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LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

Sexagesima.
Morning—Gen. 3; Matt. 21, 23.
Evening—Gen. 6 or 8; Acts 22, 23—23, 18.
Quinquagesima.
Morning—Gen. 9, 10, 20; Matt. 25, 31.
Evening—Gen. 12 or 13; Acts 28, 17.
First Sunday in Lent.
Morning—Gen. 19, 12 to 30; Matt. 27, 57.
Evening—Gen. 22, 10 to 20; or 23; Rom. 5.
Second Sunday in Lent.
Morning—Gen. 27, 10 to 41; Mark 4, 10 to 35.
Evening—Gen. 28, or 32; Rom. 10.

Appropriate Hymns for Septuagesima Sunday and Sexagesima Sunday, 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:

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

Holy Communion: 172, 313, 528, 558.
Processional: 83, 446, 447, 489.
Children's Hymns: 333, 566, 568, 574.
Offertory: 210, 221, 533, 541.
General Hymns: 162, 168, 262, 470.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.

Holy Communion: 192, 314, 316, 321.
Processional: 233, 236, 242, 274.
Children's Hymns: 238, 337, 340, 342.
Offertory: 229, 230, 240, 353.
General Hymns: 165, 234, 245, 288.

Nova Scotia Bishopric.

In view of the fact that the Bishopric of Nova Scotia will soon be vacant, the minute and interesting report of the election of the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway in the Scottish Guardian of December 18th deserves careful perusal. In Glasgow, as in Nova Scotia, the system of nominations prevails. Four candidates, Rev. Dr. Danson, of Aberdeen, who afterwards withdrew; Rev. Canon Low, Synod Clerk of Glasgow; Very Reverend Archibald Ian Campbell, Provost of Perth Cathedral, and Rev. Richard Howell Brown, rector of St. Mary's, Glasgow, were nominated; and Dean Hutchison at the outset intimated that every clerical elector had the right to nominate whatever candidate he desired. Pastoral experience, local knowledge, administrative ability, teaching and preaching power, literary and scien-

tific attainments, brotherliness, fairness to all schools of thought, sympathy with young and struggling clergy, with the labouring classes and with outsiders, nationality, experience as a missionary, knowledge of the cathedral system, judgment of men, a wide outlook in ecclesiastical affairs—these were the chief qualifications eloquently urged by the various speakers in behalf of their candidates. If any Bishop in Scotland, or out of it, wants to know what is expected of him, let him read a set of nomination addresses. The speakers, some of whom were very prominent clergy and laymen, were charmingly outspoken, and did not hesitate to enter into details, even such delicate details as the candidate's wife and the colour of his Churchmanship. The speeches in favour of Canon Low and Provost Campbell were passionate appeals to elect a Scotchman who would be in full sympathy with Scottish life. Provost Campbell was elected, and his election proves that the plea of nationality is a very powerful one, if the candidate is otherwise suitable.

S.P.G. and Higher Criticism.

Every one welcomes the clever and competent matter that is found in the new S.P.G. quarterly, East and West. The writers of its leading articles are usually experts in their subjects. We think, however, its editor has laid himself open to just criticism and complaint by giving the subject of "Higher Criticism" a prominent and favoured place in the October issue. Two articles appeared there, one hostile and one favourable to "Higher Criticism." The first was by Mr. James Monro, C.B., formerly Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in London, and since then devoted to missionary work in India. His article was entitled "The Teaching of the Higher Criticism Incompatible with Missionary Work." The other article was by a writer signing himself "X. P." on the subject, "Higher Criticism an Aid to Missionary Work." The editor of East and West himself is enamoured of "Higher Criticism," and has suggested a new arrangement of the books of the Bible, which would commence with Amos and end with Daniel. Naturally, the appearance of "X. P.'s" article has caused anxiety and pain. A writer in one of the English papers, pertinently asks what Gospel was the S.P.G. intended to "propagate" when it was founded 200 years ago? The Gospel of Christ or the gospel of Wellhausen? We are the warm friends of S.P.G. We wish it unbounded prosperity. We are delighted to see the reputable leaders of C.M.S., in the face of nagging criticism, treating it with generous friendship, but we deplore the appearance of "X. P.'s" article. It is no answer to say that a journal and a missionary society are two distinct things. S.P.G. may not be responsible, in one sense, for East and West, and yet it was called into being by S.P.G., and is intended to be its chief exponent before the world. In this connection we might repeat some words of Bishop Herbert Ryle at the recent Bristol congress: "Distinction was rightly drawn between the work of the teacher and that of the preacher . . . the pulpit was not the lecturer's desk . . . the preacher on the Old Testament, therefore, was occupied with spiritual, doctrinal, moral and practical questions, not with the results of research." Bishop Ryle is by no means unfriendly to "Higher Criticism," but desires it to be kept in its place. The work of a missionary journal, like that of a preacher, is positive and constructive. It is to preach the Gospel, and not to criticize nor discredit it.

