

# Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1904.

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## LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

Fourth Sunday after Easter.

Morning—Deut. 4 to 23.  
Evening—Deut. 4, 23 to 41, or 5.

Fifth Sunday after Easter

Morning—Deut. 6; Luke 24, 13.  
Evening—Deut. 9 or 10; 1 Thess. 5.

Sunday after Ascension.

Morning—Deut. 30; John 4, 31.  
Evening—Deut. 34, or Jos. 1; 1 Tim. 4.

Whitsunday.

Morning—Deut. 16, to 18; Rom. 8 to 18.  
Evening—Isai. 11, or Ezek. 36, 25; Gal. 5, 16 or Acts 18, 24—19, 21.

Appropriate Hymns for Fifth Sunday after Easter and Sunday after Ascension Day, 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:

### FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

Holy Communion: 310, 314, 549, 553.  
Processional: 4, 217, 219, 274.  
Offertory: 142, 534, 583, 634.  
Children's Hymns: 291, 338, 340, 341.  
General Hymns: 143, 505, 549, 637.

### SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION DAY.

Holy Communion: 316, 319, 294, 298.  
Processional: 147, 280, 297, 301.  
Offertory: 149, 248, 296, 300.  
Children's Hymns: 304, 342, 343, 346.  
General Hymns: 148, 299, 235, 295.

### Bishop Brent.

A Canadian Churchman cannot fail to feel a deep interest in religious work in the Philippine Islands, inasmuch as a Canadian Bishop, Bishop Brent, represents the American Church in that field. He has secured 13,000 square metres of land on Calle Isaac Peral, near the Luneta, as a site for his cathedral and other associated buildings. Plans for a church house, which is soon to be erected, are in course of preparation. Bishop Brent is making his influence felt in many ways in the East. He was appointed by the United States Government a commissioner on the opium traffic, and this commission necessitated considerable Asiatic travel. The Bishop found the Church was doing solid, enduring work wherever he had been.

### Lessons from the Colonial Church.

This was the title of an address before a conference of Church workers in the United Dioceses of Cork, Cloyne and Ross by Dr. Hackett, Dean of Waterford Cathedral, Ireland, and formerly principal of Montreal Diocesan College, Canada. Eighteen years in India and five years in Canada had qualified him to speak on that theme. One great lesson which the Church learns from the colonies is adaptability. Church furniture or Church vestments are of secondary importance in an Australian bush or Canadian mining camp. The services of lay readers were largely used in the colonies, and, though not wholly satisfactory, were better than neglect. The colonial Churches could teach the older Churches important lessons in collecting Church funds. He referred with warm approval to the work of the Woman's Auxiliary in Canada. For the religious education of children he put the system of the Irish Church ahead of any system he had seen in England, India or Canada. The children should be brought to Christ in tender youth; then they are more likely to remain sincere Christians in their after lives. The Bishop and other speakers warmly commended Dr. Hackett's address and the various practical suggestions he had made.

### A Remarkable Mission.

Forty of the best mission preachers of the Mother Church, including four Bishops, are going out on a missionary tour to South Africa. The four Bishops are the Bishops of Burnley, Chichester, Stepney and Gibraltar. The list includes such names as Rev. E. A. Stuart and Father Waggett, and, therefore, represents all shades of churchmanship. Three experienced missionaries went over the ground some time ago and carefully considered the needs of the situation. The three pioneers of the Mission were Bishop Wilkinson, of St. Andrew's, Scotland; Provost (now Bishop) Campbell, and Canon Scott-Holland. The sum of £5,700 was quietly and quickly gathered to defray expenses, and the whole enterprise speaks well for the public spirit and devotion of the Mother Church. The land of South Africa was cursed by strife and bloodshed, but this band of missionaries will plant the standard of the cross in many places, and invite all those who were engaged in war, and all classes, to enlist under Christ's banner in a stern, undying struggle against sin, the world and the devil.

### Smoking.

Spurgeon's outspoken defence of his habit of smoking is well remembered, and it gains a new currency by finding a place in his biography recently written by Charles Rav. "Together with hundreds of thousands of my fellow-Christians I have smoked," said the great preacher, "and with them I am under the condemnation of living in habitual sin if certain accusers are to be believed. . . . I will not own to sin when I am not conscious of it. There is grown up in society a Pharisaic system which adds to the commands of God the precepts of men. To that system I will not yield for an hour. . . . If through smoking I had wasted an hour of my time, if I had stinted my gifts to the poor, if I had rendered my mind less vigorous, I trust I should see my fault and turn from it; but he who charges me with these things shall have no answer but my forgiveness." He was told that an open avowal of the habit would lessen his influence, but he said he would do nothing on the sly, and nothing which he considered doubtful. What Spurgeon said so well about smoking might be applied to other practices, not necessarily sinful.

The cause of truth suffers and the moral life is injured by unwarranted denunciation of things which are in themselves perfectly legitimate and innocent.

### A Temperance Island.

The Church of Ireland Gazette draws attention to a temperance island off Essex coast, about forty-five miles from London, England. Its name is Osea Island, and it embraces about 350 acres of land, hitherto unused. The works of draining, building and tilling, carried on there, give employment to very many, and its owner, Mr. F. N. Charrington, intends to open homes for male and female inebriates and a hotel for weary workers who desire rest and sea air. No liquor of any kind is allowed to be sold on the island. Mr. Charrington has made great sacrifices for the temperance cause, having voluntarily renounced his share in his father's great brewery business, which has been estimated at a million and a half pounds sterling. His father commended this action on his death bed. He was once challenged for wearing the blue ribbon, and asked what he got for doing it. His answer was that it cost him about £20,000 per year. His example is worthy of the emulation of other millionaire philanthropists.

### Dr. Anthony Traill.

The new Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, chosen to succeed the late Dr. George Salmon, is Dr. Anthony Traill. A layman, a Senior Fellow of Trinity, Dublin, a great educational expert, High Sheriff of the County Antrim in 1882, a landowner and a man of affairs, Dr. Traill adds to all his other qualifications the fact that he is a loyal son of the Church, and has done her good service in his own Diocese of Down Connor and Dromore. He is now working assiduously to promote a scheme for clerical superannuation, and will become the "Chancellor of the Exchequer" for the General Synod of the Irish Church. Dr. Traill was a joint founder of the first electric railway in the United Kingdom, which runs from Portrush to the Giant's Causeway. His appointment is very highly approved by those best qualified to speak.

### The Ritual Commission.

The British Government has decided to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the alleged "disorders" in the Church of England. The idea is theoretically excellent, but everything will depend on the commissioners chosen for so delicate and difficult a task. The success of the various "Round Table Conferences" on such highly controverted subjects as the Lord's Supper and Confession holds out a promise of similar success for this Commission. The Church Times says it is the outcome of a detestable intrigue, but yet must not be treated as an unclean thing, and may do some good. It admits the need for such a Commission in this characteristic sentence: "When Bishops put forth fancy editions of a creed, and dignitaries and others reject this or that article of Catholic belief, and Canons are seen in dissenting chapels, and dissenting preachers in church pulpits we cannot pretend that everything is well." The Church Family Newspaper expresses the hope that "men of moderate views, with an open mind, who have not committed themselves to either extreme," will make up the Commission, and conduct a judicial impartial enquiry. The London Standard, which speaks for the Government, says the Commission ought not to consist of a mechanical mixture of pronounced partisans, but rather of those who are capable of judicial detachment, and who will confine themselves strictly to the illegalities complained of. Mr. Miller, of the Church Association,