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Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1901.

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LESSON FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Morning—2 Kings IX.; 1 Cor. XVI.

Evening—2 Kings X to 32, or XIII.; Mark IX. 2 to 30.

Appropriate Hymns for Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sundays after Trinity, 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:

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 172, 173, 472, 552.
Processional: 33, 105, 236, 512.
Offertory: 366, 367, 378, 545.
Children's Hymns: 194, 337, 341, 346.
General Hymns: 2, 18, 36, 178.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 180, 202, 311, 312.
Processional: 35, 37, 189, 232.
Offertory: 167, 174, 212, 275.
Children's Hymns: 182, 223, 332, 335.
General Hymns: 7, 19, 169, 191.

An Important Duty.

Bishop Thorold, late of Winchester, wrote a little book, "On Letter-writing," which is as delightful to read as it is practical and instructive. "Letter-writing," he says, "in these modern times is so universal an instrument of government and society, of religion, and of kindness, of business and of recreation, of joy and of pain, that in plain truth it is one of the most important duties of life, and is, perhaps, capable of being used, much more than many of us have ever thought it could be, for the glory of God and the welfare of man." It will be seen from this extract in what manner the good Bishop treats his subject and to what an exalted plane he raises one of the common things of life. He closes with the exhortation, "Let us endeavour to write our letters

as we shall wish we had written them when our writing is for ever over. Let us treat each other as we shall wish we had treated each other, certainly, as St. Paul will be glad that he treated Philemon, and when, transfigured through and through with the light of perfect love, we meet face to face before the throne of God."

Episcopal Advice to Prohibitionists.

The Bishop of Bangor has been speaking very strongly on the intemperance of temperance advocates, and condemning the way in which many temperance reformers describe those connected with the production of alcoholic liquor as "corrupters of the human race." The bishop is of opinion that this line of action turns friends into opponents, and he instances such well-known families as the Buxtons, the Gurneys, and the Halls, who, though connected with the liquor trade, enjoy a foremost place among the philanthropists and benefactors of the country. He also pleads for more tolerant behaviour to those who earn a livelihood by their connection with the sale of alcohol.

S. P. G. Grants to Canada.

Too great praise cannot be given to the English "Guardian" for its repeated notice of this subject. In its issue of July 17th we find it referred to as follows:

"Lord Strathcona and S.P.G. Grants—Commenting on the utterances of Lord Strathcona at a S.P.G. meeting in Hertfordshire, which have already been noticed in the 'Guardian,' the 'Canadian Churchman' says: 'His Lordship may know Canada—Eastern Canada—but judging from the above statement he does not know Western Canada, certainly he knows nothing of the needs of the Church in the west or he would not venture on such an utterly misleading statement, and had the authorities of the S.P.G. read the Church papers in England when Lord Strathcona's statement appeared in print, they would have noticed a refutation of it in an able letter by Bishop Anson. What Eastern Canada does to help in the west those who see the report of the board of D. and F.M. know only too well. It looks as if we were to repeat the old story of Eastern Canada, concentrate our efforts in the towns along the main line of railways and leave our people in the outlying districts uncared for, to be followed by their inevitable loss to the church, not to speak of the great deprivation to their souls. We still hope that, although the society may see no cause to reverse its policy of reducing its grants, these dioceses in Western Canada will receive special consideration at the hands of those who have the distributing of the society's funds.'"

Such repeated notices will do much in England to neutralize the effects of Lord Strathcona's gratuitous advice on the subject. The recent appointment of Dr. Montgomery, Bishop of Tasmania, as secretary of S.P.G. is very fortunate for the colonial dioceses. Dr. Montgomery is in close touch with colonial Church life, and knows its needs and difficulties as few other men do.

Church Extension at Bangor.

At the annual meeting of the Bangor Diocesan Society, the Church Extension report showed that during the time it has been in existence the society has raised and spent upon Church work in the diocese about £36,000. Of this sum, a little under £3,000 has been devoted to the building of mission-churches and mission-rooms, so that eleven times that amount, or £33,000, has been devoted to living agents—curates and lay readers—and of this last amount about six times as much has been spent towards the support of ordained clergymen as has been paid towards lay readers.

St. Augustine's Abbey Field.

An appeal is made, through the "Times," for subscriptions towards the purchase of St. Augustine's Abbey Field, Canterbury, and also for the excavation fund. This ground contains the ruins of St. Pancras Chapel, probably built by St. Augustine, and also the eastern portion of the Abbey Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which St. Augustine and many of his successors were buried, together with the chapter-house, dormitory and infirmary, and the site of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary built by Ethelbert's son and successor, Eadbald. Excavations have been in progress for several weeks at a cost of nearly £400. The ruins of the early Saxon Chapel of St. Pancras have been completely uncovered, and the chapter-house partially traced, but the chief efforts during the present summer have been devoted to the exploration of the Abbey Church itself, where many important discoveries have been made in the crypt and its adjacent parts. The excavations still to be undertaken comprise the sites of the north and south transepts, the central tower, chapter-house, infirmary, &c., and will not only occupy a great length of time, but will entail considerable expense. Besides the £400 already spent, at least £600 more will be required.

Church Pastoral Aid Society.

The sixty-sixth annual report of the Church Pastoral Aid Society shows that during the year ended March 31st last, the society voted 99 new grants, amounting to £4,246 per annum, and helping to provide for 61 curates, 19 lay agents and 10 women workers. In addition, the sum of £400 was spent in augmenting previous grants, by which 18 curates, four lay agents and two women workers received increased support. During the year grants for ten curates, one lay agent and one woman worker were withdrawn or resigned, thus relieving the society to the extent of £600 a year, and yet there was a net increase of £3,716 in the amount of grants. For the first time in its history the society has over 1,000 grants upon its books. Its income amounted to £70,453 17s. 9d., or £5,820 more than in 1900.

The Progress of the World.

In the course of an essay on the progress of the world during the nineteenth century, Professor E. E. Dolbear gave an interesting summary of the century's works:—This century