

# Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1906.

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## Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

March 18—Third Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Genesis 37; Mark 14, 10 to 27.  
Evening—Genesis 39 or 40; 1 Cor. 10 & 11, 1.

March 25—Fourth Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Genesis 3, 10 to 16; Genesis 42; Luke 1, 46.  
Evening—Isaiah 52, 7 to 13; Gen. 43 or 45; 1 Cor. 15, 10 to 35.

April 1—Fifth Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Exodus 3; Luke 5, 17.  
Evening—Exodus 5 or 6, 10 to 14; 2 Cor. 5.

April 8—Sixth Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Exodus 9; Matthew 26.  
Evening—Exodus 10 or 11; Luke 10, 28, or 20, 9 to 21.

Appropriate Hymns for Third and Fourth Sundays in Lent, compiled by Dr. Albert Ham, F.R.C.O., organist and director of the choir of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. The numbers are taken from Hymns Ancient and Modern, many of which may be found in other hymnals.

## THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 107, 315, 321, 324.  
Processional: 165, 175, 179, 263.  
Offertory: 198, 249, 252, 637.  
Children's Hymns: 467, 566, 568, 569.  
General Hymns: 93, 244, 253, 279.

## FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 309, 311, 472, 553.  
Processional: 89, 200, 270, 520.  
Offertory: 86, 256, 362, 523.  
Children's Hymns: 331, 332, 335, 473.  
General Hymns: 91, 92, 94, 213.

## Hearty Desires.

For the most part the "hearty desires" of mankind are for their own individual, or family, health, wealth or happiness, the matter being regarded mainly from a worldly standpoint. Lent comes to us in solemn, sober garb inviting us to consider more seriously than is our wont, spiritual matters. To put more earnest, religious conviction into the balance, in which is weighed each thought and act of our every-day lives. It offers us the keen-edged fast with which to prune our animal passions and desires, and fit us to bear purer, sweeter, richer fruit, and to bear it more abundantly, and above all it urges us to desire those things which are above rather than those which are below—and to desire them heartily. This is indeed the season when we should follow the advice of St. Chrysostom:—

"Let all instruct one another to desire those things which are to come." Then indeed can each, with the saintly Keble, exclaim: "O Lord, our Lord, and Spoiler of our foes. There is no light but Thine; with Thee all beauty glows."

## Church Army Immigrants.

Seldom is it that we have seen mention of an occurrence which has given us more pardonable pride than the sending to Canada by the Church Army of England of one thousand emigrants. They are allotted to the Province of Ontario. Mr. Byrne, the colonization agent in Great Britain of that province, has pronounced them to be "the finest lot he has ever seen." This is very satisfactory. It appears to us that the Church in the Old Land is thus giving its brethren in the New an opportunity of an unusual character to welcome to its fold this fine lot of incomers. Our Church cannot grow unless its members exert themselves to add to its numbers. Coldness and indifference merely compel strangers in a new land to turn to those who welcome them with kindness and cordiality. It is idle to say that people should adhere to their own faith as a matter of principle and to let the matter stand there. Let our clergy, churchwardens, parish workers and Brotherhood men bestir themselves—make enquiries, look up these men, women and children as soon as they arrive, and not only welcome them to Church and Sunday School, but do everything in their power to welcome them to their new home-land, and to make them realize that though they have lost the beloved Church in the old land, they have been heartily welcomed by the Church in the new! But why has the Church Army sent no one to do this, as no one here can. What is everybody's business is nobody's.

## A New Forest.

It is gratifying to find that our neighbours to the south of us are fully alive to the necessity of re-creating forests and streams. Unfortunately they have destroyed so much that the supply will be exhausted before the new plantations acquire value, but that cannot be helped now. The most recent gratifying fact is the presentation to Colorado College of a park to be used as a school for forestry. This park is seventy-five hundred feet above the sea, and contains fifteen thousand acres, of which two thousand are forest. The rest is cattle ranch and hay lands, hotel and cottages. The forestry conditions vary everywhere and this will be the only school of the Rocky Mountain region in the States at present. In the high land of Colorado where agriculture can only succeed by irrigation forest reserves are a vital need.

## The French Inventories.

We may be allowed to say a word condensing the explanations of the disturbances in France between the Roman Catholics and the officers of the Government upon the inventories taken under the new law. We may be mistaken as to some matters of detail, but we think the main facts are as follows: By the law which went into force last December, church property acquired by all religious bodies since 1801, the year of the Concordat, remains the property of the religious body; property acquired before that reverts to the State. This, however, the State may lease or sell to religious associations formed under Government regulations, and subject to its supervision. Necessarily, the first thing required is for the Government to ascertain what property falls under the first or second category, and to do so the now notorious inventories had to be taken. Care was taken by the law to provide

for full notice so that everything should be done in company and agreement with the legal representatives of the religious establishments. Cardinal Richard, the Archbishop of Paris, directed that the law should be observed, and in most cases his directions were obeyed, notably at Notre Dame. But at the Madeleine, the most noted church in Paris after the cathedral, Abbe Chesvelong read a protest, and both there and at St. Roch there was some disturbance. At St. Pierre du Gros-Cailhou the bells were tolled, the church was crowded, and locked and barred so that violent means had to be taken to enforce the law. Similar scenes took place at other churches, but fortunately in comparatively few. Naturally the people were aroused when they were told that the church treasures were to be confiscated by the State, and still more so when it was stated that the receptacles for the Host were to be secularized. So much has been heard of idolatrous worship by the heathen that it comes as a shock to think that unbelievers could say that Christians were substantially guilty of the same practices.

## Ideal Government.

Canada was well represented at the recent meeting at New York of the League of American Municipalities. Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., emphasized three essentials of good government: Honest appropriation and expenditure of public funds in the public interest; the appointment of public officials upon considerations of efficiency and personal character, and not of party service; and elections untainted by the corrupting influences of bribery and fraud. Mr. Borden paid the United States the compliment of having made greater progress in civil service reform than had been made in Canada. The speaker went to the root of the whole matter when he said: "To the youth of the country in the schools and universities the lesson of civil duty should be taught with care and thoroughness. There can be no better foundation laid for good citizenship than the thorough teaching of boys, and girls as well, to fear God, honour the king, and love their country—even better than they love themselves."

## Small Loans.

The experience of investors in the United States has proved that advantageous business can be done in the way of advancing comparatively small sums of money to people who need them on reasonable security and at a just rate of interest on the money loaned. It has also been shown that this legitimate and commendable enterprise has largely helped to save the class of people referred to from the cruel and unscrupulous exactions of that class of usurers who are not inaptly named "loan sharks." We have not yet heard of the formation in Canada of companies to carry on the business above referred to. Are there not moneyed men in our churches who are willing to do a public service by supplying a public need at no loss to themselves?

## Windsor Castle.

The King had a report on the furniture of Windsor Castle compiled by Sir Guy Francis Laking, Keeper of the King's Armoury, and this volume has been published. Contrary to expectation, there is little really old furniture. The author points out that the constantly recurring ceremonies destroy perishable, moveable cabinet-makers' handiwork. An inventory is extant, taken in Edward VI.'s time, which tells what Windsor Castle then contained; but of all the furniture, tapestry, clocks, etc., not a single article remains. In fact, the oldest article is of