

Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1906.

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Address all communications,
FRANK WOOTTEN,
Phone Main 4643. Box 34, TORONTO.
Offices—Union Block, 36 Toronto Street.

Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

- Sept. 2—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning—1 Kings 22, to 41; 1 Cor. 12, to 28.
Evening—2 Kings 2, to 16, or 4, 8 to 38; Mark 6, to 14.
- Sept. 9—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning—2 Kings 5; 2 Cor. 1, to 23.
Evening—2 Kings 6, to 24 or 7; Mark 9, 30.
- Sept. 16—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning—2 Kings 9; 2 Cor. 8.
Evening—2 Kings 10, to 32, or 13; Mark 13, 14.
- Sept. 23—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning—2 Kings 18; Galatians 2.
Evening—2 Kings 19, or 23, to 31; Luke 1, 26 to 57.

Appropriate Hymns for Twelfth and Thirteenth 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.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 307, 324, 554, 555.
Processional: 33, 298, 302, 304.
Offertory: 191, 165, 186, 189.
Children's Hymns: 194, 234, 341, 570.
General Hymns: 36, 163, 167, 295.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 313, 552, 556, 559.
Processional: 167, 291, 543, 545.
Offertory: 186, 192, 196, 550.
Children's Hymns: 280, 335, 569, 570.
General Hymns: 2, 168, 185, 188.

Abundance of Mercy.

In the storm and strife of this strenuous, selfish world, what need there is for the exercise of that God-like attribute mercy. How well the great dramatist illustrates the lack of it when greed and hate, in the person of Shylock, claim the barbarous enforcement of the penalty of Antonio's bond. Not a day goes by but in the home, in the mart, on the street, in all the various walks of life the rigor of the old play is again shadowed forth, and the weak are made to suffer at the hand of the strong. The old weapon which the law places in the hand of the usurer has by no means lost its edge—when to poverty can be added misery and want, as the creditor "craves the law, the penalty and forfeit of his bond." What a tremendous change is that from the petty tyrant of to-day—to the "Almighty and everlasting God, who art always more ready to hear

than we to pray, and art wont to give more than either we desire or deserve"? To this final court of appeal, to this gracious and benign Being the sincere Christian in his direst trouble can with the utmost confidence turn in the sure and certain hope that He will in His own good time pour down upon him the abundance of His mercy.

Preparation for Conference.

"Spectator" pointed out the duty of our Episcopate to take action for union or alliance with the Christian bodies in our own country. It occurs to us that much might be gained by consultation with those who have gone through a similar crisis and take warning and encouragement from their experience. One name suggests itself as of pre-eminent value and that is Dr. Wilkinson, now Bishop of St. Andrew's and Primus of the Scottish Church. He made St. Peter's, Eaton Square, a name of pre-eminence, and his career as Bishop of Truro was marred and shortened by ill-health. But in Scotland he has wielded a powerful influence and brought together the spiritually-minded leaders of the larger religious bodies in a quite unexpected way. The advice and assistance of such a man would be invaluable at this juncture.

Canada and the Doctors.

For more reasons than one Canada has been pleased to welcome the gathering of men, notable in the profession, whose province it is to battle with and overcome disease in all the various forms in which it attacks our race. It has been a tribute to our country and people, and an evidence that in the practice of medicine and surgery Canadian doctors are contributing to the progress and success of their profession. The meeting of this learned body has diffused in our midst through the medium of the papers read on various important subjects, the attendant discussions and the popular summaries given by the press a large amount of most useful and practical information. Such gatherings should always be welcomed, much good will always result from the kind, and friendly co-mingling of the ripe scholarship and weighty judgment of the old world with the buoyant enthusiasm and speculative energy of the new.

Women's Enthusiasm.

An event which we mention in the next paragraph recalls a phase of the religious life of the eighteenth century. The revivals of the Methodists were accompanied by generous dedications of life and means by women in all classes of the community. Miss Braddon, with her great insight, has given us a wonderfully realistic picture in one of her best novels. In England, Lady Huntingdon, and in Scotland, Lady Glenorchy earned for themselves the title of the "noble and elect lady" by their gifts and established connections, which, doubtless in their day, did good. They would have done more good had they worked in the Church instead of half-in and half-out of the established Churches of England and Scotland respectively. In the Roman connection there is more obedience and such enthusiasm is directed by and in the Church. These little systems had their day and are now forgotten, save when an event like the present recalls their history.

Cheshunt College.

The later home of the Lady Huntingdon connection, which dates from 1791, has been bought to be used as a clergy-training college for the Dioceses of London, St. Alban's and Southwark. This was not the original foundation of Lady

Huntingdon's society. Indeed, at first she organized a body of clergyman, and to keep up the supply of pastors founded a college at Trebecca in Wales in 1768. The students were provided with board and lodging and one suit of clothing in each of three years, and at the end of their course were required to take Holy Orders or to become preachers in one of the recognized dissenting bodies. Lady Huntingdon was ritualistic enough to require her students to wear a gown, cassock and bands. The college was not removed to Cheshunt till after her death. The buildings are said to be spacious and convenient and may supply a much felt want in these over-crowded dioceses.

Underpaid Clergy.

We have not met with a clearer or more thorough argument on this most serious subject than that contained in the published speech of Mr. W. P. Sweatman, Hon.-Treasurer of the Diocese of Rupert's Land, delivered before the Synod of that diocese in June last. It is hard to conceive of any branch of the subject which has escaped Mr. Sweatman's consideration. The whole ground is covered and well covered. What we think to be the true antidote for this grievous trouble is the formation in each diocese of a small committee of capable and energetic laymen, who, like Mr. Sweatman, have this matter thoroughly at heart, and who will make it their special business throughout the year to begin a thorough canvass of the diocese. In matters commercial or political those substantially interested do not content themselves merely with writing letters and making speeches, which are all very well in their way. They go much further. They get out with the goods and sell them, or they get after the electors and win their votes. We find that we cannot successfully run, even a Church paper, by sitting in our office and writing or talking about it. Like all other successful people we get up early and begin to hustle, and keep on hustling all day long and even at night if necessary, keep on hustling until our work is done and well done at that. We are strongly of opinion that a determined and persevering method of individual, daily work, such as has made the Canadian Churchman such an acknowledged success, if persisted in, for even one year would revolutionize this subject throughout all the dioceses of Canada. The average layman of our Church is as good and true a man in all the relations of life as any other man to be found in the community. But like any other man if you want to get him to do anything out of the ordinary you must personally persuade and convince him that it is the right thing for him to do and he will then do it. Until you personally do this you will write your letters and speak your speeches in vain.

Western Cattle.

If our readers will look at the wonderful map compiled by Mr. Young and published by the Department of the Interior they will see at a glance the direction of emigration, and will appreciate better than they could otherwise do the enormous extent of the country and the varied forms of agriculture which must be followed. Such variety is our only safeguard. We must confess to a feeling of apprehension on reading of the increasing wheat acreage and the increasing needs of harvesters from the East. Suppose that the dreaded early frost had come this year as it has done afore time, as it will do again, what misery there would have been. It is the haste to be rich, the gambling spirit in another development. May the day of mixed farming and cattle breeding come soon. It pleases us to find that the Minister of Agriculture has commissioned Dr. Loir, who was sent from France

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