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LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS. 14 Sun. aft. Trin.

Morning-2 Kings 9, 2 Cor. 5 Evening-2 Kings 10, to 32, or 13 Ma rk 11, 27 12, 13

Appropriate Hymns for Fourteenth and Fifteenth 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

FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 172, 173, 472, 552. Processional: 33, 165, 236, 393. 512. Offertory: 366, 367, 378, 517, 545. Children's Hymns: 194, 337, 341, 346. General Hymns: 2, 18, 36, 178.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 180, 202, 311, 312. Processional: 35, 37, 189, 232. Offertory: 167, 174, 212, 275. Children's Hymns: 182, 223, 332, 335. General Hymns: 7, 19, 169, 191.

Iona.

A paragraph to the effect that the ruins of the old cathedral had been, or were about to be, sold, went the rounds of the press a few months ago. The Roman Catholic body were said to be the purchasers. As a matter of fact the ruins belonged to the late Duke of Argyle, and he devised them to the Established Church of Scotland, and that body now contemplates restoring the ancient fane. The cathedral is about 160 feet in length, and its massive square tower is about 70 feet high. Adjoining it on the north are the ruins of the chapter house and conventual buildings. They have been looked after of recent years, but time has dealt with them since they aroused the piety of Dr. Samuel Johnson 150 years ago.

Organs.

The Bishop of Worcester's protest against inappropriate and too elaborate services has been so universally approved as to indicate a change of sentiment and a wish for simpler and possibly more spiritual worship than that in common use.

Another indication of this reaction is the suggestion to dispense with the organ. It is pointed out that in the Eastern Church and in the Sistine Chapel at Rome there is no instrumental music. It is claimed that the money spent on organs is out of all proportion to the advantages derived from their use, either in the cause of sacred music or the devotions of the worshippers, while in small churches or missions a melodeon would give all needed assistance.

St. Deiniol's.

We are indebted to two Irish clergymen writing in the Church of Ireland Gazette for an interesting account of this foundation. How soon earthly glories pass away is illustrated by the general ignorance of the existence of this retreat. "Ten years ago Mr. Gladstone purchased the old Grammar School of Hawarden and grounds attached. Here he erected an iron building and fitted the interior as a library, in which he deposited his magnificent collection, nearly 40,000 volumes; the Grammar School he converted into a boardinghouse. These were all made over to trustees to hold and to use as a library and hostel where clergy and laity could go for reading and for rest at the nominal charge of 25s. a week. He also made a further endowment of £30,000 to keep up a supply of new books and to pay the charges incident to the establishment. After Mr. Gladstone's death a sum of £10,000 was set aside from the National Memorial Fund to erect the library. This splendid building was opened in October last, and the books have almost all been now transferred to it from the iron structure. The exterior is of warm red sandstone; the interior is fitted in oak. It is in contemplation to build a new hostel in place of the present old (and most picturesque) Grammar School, of the same style as the new library. Four niches in the completed buildings will exhibit statues of Aristotle, St. Augustine, Dante, Bishop Butler; "My four great teachers," as Mr. Gladstone used to say. To all students (and every clergyman should be a student) this munificent gift of the late Prime Minister will do more to perpetuate his name and memory than any of the many acts which marked his long career as a statesman. As one looks through his books and sees volume after volume carefully marked by him, one comes to know a little of what his widespread knowledge must have been, and of his interests in the affairs of men. Besides being a place eminently adapted for close and accurate study, the library is also a place where in an idle hour one may enjoy that most pleasant experience of "browsing upon books." In the section "English Poetry," the old dramatists stare you in the tace, and you can dip here and there into their pages at your will. Shakespeare has shelves all to himself, and from him a step brings you to modern history, where you find in the "stack" cases the writings of almost all the modern historians. But no description can do justice to the charms and pleasures of the place, presided over as it is by the courteous and scholarly warden, so ready always to assist and advise in one's studies; in the common room of an evening one can talk freely and meet men so diverse in opinions, yet so sympathetic; in the beautiful parish church adjoining, open all day long, and where the privilege of daily prayer is offered, one sees the spot where Archbishop Benson breathed his last prayer and his last breath

G. F. S.

At the annual meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society held recently in London, Mrs. Creighton, the widow of the late Bishop of London, delivered an address. In the course of her lecture she emphasized a needed warning in discussing the changed conditions of life among women of all classes. The increased liberty which girls and women enjoy has, she claimed, resulted in large

numbers leading absolutely objectless lives. This was especially the case in those belonging to the great middle classes. The sense of individual responsibility needed to be cultivated by each one in whatever station of life her lot was cast, otherwise instead of being a blessing, the freedom now enjoyed by women would prove the source of incalculable mischief to the moral fibre of the female character in the present and future generations.

Change of Population.

While we are straining our resources to provide for the tide of immigrants, our brethren at home are slowly realizing the double loss that they sustain. They lose the young, vigorous blood, and no country can bear such a continuous drain. Were these lives lost in war what lamentations there would be, but the peaceful transfer of population has been going on so long that it is unnoticed. But the country is not left desolate; their places are more than occupied. A distinguished Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, who visited the States this summer, gave vent to his dismay at the steady advent of immigrants, in every sense undesirable. The Illustrated London News has two contrasting pictures of emigrants and immigrants which will go far to aid any measures the Government may take to prevent the next generation of Englishmen being largely composed of eastern Europeans.

Zionists.

The British Government, we read, has proposed to the Zionist Congress to give them a tract of fertile land in Eastern Africa so as to aid their aspirations and to deflect the stream from Britain. But we await more definite information on the point. The Zionists seek to create a home in Palestine and neighbouring territories for those Jews and Jewesses who are desirous of living there, and For those who are persecuted on account of their faith, or prevented from carrying out the requirements of the Jewish laws through political or economic reasons. A speech, eloquent of the hopes of the exiled race to return to its native land, was recently delivered by Mr. Israel Zangwill, the well-known writer. He discussed the various proposals which have been made for the settlement of the Jewish problem, and said that if the millenium—the time dreamed of by their prophets-was ever to come, there seemed to be much more chance of arriving at it from a Jewish State than from scattered quarters of the world, where the presence of Jews raised evil passions, and their way of living, their social and political action, simply aped that of the rest of the popu-

Bishop Ken.

In the series on "Lives of Light and Leading," which Church Bells prints, we have a short one of this celebrated non-juror. Born in 1637, after other preferments, he obtained a fellowship in Winchester College in 1666, and while there composed his manual for the scholars of Winchester and his morning, evening and midnight hymns. In 1669 Charles II. appointed him chaplain to the Princess Mary, wife of William of Orange, but he offended William and returned home. In 1685 he became Bishop of Bath and Wells, and on the accession of William and Mary refused to take the oath of allegiance and quietly retired. He was a voluminous writer but "as an author his fame rests mainly on his morning and evening hymns, which he was used to sing daily to the accompaniment of a lute. They are to be found in every collection of sacred poetry. They live in the memory of almost every English child. What is the secret of their popularity? Poetry of the highest order they are not, nor are they distinguished for superlative beauty of language. The sentiments are the commonplaces, as it were, of Christian devotion, set to