

November 8, 1906.]

# Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 8 1906.

Subscription . . . . . Two Dollars per Year  
(If paid strictly in Advance, \$1.00.)

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE to subscribers in the City of Toronto owing to the cost of delivery, \$2.00 per year; IF PAID IN ADVANCE, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES PER LINE . . . . . 20 CENTS

ADVERTISING.—THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN is an excellent medium for advertising, being by far the most widely circulated Church Journal in the Dominion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.—Notices of Births, Marriages, Deaths, etc., two cents a word prepaid.

THE PAPER FOR CHURCHMEN.—THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN is a Family Paper devoted to the best interests of the Church in Canada, and should be in every Church family in the Dominion.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers should be careful to name not only the Post-Office to which they wish the paper sent, but also the one to which it has been sent.

DISCONTINUANCES.—If no request to discontinue the paper is received, it will be continued. A subscriber desiring to discontinue the paper must remit the amount due at the rate of two dollars per annum for the time it has been sent.

RECEIPTS.—The label indicates the time to which the subscription is paid, no written receipt is needed. If one is requested, a postage stamp must be sent with the request. It requires three or four weeks to make the change on the label.

CHEQUES.—On country banks are received at a discount of fifteen cents.

POSTAL NOTES.—Send all subscriptions by Postal Note.

CORRESPONDENTS.—All matter for publication of any number of the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN, should be in the office not later than Friday morning for the following week's issue.

Address all communications, FRANK WOOTTEN, Box 34, TORONTO.

Phone Main 4643. Offices—Union Block, 36 Toronto Street.

## Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

Nov. 11—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.  
Morning—Daniel 6; Heb. 4, 14 and 5.  
Evening—Dan. 7, 9, or 12; John 2.

Nov. 18—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.  
Morning—Hosea 14; Heb. 11, 17.  
Evening—Joel 2, 21, or 3, 9; John 6, 10 to 22.

Nov. 25—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.  
Morning—Eccles. 11 & 12; James 4.  
Evening—Haggai 2 to 10, or Mal. 3 & 4; John 9, 10 to 39.

Dec. 2—First Sunday in Advent.  
Morning—Isaiah 1; 1 Peter 4, 7.  
Evening—Isaiah 2, or 4, 2; John 12, 20.

Appropriate Hymns for Twenty-second and Twenty-third 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 hymnals.

### TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 309, 312, 556, 559.  
Processional: 239, 362, 445, 604.  
Offertory: 172, 296, 299, 308.  
Children's Hymns: 173, 301, 572, 573.  
General Hymns: 360, 549, 632, 638.

### TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion: 314, 315, 319, 428.  
Processional: 427, 429, 435, 447.  
Offertory: 222, 233, 234, 235.  
Children's Hymns: 330, 335, 336, 438.  
General Hymns: 228, 437, 445, 550.

## Household.

The imagery of the old Church writers serves to show not only their strong grasp of religious truth, but as well the homely and personal application they made of it to themselves. Theirs was not a cold and formal observance of religion, put on and taken off like a coat on one day in the week. It was as vital as the air they breathed, and was treasured with a love even beyond that of home. Hence we find them applying to it terms which denote the closest and most intimate relationship of life, as in the collect: "Lord we beseech Thee to keep Thy household the Church in continual godliness. \* \* \* What a blessing would come to us were we again possessed of that deep and fervent love for each other, as members of God's household on earth, which animated the holy

men of old. Then, in deed and in truth would we be "devoutly given to serve our Heavenly Father in good works to the glory of His Name."

## Details of Vice.

Again and again have we protested against the publication in the daily press of the details of immoral or criminal conduct on the part of our fellow men. These details are sometimes given in a highly colored and sensational manner, which serves to make them attractive to the young and to those who are fond of that sort of reading. There can be no doubt that the effect upon the community of such reading is positively injurious. It may certainly be called "news." But it is news that corrupts and debases. "It pays," no doubt. But so does the dime novel and low class paper pay, which prompt young lads to attempt robbery and other forms of crime. Neither in England nor in the United States do the higher class journals give prominence or place to the injurious and objectionable matter to which we refer. The same may be said of Canada. But there are newspapers freely admitted to respectable homes which are decidedly objectionable in this respect.

## Railway Accidents.

These appalling disasters by which so many lives are lost help to emphasize the necessity of more stringent and thorough precautions to insure the safety of the travelling public. The people at large should be aroused to action along the line of stringent legislation for their own protection. There should be a more thorough and detailed inspection of tracks, bridges, locomotives and cars, and the whole railway plant and machinery than at present is made. A more rigid examination of the qualifications of officials in charge of trains should be insisted upon. It would, we think, be better to have smaller dividends and greater security to life and property.

