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# Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1908.

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### Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

- July 19.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Morning—1 Sam. 15, to 24; Acts 21, to 17. Evening—1 Sam. 16 or 17; Mat. 9, 18.
- July 26.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Morning—2 Sam. 1; Acts 25. Evening—2 Sam. 12, to 24 or 18; Mat. 13, 24 to 53.
- August 2.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Morning—1 Chron. 21; Rom. 2, 17. Evening—1 Chron. 22 or 28, to 21; Mat. 17, 14.
- August 9.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Morning—1 Chron. 29, 9 to 29; Rom. 8, 18. Evening—2 Chron. 1 or 1 Kings 3; Mat. 21, 23.

Appropriate hymns for Fifth and Sixth 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 hynpals.

### FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

- Holy Communion: 216, 520, 544, 552.
- Processional: 218, 226, 270, 280.
- Offertory: 174, 259, 268, 271.
- Children's Hymns: 176, 194, 335, 338.
- General Hymns: 214, 222, 223, 285.

### SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

- Holy Communion: 310, 316, 321, 560.
- Processional: 291, 297, 302, 307.
- Offertory: 198, 255, 256, 379.
- Children's Hymns: 332, 333, 547, 574.
- General Hymns: 196, 199, 299, 546.

### THE FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

The Gospel for this Sunday suggests a high ideal of ministerial priesthood. "And Jesus said unto Simon, fear not, from henceforth thou shalt catch men." A promise of blessed usefulness in the world is held out to St. Peter. By his teaching and preaching he will win souls for the Kingdom of God. That promise we know to have been fulfilled. And it is even now being fulfilled in the lives and ministries of those who are following in St. Peter's footsteps. Think of the parish priest as a fisher of men. His is, or ought to be, a work of love. He labours among souls beloved by Jesus. He does so because he knows the Father in love and abides with Him. Call to mind the Ember Collect: "That both by their life and doc-

trine they may set forth Thy glory, and set forward the salvation of all men." The consistent life and the truthful preaching of Jesus won many to His side. His influence is eternal. The orderly life and the faithful preaching and teaching of any priest must result in winning many souls for God and His Kingdom. Let parishioners think of their clergy in this light and what a vast change will come over the Church as a whole. How often we hear the clergy criticised because they do not do this or that, or because they show little interest in things which absorb much of the time and attention of their parishioners! But a priest is not necessarily out of touch with his people because he does not haunt the curling-rink in winter, or the cricket-field in summer. Just remember that the priest is a fisher of men and that he must be about his Father's business. Perhaps the words of St. Paul are very real to him: "For woe is unto me, if I preach not the Gospel" (I. Cor. 9:16). Churchmen must look for zeal on the part of their clergy—a zealous love for the souls of men. And the winning of souls is the only work the priest ought to be busy about. It is surely a mistake, and an injustice, when the clergy stop fishing. Remember the ideal of priestly service. And help the clergy to fulfill that duty which is required of them. Members of the Church can help by relieving the clergy of all financial worry and responsibility, by visiting men and women, and bringing them within the hearing of the Gospel. We always need reform within the Church. And one of our great problems to-day is, what shall we do to bring about a readjustment of the management of parishes and dioceses and provinces that priests, Bishops and Archbishops may in very truth and always be what Jesus ordained them to be, viz.: "fishers of men."

### Parental Duties.

Father Vaughan has been again delivering a serious of sermons to crowds of people on family life and conduct. These have been given prominence in journals which sought to minimise the "Vaughans." Father Vaughan said nothing new, but said it in earnest and in an unusual way, and what he said will, we trust, have a good effect. Speaking of education, for example, he said: "There are two ways of teaching religion, by precept and by example. How pleasing it was to recall the pious practice of one's early childhood. How comforting especially in sickness and sorrow to have those precious memories to fall back upon. Alas, those sweet pieties only made lasting impressions when there had been example to back them up. . . . What sort of lessons were present day parents teaching their one solitary offspring? . . . Let them bring home to a child that untruthfulness was low and greediness vulgar, that shyness was vanity and that all dishonourable action was hurtful to self as it was offensive to God."

### Honour and Sport.

President Roosevelt has had a weak moment—as has many another eminent man—verifying the ancient saying that "Jupiter sometimes nods." It appears that two of Harvard's athletes on the eve of the boat race with Yale behaved dishonourably and by way of punishment were put on probation and prevented from taking part in the race. The President of the United States wrote the president of his old university suggesting that the offence under the circumstances should be punished in some other way. The president of Harvard replied that the punishment meted out was the least possible in view of the conduct of the men. From what we have read of the matter we think he was right. The best way to maintain honesty in college, or any other sport, is for those in authority to punish dishonourable and unscrupulous con-

duct on the part of intending participants, and we can conceive of no more effective punishment than prohibiting the offenders from taking part in the games for the time being.

### Punishment.

We very much fear that the hand of authority is nowadays becoming somewhat nerveless. It is all very well to say that a quarter, or half a century ago, discipline was too strict, that we must nowadays rule by love. Solomon is being relegated to the lumber room and as for the maxim, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," it was intended for the dark ages and not for these modern and civilized days. Why the very mention of the word punishment irritates and annoys some people. But it may be asked are these the people whose children most readily obey them? Let their friends and neighbours calmly and dispassionately answer the question. We recently heard of a teacher who not long after taking charge of a school by firmness and discipline had turned disorder into order. No sooner had he done so than the influential parent of a disobedient pupil induced the trustees to dispense with his services. We are no upholders of unfair or unmerited punishment, but we do say that the conduct of such a parent is inexcusable and injurious to the lad himself as well as to the teacher and the school.

### A Filtering Basin.

Corporations have short memories, yet there must be many men at the City Hall in Toronto who remember the days when the waterworks were taken over by the city and the adoption of the policy of obtaining a supply from the then pure water of Lake Ontario. What seems to be forgotten is that an important element of the system then adopted was a filtration basin. A very short experience showed that Mayor Manning was right and it proved a costly failure. Before repeating the same experiment we urge the present generation of theorists to pause, to investigate, to profit by the waste and mistakes of the past.

### The Problem of Flight.

No more striking instance of the intrepidity and mechanical achievement of man can be afforded than the astonishing progress being made in solving the problem of human flight. It is a far cry from Daedalus of Grecian mythology—soaring over the Aegean Sea with his wax-fastened wings—to the aeronautic triumphs of Zeppelin in Germany, Farman in France and Graham Bell in the United States. But the wonderful feature of it is, that the inventive achievement attributed by classic fancy to a mythological being should have found its actual accomplishment in these modern days. It certainly looks as though we were on the eve of journeying through the air as readily as we send messages by cable under sea or scurry across continents on our automobiles.

### Disarm Foreigners.

Our law justly prohibits the carrying of deadly weapons. The object is to protect life and prevent crime. This law is generally observed in Canada. When uncivilized Canadians are determined to carry argument beyond the limit of speech they usually settle their differences in the old British fashion. Though this resort to arms, or rather the extremities of arms, is objectionable, it is an altogether different affair from the use of the pistol or knife. Foreigners coming into Canada are as a rule ignorant of the law to which we have referred. This ignorance is attended with frequent loss of life through passion and bloodshed. The time has come when each foreigner should be compelled on entering Canada to deliver up to the legal authorities all deadly