

Canadian Churchman.

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Address all communications,

FRANK WOOTTEN,

Box 34, Toronto.

Phone Main 4643.

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Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

Feb. 17.—First Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Gen. 19, 12, 30; Matt. 26, 31, 57
Evening—Gen. 22, 1, 20, or 23; Rom. 2, 1, 7.

Feb. 24.—Second Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Gen. 27, 1-41; Mark 1, 21.
Evening—Gen. 28 or 32; Rom. 8, 1-18.

Mar. 3.—Third Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Gen. 37; Mark 6, 10-14.
Evening—Gen. 39 or 40; Rom. 12.

Mar. 10.—Fourth Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Gen. 42; Mark 9, 30.
Evening—Gen. 43 or 45; 1 Cor. 3.

Appropriate Hymns for First and Second 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.

FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 304, 318, 319, 321.
Processional: 263, 270, 291, 302.
General Hymns: 84, 91, 94, 249.
Offertory: 85, 87, 254, 259.
Children's Hymns: 92, 332, 338, 342.

SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 309, 313, 316, 320.
Processional: 273, 446, 532, 632.
General Hymns: 32, 282, 492, 493.
Offertory: 6, 287, 528, 633.
Children's Hymns: 281, 331, 333, 335.

THE FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT.

Our lives are spent along the pathway of life with its days, weeks, months and years. Time comes, days pass. What are we accomplishing? Seasons return, the years are ticked off on the calendar of eternity. The strenuous, determined and diligent breast the strong current, like Horatio, and accomplish something. The Church's year brings Lent before us full of rich opportunities. What can we accomplish? Dare we let it too pass off without seizing the advantages of its lessons? Days differ and weeks are dissimilar, except in length of time. Fast and Feast are periods of time, but differ in lesson. Every Sunday, bright with Easter's joy is a Feast, and every Friday (barring the Nativity of Our Lord), commemorating Good Friday's tragedy, is a Fast. Lent embraces forty days (excluding Sunday, which is never a Fast Day). This is the First Sunday in Lent. What will you

accomplish during this season? The discipline of the forty days is beneficial from a physical standpoint. You refrain, we will say, from so-called society events. Your regrets are sent politely to all "at-homes," dinners, "evenings," and parties because your Church says, the forty days of Lent are fast days, and you wish to interpret that in this way. What have you accomplished? Rest of body, repose of mind, freedom from excitement, a general building up of the human organism, stomach, brain and the nervous system. From a religious standpoint you reap spiritual advantages. The fast of the body becomes a feast of the soul when rightly used. The time taken from one thing is spent upon another. Lent is a season of Do not and Do, a time of Be not and Be. Not a burden, grievous and heavy to be borne, is the Fast of Lent, but a season full of good things, love and joy to others, from which you reap untold blessings as you grow and expand silently like the great trees God created. God would have you happy, busy and useful, as the days come and go. Each day at least one thing accomplished. And happy will your life become because busy and useful. During this season then let us leave nothing to chance. Do something. The true purpose of course is to forsake sinful things, "to follow the example of Christ and to be made like unto Him." We may practise, rigidly, during this season, an humble imitation of His Divine example, doing and giving something good every day. What shall it be? Attending services, reading, working with the Guilds, almsgiving, sick visits, and ministrations? Anything! but something and that good. But do it, and at Easter, know you have accomplished something.

Diocese of Calgary.

The Bishop of Calgary asks the young men in the different Church universities and colleges of Eastern Canada, who will be ready for ordination in the spring, and are not in any way bound to remain in any Eastern Diocese, earnestly and prayerfully to consider whether the very urgent call for clergymen to serve the Church in one of these Western Dioceses does not greatly override all other calls. The Bishop is confident that a greater or more urgent call than the one he himself makes for 23 additional clergy at once has never been raised in any part of the Anglican Communion. It is his earnest hope and prayer that the Church in old Canada, which has so nobly responded to the call for financial assistance, will not be content till she has given fully of her youngest and best to this most urgent work for Christ and His Church.

Greenwich Observatory.

In a summary review of astronomical matters in 1906 mention is made of a danger threatening Greenwich Observatory, which is a matter of serious concern, not only to British astronomers, but to foreign scientists as well, for in more than one respect Greenwich possesses international importance. The London County Council have been recently erecting a huge electrical generating station to contain ultimately eight engines, working up to 52,000 horse-power, about half a mile to the north of the Observatory, and exactly upon the meridian. Already with only 3,000 horse-power developed, the vibration sensibly affects observations with the transit circles, and the four huge chimneys come almost into their field of view. The meridian of Greenwich has been adopted as the prime meridian by almost all civilized nations, and observations of the moon's place have been practically committed to it by common consent. Moved by these and similar considerations, the members of the "As-

tronomische Gesellschaft" at their recent session in Jena, passed a resolution deploring the danger to which the Observatory is exposed. Whether a remedy can be found at this date is a question of the highest importance.

Quebec Industrial Education.

There is, we are glad to say, an honourable rivalry between the provinces in the matter of improvements in practical education, and in this connection we chronicle a banquet at Quebec on the transfer of the Normal School to the Macdonald Agricultural College at St. Anne, as marking a noteworthy event. The Province has an enthusiast in the Hon. W. A. Weir, who is lauded as having done much for education. Dr. Robertson, the principal, among other things, said, that what he meant by industrial education was that kind of education which taught a man how to make his home happy and healthy; how to make use of the natural resources around him to the best advantage. The value of industrial education is shown in this way. "The export of hay to the United States from only 200 acres of land, did more to impoverish the soil of the country than did the export last summer of 5,000,000 pounds of butter, the greater part of which came from this province." Some years ago when he was thinking over the problem of agriculture the necessity of interesting the younger generation became apparent. He thought of a scheme to give prizes to the boy who by constantly gathering out the biggest ears of wheat and replanting them, should finally get the best results in a given area of ground. The prizes he thought it necessary to give would amount to \$10,000. Sir William McDonald agreed, and the result was that no less than 1,400 were engaged in the competition, all over the Dominion and the organization was afterwards taken over by the Dominion Government and is now the Dominion Seed Growing Department. Dr. Robertson went into the question of poultry. It was not so unimportant as it might seem. The poultry farms of France, inspiring thrift and economy, shaped the policy of the French Republic. The methods they used brought splendid results and were at the same time simple enough for every practical farmer in the country. There were three things of vital importance to our nation. First of all, faith; faith in ourselves, our country and our future. Hope for ourselves, for our country, and for our future. Love of ourselves, in the highest sense, of our country and of the destiny given to us.

A Duty of Government.

It is a question well worth considering whether the Dominion Government should not take upon itself the duty of providing a number of fuel stations throughout our North-Western Provinces and Territories with an adequate supply of fuel in each to ward off the danger of privation and suffering to our brethren resident in those parts from coal famines in winter. We exploit our northern country in the old world and hold out inducements which lead thousands of people to emigrate from their old homes in the hope of bettering themselves under British rule in the new. Until the country gets fully settled and trade and commerce become generally established, of necessity, there will, in a period of unusual cold, be a greater demand for fuel, and possibly an inadequate supply. Canada cannot afford to be a churlish or close-fisted host to the incoming guest. The great statesman, Joseph, in anticipation of the lean years in Egypt, stored beforehand an adequate supply of corn. Should our statesmen be less provident and humane to their kind. Our north land is not, as are the older provinces, rich in forests. The forests of former days have through the chemistry of Nature been