UPHOLDS THE DOCTRINES AND RUBRICS OF THE PRAYER BOOK.

"Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."—Eph. vi., 24. Earnestly contend for the Faith which was once delivered unto the saints."—Jude 8.

OL. XVI.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1894.

In Advance | Por Year

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Medical missionaries in all lands have increased from 39 in 1849 to 400 in 1894, of whom 80 are women.

A munificent gift of an altar and reredos has been made to Emmanuel Church, La Grange, Diocese of Chicago.

St. Paul's Church, Chicago, has received the gift of a handsome brass processional cross from Mr. Robert Robson.

THE "General Missions," intended to be held in New York and other large cities this winter, has been postponed for a year.

An English newspaper speaks of the consecration of Senor Cabrera by the Archbishop of Dublin as "stereotyping a new schism."

THE Church of England is to have a College at Jerusalem, Bishop Blyth having obtained the firman from Constantinople authorizing its erection.

THE Rev. Mr. Oakes, of Denver, Colorado, acting with the Churchmen of that city, is endeavoring to establish a "home" there for those who are obliged to resort to that place for restoration of health.

The 8th annual festival of the vested male choir Guild of the Diocese of Central New York was held on October 4th in Grace church, Utica, when some 250 choristers and a large number of clergy were present.

BISHOP COURTNEY, of Nova Scotia, lately wrote an article on "Church Union" for the Presbyterian Review, of Toronto, in which he discusses the question: "Is it desirable that there should be a union of the various Protestant denominations of Canada."

The English correspondent of the Churchman, New York, quotes the "Church of To-Day" as condemning the increase of the "plague of Bishops' suffragan, which is a mere playing with the needs of the Church." "Smaller dioceses and more Bishops" is its very sensible cry.

At the Oxford Diocesan Conference, after considerable discussion, a resolution was adopted expressing the opinion of the Conference that it would be desirable that the Church, through her Convecation, should express an opinion whether there is anything abhorrent to the teaching of the Catholic Church in the disposal of our dead by cremation.

THE Parochial Missionary Society of the Church in the U.S. suggests Conferences on city evangelization in the large cities, to be held next February; also that special efforts be made during the coming Advent and Lent to deepen the spiritual life in all parishes. It also suggests that Retreats and meetings of the clergy for consultation and intercession be held as often as possible.

The Bishop of Indiana is gathering together all the cancelled postage stamps he can. He writes thus in his Diocesan paper: "Of course, during the Summer, we have not received a great many postage stamps, but we hope all have been saving theirs, and that during the Fall and before Christmas we shall receive at least enough to make, with what we have, a million. We have now about 250,000 on hand. From a million stamps we hope to receive at least \$200 for the Home".

A very handsome lectern, the gift of an unknown donor, was left at the doors of the Church Missions House, New York city, recently. It will be used in the chapel. Two chairs and a table of Chinese manufacture have also been presented to the Missions House by the Chinese congregation of St. John's Collegiste Memorial Church at Shanghai, China, of which the Rev. F. L. H. Pott is rector. These gifts are very valuable, being made of ebony inlaid with mother-of-pearl, while the top of the table and the chair seats are of Chinese shaded marble.

Bishop Gillespie makes an appeal to the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in the Churchman of October 13th, that it should "speak out boldly and say what is the attitude of the Church with regard to this heresy and schism at our altars," referring to the so-called "Episcopal Unitarianism" which lately discovered itself in the Diocese of Massachusetts. He declares that should the House adjourn without a message from it to Churchmen, "the American Episcopate will have lost its prestige and no longer be considered the strong arm on which we have leaned in our days of thick darkness."

As an evidence of what may be done by aggressive Chnrch work, we take the following from the N.Y. Churchman, as to Skagit County, in the Diocese of Olympia, U.S.: "This is a county of hamlets and towns, only two having a population of more than 1,000 people. This county was selected a little over a year ago by the Rev. L. W. Applegate, acting as Dean of the northern counties, to test the feasibility of establishing the Church. In June, 1893, he engaged the services of an energetic layman to go to every hamlet and hold a service, and call in the people and pave the way for a visit of a clergyman. The Rev. Henry L. Badger soon took charge of the missions in the county, and, with the help of two lay-readers, has given stated services in twenty-five places. After one year's work he reports 80 Baptisms (nearly all adults); 99 Confirmations; nearly 700 services. Two years ago there were only about

thirty known communicants in the county; there are now 202."

THE Duke of Newcastle, in a letter to the English Guardian, referring to the action of the Archbishop of Dublin, says: "Can nothing be done, beyond merely individual protest, against the schismatical action of the Archbishop of Dublin? It is all very well to say that the Church of England is not to blame, but it seems to me that she cannot escape censure so long as she refuses to raise her voice against the proceedings and remains in full communion with the Irish Church. As his Grace of Dublin is obdurate to entreaties from both sides of the Atlantic, could not English laymen join in demanding that their Bishops should take strong and concerted action, and compel Lord Plunket to relinquish his pet scheme, at any rate, until after the next Pan-Anglican Synod? It is lamentable to think that in these days, when the divided branches of the Catholic Church are slowly approaching each other, the precious hope of re union should be imperilled by the unwarrantable and irresponsible action of one

DR GREER'S church house in New York evidences what the Church is doing for the masses. It is known as the "St. Bartholomew's parish house, is the largest and best equipped Church house in America, if not in the world. It is a handsome eight story building situated on the East Side of New York city. This magnificent structure was erected by the Vanderbilts and other wealthy worshippers at Dr. Greer's church. It might justly be called a College of Sociology. Here, perhaps as nowhere else, do the extremes of society meet. Several members of the Vanderbilt family and other wealthy society people take an active interest in the work going on. The work is very interesting and includes mental, moral, physical, religious and industrial training. The building contains clubs for the two sexes, young and old, a magnificent gymnasium, a concert hall, a Rescue Mission hall, class rooms for educational and industrial training, a cooking school, a free dispensary, a loau office, three large libraries, free dispensary, a loau omce, three large horaries, a relief bureau, etc. The club rooms prove very attractive to hard working girls, young men and boys. There are a plentiful supply of books, a piano, writrng-tables, magazines, games of every description, baths and gymnastic instruction for males and females. Girls and young woman receive instruction in type-writing, cooking, stenography, millinery and dressmaking. Young men are taught bookkeeping, history, grammar, physics, economics, etc.; and boys have an opportunity to learn typewriting, grammar, history, machanical dressing arithmetic mar, history, mechanical drawing, arithmetic, carpentry, etc. Concerts, illustrated lectures, etc., are given several times a week, and are free to the members of the various clubs.

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The Rescue Mission work is especially worthy of mention. Many rich society women work here and come in contact with the very poor and backward classes, helping them to happy and confortable lives. One evening in the week