

# Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1910.

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(If paid strictly in Advance, \$1.00.)

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Address all communications,  
FRANK WOOTTEN,  
Phone Main 4643. Box 34, TORONTO.  
Office—Union Block, 36 Toronto Street.

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## Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

January 16.—Second Sunday after Epiphany.  
Morning—Isai. 55; Mat. 9, 18.  
Evening—Isai. 57; or 61; Acts 9, 23.

January 23.—Septuagesima.  
Morning—Gen. 1 and 2, to 4; Rev. 21, to 9.  
Evening—Gen. 2, 4; or Job 38; Rev. 21, 9—22, 6.

January 30.—Sexagesima.  
Morning—Gen. 3; Mat. 16, 24—17, 14.  
Evening—Gen. 6; or 8; Acts 18, to 24.

February 6.—Quinquagesima.  
Morning—Gen. 9, to 20; Mat. 21, to 23.  
Evening—Gen. 12; or 13; Acts 21, 37—22, 23.

Appropriate Hymns for Second Sunday after Epiphany, and Septuagesima Sunday, compiled by Dr. Albert Ham, F.R.C.O., organist and director of the choir of St. James', Toronto. The numbers are taken from the new Hymn Book, many of which may be found in other hymnals.

### SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

Holy Communion: 252, 256, 257, 258.  
Processional: 98, 376, 380, 385.  
Offertory: 93, 96, 422, 558.  
Children: 97, 653, 688, 691.  
General: 37, 301, 397, 427.

### SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

Holy Communion: 233, 237, 240, 629.  
Processional: 377, 382, 384, 406.  
Offertory: 553, 558, 561, 611.  
Children: 698, 699, 719, 721.  
General: 103, 398, 401, 443.

### THE SECOND SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPHANY.

The epistle for last Sunday set before us the ideal gift which we ought to make unto God. And such an exposition follows naturally, for during the past few weeks our feelings of gratitude have been intensified. The Festival of Christmas bids us face the mystery of the Incarnation. Epiphany teaches us to reflect upon the eternal significance and universal application of the mystery. The observance of the Festivals leads up to more than emotion or sentimentality. Like a good sermon the observance convinces us of truth and incites to corresponding truth of life and action. How then shall we indicate our appreciation of, and

gratitude for, the coming of the Christ? Remember the significance of the Magian gifts. St. Paul suggests the ideal gift on our part. "Present your bodies a living sacrifice." Consider the nature of the gift. A life full of love and purity, in which the worship of God and the service of men are coincident; a life of renunciation of all that is displeasing to God, of absolute faith in God, and obedience to Him. And such an offering is reasonable; first, because of the mercies of God, and again because it is only in God that we find our true and effective life. In these effective words St. Paul states for us the absolute claim of God to our love and service. For this claim had been impressed upon St. Paul by his Hebrew training and in his Christian experience. The first table of the law fastened it in the youthful mind; and manhood's interpretation of the prophetic burdens confirmed the earlier lessons; the teaching of Jesus, perhaps an occasional glimpse into His life, set the claim before him in its positive aspect. "Thou shalt love the Lord Thy God with all thy heart, with all thy mind, with all thy soul, and with all thy strength." This, his learning, is his inspiration and ours as well. And at this Epiphany season Holy Church finds in his words the stimulating expression of the ideal gift of man to God. Note the Prayer-Book recognition of God's claim to our service and love. In the Baptismal Service the child is given to God, and the character of his life is indicated by the three-fold vows. The order of Confirmation is a service for personal consecration to God. And in the Holy Communion we are continually reminded of the "true normal attitude of the redeemed soul." "Here we offer and present unto Thee, O Lord, ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice unto Thee." How reasonable this giving of ourselves to God! It is the only effective, fruitful life. And the gift is acceptable to Him because it glorifies Him; because it makes for stability and progress in the land; and it is eternally satisfying to ourselves for it ensures a perfect peace of mind. This peace is ours only when we are conscious that the purpose of our life is being accomplished because our life is hid with Christ in God. Our prayer today (Collect) is for "peace all the days of our life." Let us find peace in giving ourselves to God.

