

Canadian Churchman.

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LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

April 16—Sixth Sunday in Lent.
Morning—Exod. 9; Matt. 26.
Evening—Exod. 10 or 11; Luke 19, 28, or 20, 9 to 21

April 23—Easter Day.
Morning—Exod. 12, 10 to 29; Rev. 1, 10 to 19.
Evening—Exod. 12, 29, or 14; John 20, 11 to 19, or Rev. 5.

April 30—First Sunday after Easter.
Morning—Num. 16, 10 to 36; 1 Cor. 15, 10 to 29.
Evening—Num. 16, 36, or 17, 10 to 12; John 20, 24 to 30.

May 7—Second Sunday after Easter.
Morning—Num. 20, 10 to 14; Luke 23, 50—24, 13.
Evening—Num. 20, 14—21, 10, or 21, 10; 1 Thess. 4.

Appropriate Hymns for Sixth Sunday in Lent and Easter Day, 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:

SIXTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

Holy Communion: 193, 197, 321, 322.
Processional: 36, 98, 99, 547.
Offertory: 88, 248, 252, 255.
Children's Hymns: 286, 331, 332, 334.
General Hymns: 31, 91, 250, 253.

EASTER DAY.

Holy Communion: 126, 127, 315, 316.
Processional: 130, 131, 134, 137.
Offertory: 132, 135, 136, 504.
Children's Hymns: 125, 330, 499, 566.
General Hymns: 129, 138, 140, 141.

The Easter Vestry Meetings.

We again beg our readers to remember the occasion, and by their presence to show their determination to take a greater interest in the vestry meetings. We impress on all who believe in their Church that there is no more practical way by which they can show their belief than by doing all that can reasonably be expected by taking part in the responsibilities of the parish, and by joining in the efforts of the clergy and the other parishioners in schemes and associations for the keeping up of our services, Sunday schools and charities. It is by union and courage that success comes. Many parishes which are doing well might do better. Do not, we beg of you, neglect the chance of cheering the hearts of your clergyman and the faithful few on whose shoulders the burden of the parish work is often heedlessly piled. Do not be afraid of work.

Often by a little enquiry and a little generosity the back concessions could be aided by occasional services and by schools, and the clergy enabled to visit when they cannot do so now. The opportunity is before you; you may not have another.

The Ecclesiastical Commission

Was mainly the work of the late Bishop Blomfield, of London, and was made perpetual in 1836. An epitome of the results has been published by the Church Family Newspaper which covers many columns. A great deal of the work would have little interest to our readers, but evidently to this body we owe much of the life and vigour of the old Church which is claimed as owing to Tractarianism or other movements. For instance, some of the Bishoprics were immense. York embraced nearly the whole county of York, several parishes in Chester, a large district in Northumberland and the county of Nottingham. Lincoln comprised six whole counties. Of course, the population was very different. Llandaff was very poor, had no canonries in the cathedral, and the Bishop derived his income from the Deanery of St. Paul's, which he held with his Bishopric. These were extremes, and the worst were soon corrected. No less than sixty-two rectories, yielding an income of £17,000, were sinecures, and suppressed as soon as they became vacant. In the sixty-four years that the Commission has been at work it has augmented and endowed more than 6,000 benefices with grants to the amount of over £865,000 a year; it has drawn out annual benefactions of over £200,000. Thus the Church has been helping where needed with its own re-arranged money and through the liberality of its sons and daughters. The Commission propose distributing £250,000 this year as follows: 1. £80,000 in meeting benefactions offered in favour of benefices by grants of capital in augmentation of incomes or towards providing and improving parsonage houses. 2. £6,000 in meeting benefactions, and not less than £2,000 in each case, towards the maintenance of assistant curates for poor parishes where the population is not less than 5,000. 3. £54,000 in endowing churches in public patronage to which districts have been legally assigned since the census of 1881, containing in each case a population of 4,000 at the date of such assignment. 4. £15,000 in grants in special cases where the population exceeds 8,000 and the income does not exceed £300. 5. £95,000 in meeting local claims and cases to which the Commissioners are already pledged.

The Aberdeen Association.

We promised to take up this subject again, but pressure on our allotted space is so great that we can now insert a short but necessary note. We hoped that it would not be needed, but the spasmodic burst of activity to which we goaded the managers seems to have died off. We again remind them and all connected with the association, and especially we draw the attention of the secretary and committee in Montreal, to the fact that the first of May is at hand, when so many changes of occupation take place. The period of spring cleaning is also upon us all over the land. Does it not seem to the officials a reasonable thing to ask the local papers to insert a short letter asking for books and periodicals, and stating where and when they would be received? Cannot the ladies at the different local centres take this repeated hint? We are sure that a response would be made, and this useful society would prove its needed existence.

Jerusalem.

It has recently been announced that the S.P.G. have become trustees of the property of the An-

glican Bishopric in Jerusalem. We take the following statement of this important action on the part of the society from Bishop Montgomery's report in the Mission Field for March: "We have of late been brought into closer touch with the Jerusalem Bishopric. After nearly three years' negotiations we have agreed to become trustees of the property of the Bishopric. The Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem is also one of the trustees, and it is needless to say that the society does not interfere with the management of the property, but are glad to hold it as a perpetually living body. Our thanks are due to our legal advisers, to all who have solved a problem beset with the difficulties connected with a Bishopric in Turkish dominions, and with many delicate questions to settle. We have been struck by the Turkish laws in regard to properties which are dedicated to God, called Wakuf, and with the reverence and care paid to such properties.

Commendatory Letters.

The Church Times publishes the following letter: "May I ask the clergy in England to be careful in supplying emigrants from their parishes with letters of commendation and introduction to the clergy in Canada? My own experience has been that of receiving into my parish within the past ten years about thirty emigrants from England, and in all I have received only two letters of commendation, notwithstanding I have made careful enquiries about the same. I feel sure there are many Canadian rectors who have had a similar experience. On many occasions it would be most helpful to the emigrant from a temporal as well as spiritual point of view, and it is unfair to the clergy of the Church in Canada, where Dissent is so rife and aggressive." This letter is from the Rev. H. Montgomery, rector of Kingsclear, New Brunswick. So far as our observation goes, there is a great lack of interest in the Church members who leave our own parishes for city life, for the States, or the North-West. A great deal of good might result from the more general use of letters such as Mr. Montgomery advocates.

Greek.

We supplement our word on the teaching of Greek by two extracts, one from the Guardian, and both of interest to Canadians. The late Bishop Westcott, of Durham, in a paper read at the Church Congress at Portsmouth in 1885, said: "The Reformation of the sixteenth century was quickened by a new sense of the power of the written word, when, in the noble image of Goldwin Smith, 'Greece arose from the dead with the New Testament in her hand.'" In the New York Churchman we find an article by our old friend, Dr. G. R. Parkin, lamenting that the decline of the study of Greek in the States may mean loss to some who might be creditable Rhodes scholars. Among those who claim the use of Greek as vital to their success in life he cites Lord Kelvin, Lord Thring, who has revolutionized our statute framing, and Lord Brougham, who said that he had achieved his most marked success, not only in the courts and Parliament, but with mobs, when translating, almost word for word, from the Greek. He closes with a letter from Dr. Walker, head master of St. Paul's School, calling attention to the extraordinary resemblance in spirit between Roosevelt's inaugural oration and the speeches of Pericles in the second book of Thucydides.

The Weight of the Body.

The belief in witches and their evil doings spread like a blight over Europe, and even the early settlements of this continent, and was intense during the seventeenth century. It has passed away, as other delusions have done, and

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