

The Canadian Churchman

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1913.

SUBSCRIPTION . . \$1.50 PER YEAR

Send all Subscriptions by Postal Note

Clubs.—Five or more new subscriptions either to separate addresses or in a package to one address, \$1.00 each per year.

An Offer to All.—Any clergyman or layman sending in new subscribers to "Canadian Churchman," \$1.50 a year, will be allowed a commission of 50 cents on each new subscriber. Sample copies free to anyone writing us for same.

SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS.

ADVERTISING RATES PER LINE, 15c.

Advertising.—The Canadian Churchman is an excellent medium for advertising, being by far the most widely circulated Church Journal in the Dominion.

Births, Marriages, Deaths.—Notices of Births, Marriages, Deaths, etc., 25 cents each insertion.

The Paper for Churchmen.—The Canadian Churchman is a Family Paper devoted to the best interests of the Church in Canada, and should be in every Church family in the Dominion.

Change of Address.—Subscribers should be careful to name not only the Post-Office to which they wish the paper sent, but also the one to which it has been sent.

Discontinuances.—If no request to discontinue the paper is received, it will be continued. A subscriber desiring to discontinue the paper must remit the amount due for the time it has been sent.

Receipts.—The label indicates the time to which the subscription is paid, no written receipt is needed. It requires three or four weeks to make the change on the label.

Cheques.—On country banks are received at a discount of fifteen cents. Kindly remit by Postal Note.

Correspondents.—All matter for publication in any number of the Canadian Churchman, should be in the office not later than Friday morning for the following week's issue. Address all communications.

EVELYN MACRAE,

PHONE MAIN 4843.

Publisher.

Offices—Union Block, 36 Toronto Street

Hymns from the Book of Common Praise, compiled by Dr. Albert Ham, F.R.C.O., Organist and Director of the choir of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto.

NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

(September 28th.)

Holy Communion: 247, 256, 630, 640.

Processional: 632, 636, 657, 670.

Offertory: 328, 621, 631, 639.

Children: 508, 640, 697, 701.

General: 10, 493, 497, 531.

The Outlook

The Visit of Lord Haldane

The visit of Viscount Haldane, the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, was a very noteworthy event, and his address before the American Board Association was eminently appropriate to the occasion. His theme was "Higher Nationality: A Study in Law and Ethics," and he expressed a strong hope for the future union of the English-speaking nations. His words are worth quoting:—

Canada, Great Britain and the United States, with common language, common interests, common ends, resemble a single society, and that it might develop a foundation for international faith of a kind new in the history of the world. While he entertained the hope that the future development of the world might bring all nations nearer together, such approximation must be gradual and less likely of definite realization than in the English-speaking group.

He referred to the strong similarity of social conduct, which is the principal basis of Anglo-Saxon friendship, and which may, and should, become the foundation of still more intimate relations in the future. As one writer has pointed out, Lord Haldane's statement is a scholarly way of formulating the idea embodied in such familiar phrases as "hands across the sea" and "common inheritance." This emphasis on Anglo-Saxon friendship as a factor in the establishment of the ideal of universal peace will be welcomed by all in England and Canada, and doubtless by many also in the United States. Of course, there are other elements included in the nationality of the United States which have to be taken into consideration, but it is still true that the American way of looking at life is decidedly closer to the English way than it is to any other. Then, too, as Lord Haldane pointed out, it is a splendid example to the world that, Canada and the United States have nearly 4,000 miles of frontier practically unfortified. All this, and much more that was so well said gives special point to the message brought by Lord Haldane from King George, in which he expressed the hope that the deliberations of the distinguished men of both countries who were to assemble at Montreal might add yet further to the esteem and goodwill which the peoples of the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom have for each other. We look forward with increasing hopefulness to an ever fuller understanding between the English-speaking peoples by virtue of their common ideas, principles, and aims. And with these at peace with one another the peace of the world will be very largely assured.

The Medical Congress

One of the most noteworthy gatherings ever held was the recent Congress held in London, England, consisting of eminent doctors from all lands. The papers represented the latest results in the great work of healing. While, of course, much that was said was beyond ordinary non-medical comprehension, it has been possible for the lay mind to profit greatly through several of the papers. For years past surgery has made marvellous strides, and it would seem as though medicine were to do likewise in the near future. Perhaps Dr. Ehrlich's description of the way he arrived at the chemical combination known as salvarsan, and the marvellous results obtained from its use, was the most striking feature of this wonderful Congress. He also spoke of the great difficulties presented by ordinary bacterial diseases, and yet he was able to add: "Nevertheless, I look forward with full confidence to success. In the next five years we shall probably have advances of the greatest importance to record in this field." Every Christian will rejoice at the note of hopefulness and expectation struck again and again by this Congress, and will take fresh courage as we face the awful problems of disease that afflict the human race. God is the God of science, and all medical discoveries that relieve and remove human suffering are particularly welcome to those who rejoice to believe that God reigns in and rules over His world.

Medicine and Alcohol

Not the least remarkable feature of the Congress was the gathering arranged by the National Temperance League, when over two hundred Congress guests were present. Sir Thomas Barlow, the "President of the Congress, spoke at this meeting, and referred to the progress of the temperance movement in

the Army and Navy and in commercial life. Most of all, he emphasized the change in regard to the use of alcohol in our hospitals, which he described as "nothing less than a revolution." Instead of ordering alcohol as a matter of course as in old days, the doctor now feels that if he has to order it, he must be particularly careful in his prescription. But, as we know, the fight with the great evil is by no means over, for alcohol is facing us with more subtle and dangerous methods than ever. For this reason we are thankful for Sir Thomas Barlow's warning against medicated wines, even in homes where the use of intoxicating liquors has ceased. As he urges: "Do let us use common sense, and stamp out these medicated wines." It was particularly interesting to have the testimony of a Chinese doctor at that meeting, that "so far from Chinese doctors losing practice by not administering alcohol, they would do so if they did administer it." At another Congress, recently held in Berlin, one of the most eminent clinical teachers in the world made this statement: "I have reached the conclusion that in no infectious disease has the value of alcohol been proved. On the other hand, it diminishes the natural resistance to the inroads of disease." All this is most gratifying to the temperance worker, for, while liquor advertisements continue to tell us that beer is a food, science is urging more strongly all the time that alcohol is a deadly poison to the human frame. "Truth is mighty and prevails."

A Welcome Testimony

During the last few weeks a good deal of controversy has been raised in connection with Professor George Jackson, who left Victoria College, Toronto, to take up work in England. We have no intention whatever of taking part in the controversy, but it is impossible to avoid referring to a striking comment in the "British Weekly," presumably by the Editor, Sir William Robertson Nicoll. Speaking of Professor Jackson's new work, the article said:—

"There is one thing he need never trouble himself about, and that is the case of those who prefer to take Genesis as it stands, and to receive it as literal truth. He may be sure that those who do so will come to no harm. A knowledge of the soundest higher criticism is not essential to salvation. It is the Bible itself that is infallible in its power to save. And 'the wayfaring man, though a fool, shall not err therein.'"

Those who prefer, both on grounds of scholarship and also of spirituality, to "take Genesis as it stands" will find great encouragement in these words. The supreme test of the Bible is its spiritual power, and in this respect there can be no possible doubt that those who hold what is generally called the conservative position are able to point with convincing truth to the advantage of the old paths.

The Supreme Test

A thoughtful and able writer has just been describing a holiday spent by him in the German University of Jena, and his pictures of well-known Professors there are most attractive, but we are particularly impressed by the close of his article:—

In concluding, I should like to mention what I feel to be the chief great lack in the German theological system, namely,