

Canadian Churchman.

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LESSON FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.
TWENTY FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Morning—Amos III; Heb. X, 19,
Evening—Amos 5 or 9; John V., 24.

Appropriate Hymns for Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth 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:

TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 309, 310, 323, 555.
Processional: 304, 545, 546, 550.
Offertory: 227, 234, 243, 257.
Children's Hymns: 568, 569, 570, 574.
General Hymns: 12, 21, 200, 202.

TWENTY-FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

Holy Communion: 173, 197, 321, 324.
Processional: 189, 215, 219, 239.
Offertory: 174, 184, 203, 207.
Children's Hymns: 334, 337, 339, 340.
General Hymns: 275, 296, 359, 379.

Unity Sunday.

The Scottish Guardian complains with justice of the failure of the newspapers to notice this celebration, but hopes that it was not held in vain. We published in June an account of the meetings held in Edinburgh, and the address of the Bishop of St. Andrew's, which resulted in the appointment of the second Sunday in October for united prayer for unity. The Scottish Guardian adds: "The idea of the rightfulness of union has been brought before the Scottish people and it may be left to bear its fruit in due time. At present it seems impossible to take any further step; the first move must be to make the great majority of church-goers in

Scotland realize that the existing system of competition between different denominations is utterly opposed to the teaching of the Bible, and is the cause of innumerable evils. Even in our own Church this is far from being generally understood, and it may be many years before the old bad view is driven out. But when once Christian people really desire union and feel the wrongfulness of disunion, then, we feel assured, the difficulties will disappear and the great end will be attained. In the meantime we can but wait, and pray God to hasten the day when the dismembered Body of Christ shall be once more One, and there shall be "One Flock, One Shepherd."

Candidates for Holy Orders.

The Rev. Canon Scott-Holland's paper, the Commonwealth, has elicited opinion of leading clergymen on that very grave question, the scarcity of candidates for Holy Orders. Many seem to think that the idea of vocation is one which might and ought to be aroused much earlier than it generally is. But vocation can arise only where there is definite teaching on the Christian Faith, and the Christian Life, and such teaching is far to seek in English Public Schools, where the history and antiquities of the Jews and the grammar of the Greek Testament stand for Divinity in the school curriculum. The opinion was also advanced that the extraordinary pettiness of the controversies in regard to ritual or details of doctrine has created a disgust in the minds of numbers of thinking men, which has sometimes repelled them from all things connected with the Church, and has created an atmosphere of something like contempt for the intellect of the clergy. Unfortunately there is a very prosaic reason to be taken into account, as was pointed out by the Bishop of London in his sermon for the poor clergy relief fund. The Bishop said that, out of the 13,890 incumbents in England and Wales, more than half received less than £180 a year. He knew how that statement would astonish his old friends of the working classes, in the East End, who had an idea that the clergy of the Church of England were more or less "rolling in wealth." Again, 1,341 had a stipend of £65 per annum, while 4,566 held livings of the annual value of £150. The majority of them were married and had families, but investigation showed that when they married their financial position was considerably sounder. Such a condition of things was a real scandal to the whole Church. Indeed, he felt a positive shame in having to lay bare the real facts, which could not fail to surprise members of Non-conformist bodies, who looked after their ministers well. The fall in tithes from £100 to £66, was, of course, a factor to be reckoned with. The present position of affairs was demoralizing to the clergy themselves,

while it was equally injurious to the laity. It deterred young men from entering Holy Orders, and gave, in addition, what was still more regrettable, an appearance of meanness on the part of the laymen. He averred that the real crisis in the Church to-day was clerical poverty. Another fault lay with the parochial authorities, who did, he doubted not, everything for their own particular parish, but who were unable to take a broad view of the needs of other parishes. It would require £1,000,000 to raise all livings in England to £200 a year. The Bishop concluded by appealing to his hearers to make the society known, to become subscribers to it, and to place the facts he had disclosed before their friends with the view of strengthening the Church in its weakest spot.

Decrease of Crime in England.

Mr. J. Holt Schooling is publishing the results of an enquiry into this feature of social life. Mr. Schooling's eminence as an actuary is well known, and it is gratifying to find that, ignoring yearly fluctuations, but taking a series of years, the results are good. On reading his statistics, which are, unfortunately too long for our columns, we feel that as a factor in the result, sufficient weight is not given to the marvellously efficient police service. Still it shows that the moral forces at work to raise the fallen and give employment must be most efficacious. Taking the years between 1863 and 1898, which are the last published, Mr. Schooling found that while in 1863 there were 897 crimes per 100,000 of the population, (9 per 1,000), in 1898, the crime rate was only 506 per 100,000 (5 per 1,000), with an unbroken fall throughout this long period. Assuming the crime rate in 1863 to be 100, in 1898 it was 56, a diminution of nearly one-half. In 1863, offences against property were rather more numerous than those against the person, in 1898 the balance was rather the other way. In this category, Mr. Schooling has omitted the minor non-indictable offences, such as drunkenness, breach of police regulations, vagrancy, etc. Under most of these there has been a great increase of offences, due in part to activity of the police as regards beggars, etc., and chiefly to the creation of new offences under new acts and police regulations. Some, such as poaching, have decreased, and since 1873 charges of drunkenness have not kept pace with the increase of population. Unfortunately, the age of crime is now the young, from 12 to 30. Can the system of education have anything to do with this result?

Hallowe'en.

The Irish have given us the 17th of March and the 12th of July, but the celebration of Hallowe'en is undoubtedly the introduction of the Scottish emigrant; whether it is some-

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