Bishop of Croydon.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, owing to the many and world-wide calls made upon him, has

found it necessary to seek the aid of another Suffragan in his diocese, and accordingly the Rev. Canon Pereira, vicar of Croydon, has been selected. The new Suffragan will be known as the Bishop of Croydon. He will resign the vicarage of Croydon, will reside in London, and will take his income from the living of All Hallows', Lombard Street, which is a City living which is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The Rev. H. H. Pereira was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey at the same time as the Bishop of Gibraltar, on St. Paul's Day. He is a Dublin man, a moderate High Churchman, and for the past ten years has been vicar of Croydon, where he has done excellent work. He is fifty-six years of age.

The Cathedral System.

No one can read the records of the Church of the present time, in almost any field, without noticing that "the cathedral system" is a very important factor in the life of the Church, and is coming more and more into use. Look in any direction, Capetown, New York, Washington, Liverpool, Truro, and we will see strenuous efforts put forth to establish great cathedrals, and nothing is more certain than that the cathedral system will powerfully influence the growth and development of the Church of the future. One of the strongest points urged in behalf of Provost Campbell's election as Bishop of Glasgow was his knowledge of the cathedral system and his success in working it at Perth. Scottish Churchmen feel that such a man is needed in Glasgow, Scotland's greatest industrial centre. The subject has acquired a fresh interest for us by the publication of an interesting book, "Odds and Ends," by Dr. Pigou, Dean of Bristol, which appeared just before the great Bristol Congress of October last. Dr. Pigou has a great reputation for story-telling, and one of the subjects on which he expatiates is "the cathedral system." As Dean of an important cathedral he is able, as it were, to take us into the deanery and chapter-house and tell us authoritatively a dean's duties and his relations to the Bishop, canons and parochial clergy. It needs an expert to define exactly the duties of precentors, canons, residentiary and lay clerks. The subject is a puzzling one to a novice. There are cathedrals of the old foundation, before Henry VIII., and cathedrals of the new, after Henry VIII. The rights of the various officials are strictly defined. "The cathedrals are very few," says Dr. Pigou, "in which provision is made for a Bishop to preach." He tells us the late Bishop of Chichester, Dr. Durnford, courteously thanked him for permission to celebrate the Lord's Supper. The statute fixes the number of sermons for the canons residentiary, and at other times the dean has sole charge. Speaking of his own cathedral (Bristol), Dr. Pigou said it was an ideal one in some respects, viz., situation in the heart of the city, spacious nave, enlarged and restored choir and chancel, two chapels for special services. In other respects it was far from ideal. It had no "close," its members were scattered and disjointed, and it had no collegiate life or work. There was nothing to suggest its collegiate character except a few names in the district, such as "College Green," "College Street." Such a record brings its lessons to us. It shows us the importance and possibilities of the cathedral system, and reveals to us that our cathedrals are for the most part cathedrals only in name.

Temperance.

We intimated a short time ago that there were unmistakable signs of an awakening of the public conscience in Britain concerning the appalling evils of the drink traffic. Matters of this kind move slowly in the Old Land. Eminent indi-