drawn from the Bible classes of the church. Special practices are held once a week for them, and they are also allowed to attend the regular practices of the choir if they so desire. These young ladies have now been practising for some weeks, and several have already taken the places of regular members at some of the Sunday services. The system adopted is a simple one: if one of the ladies intends to absent herself from a service it is necessary for her to advise me not later than one hour and a half before service time, in order that I may communicate with an Auxiliary member. This insures a full attendance of ladies at all services. The matter of securing substitutes for tenors and basses is rather more difficult owing to the fact that a man who can read music and has a good voice is in demand for regular choirs. However, I think that as a rule the men are more regular because, generally speaking, they do not have to take their turn at household duties. Nevertheless it is the intention to form an auxiliary choir of men in the near future, and I think that this will be practicable by taking some of the young men of the Church and teaching them to read music. This is not strictly in accord with the title of this article, but you can readily see that the auxiliary choir may be utilized to a great extent in the summer months. In addition to this the majority of churches have in their congregations men and women with past choir experience who would be willing to come into the choir for a Sunday or two and assist in the singing. To those in the country, where the city man is wont to spend his holidays, I would suggest appointing a committee of the choir, or any Church workers, to ferret out the singers visiting the district and invite them to come into the choir.

Changes in Farming.

Has it ever occurred to the reader when he reads of the millions of bushels of wheat exported each year from Canada, to calculate what area of land, what population, what appliances, would have been needed to achieve this result a hundred years ago. It could not have been done. Grain was cut by the sickle and practically everything was consumed within the near neighbourhood. Taking more modern times when machinery was being employed we find from figures supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture that in 1855 three hours of labour were expended on each bushel of wheat, at present a bushel of wheat requires only ten minutes of labour. This changed condition, while dispensing with labour on the farm, has created a condition demanding more intelligence, wider knowledge, and larger ability on the part of the farmer. To meet these new conditions, the farming population needs greater educational opportunities. The three

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