

Jesus Christ, and therefore, as he must ever plead that Sacrifice, his worship must be Sacrificial. (4) Before Christ's advent, His death was foreshadowed and pleaded mainly by animal sacrifices, which brought real blessings on the offerer, but only because of their connection with the "only offering perfect in God's eyes," that on the Cross; so these are sacrifices only because they pleaded the Sacrifice which was to be offered in the future. (5) The many kinds of Temple sacrifices foreshadowed and pleaded the perfect Sacrifice of Christ, which has many aspects, many meanings, which the Jewish offerings, varied and abundant as they were, only dimly set forth. The chief parts of a valid sacrifice are (a) the free-offering, (b) the slaying and outpouring of the blood, (c) the consuming of the body or part of it with fire in the altar, (d) the eating of a part of the flesh. (6) Jewish worship was based on Heavenly worship and was therefore spiritual, intelligent, united, responsive and reverent — with symbolisms and with music. (7) The Old Dispensation was merged into the New: and old principles were not done away with, but were developed. So Christian worship is Sacrificial, as was the Jewish, *i. e.*, its main feature is the pleading of the all-valuable Sacrifice which was offered for the whole world. This is done in prayer, but is done chiefly and most effectively in the Holy Eucharist, for there we do "shew the Lord's death (*i. e.*, proclaim it, set it forth, plead it) till He come." Christ's Sacrifice is then pleaded before the Father, as the ground of all our confidence and the source of all our blessings. In our Christian Services the Holy Eucharist looks backward to the Cross as the animal sacrifices in the Jewish looked forward to it; this service is, therefore, *the highest act of Christian worship*. (8) In our eighth paper we saw how that the four parts of a valid Jewish sacrifice pointed to the four great parts of Christ's Sacrifice. His was (a) a free-will offering; (b) He was slain and His Blood poured out; (c) His offering was accepted by God the Father; (d) we feed on His Body and Blood. (9) In our present paper we have seen that besides being sacrificial our worship must be of body, mind and spirit, with the adjuncts of some ritual and (where understood) innocent and helpful symbolism.

These papers which are now brought to an end have not begun to exhaust this great subject of worship, a subject on which volumes can be written; but we trust that they have been interesting to some, and have not been published altogether in vain.

Diocesan Items.

The Most Rev. the Metropolitan has been suffering from a severe cold on the chest. We are happy to state, however, that His Lordship is much better, and is now able to be out again attending to his usual duties.

Confirmations in the Diocese during the Year 1889.

According to the census two and three-eighths per cent. of the population annually arrive at the age when we should expect them to be confirmed. This is rather larger than the proportion in England, which is about two per cent. of the population.

If, then, the full proportion of Church people was presented, there would be 1,110 persons confirmed every year.

Then again, as there are more men than women in the Province, we should expect that there would be more men than women confirmed each year. At the same time we must make some discrimination in the matter; for we find more women than men in the towns, as a rule: and more men than women in the country, especially in the newly settled districts.

These remarks will enable our readers to judge of the following statistics. At the same time we must remember that the custom of triennial confirmations still affects some parts, so that to form a true judgment we must take the average of three years at the least.

The Parishes or Missions are grouped in Deaneries; and where, as is sometimes the case, there are more centres than one for confirmations, the number of centres is given; this will give some idea of the amount of labour expended in the preparation of the candidates by the Clergyman.

CHATHAM DEANERY.

Bathurst, (2 centres).....	32 Males.	35 Females.	Total 67
Chatham	9	13	22
Derby.....	1	5	6
Welford, (2 centres).....	14	29	43

FREDERICTON DEANERY.

Fredericton.....	8 Males.	14 Females.	Total 22
Kingsclear	11	12	23
Ludlow, (2 centres).....	22	20	42
Stanley, (2 centres).....	15	23	38

KINGSTON DEANERY.

Cambridge, (3 centres)....	7 Males.	19 Females.	Total 26
Gagetown.....	13	14	27
Hampton.....	2	7	9
Johnston.....	6	14	20
Kingston, (2 centres).....	19	36	55
Springfield.....	5	8	13
Waterford, (2 centres)...	8	17	25

SHEDIAC DEANERY.

Baie Verte.....	0 Males.	8 Females.	Total 8
Dorchester.....	7	7	14
Moncton.....	1	11	12
Sackville.....	7	3	10