

# Canadian Churchman

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## The Calendar

The Third Sunday in Lent.

*The Collect.*—This is taken from the Sarum Missal and is particularly interesting for its definiteness and simplicity of supplication against all foes. The phrase "against all our enemies" is not in the original Collect, but is one of the frequent amplifications of the Latin so characteristic and welcome in our English Collects. The phrase "heartly desires" is a rendering of a Latin word meaning "vows," though used in later Latin for "desire" or "prayer." Bishop Dowden has a fine chapter in "The Workmanship of the Prayer Book" on the renderings of the Collects from the Latin, and he points out that the shortness of the Collects has from time to time been a subject of reproach. But, as the Bishop shows, Cranmer and his associates were quite conscious of undue terseness and deficiency of emotional feeling in the Latin and something was done to remove these defects. The more the Collects are studied the more it will be seen that they have been remarkably improved by the amplification. Bishop Dowden's words are worth quoting:

The warm glow of emotion which touches and brightens many of our Collects, at points where it is lacking in the originals, has for me all the appearance of being the natural and genuine outcome of a devout mind stirred by the work upon which it was engaged. It raises before my mind's eye the picture of the translator on his knees as he wrote.

*The Epistle.*—Taken from St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians. The subject is again that of the need of love and purity in daily life. We are to be "imitators of God" as we "walk in love" and we are to avoid anything impure as we "walk as children of light." The two-fold "walk" constitutes true living.

*The Gospel.*—From St. Luke 11:14-28. We have the record of the opposition to our Lord by the charge that He was working His miracles through Satan. Christ met this by showing the utter impossibility of any such division of forces on the part of the evil one, whereby his kingdom would be weakened. Then came the impulsive outburst of the woman, as she heard these words, to whom our Lord replied with the solemn reminder that true blessedness can only be found in hearing and obeying the Word of God. This, again, is another Lenten lesson of practical import.

### Third Sunday in Lent. (March 26th.)

Holy Communion: 253, 258, 262, 402.  
 Processional: 386, 518, 567, 630.  
 Offertory: 118, 120, 530, 563.  
 Children: 695, 699, 700, 753.  
 General: 112, 122, 411, 782.

# The Outlook

## Prohibition in Ontario.

It is a great satisfaction to know that the Government of Ontario has decided to submit the question of Prohibition to the people, with the undertaking that a bare majority will suffice to settle the question. In spite of the slight attempts at disturbance last week, the great demonstration in Toronto was a striking testimony to the determination to deal with this terrible evil, and in the face of such an overwhelming expression of opinion as was represented by the petition and the procession, no Government could be indifferent to the issue. As we have said more than once, this is no question of "personal liberty," such as some of the supporters of the drink traffic are urging, because any such conception of "liberty" really means absolute freedom to drink as much as is liked. Liberty in this respect is already definitely curtailed and Prohibition will only be a further extension of the legal enactment which is already to that extent a safeguard for the people. Nothing is more striking in the present Movement than the way in which all classes of people, men of various political camps and members of all the Churches, are combining to press home the absolute necessity of our State being free from this terrible evil. With other States in the Dominion taking similar action, the hopes of Temperance progress are decidedly encouraging. But, as one of our daily papers has said, this will be no sham battle but a real fight and it behoves all who love their country to face this issue and to leave no stone unturned to wage relentless warfare.

## Drink in England.

We have recently been made aware of the action of the British Government in checking the supply of paper, and thereby making the publication of newspapers and magazines very difficult and almost impossible. Dealing with this question, a well-known writer in an English journal remarks that, while the Government stops paper coming into England to spread knowledge among the people, there is no attempt to stop barley to spread misery and disease and all the elements of national weakness. These words have their own message for Canada as well.

Thirty thousand tons of barley a week have been imported for the liquor trade, and at that rate in a year and a half of war the Government has allowed over two million tons of barley to come in for this trade. During this time the Government has allowed nearly three million tons of coal to be used in making beer and whisky. These figures mean that ten thousand tons of coal and food are moved about in this country every day to supply public-houses with whisky and beer and gin. Chickens, whatever we do, will come home to roost, and it was inevitable that we should pay dearly for such a lamentable waste of traffic by road and rail and sea. And it has come to this—that the vital interests of the nation, the education of our children and all that is involved in that, are now to be sacrificed on the altar of this great pro-German alcohol that holds up its shameless head in every street to mock our agony. The price we pay for our whisky is to be the loss of paper for printing Shakespeare and the Bible and all the lovely things that move the hearts of men and women and stir our children's minds.

Surely no price can be too great to bring about this reformation in our Empire. Preach-

ing a little while ago on our national sins, the Bishop of London alluded to the disgrace of the British national drink bill being still \$800,000,000, and added that "our overseas brethren coming here to pour out their blood for us are contaminated in the very country they have come to defend." In view of the immense sacrifices now being made to bring the war to a victorious conclusion, it is perfectly deplorable that, owing to political pressure, the Government of Great Britain is apparently unwilling to give up strong drink.

## Patriotism in Western Canada.

The Rev. C. W. McKim, of Christ Church, Edmonton, writes to the Colonial and Continental Church Society as follows:

We have lost almost all the men of military age from the parish, and those who are unable to enlist are very hard up. Over 8,000 men have gone from Edmonton, and two regiments more are now being recruited. In St. Mark's Mission a great many men have gone to the Front. While there is a feeling of hard times and much uncertainty as to the immediate future, yet there is a decided hopefulness of spirit as to what awaits us in Canada when the great fight will have been fought to a finish. Just now we are like all the portions of our great Empire, filled with one thought and consumed with one desire; but we sometimes think we catch a vision of what the years ahead must mean for this great land, and we want to be worthy of the great responsibilities which are likely to be laid upon us, and ready to do our bit after the war as well as while the fight is on.

This is the true spirit, and if only this continues to actuate the whole Dominion, the result of the war will be put beyond all question. Not only so, the great future of Canada will thereby be assured, through the quality of the people occupying it.

## The Panama Congress.

Reports are gradually coming in of the recent Congress on Christian Work in Latin America held in Panama, against which Roman Catholics and extreme Episcopalian Churchmen in the United States have been vainly uttering their protests. Months ago, the President of the Republic extended to the Congress a welcome and offered the use of public halls for the Meetings. But then the Roman Catholic Bishop interposed and warned his flock against the gathering, with the result that the President withdrew his permission and, up to a few weeks ago, the papers and all else ignored the entire thing. But the Chamber of Commerce, composed almost entirely of Roman Catholic business men, saw the value of the Congress, even from a commercial standpoint, and when the first Meeting was held, the President actually sent the Minister of Foreign Affairs to express his welcome. So that the opposition of the Roman Catholic authorities seems to have fallen flat, and the three hundred Delegates received a very cordial welcome. The tenor of the opening address of the Chairman was decidedly non-controversial and other addresses were marked by the same loving spirit. But it is significant that those who know the field of South America from personal experience are not insensible of the true situation. One writer thus expresses the feeling of these missionaries:

It is evident at the same time, however, that many if not most of those who are working on the field and have felt "the tusks of the beasts," the often relentless, cruel and unjust opposition, feel within their hearts the necessity of some frank and strong statement of the evangelical

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