## The Lords and the Education Bill.

As was generally expected, the House of Lords, true to its tradition as the conservator and upholder of the best interests of the British people, has by an overwhelming majority maintained the principle that the children of the schools of the United Kingdom should have a due proportion of religious instruction. It would be a sad day for the youth of the British Isles when by legislation they should be deprived of the opportunity of obtaining in a regular and systematic way a knowledge of those great and solemn truths which are the foundation of all that is great and good in British character. All honour to the House of Lords. The effort to banish the Bible from the public school is mischievous and unchristian, and unworthy of the British name.

## "Archdeacon of the Fleet."

"Respecting the institution of the Rev. Hugh Singleton Wood, the newly-appointed chaplain of the fleet, to the office of archdeacon of the fleet, which took place at Lambeth Palace on the 9th ult., says the Naval and Military Record, it may be of interest to state that the office of archdeacon of the fleet was originated by Archbishop Temple in 1902, and first conferred upon Archdeacon Stuart Harris, who had been appointed chaplain of the fleet in 1901. It arose out of a strong feeling, that bid fair to develop into an agitation, that the senior chaplain in the Royal Navy should possess some more distinguishing title, equal at least to that of chaplain-general to the army, and there was at the time an equally strong feeling that the occupants of both positions should be in episcopal orders.

This being found impracticable the difficulty was got over by appointing a retired Bishop as chaplain-general and establishing the office of archdeacon of the fleet. It is a purely honorary position, and Archdeacon Wood will not be required to deliver annual 'charges' or to swear in churchwardens."

## A Clergyman's Day.

"Some time ago the Bishop of London created a mild sensation by publishing full details of the manner in which he spends his income," says the Church of Ireland Gazette. "The Bishop of Manchester has now taken the public into his confidence as to the manner in which he spends his time. It is a more useful revelation than the Bishop of London's, for, while few clergymen have an episcopal income, the poorest clergyman has the same amount of time to use for God as the Bishop of Manchester or any other occupant of the Bench. It would be a good thing for the Church if every clergyman shared Dr. Knox's idea of what 'an average day' should be. It is as follows: 'Daily prayer in church with journeys to and fro, 1 1/4 hours; occasional offices, weddings, funerals, etc., 1/4 hour; private prayer and Bible study, 2 hours; reading for sermons and writing, 2 hours; visiting the sick and whole, 2 hours; meals and family prayer, 2 hours—total, 9 1/2 hours.' To these duties which Dr. Knox says a clergyman's ordination most solemnly imposes on him, must be added the following: 'Day school (teaching and correspondence), 1 hour; parish accounts and returns, 1/2 hour; private and public correspondence, 1 hour; public meetings, Bible classes, and prayer meetings, 2 hours; general reading, 1 hour—total, 5 1/2 hours.' A strenuous day truly, and we doubt not that the average Bishop in the Anglican Communion comes as near to Dr. Knox's idea as the city rector. Statements like those of Dr. Winnington-Ingram and Dr. Knox disprove the ignorant notion that the Bishops of the Church of England are overpaid and under-worked."

## The U. S. Constitution.

The shortlived excitement over the Japanese protest against the United States for a breach of treaty engagements is significant of a change of constitutional law in the latter country. The individual States upon the formation of the Union held tenaciously to their rights giving to the central powers as little as possible. The war made a greater change than was realized at first, but gradually the central power at Washington has gathered up the reins of power. Before the Civil War the individual States resented any interference. A colored subject of Britain had been enslaved in Virginia, and protests at Washington were unavailing. The matter was declared to be one solely for the State to decide, and application was made to the State. About ten years ago Italians were murdered in the South, and while the same assertion of exclusive local jurisdiction was advanced, the central government admitted liability, and paid damages. Now we have the authorities at Washington not only admitting liability to Japan, but enforcing compliance with treaty engagements upon the State of California. One realizes the wisdom of making the Senate parties to a treaty. Hitherto that body has only appeared as an obstructive, now it is evident that through its being a party to a treaty, the engagements are laws properly binding upon all parts of the Union, and overriding any local enactments.

## The Fish Trust.

The subject of international treaties brings up the present trouble over the Newfoundland fisheries. Canada has rights in these fisheries which are overlooked by the public at this junct-

We carry a full line of Tools and Benches suitable for - Mechanics and - Amateurs, also a full line of ADDIS English CARVING TOOLS.

Son, Limited, 124 St. St., Toronto.

Qualities of Camasks Linens Styles in Millinery Weaves of Dress Fabrics

TO & SON

STUDENT AND COVER.

the World's Literature in every home, defy criticism, and the reach of all. Hundred and Fifty

man's ry

including works of Travel, Essays, Fiction and the

complete library, but books if you wish

for over 600,000 received by the publication day.

see Prospectus.

of F. W. ROBERTSON, are now ERYMAN'S LIBRARY.

cloth; net 25c. postage, 6c. per

BRIGGS, West. TORONTO

Schools AND BOOKS

Special values. Books, Hymn Books, Class Registers, Text Cards.

& Son Bible House West, Hamilton