### Ourselves.

Very gratifying and encouraging indeed are the hundreds of letters of commendation and contemporary references that from time to time come to our office. It would be all but impossible to give them publication. Our readers and well wishers will, we are confident, be pleased to know that we are frequently the recipients of kind words of appreciation, such as the following from a devout and learned Bishop of our sister Church in the United States:—"I want you to know that I have valued the 'Canadian Churchman,' and am glad I subscribed for it. Thankful for the good you are doing and wishing you God speed, I am." Our Christmas Number called forth many approving notices from our brethren of the press. That following from the "Toronto News" may be taken as a representative selection:—"The Christmas number of 'The Canadian Churchman' is an excellent production from every standpoint. The illustrations, which are a feature of the publication, are remarkably well presented."

### Canada's Banker.

There are some extremely important factors connected with the progress and prosperity of Canada, the study of which discloses the intimate, and one may well say inseparable bond of union, founded on the tie of blood; the imperial re-

lationship; and the reasoned impulse of mutual interest and increasing intercourse between our Dominion and the Mother Country. One of these factors is thus referred to by a leading English financier who recently visited Canada:—"The willingness of Great Britain to find all the capital that Canada can profitably employ, and to supply it at a low rate of interest in comparison with the rates of interest usually required from young countries. Every man of business is aware of the advantage to a country of a banker in a position to supply capital freely for development purposes and the especial advantage of possessing a banker who will supply capital in practically unlimited quantities at a lower rate of interest than he charges to other countries. This is the situation to-day; British investors are supplying capital freely for permanent investment in Canada, at preferential rates of interest. Hence no difficulty is likely to arise in securing the capital required to develop and to market Canada's natural wealth."

### Paul or Jesus.

Dr. Knowling said at the Swansea Congress that hundreds in England and Germany were asking the question, who is the founder of christianity, Paul or Jesus? Dr. Bernard, Dean of St. Patrick's, also remarked that the idea that St. Paul was the real founder of Christianity was common in Germany and growing in England. It is amazing how any student of St. Paul's life and writings should ever propagate such views. When he was in the grip of the Roman law at Philippi he was delivered, and at the next place, Thessalonica, he was charged with preaching "another King, one Jesus." King Jesus had proved Himself mightier than the power of Rome. When he wrote to the Roman Christians he called himself "the slave of Jesus Christ." By word and deed he showed at all times after his conversion that he was indeed Christ's "slave." It seems hard to understand how any honest student of his life should regard him as the rival, rather than as the slave, of the Saviour for whom he had lived and died.

### A Recognized Fact.

One of our energetic and enterprising exchanges says that:—"It is a recognized fact to-day that the man who advertises his merchandise, be the quality high or low, sells more than the man who does not advertise, even if his goods could not be equalled in grade. Look around and see who are the most progressive merchants. Look up all the papers you can of any kind almost, and tell us which do the advertising, the unprogressive, slow ones, or the active, enthusiastic, successful men who are increasing their business by leaps and bounds." It may seem at first thought hard to understand that the business concern that makes the largest outlay in advertising is beyond all question the one that gains the largest returns. It is gratifying to know that even those journals who do not appeal to the general public, as do the daily papers, but who represent some great cause, such, for instance, as we are privileged to do, have the satisfaction of knowing that those enterprising patrons who make the largest and most frequent use of our advertising columns receive the most gratifying returns. Not only so but though we say it, our columns introduce our advertisers to a special and desirable class of customers. A class that they will find it much to their advantage to cultivate and cater to. Many a business man would be wise to avail himself of the stimulus our columns offer him and from doing business in a comparatively limited and somewhat narrow field—with energy and foresight, thus be led to gradually extend his trade to all those parts of the Do-