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## Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 22nd, 1891.

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Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

January 25-SEPTUAGESIMA

Morning.—Gen. 1 & 2 to 4. Rev. 21 to v. 9. Evening.—Gen. 2 4; or Job 38. Rev. 21 . 9 to 22 . 6.

Notice.—Subscription Price to subscribers in the City of Toronto, owing to the cost of delivery, is \$2.50 per year, if paid strictly in advance, \$1.50.

CONUNDRUM.—A labour reformer lately asked a clergyman why the congregations called "High Church" show most sympathy with the questions of the day affecting working people. The clergyman's reply was that this class not being accustomed to move in a narrow groove and limited circle of doctrine, were interested naturally in all new phases of thought and life affecting human kind.

Scientific Interest in the Cure of Disease has left the arena of Prof. Pasteur's experiment in the cure of hydrophobia, and fixed itself definitely on Prof. Koch's experiments in Berlin. Sufferers from Consumption, Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Typhoid, may hope for good results from their efforts. Canada has representatives on the spot watching and reporting progress in the various departments. We may well pray for a blessing on such noble efforts.

AGGRESSIVE CHURCH WORK is the theme of an important manifesto lately issued by the "Evangelization Committee" of the East London Fund. Their programme contemplates—besides popular lectures and after-meetings—special mission services, with "heartiness for their ritual and elasticity for their law" as recommended. Withal, great care is advised in bringing down services and teaching "to the level of the congregation." It is easy to go too far.

"Sahara Brothers" is a name given by Cardinal Lavigerie to an order of monks just founded. Their duty will be to take possession of a section of the famous "Desert of Sahara," put it under cultivation,—" make it blossom as the rose," so to speak, and teach the nations "what to do with

it," nursing and caring for them meantime as brothers indeed. They will "astonish the natives," if they do nothing else; but the Cardinal's experience in Africa ought to effect something tangible. His bete noir is the Slave-trade.

"Lux Mundi" and Archdeacon Denison.—The doughty Archdeacon of Taunton—whose age and activity almost entitle him to be termed "the Archdeacon"—has written a letter on Mr. Gore's "explanations" of passages in his famous book. The clerical "G.O.M." considers Mr. Gore's efforts, apparently, nothing more than exercises in "saying the same thing another way." He promises to formulate his "Gravamen" for Convocation on the whole subject this month.

Two Pictures—Egotism and Modesty.—In his famous book "Darkest England," the Salvation Army leader boasts of 30 Homes (in England and foreign parts) for fallen women, with some hundreds of inmates, as "perhaps the largest and most efficient effort of its character in the world." He entirely ignores the venerable "Church Penitentiary Association," which has 83 Homes in England alone, and last year "restored 2,500 women to respectable life." This puffing and blowing at his own trumpet—a "penny whistle" it turns out after all—is too characteristic of the "General" and his followers.

"Conveniently Placed."—It has been pointed out by a writer in an English Church paper that all the trouble about communicants not being able to see the "Manual Acts" at the consecration, when the Eastward position is adopted by the Priest, arises from our neglect of the rubric which requires the intending communicants to be "conveniently placed" after the Church Militant prayer. Stephens, in his "Church Law," points out also that the churchwardens, might insist upon "placing" communicants in or near the chancel.

"Rural Deans are Valuable Officers."—To some in Canada this may seem a startling statement; but it comes from no less a personage than Bishop Westcott of Durham. He makes it on the strength of what he sees of Bishop Lightfoot's legacy to him of a well managed diocese. After all, the statement is only a truism. The office is intended to reduce Church work to small sections and to have it well done, When each Rural Dean looks well after his squad in their work, the whole diocese is well worked.

"Summus Episcopus" is the title by which the German Emperor has lately called himself—"King of Prussia and summus episcopus of my church." From this point of view he declares it to be his function to see "the religious feeling and the light of the Christian spirit are increased in schools." This high sounding title may be taken to represent the Prussian idea of being "Defender of the Faith," as the English title runs. Nevertheless the Emperor's title has an unpleasant look about it. It is a sort of term that we should like to see reserved for our Lord Himself.

Copes, Incense and Fashion.—It has long been on record that the use of the cope at Durham Cathedral was discontinued, because it was found to interfere with Bishop Warburton's new-fangled wig—it wouldn't "set right." Now we are inform-

ed that use of incense at Ely was discontinued because Mr. Prebendary Green thought its odour spoiled the perfume of his snuff—another newfangled custom. Next? It is not necessary to remark that these gentlemen were not "High Churchmen"—in the proper sense of the word. They were certainly not ritualists.

"The Italian Mission" is the neat and telling title which Archbishop Benson has fixed upon the Roman Communion in Britain. Cardinal Manning must have grown a shade paler as he read the following stinging words: "There will be no following for Rome. It has been shown that in all these years she has affected a multiplication of edinices and institutions; but not of souls. She makes no statistical progress! No. The ancient Church of England is with us. I do not fear that the new Italian Mission will make anything of our clergy or our people."

Brotherhood Vows is a question which has been pretty thoroughly threshed out during the past few months. It appears, after all, that in the usual monastic practice "perpetual vows" are only taken after probation of many years—20 or so—during which the vows are renewed annually. This safeguard seems to take away the force of the usual objection to vows of perpetual "poverty, virginity and obedience." In the course of 20 annual trial periods in succession, every man has a fair chance of learning to know his own mind—and body too.

Privy Council Judgments are falling into great discredit in many directions. The chronic complaint that they are not qualified to take up ecclesiastical questions is echoed from India and from Canada in regard to local matters of those two dependencies of the British Crown. The result will probably be that (1) the "Judicial Committee" will "be reinforced for special cases by experts as judges" ad hoc: and (2) many former decisions of the unreformed committee will be reviewed and possibly revised—if they have set aside judgments of lower courts.

CLERGYMEN'S SONS.—Whenever an isolated case occurs (like that of the wretched Birchall) of a clergyman's son going astray in morals, the vulgar crowds are ready to cry See there! as if this were the natural and ordinary (instead of exceptional) result of clerical home life. They had better look at the grand work done by the "Sons of the Clergy" Society—founded in 1655. They distribute immense sums annually in assistance to the poorer clergy. Their meetings and corporate services are crowded and enthusiastic.

"LORD, THY WORD ABIDETH."—Bishop Doane, of Albany, has lately said: "Beside all that, as putting nerve into the cowardice of the fainthearted, is the outcome of what is called the Tubingen school of criticism," which, after bringing to bear every conceivable kind of destructive missile upon the books of the New Testament, has closed its doors, dismissed its scholars, retired its professors, and given up its claim. They were men of eminent ability and absolute honesty. They verily thought within themselves, I have no doubt, that they were set to expose a gigantic fraud. But it was a case of gnawing a file!"