

# Canadian Churchman.

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## LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

November 26—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.

Morning—Eccles. 11 & 12; James 5.

Evening—Haggai 2 to 10, or Mal. 3 & 4; John 9, 39—10, 22

December 3—First Sunday in Advent.

Morning—Isaiah 1; 1 Peter 5.

Evening—Isaiah 2, or 4, 2; John 13, to 21.

December 10—Second Sunday in Advent.

Morning—Isaiah 5; 1 John 3, to 16.

Evening—Isaiah 11, to 11, or 24; John 13, to 28.

December 17—Third Sunday in Advent.

Morning—Isaiah 25; Rev. 1.

Evening—Isaiah 26 or 28, 5 to 19; Rev. 2, to 18.

Appropriate Hymns for Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity and first Sunday in Advent 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-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 173, 197, 321, 324.

Processional: 189, 215, 219, 239.

Offertory: 174, 184, 203, 217.

Children's Hymns: 178, 240, 333, 334.

General Hymns: 186, 210, 223, 226.

## FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

Holy Communion: 294, 309, 314, 315.

Processional: 391, 392, 446, 532.

Offertory: 293, 523, 536, 539.

Children's Hymns: 332, 536, 505, 508.

General Hymns: 299, 306, 512, 537.

## Faithful Asking.

A child wants whatever attracts its eye. A youth craves whatever will minister to his pleasure. But the grown man adds thought to impulse and seeks to obtain such things as will gratify his interest or taste. It is not every thing that the child, youth or man would wish to have that would do him good in the having. One thing is, however, certain that such things as are sought at the prompting of a pure, devout, unselfish faith are not only well worth the seeking, and asking for, but are bound to enrich, strengthen and measurably satisfy the soul at whose earnest, and, it may be, prolonged and persistent supplication they are ultimately bestowed by the Author of all godliness.

## The Old Parish Clerks.

The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield writes in "Pearson's Magazine" a much needed article upon the old-

parish clerk now practically passed away. An official who in his day was more useful than modern writers think, who only notice him to make, often unfounded, fun and ridicule. Mr. Ditchfield writes: "He was often a very worthy man, this parish clerk, and, next to the squire and the parson, he was often the most enlightened individual in the parish. He could read, when the art of reading was scarce. He could sing—after a fashion. He could often play some musical instrument—a violin, or a cello, or clarinet—and was a welcome guest at the harvest and shearing suppers, wakes, and 'revels,' and wedding feasts, when he played the old country dance music for the lads and lasses." Usually, he says, they were earnest and faithful men who tried to do their duty, and their memory deserves the respect due to such as conscientiously do their duty."

## Our Way to the Sea.

It is a matter of the first importance that our magnificent river route to the sea should be rescued from the probability of disaster which now attaches to it. The grounding of the "Bavarian," and the damage done to other fine and costly ships in the past should be a sufficient warning to the Dominion Government to move quickly and surely in this matter. Nature has done much in giving us one of the finest river routes in the world. What Nature has done should without further delay and other disasters, involving as they do great financial loss, risk of life and property, and vexatious and injurious delay to all directly interested, as well as loss to the reputation of our great natural waterway, be dealt with by the Government. Modern engineering skill can surely lessen, and it may be overcome, the serious risk at present run. It is a duty which grows more important with each succeeding year and for the further neglect of which the people will assuredly hold the Government responsible.

## An Honest Man.

We might go on and finish the well-known quotation, but we shall content ourselves with saying that the above heading describes in good old-fashioned English the character of the Canadian public man, who after an election contest was awarded the seat by the court, but satisfied that his opponent had actually received the majority of votes, and had been deprived of his majority through the neglect of the officer, in that behalf, to properly mark the ballots, declined to accept it. We say nothing of the admitted ability and usefulness of the candidate, and the distinction already gained by him in Parliament. These qualities and their result would prove to the ordinary man additional incentives to obtain the seat at all odds, but we do say that the spirit of fair play and manly disregard of the advantage given the noble candidate by a technicality, will do more to implant a lofty moral purpose in the minds of young Canadians, and to elevate the tone and character of our public life, than any act by a public man which has come to our knowledge within recent years. Such men thus unconsciously ennoble themselves and make clear to all that they are a credit to their family, and an honour to their country; may their number increase.

## Changing England.

To those who emigrated to Canada forty or fifty years ago a visit to old England must produce mixed feelings. The visitor will find losses as well as gains. At the time of the great fight of free trade against protection, the defenders of the latter system predicted that the country

would be turned into one vast workshop, that the farming people would disappear and that what portion of the land was not used for works would be the grounds of the wealthy. The free traders thought the experiment was justified, although Gold-mith's appeal, on behalf of a peasantry, was on the side of the protectionists. The agricultural scenes of rural England are sadly changed and the change has been aided by rail and trams. Another blight has fallen on the scene, and we find that Lady Henry Somerset has begun a campaign to save British country roads and roadside gardens from destruction by motor-ing. She writes:—"The motors which tear along the roads raise such a dust that the cottagers tell us their flowers are spoiled and their houses are practically made uninhabitable. The children can no longer play in the lanes, and rural Eng-land is suffering a grievance."

## Young People's Associations.

Now is the time for our young people to arrange their programmes for work, recreation and entertainment for the winter season—if they have not already done so. There is a legitimate social side to the associated life of congregations which has not too prudently been neglected, with the result of dritt, on the part of active and energetic members of the youthful part of our people in search of relaxation and enjoyment after school or business hours, into quarters that may be undesirable and unimproving. As it has been unwise in the past to neglect to make provision for this social need, it would be none the less unwise in the present to give undue prominence to what is merely an outpost of the Church. Let everything have its due proportion and proper relationship.

## The Discouragements of Duty.

As duty has undoubted sources of satisfaction its faithful performance is by no means unaccompanied by the most trying discouragements. Perhaps in no position of life is this more apparent than in that of the faithful clergy. To lead a pure, upright and exemplary life is one thing. It is quite another to get the parishioners to do the like. To teach and preach sound doctrine is all very well. But to faithfully, and with a single heart, labour to have the doctrine understood and accepted, and its fruit brought forth in human lives is the one thing needful. In the performance of these paramount duties lies the test of the man, and the character of his work. Here is the true firing line, where the greatest discouragements throng. The greatest dangers and difficulties present themselves. But here also it is that true heroism is brought to light or the lack of it is made most painfully apparent.

## The Panama Canal.

As the work progresses the magnitude of this undertaking develops. It is true that within the last fifteen years there has been a marvellous change in the mechanical methods which science places in the power of the engineer, yet much had been done by the French before they abandoned the enterprise. The scheme was started in 1879 and in nine years over three hundred million of dollars had been expended upon it. The magnitude of Lesseps' operations is realized when we learn that abandoned French machinery, which originally cost \$30,000,000 is littered along the line of survey, while 2,500 buildings, which accommodated the labourers of Lesseps, are again being made habitable. The greatest attention is now paid to everything that bears on the health of those employed. According to the report of the engineer in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal the work is

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