

The Church Guardian

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 3.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1891.

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ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

BISHOP PERRY of Iowa has been elected a Vice President of the St. Paul's (Cathedral) Ecclesiastical Society of London.

If you wish a Christian, Churchly education for your children, send them to Church schools, and send them at once if of proper age.

THE average amount given for religious purposes in Iowa the past year, is at the rate of \$23 44 *per capita* of the reported communicants.

THE first stone of the new church at Lucerne, built for the joint use of the Old Catholics and the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, was laid on August 15.

No fewer than 16 Welsh Congregationalists have offered to take Holy Orders in the Church of England. This offer the Bishop of St. Asaph states has been made to himself.

THE Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D., an out-and-out Protestant, defends in the columns of the *English Churchman* the use of the mixed cup as thoroughly primitive, and quotes authorities.

THE Rev. H. Whittaker, of the Reformed Episcopal Church Peterborough, England, has intimated his intention of joining the Church of England. He will be ordained by the Bishop of Worcester.

BISHOP PERRY (Iowa) is improving in health and strength from day to day, and is slowly regaining the use of his arm by degrees, though still totally disabled from performing any Episcopal duty.

THE Duke of Newcastle, the patron and lay rector, has promised £500 towards the restoration of the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Egmont, Notts, on condition that the nave is restored at the same time.

AT the Church Congress at Rhyll it is expected that from 4,000 to 5,000 delegates will be present, and provision has to be made for supplying luncheons to about 1,000 persons daily. A guarantee fund of £2,000 was raised.

THE executors of the late Canon Liddon have decided to publish a volume of sermons collected from his manuscripts, and hitherto unpublished. Among these are the series preached in St. Paul's on Old Testament subjects.

THERE is shortly to appear an Anglican Church Directory, containing useful and interesting information regarding the clergy, their churches and parishes, throughout the whole of Australia and Tasmania. It will be the first Church directory published for the whole of the Australian colonies.

THE Church Pastoral Aid Society of London, England, has received for investment a gift of £4,000 from donors who prefer to remain anonymous. The income is to be applied for the payment of a curate of St. James', Sheffield.

A gift of £5,000 to the same Society, to be administered in supplying curates in the Isle of Man, was recently announced.

There are 3,000,000 more persons in England and Wales than there were ten years ago; but there are nearly 20,000 fewer paupers and 2,000 fewer convicted criminals.

FROM the last Journal of the Convention of the Iowa diocese it appears that there are 4,149 families connected with the Church, numbering in individuals, 16,720, and Communicants 6,266. From these the contributions for religious purposes for the year amounted to \$146,876.04. The clergy number 56.

THE space behind the sanctuary and reredos at the east end of the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral is to be fitted up for worship. The monument of Dr. Liddon will be placed in this chapel. The altar will be the fourth in the Cathedral. The others are the sanctuary altar, and the altars in the Chapel of St. Faith in the crypt, and in the side Chapel, known as the Morning Chapel, where the early celebrations of the Holy Communion take place.

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY was the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of the Most Rev. William Piercy Austin, Bishop of Guiana and Primate of the West Indies, at Westminster Abbey by Archbishop Howley, who was then Archbishop of Canterbury. Though midway in the eighties, Bishop Austin is still remarkably strong and vigorous. He travels about his diocese and undergoes exposure and hardships which many a younger man would be glad to avoid.

THE corner-stone of the first Church erected in this State for colored Churchmen, was laid in Boston, Mass., in the beginning of this month in connection with St. Augustine's Mission, on Anderson street, of which the Rev. C. J. Brent is in charge. Amongst others present at the laying of the corner-stone, were Canon Bogart, of St. Alban's Church, Ottawa, and the Rev. Mr. Swallow of Toronto. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation in the beginning of November.

BISHOP BLYTH AND THE JEWS.—Bishop Blyth of Jerusalem, speaking at Dawlish, explained that his bishopric included a large tract of country. Jerusalem and the East opened Missions over very far extending lands. It was a wide jurisdiction, and entailed a great amount of travelling and anxiety. It was not only the different lands and races with which he had to deal, but there were different kinds of Missions. The Jewish Mission was the most important. There were also Missions to Mohammedans of considerable importance. There seemed to be a feeling—and he was sure it was a right one—that Missions without a medical staff and trained ladies would not succeed. He wanted about £5,000, and he had nearly one half of that amount. This year there were about 100,000 Jews in Palestine and Syria, and of that number 40,000 were in Jerusalem and in colonies around the city. Having referred to the impulse there was among the Jews to re-

turn to Palestine, he said the land had been strangely altered to receive them. The tide of commerce, which seemed to have left the country entirely for centuries, was returning.

IS PALESTINE INHABITABLE?

In the opinion of Major Conder—and no man living is better acquainted with the Holy Land than he—the Russian Jews could be successfully colonised in Palestine. It is not far from Russia; the problem of transportation would be comparatively easy; and, apart from all sentimental considerations, there would be room enough, and agricultural land enough, in Palestine for the greater number of them. It is commonly supposed that Palestine is a desert country, no longer capable of cultivation, and therefore not capable of sustaining a large population. To a large extent, this impression is true of the country west of the Jordan; but even there it is the destruction of timber and the consequent disturbance of the rainfall which has caused the existing desolation. Where trees have been planted of late years the rainfall has been notably increased, and winter torrents have shown signs of becoming once again the perennial streams that they once were. Taken at the worst, however, there are large districts where nothing but the hand of industry is needed to make the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose.

The whole plain of Philistia and the plain of Sharon might be made one universal garden, like the country immediately surrounding Jaffa. In the neighbourhood of Nablous (Shechem), the lands are as prolific as in the days of Jacob. Nothing but drainage is required to make the plain of Esdraelon one of the most fruitful spots on earth. The ancient fertility of Galilee is not entirely a thing of the past, since Renan describes it in our own time as 'a country clothed with verdure, full of shade and pleasantness—the true country of the Canticles and of the Songs of the Well Beloved.' There was a time when every acre of Galilee not under tillth or pasturage was verdant with the foliage of trees. When the trees reappeared, as they might within a few years, Galilee alone would be capable of maintaining an immense population in rich abundance.

But the greater Palestine is beyond the Jordan, and there the oaks (or terebinths) of Bashan still spread out their mighty arms; the streams run all the year round; the pastures never fail; and every year long lines of camels bear their loads of grain westward across the Jordan, past the hills of Nazareth, and near by Sefariyeh, the ancient capital, to Acre, whence two hundred ship loads of grain from beyond the Jordan are sent every year to European markets. The country beyond Jordan needs but to be occupied and tilled to give sustenance to a teeming population. In the Roman period it had such a population. The remains of great cities are still there, and it is there that antiquaries still find the domestic Roman architecture of nearly two thousand years ago in its best state of preservation. Immense tracts of that country might at once be thickly settled, and would afford a rich support to an industrious population.