

Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900

Subscription, - - - - - Two Dollars per Year.
(If paid strictly in Advance, \$1.00.)

ADVERTISING RATES PER LINE - - 15 CENTS
MR. P. H. AUGER, Advertising Manager.

ADVERTISING.—The CANADIAN CHURCHMAN is an excellent medium for advertising, being by far the most widely circulated Church Journal in the Dominion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.—Notices of Births, Marriage-Deaths, etc., two cents a word prepaid.

THE PAPER FOR CHURCHMEN.—The CANADIAN CHURCHMAN is a Family Paper devoted to the best interests of the Church in Canada, and should be in every Church family in the Dominion.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers should be careful to name not only the Post-Office to which they wish the paper sent, but also the one to which it has been sent.

DISCONTINUANCES.—If no request to discontinue the paper is received, it will be continued. A subscriber desiring to discontinue the paper must remit the amount due at the rate of two dollars per annum for the time it has been sent.

RECEIPTS.—The label indicates the time to which the subscription is paid, no written receipt is needed. If one is requested, a postage stamp must be sent with the request. It requires three or four weeks to make the change on the label.

CHECKS.—On country banks are received at a discount of fifteen cents.

CORRESPONDENTS.—All matter for publication of any number of the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN, should be in the office not later than Friday morning for the following week's issue.

Address all communications,

FRANK WOOTTEN
Box 2640, TORONTO.

Offices—Room 18, 1 Toronto Street.

NOTICE.—Subscription price to subscribers in the City of Toronto, owing to the cost of delivery, is \$2.50 per year; if paid strictly in advance \$1.50.

LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Morning—2 Kings v; 2 Cor. 1, to 23.
Evening—2 Kings vi., to 24, or vii; Mark ix., 30.

Appropriate Hymns for Thirteenth and Fourteenth 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.

THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 172, 173, 472, 552.
Processional: 33, 165, 236, 393.
Offertory: 366, 367, 378, 545.
Children's Hymns: 194, 337, 341, 346.
General Hymns: 2, 18, 36, 178.

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 172, 173, 472, 552.
Processional: 33, 165, 236, 393.
Offertory: 366, 367, 378, 517.
Children's Hymns: 194, 337, 341, 346.
General Hymns: 2, 18, 36, 178.

The Work of a Bishop.

The work of a Bishop is comprehensive and diverse. We all have our notions of what a bishop should be and do; and we are apt to fasten our attention on the kind of work which we expect, and to judge a Bishop by his doing or not doing of that particular work. Such was, to some extent, the fate of the first Bishop of Liverpool, Dr. Ryle, lately deceased. To many it was a disappointment that he was not a cathedral-builder, like Dr. Benson, when Bishop of Truro, though in that respect, the Bishop of Liverpool was just like Cardinal Manning. The Bell-Cox case was, of course, a great misfortune, although it was by no means certain that the Bishop could have avoided dealing with that case. On the pastoral side of his high office, however, Dr. Ryle was very successful. In the twenty years of his episcopate, forty-two new churches and forty-

eight new mission halls were built, and in the ranks of his clergy the number of incumbents rose from 170 to 206, and that of the curates from 120 to 220. The Bishop grappled, too, with the problem of "poor livings," with the result that now there are but few livings in the Liverpool diocese under £250 a year, whilst there is a Pension Fund of £1,000 a year for the relief of superannuated clergy. It would be a harsh judgment that could regard such an episcopate as unfruitful. Indeed, these things are the permanent works and fruits of Christian labour and effort. It is not the building of churches, however necessary, that Christ commended to His apostles, but the preaching of the Gospel, and to this end we must sustain our preachers.

The Epistle to the Hebrews.

The authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews is one of those questions which biblical critics have seldom proposed to settle. Origen declared that God alone knew who the author was. Luther suggested Apollos, and many have followed him. Others preferred Barnabas, and others Luke or Clement. Recently there has been a tendency to assign the epistle to someone writing under the influence of St. Paul, or perhaps shortly after his death. Dr. Harnack declares that the epistle must be the work of some well-known teacher of Christianity, who was in close companionship with Paul and Timothy. Internal evidence shows that the author must actually have lived among those whom he addressed, his letter to them being written while he was absent for a time from them. Who, then, is the author? Professor Harnack's conditions would rule out Luke, Barnabas, Apollos, and Clement. No possible author remains, of whom we have any knowledge, but those whom Paul saluted, as follows: "Greet Priscilla and Aquila, my helpers in Christ Jesus, who have for my life laid down their own necks." This husband and wife were probably influential and experienced Christian teachers, for through them Apollos, a man of culture, was won over to Christianity that he "mightily convinced the Jews." Prisca (or Priscilla), and Aquila undoubtedly had a little church in their house in Rome (as they had had in Ephesus), and to the congregation worshipping there must have addressed this epistle, if they were its authors. An indication that they were its authors is supposed to be found in the frequent interchange of the personal pronoun from "we" to "I," and from "I" to "we." As Prisca's name is generally mentioned before Aquila's, she was perhaps a more important personage than her husband. Professor Harnack's theory that she was the author of the epistle is as ingenious as it is daring.

The Revised Version.

Many of those who are not disposed to adopt the Revised Version are yet deeply

aware of the absurdity of continuing to read passages which everyone recognizes as not representing accurately the original. A scheme has, therefore, been devised in the American Church for the introduction of a number of marginal readings from the Revised Version, which the officiating minister may use at his discretion. A commission has been appointed, chiefly under the influence of Bishop Hall, of Vermont, charged with the responsibility of selecting the readings to be placed in the margin. This commission has recently held its long summer meeting at Burlington, Vt., the members being entertained at the Bishop's residence. The Bishops of New Hampshire, Pittsburgh, and Vermont were present, and the Rev. Drs. Binney and Body, and the Rev. T. J. Packard. The Bishops of Kentucky and Tennessee were unavoidably absent. The commission sat for nearly three weeks, and accomplished a good deal of work. The revision of the report of the New Testament has now been completed, and marginal readings have been agreed on for a considerable part of the Old Testament books. The commission will meet again in the winter at New York, and it is hoped that either then or at Easter the work may be finished and the report prepared. This is all very well; but we imagine it will be a most difficult scheme to work. It might be better frankly to adopt the Revised Version.

Vacation Schools.

A very remarkable innovation in the way of school keeping has been started in the United States, promising a kind of revolution in our views of education. The idea that children do not like to go to school is seriously invaded by the success of vacation schools. These institutions, which are coming to be permanent features of summer life in all our large cities, have long waiting lists. The time approaches nearer every year when the community shall be unwilling to have its great school houses lie idle during a fourth part of the year. The time must come when they shall be used in the evening as well as during the day, and in the summer as well as during the rest of the year. This summer in Chicago four school-houses will be used for vacation purposes, with four hundred children in each school. Last year the vacation children were given thirty or forty excursions to parks and suburbs. The plan proved a success in every way, and will be repeated this year. A good deal of emphasis is to be put this summer upon the matter of music. The instructors in that department will teach patriotic songs of various nations, showing the beauty and meaning of each, and calling on all to admire each song. The purpose is to overcome, so far as possible, racial prejudices. The Chicago women's clubs give most of the money for the work. They have, however, so effectively proved