

plays of oratory? Is it a part of the Church's platform to teach that the three Orders of the ministry are not of divine institution? Is it part of the Church's platform to declare that baptismal regeneration is a relic of the dark ages? When these questions can be satisfactorily answered, then, but not till then, will we admit that such men occupy a plank on our platform; but until this be done we are only further strengthened in our opinion that these religious incongruities are but lately developed vagaries of a played-out anti-Churchism.

CANADA AS A HOME.

THE following eloquent, and all the more eloquent because truthful, tribute to the material and intellectual growth and prosperity of Canada, is taken from a pamphlet by our friend Mr. J. G. Bourinot, Ottawa. We hope subscribers will send copies of it to their connections in the old land:—"Canada is undoubtedly the home for people of small means, who find it difficult to make both ends meet in the old world. A man with an income from £100 to £200 a year may buy a small farm or lot in the vicinity of a town or city, and enjoy an amount of comfort and independence which would not be possible in the crowded, more expensive world of European competition. Four hundred pounds in Canada will give more comfort than three times that sum in England. The Canadian people live as well as their American neighbours. All the necessities of life are cheap and abundant. The land produces those fruits which are not within the reach of the poorer classes in Great Britain. Apples and plums grow in great profusion in all the provinces, while peaches and grapes ripen perfectly in Ontario. Grapes are yearly becoming a large crop, entering into the consumption of all classes, and are made into wines which compare favourably with the cheaper light wines of France and Germany. If we look at the imports of Canada, we obtain some idea of the mode of life, so far as it is illustrated by purchases from foreign countries. Canadians pay annually to England no less than £1,600,000 for woollen goods, and £2,000,000 for cotton manufactures; but such articles are necessities, and we must therefore look further down the list for evidences of expensive tastes. Between £400,000 and £600,000 are paid for silks; £200,000 for hats, caps and bonnets; £100,000 for furs; £100,000 for jewelry and gold and silver manufactures; and over £200,000 for tobacco and cigars. Their houses require English oilcloths and carpets to the value of £150,000, of which the greater amount was paid for Brussels and tapestry. Watches and clocks are bought to the value of £50,000; musical instruments to the value of £60,000. The large consumption of tea, coffee and sugar in Canada can be seen from the fact that the people pay between £1,400,000 and £1,600,000 a year for these articles. They pay other countries nearly £200,000 for the paper used in journalism, books, counting-houses, and house decoration. Carriages are bought to the value of £30,000; and so we might go on extending the list of foreign purchases, which show how substantially and even luxuriously Canadians live. These figures increase every year as the purchasing power of the country improves. The imports for 1880-1 reached about £21,000,000, or four millions in excess of the previous year, and there is a considerable increase over these figures for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1882. Nor must it be forgotten that Canada herself is now a manufacturing country, and her people are buying largely every year, as well as exporting fine pianos, carriages, boots and shoes, paper, tweeds, and sugars, with other articles manufactured cheaply and well in their own country. The ability of the people to buy such articles can be estimated from the fact that the people annually deposit in chartered banks, Government, and other savings banks, and building societies, over £20,000,000, and that the annual exports of the whole country are keeping pace with the imports, thanks to superabundant harvests and a steady foreign demand for the product of the land and sea."

Home & Foreign Church News.

From our own Correspondents.

DOMINION.

QUEBEC.

SHERBROOKE.—The meeting of the St. Francis Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec was held in Sherbrooke on Wednesday, Dec. 13th. The anniversary service was held in St. Peter's Church, at 10.30 a.m. The Rev. Canon Norman, D.C.L., Vice-Chancellor of Bishop's College, preached. At 3 p.m. the Decanal Chapter of St. Francis was held in the handsome new hall of St. Peter's Church, the business being the election of a Rural Dean. The matter was arranged by the Rev. Rural Dean Reid, consenting to retain his position. The proceedings of the day were brought to a close with a missionary meeting, held in St. Peter's Church Hall, at 8 p.m. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese was in the chair. After the meeting had been opened with prayer and a hymn, the Rev. Dr. Roe read an epitome of the reports sent in by the clergy of the district. The general progress and position of the Church appeared most satisfactory, and full of encouragement to all interested in her welfare. The chairman then, in a few apt words, called upon Canon Norman to deliver his address. The Rev. Canon spoke with vigor and earnestness of the Diocese of Algoma, declaring its urgent needs, and especially pointing out that the progress made in the diocese within the last eight years was very great, and fully warranted the continued support of the good work there. The speaker concluded with an appeal to all Churchmen to give more largely and more systematically to this diocese—the child of the Church in Canada. The Rev. W. L. Mills, rector of Trinity Church, Montreal, followed with an admirable address on the Christian principles of giving, pointing out how prominently "giving" has always been part of religious worship. The addresses of the evening were concluded by that of the chairman, who sketched the strange and self-sacrificing career of Capt. Allen Gardiner, the Patagonian missionary, showing that what an enemy to missionary effort might call a wasted life, was by no means such, but the good seed sown by him was by God's goodness now bearing fruit. The offertory at the service and the collection taken up at the meeting were given to the Missionary Diocese of Algoma.

DANVILLE.—St. Augustine's Church in this village has been much beautified and restored. A new roof and handsome spire, re-lathing and plastering the interior, replacing the wood-work with brown ash, and the building of a furnace in the basement, being the work accomplished. To the generous gift of Mr. J. E. Doying, of New York, formerly a parishioner, is due in great measure this good work. His offer of \$500, on condition that a similar amount be raised, roused the people, and soon \$1,325 had been subscribed.

