

# Canadian Churchman.

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Offices—Union-Block, 36 Toronto Street.

## LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

January 28—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.

Morning—Job 27; Matthew 15, 21.  
Evening—Job 28 or 29; Acts 17, to 16.

February 4—Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.

Morning—Proverbs 1; Matthew 19, 27—29, 17.  
Evening—Proverbs 3 or 8; Acts 21, to 17.

February 11—Septuagesima.

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

February 18—Sexagesima.

Morning—Genesis 3; Matthew 26, 57.  
Evening—Genesis 6 or 8; Romans 2, 17.

Appropriate Hymns for Fourth and Fifth Sundays after Epiphany, 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.

### FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

Holy Communion: 551, 552, 557, 559.  
Processional: 82, 226, 407, 550.  
Offertory: 564, 565, 569, 570.  
Children's Hymns: 213, 218, 219, 449.  
General Hymns: 76, 178, 198, 450.

### FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

Holy Communion: 310, 311, 320, 629.  
Processional: 79, 224, 435, 488.  
Offertory: 81, 536, 540, 631.  
Children's Hymns: 76, 332, 335, 336.  
General Hymns: 222, 297, 532, 546.

## The Mining Fever.

As winter hastens on, and spring approaches, the time draws near when the attraction of the mining fields—and the hope of making a sudden fortune, or at least an unusual return for the time and labour spent—is drawing many a good man from his useful and steady employment, to follow what will prove, in nearly every case, a mere will-o-the-wisp. The sad, deplorable story, which has had in California, Australia, South Africa, and within our own borders, its too frequent scene, will again and again be repeated. The happy home, and steady, hard-working father, or son. The glamour of mines. The departure. Time, money, labour wasted, not seldom hardship, privation, suffering bravely endured amid squalid surroundings, and constant contact with depraved and vicious men, some with criminal records. Then the outcome. Self-respect diminished. Habits of steadfast industry, and the preference for the slow, it may be, but sure returns of an ordinary, and honest employ-

ment shaken, and the unsettled, dissatisfied state of mind which such an experience begets, to say nothing of undesirable habits sometimes acquired, all go to sum up the disheartening tale. It is fairly questionable whether all the gold provided by mines for the commerce of the world can at all compensate for the lives that have been wrecked in the getting of it.

## Dishonest Lads.

It should provoke Church people to renewed effort to have their children thoroughly grounded in the Catechism, and by quiet and steadfast effort brought more and more to avail themselves of the grace and power which accompany the devout ministrations of the Church, as one reads the reports of juvenile theft and immorality which now and then appear. The time when a boy leaves home, enters employment away from home, and lives in a boarding house, with it may be, one or more undesirable companions, is the crucial time of his life. Then will be tested the thoroughness of his early training. The enlightenment and sincerity of his teachers, and his own receptiveness. There can be no nobler sight to the lover of his Church than such a lad so situated, proving to the world by his modesty, faithfulness and the cleanness and purity of his mind and character, that he has chosen the better part in life. And with quietness, and confidence, and unfailing gentleness and manliness, is preaching the best of all unspoken sermons, the testimony of a devout, upright, constant, and kindly life to the faith which nourishes all noble, self-sacrificing and helpful effort.

## The Three R's.

We are fond, far too fond, of praising our educational system. Those who indulge in such vanity can know very little of the world, and have much need to learn humility. Even if the system were a perfect one on paper, it is quite a different thing to say that it is so in practice. It is very commonly said that there is no new fangled idea in teaching started than it is adopted, or at least tried, in Canada. But people like Miss Clara Brett Martin are insisting on more thorough teaching of the elements of learning and having few books thoroughly mastered. This course has been emphasized by a Scottish school inspector, who, speaking from a long experience, says that the modern multitude of books is the greatest hindrance to a thorough acquirement of the necessary principles. An added emphasis is given by a leading bank which has imported a number of young Scotch lads because they are better grounded than Canadians. If the want of grounding is the chief defect of the system in Scotland, how bad must ours be. Yet a man like Mr. B. E. Walker says it is, and so bad that although there are hundreds of applicants brought up in this country, they are refused positions. This is a hard blow. We used to hear that our boys were at a premium in the States for the very reason that Mr. B. E. Walker refuses them positions, the grounding in reading, in writing grammatically, and in arithmetic. There must be something wrong.

## Our Old Universities.

A revolution seems to be impending also in university training. Leaving out of the discussion our own institutions we find at home dissatisfaction, and a leaning very far from Newman's ideal of a university. This is a practical age. Granta, the organ of Cambridge, declares that the present training fails to fit men for a useful calling. Turn to the first Cambridge man you meet, and ask him what he intends to do with himself when he "goes down," and he will

unhesitatingly reply: "I haven't the faintest notion." "Let us answer the question for him. He will depart from the university, in nine cases out of ten, having gleaned nothing but a most comprehensive knowledge of good and evil. He may try several professions, but they are overcrowded, and for any business post his training has eminently unfitted him, so in despair he will accept the position of assistant mathematical master in some private school at a salary of \$400 a year, including board and lodging! Or, if he be lucky enough to scrape through his 'theological special,' he may in time attain to the eminence of a country parson. The percentage of university men who ever 'do any good in life' is infinitesimal. Go to Australia, Africa, China, and to the uttermost parts of the earth, and there you will find men of gentle breeding, who have taken their degrees at Oxford and Cambridge, living the lives of labourers, beggars, and outcasts."

## Strength and Protection.

No one who has travelled far on the journey of life can have failed to have come to a point of time, and a stage of the journey, when human strength and protection were of no avail against temptations sudden, an insidious assault of sin or the overwhelming force of some terrible trial or bereavement. It was no mere idle fancy which led Bunyan to describe Christian's entrance to the valley of humiliation, his desperate encounter there with Apollyon; and how in that fearful conflict he became more than conqueror through Him that loved him. So it is with each wayfarer on his eventful, and at times, most trying journey through this life, that often, in the midst of many and great dangers the frailty of his nature brings him sorely wounded to the ground. For all such the Church has provided the availing prayer that God would grant us "such strength and protection as may support us in all dangers, and carry us through all temptations through Jesus Christ our Lord," and who using it aright has ever found it fail?

## Small Salaries.

How far the giving of small and seemingly inadequate salaries to young men holding positions of trust, and requiring experience and skill for the discharge of their often difficult duty, tends to drive them into the criminal classes, is a question that cannot be easily brushed aside by directors. Autocratic power; the accumulation and centralization of wealth; and the hard and selfish spirit which regards the wage-earner as a mere tool with which to erect great buildings; heap up large fortunes; develop huge financial schemes; and provide the means of luxury for the few, whilst the many are stunted, sometimes impoverished, and for the most part engaged in an almost hopeless struggle to make both ends meet, on a national scale leads to revolution. In a community, it gives rise to discontent, ill-feeling, and sullen complaining. In a corporation it provides an occasional recruit to the criminal classes. When avarice dominates the individual, an occasional dole to charity is a poor compensation for the loss of that manly spirit of brotherly kindness, and fair even-handed justice, which are so powerful for good, and so deterrent of evil.

## King Alfred's Crown.

We read that in one of the changes which the sea is always making, on the east coast of England there is a chance of a wonderful addition to the national relics. In his troubles, King John on the road between Lynn and Swineshead lost his baggage in a quicksand. The sea has re-

25, 1906.]

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