

all the property would be lost, the Roman Catholics being ready and anxious to buy it. However, at the last moment, the Sisters of St. John the Divine, of Canada, Toronto, undertook to re-establish the school on a cheaper and more economical basis, for, as these excellent women give their services to the Church gratuitously there will be a great saving in the way of salaries; and as they are highly accomplished ladies the very best tuition can be given. Under their guidance St. John's Hospital, Toronto, has become known far and wide as a friendly refuge for suffering women, and no doubt their educational work will have a like success. It will also have this advantage that ladies so well skilled in nursing will know how to exercise every care as to the health of the pupils. It is hoped that this school will place a good Christian education within the reach of many who have felt the ordinary boarding school beyond their means; and will obviate the necessity of sending Church girls to convents or other institutions promoted and managed by persons of another faith.

The cut accompanying this article scarcely does justice to the school building since only a very small part of the beautiful grounds can be seen. The block contains five acres, the greater part of which consists of lawn, sloping gently down to the street and planted with pretty groups of trees. The house is very substantially built of white brick, and the rooms are large, lofty and well ventilated, and will afford accommodation, without any over crowding, for a school of from thirty-five to forty girls. The new prospectus of this school will well repay examination.

OUR PARISHES AND CHURCHES.

No. 80.—ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, ST. CATHARINES.

SEE the full account given of this church and parish in our issue of February, 1893, under the heading of "Historical Sketches."

No. 81.—TRINITY CHURCH, MONTREAL.

THE following account of this parish we take from "The Year Book and Clergy List of the Church of England in Canada," published by Joseph P. Clougher, Toronto:

"The first building occupied by the congregation stood on St. Paul Street, immediately opposite the centre of the Bonsecour Market. It was a neat stone edifice, 75 feet deep by 44 feet front, seating about 750 persons, and was built at the expense of Major Christie. As this part of the city became more closely built up for business purposes, it was decided to remove to some more suitable locality; accordingly, in 1860, the St. John Church,



TRINITY CHURCH, MONTREAL.

Gosford Street, was purchased, and was taken possession of on May 20th. The congregation continued to worship in that building until early in the year 1865, when they moved to the present spacious edifice, on the North-West corner of Viger-Square and St. Dennis Street.

The corner stone of the present church was laid on June 23, 1864, by Bishop Fulford and opened for public worship September 17, 1865. The Rector at that time being the Rev. Canon Bancroft, who had formerly officiated in the other two churches, viz.: St. Paul Street and Gosford Street. The church is in the early English gothic style, and built entirely of Montreal stone. The Ashlar work of random coursed work showing the natural face of the stone; the quoins and moulded work being dressed. There is a nave, side aisles, chancel, tower, and basement. The tower, which faces on St. Dennis Street, is 168 feet high. The whole building is 173 feet by 78. The nave 100 feet by 46; side aisles, 12 feet wide. The chancel consists of seven sides of a dodecagon, and is 36 feet by 23. The ceiling of the chancel and nave are groined, with carved bosses at the inter-sections of the moulded ribs. The main entrance is through the tower, and there are two side entrances, which lead to the galleries and basement. The font, lectern, reading desk, pulpit and chancel windows, were the gifts of friends of the church. The seating capacity is stated to be 1,500, although on occasions it has accommodated about 2,200.

The present Rector, the Rev. Canon W. L. Mills, B.D., was appointed to the charge in September, 1882. At that time there were but 42 families and 18 communicants to be counted