ONTARIO.

TWEED.—During the past month, St. James' Church, Tweed, has been undergoing a thorough renovating. The history of the church is briefly as follows:—Some twenty-two years ago, during the incumbency of the Rev. W. Fleming, the building, a frame one, was begun, and for some years it went painfully on towards a completion. The old organ which for many years had done service in St. Thomas' Church, Belleville, was bought, and began a new history in Tweed. When Rev. W. Roberts, was in the parish some ten years ago, the church was painted and the part of the church that serves for the chancel was furnished and set in order. But during the last month old things have passed away and all things have become new. The old organ has given place to a good new pipe organ, and bought through Mr. Brinkman, of Belleville, who deserves special mention, for his kindness in doing so much to make the opening services successful. The old seats are replaced by good new ones, the altar is a real altar, not a kitchen table, the gallery is finished, and Mr. Gardiner, the incumbent, intends using it for the Sunday School, the whole interior of the church is as well arranged as the design of the church will allow (and the least said about the design the better), and reflects much credit on the energy of all concerned, and particularly on the clergymen and churchwardens. Messrs. Clarke and Elliott. The first service of course was the Communion service at 11 a.m., then a service and organ recital at 2.30 p.m., by Professor Fetherstone, of Christ Church, Belleville, while the choir for the day consisted of Mr. Brinkman, and the choir for the day consisted of Mr. Brinkman, and the local choir. The

entertainments of the evening were a tea meeting and concert; the total proceeds about \$250.

KEMPTVILLE.—The ladies and association in connection with the Memorial Church, Kemptville, becomes more vigorous and successful with age. After a few months work they raised another sum of a hundred and three dollars clear of expense, towards the memorial church debt. They have given in more than \$1,200 during the last two years. They still continue to adopt plans for raising money and hope to add some few more hundreds to the fund during this winter. When the present rector, Mr. Emery, came into the parish nineteen months ago, he found the nobly proportioned church roofed in; the beautiful steeple pointing to the skies, but nothing had been done to the interior; and a mortgage of \$4,000 and sundry other debts forming a dark cloud. During Mr. Emery's time a sum of at least six thousand dollars has been expended in bringing the church to its present state of perfection. For the last nine months the offertory has averaged upwards of twenty dollars a week. The offertory remaining at the same average, and the ladies putting forth the same amount of successful energy, as in the past, the only debt now remaining—the four thousand dollar mortgage—will be considerably diminished when it falls due.

KITLEY.—The Incumbent of this Mission, particulars of special Advent and Christmas services, also notices of Christmas trees and concerts to be held at each corner of the Mission during the holidays, and concludes with the reasons why Advent and Christmas are observed and the lessons they teach.

FRANKVILLE CHURCH, which has been painted and otherwise renovated was re-opened with a service commemorating the dedication, on the evening of St. Thomas' Day, when the Rev. S. Lighe, preached. A valuable present has been made to this Church in the shape of a pair of Offertory plates of quadruple plate. They are the gift of Mr. N. H. Beecher, in memory of his mother who was an exemplary churchwoman.

EASTONS' CORNERS CHURCH has recently received several new additions to its furniture, the result of a lawn social held some weeks ago in the beautiful grounds of J. K. Weir, Esq., and the church yard is shortly to be newly fenced at the expense of Mrs. Rolph, one of the mission's most liberal supporters. A bell was lately presented to this church by George Easton, Esq., of Brockville.

OTTAWA.—Christ Church Lay Association.—A meeting of the association took place on the 14th Dec. The young men of the congregation are responding to their pastor's call and promise to become effective lay helpers in the church's work. After routine business, the Rev. Buxton Smith, the president, continued his exposition of the Book of Common Prayer. This was followed by a discussion upon, "The improvement of the Church's services; how to increase the attendance on them."

Dr. Wicksteed introduced the subject by a logical address. Divine worship, he said was of the highest importance, as it will appear if we consider: First—That God is the object of worship. Secondly—That to neglect His worship is the greatest affront we can offer Him. Thirdly—That we ourselves can expect to be blessed only so far as our worship is acceptable. Religious worship as well as religious principle tends largely to form the character, and to influence the course of nations. In the glory of England, we see the fruits of that pure faith and ritual so long established there. The following considerations, however, forced themselves upon his mind. First—The "unpopular" character of our Church services; and secondly—The lack of attendance upon public worship. The remedies for these defects would be in his opinion: First—To bring the Litany into far more frequent and prominent use, no service being better adapted than this for congregational purposes. In dignity and solidity, rhythmical beauty, depth, pathos and extreme simplicity, it is the finest Litany ever composed. Secondly—Shorter and more elastic services for week days and festal occasions. Thirdly—The use of the rooms and small chapels as excellent half-way houses to the Church the very dignity of which deters many from entering them. Fourthly—Weekly celebrations of the Holy Communion. Fifthly—A great increase in the number of pastors, that the knock of the Shepherd may be heard at every door. Sixthly—More of cottage, garret and cellar lecturing. Seventhly—A staunch and unswerving fidelity to the truths of the Reformation. With all our defects, and this is not dispensation of perfection, the results of Protestant worship contrast most favourably with those of the mediæval ritual. We have our defects, but they are not inherent in our system. Wherever there is coldness or irreverence, the fault is in the minister or the people, or both, and ceremonialism is not the cure. It has ever been found that beyond a