

# Canadian Churchman.

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## Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

Mar. 3.—Third Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Gen. 37; Mark 6, to 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.

Mar. 17.—Fifth Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Exod. 3; Mark 13, 14.  
Evening—Exod. 5 or 6, to 14; 1 Cor. 9.

Mar. 24.—Sixth Sunday in Lent.

Morning—Exod. 9; Matt. 26.  
Evening—Exod. 10 or 11; Luke 19, 28, or 29, or 21.

Appropriate Hymns for Third and Fourth 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.

### THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 107, 315, 321, 324.  
Processional: 165, 175, 179, 263.  
General Hymns: 93, 244, 253, 279.  
Offertory: 198, 249, 252, 637.  
Children's Hymns: 467, 566, 568, 569.

### FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 309, 311, 472, 553.  
Processional: 89, 200, 270, 520.  
General Hymns: 91, 92, 94, 213.  
Offertory: 86, 255, 256, 362.  
Children's Hymns: 331, 332, 335, 473.

### THE THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.

The epistle for this Sunday comes home to us of the twentieth century as it must have to the Ephesians in the first century. It is exceedingly terse and most helpfully practical, striking home to the quick, sounding no uncertain note of warning to every father and mother or guardian who has the oversight of young people. The morals of our age can be improved. The utter looseness of conversation, supposedly witty remarks and foulness of speech exhibited by our youth, and even by the elders, ought to make every priest read this epistle next Sunday with an emphasis that would cause him almost to shout it forth word by word. This short epistle touches upon both immoral practise and conversation. The former is described as "the unfruitful works of darkness," the latter "foolish talking and jesting." This begins early in life, in each case. The mind of a healthy child is naturally curious, and concerning the relationship of sexes, where mystery

and secrets are involved, more so. This curiosity will find its way to enlightenment, because it is a healthy and natural function of a brain created by God, and meant to be used. How and where can the child seek his knowledge, if his parents do not inform him? On the street, in the playground at school, everywhere, except from headquarters. He picks it up as a fish food from many streams ready to bear it to him. Let the father explain to his son, or the mother to her daughter the mysteries of life, illustrating from the pages of the book of nature, flowers, plants, birds and animals, with all their wonderful beauty and mysterious grandeur, and that, thus it is with man. Do not leave this valuable part of your child's education to be supplied by any one but yourself. Curiosity will lead to experiment, then to trial, the trial is repeated, habit follows, and habit becomes master. This law of habit fortunately works with good results as with pernicious. St. Paul's suggestion is to educate them, and lead them to become "followers of God as dear children." This surely embraces the children in this matter. Fathers and mothers! You are responsible for your child's life in this world, and God will hold you responsible for their well-being and state of soul. What can you do? Educate them. Do not let them wander here and there for mind food, nor for spirit food. It is your duty to look to both. Bring them to church. Sit with them in church. Kneel with them before the altar. Talk with them, laugh with them, be the best friend in the world to your son or daughter, a chum to whom they will tell everything. Frequently ask their advice, and draw them out to an idea of their importance to you. In other words win your children to you and educate them as St. Paul says "as becometh saints."

### The Land of Israel.

One cannot but be interested in the endeavours to find a land where the people of the wandering foot and weary breast may find a rest. Our Government offered them a desirable tract in South Africa, but what pleased the Jews of one nation was abhorrent to those of another, and so they remain as they have since the dispersion, a distinct race among all the nations of the earth, a constant miracle. At the same time there has been in progress, for over twenty years, a movement constantly gaining in force and volume of the Jews back to the land of their fathers. There are now in Palestine over thirty Jewish colonies well organized and likely to increase in number and power. Over one-third of the soil has already come into their hands. Forty per cent. of the Joppa district belongs to them—and seventy-five per cent. in the neighbourhood of Tiberias has been turned into agricultural land by these settlers, who are not anæmic looking town people but a strong hardy race. Notwithstanding the swarms of Christians of all races to whom Jerusalem is a holy city and the land a holy land, the Jewish contingent is the largest and in population is said to exceed that of the days of Ezra and Nehemiah, and the Hebrew tongue is again a living tongue spoken by the people of the soil. The future is full of interest. The swarms of Christian pilgrims, the Mahometan peoples, are all elements to which a spark may set ablaze and where would the Jews be—another dispersion. On the other hand a peaceful time and settled government would so increase the nation that for existence sake a dispersion would be inevitable. At this time the Israelites of the world could find standing room only on the sacred soil and so every consideration points to the desirability of establishing the race in another tract of soil, to revive perhaps the glories of Babylon or Nineveh and reverse the drying up of the Euphrates.

### The Channel Tunnel.

An article in the "Outlook" (London) contains a forcible statement of the "National Danger" arising from the "Channel Tunnel" scheme, the inevitable anxiety and possible peril which will be the outcome of its success. Again the enormous cost of building and maintaining forts to protect the tunnel are pointed out as they were twenty-five years ago when the scheme was condemned by the late Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley—who has not changed his opinion—and other experts. On the authority of the late Lord Amthill we learn the verdict of F. M. Von Moltke, who said when the matter was last before Parliament that "if the English people ever allowed the tunnel to be made they would one day bitterly regret it, as its effect would be to convert England from an island into a peninsula, and facilitate any attempt at invasion." In this connection the words of a writer in a recent French journal are worth considering. In graceful, airy fashion he makes light of the unreasonable fears of those Englishmen who regard "so small a tube" as a menace even in case of invasion; touches lightly in passing upon those, who indifferent, only argue that the tunnel will cost much and serve no great end—merely sparing a few thousand tourists the misery of mal de mer. "Why disturb ourselves for so small a matter?" In the eyes of the writer these misguided English are influenced by sentiment rather than by sound reason in this instance, and as a final argument they are reminded that they "live not by sentiment but by commerce," of which that with France is rapidly passing into the hands of Germany—no suggestion, however, being offered as to how the tunnel will restore it to England—only a vague hope expressed that wisdom may return to this nation "who are not dreamers," but "men of affairs" and permit them to embrace a plan from which they are to derive so much. The last words of the article contain a grain of comfort—"But this—the tunnel scheme—is more and more doubtful."

### Another Side of the Question.

A correspondent of the "Spectator" sent the following lines taken from "The Gathered Poems of Ernest Myers" as of possible interest at present.

#### "Folkestone Cliff."

"Let there be sea," God said, and there was sea;  
And in the midst thereof an island set,  
Wherein the roving strength of nations met,  
And reared a rugged fortress of the free.

"Take back thy sea," men say, if men they be  
Who thus their fathers' perilous years forget,  
Nor reek the gathering thunder-cloud, which yet  
Looms large from many an envious tyranny.

"Gropers for gold, come forth! Let be awhile  
The stifling dark of your disloyal mine;  
Here where no feverish fumes the sense beguile,  
Where reinless waves race by in endless line,  
Here stand! Behind you lies the guarded isle,  
And on your brows beats free the guardian  
wind!"

### Criticism.

There are few subjects on which there is greater diversity of opinion than criticism. The standpoint of the critic and criticised is often wide apart. Much that goes under the name of criticism is mere matter of opinion, and its weight is measured by the capacity and knowledge of the individual who utters it. One prime requisite of a competent critic is honesty. But a man may be sincere in opinion, candid in giving it expression, and yet lack too other prime requisites—tact and