

# Canadian Churchman.

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### Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

October 27.—22nd Sunday after Trinity.

Morning—Daniel 6; 1 Tim. 4.

Evening—Dan. 7, 9, or 12; Luke 19, 11 to 28.

November 3.—23rd Sunday after Trinity.

Morning—Hosea 14; 2 Tim. 4.

Evening—Joel 2, 21, or 3, 9; Luke 22, 31 to 54.

November 10.—24th Sunday after Trinity.

Morning—Amos 3; Heb. 3, 7-4, 14.

Evening—Amos 5, or 9; John 1, 29.

November 17.—25th Sunday after Trinity.

Morning—Mic. 4 & 5, 10 to 8; Heb. 10, 19.

Evening—Mic. 6, or 7; John 5, 24.

Appropriate Hymns for Twenty-second and Twenty-third 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-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 309, 312, 556, 559.

Processional: 239, 362, 445, 604.

Offertory: 172, 299, 296, 308.

Children's Hymns: 173, 301, 572, 573.

General Hymns: 360, 549, 632, 638.

### TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 314, 315, 319, 428.

Processional: 427, 429, 435, 447.

Offertory: 222, 233, 234, 235.

Children's Hymns: 330, 335, 336, 438.

General Hymns: 228, 437, 445, 550.

### Too Great Cities.

The announcement that the population of London has reached the figure of seven millions is one which deserves consideration. We are apt to be carried away with pride in the thought that the capital of the Empire is still the capital of the world. But there are other considerations. The mere provisioning, the supply of the necessities of life and of those luxuries which to city people are necessities, requires enormous daily importations and these cannot be drawn from the British Islands. All kinds of food must and do largely come from all parts of Western Europe. Those also which can be brought in a state of artificial freshness are sent from all parts of the world. In fact many a Londoner's daily food only touches

England as freight from abroad, never as the product of the island. This shows what a weakness overgrowth is. But overgrown cities are a physical and moral weakness in other ways than as a danger in case of war. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman is not generally looked on as a great statesman, but a very shrewd one. He sees clearly the vital danger of the day in the depopulation of the land and the locking up of large tracts in the hands of a few. Speaking recently, he said, that if they divided the population into three parts they had three great cities—huge agglomerations of industries and of men and women; the country districts all too sparsely populated, and the smaller burghs. In contemplating the first two they were too apt to overlook the third. But what a splendid part these smaller burghs fulfilled. They brought into their districts energy, enterprise and inventiveness, while at the same time they secured for the instrument of these developments healthier life and wholesomer social conditions, than could be obtained in these appalling social whirlpools which we called our great cities. The smaller burghs gave employment and livelihood, plus health and the free air of heaven blowing through homes in which life was spent.

### The Supply of the Clergy.

The statement has often been made that the supply of clergy is running short of the Church's needs. But Canon Pett, Secretary of the "Additional Curates Society," in England, who is exceptionally well qualified to speak on a matter of this sort, says the statement is not correct. "There is no dearth," he says, "of candidates for Orders. The only thing that is wanting is the money to pay for college expenses to turn these candidates into clergy. I undertake to produce a score of such young men ready to join the university for the academic year if £60 or £70 a year for three years could be supplied to them." The same is true of Canada. Many a young man would gladly go into the ministry if the way was open. What is wanted is the money to help them through college and those who can afford to do so should not forget to give, either by present contributions or by legacies in their wills, the needful money, to the Bishops or the colleges for so praiseworthy an object.

### Forestry in Scotland.

We have failed to see in the daily press a notice of a step in advance in forestry in the Old Land. The Government have the Dean Forest and other woods in England, and, we believe, also in Ireland, but until now none in Scotland. One hundred and fifty years ago it was an almost treeless country, but now, in parts, fairly well wooded. The Government has bought some 12,000 acres near Loch Awe in Argyle in a very sparsely peopled country. It is described as moor and mountain, rough pasture ground, at present carrying only few sheep comparatively. It will still be used as a sheep farm, gradually become forest and available for instruction. The first work will be the laying out of a nursery for seedlings. After two years' growth the larger and stronger trees can be planted out and eventually the property ought to be of a steadily improving yearly value, and from the first of educative use.

### New York Servants.

We noticed recently the arrival of a large number of English working women in New York. But these would have been a drop in the bucket compared to the city's needs. Mrs. Kellor in the "Atlantic Monthly" states that there has been an increase of immigrants, not of our own people or of the Germans, Swedes or other "desirable

aliens," but of raw peasant women brought from little two-roomed huts in Russia, Poland or Hungary, used only to field work and without the simplest knowledge of domestic duties. Such as they are situations are found for them in New York. These green immigrants learn quickly the household work and also the language and customs of the new land. But so soon as that is done they seek work in mills and factories and the poor employer has to begin at the beginning again.

### Girls' School Training.

In our own land there has been set up a false standard for young girls, just as in the States. There is a constant rush from the country into the towns where work can be obtained, and is gladly sought for at wages which afford the barest living. There may be a future for these girls which they look forward to, but household training they seem to have none. Is not our school training at fault in part at least? We are bold enough to say that beyond the common elements there should be no free schools, people do not value what they get for nothing. And surely there must be something wrong with the school books used in the high schools as it is commonly said that no high school girls ever go to domestic service whatever their station in life may be.

### Devotional Reading.

A veritable master in the spiritual life was the late Dean Goulburn, and his two books "Thoughts on Personal Religion" and the "Pursuit of Holiness" deserved to be attentively studied and freely used by the public teachers of religion as well as by earnest Christians in their own homes. In the former of these two books there is a chapter on "Devotional Reading," and there Goulburn names a few great books that have made a deep and permanent influence on the world. He mentions Baxter's "Saints Rest," Bunyan's "Pilgrims Progress," Thomas a Kempis' "Imitation of Christ," Bishop Taylor's "Holy Living" and "Holy Dying," Cecil's "Remains," the thoughts of Adam, Pascal's "Thoughts on Religion," Bishop Hall's "Contemplations," Edwards' on the "Religious Affections," Leighton's "Commentary on St. Peter," Keble's "Christian Year," Foster's sermons, Archer Butler's sermons, Griffith on the Creed, and Bishop Nixon's lectures on the Catechism as well as "Selections from the Writings of Payson." Alas, how little the Church of the present day knows of these great masterpieces. The Church of England has been well called a teaching Church and she would do well to take Goulburn's own books close to her heart and then follow his guidance in the matter of good books. The writings named should, next to the Bible, and Prayer Book, be diligently studied by every intelligent Christian who desires to reach a high standard of Christian living.

### Increasing Apportionments.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is naturally felt and expressed in some quarters at the increasing scale of parish apportionments for missionary collections. No doubt in some cases this increase seems unwarranted by the special circumstances of the parish; as where the Church people are few and poor, or where their numbers have been thinned by death or by the removal of factories or the cessation of industries in their locality. It is the duty of those who adjust the apportionment carefully to weigh the special circumstances of each case and to adapt the apportionment to the financial ability of each parish to fairly meet it. In this way ground of complaint will be removed.

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