

stood for the most part by the Book of Common Prayer, and yet a portion of them used the Caroline book with private interpolations. There was at the same time a strong movement in favour of the Eastern Church and her Liturgies, and hence we infer the causes that account for the peculiar form of the Scotch Office. This first took definite shape and was printed in 1743, but the Bishops have taken Bishop Falconar's Office of 1764, as the purest paradigm. They have paralleled with this the version of the Office that was sanctioned by Primus John Skinner in 1792, and on these two have based the text of the Office that they would now to be authorised by the General Synod, and accepted by the whole Church. To us in Canada this Office is of the more interest as it has given its character to the Office that was adopted in the American Church and which is now so highly prized within the States. Bishop Seabury was consecrated in Aberdeen in 1784, and carried with him this Office, which by his influence was taken to mould and fashion one of the most characteristic features in the new organization. Its mark is left upon the service book of the Church in the States, and now, with some alterations, its text is to be revised by General Synod, and its use fixed by Canons enacted by the same body. It is possible that the changes proposed to be made are so fundamental that it may require more than one General Synod to carry it to completion.—J. G.

Home & Foreign Church Notes.

From our own Correspondents.

DOMINION.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC.—The sad catastrophe of the 19th inst. has cast a gloom over this city, and everyone is deeply affected by the loss of life and suffering caused thereby. Among the victims were 11 members of the Anglican Church, 6 belonging to the Cathedral, 3 to St. Paul's and 2 to St. Matthew's. Four belonged to the Presbyterians and the remainder to St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church. One of the saddest spectacles ever witnessed in Quebec was the funeral on Sunday morning, when twenty-one victims in one solemn procession were carried to their resting place. Thousands of people lined the route of the sad procession, which was most pitiable, while that at the cemetery beggars description. The lamentations of the friends of the dead was most awful. The services at St. Patrick's and St. Matthew's, on Sunday, were sad and most affecting, and hundreds of people were unable to gain admission to the sacred edifices.

The sad death of Major Short and his gallant comrade at the St. Sauveur fire in May last, caused young and old to shed tears, but this catastrophe is much worse, and whole families have been swept out of existence without the slightest warning. No better proof of the sorrow and mourning in the city can be given than the scene of thought and silence among the different religious congregations on Sunday. It seemed as if the awful catastrophe was their only thought. In all the Anglican churches the clergy alluded to it with heartfelt and feeling terms.

At St. Matthew's, on Sunday evening, a very affecting scene was witnessed. The rector, Rev. Lennox Williams, M.A., preached a most impressive sermon, alluding to the sad disaster. The congregation was greatly moved and many shed tears. Prayers for the dying, and suffering, as well as for the friends and relatives of the dead were offered up, and, in fact, the whole service was of a most solemn character. During the day it is estimated that 25,000 people visited the scene of the disaster, and it is thought that more than 60 persons have lost their lives. It is to be hoped that Quebec will never again witness such a sad scene.

St. Matthew's.—The interior of this sacred edifice has been renovated and painted and now looks very cosy and beautiful, and it can safely lay claim to be the most beautiful church in the city.

Trinity.—The following appeal published in the *English Churchman and St. James's Chronicle* of Aug. 29th, is of such a nature that it deserves to be reproduced for the benefit of Canadian and especially Quebec Churchmen:

"SIR,—Would you kindly allow me to make known through your columns the cause of Trinity Church, in the city of Quebec, Canada.

Your readers may not all be aware of the extent of the power and prestige of the Church of Rome in that city. The population of the Province of Quebec is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, and in the city not one-tenth of the people are Protestant. The Provincial Parliament at Quebec is ruled by the Cardinal there, and seems only nominally subject to the Queen. The Church of Rome is the State Church of the Province. Her priests levy taxes at will, and can enforce their claims by the law of the land. Consequently, that Church is enormously wealthy and the people proportionately impoverished. As proof of the control exercised over the law-makers of Canada by Rome, the passage of the iniquitous Jesuits' Estates Act may be mentioned. By this measure £80,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Pope as so-called compensation for the possession by the Government of lands formerly belonging to the Jesuits. This sum is to be paid "out of any public money" in the hands of the Government.

In the city of Quebec the handful of true Protestants are struggling hard against terrible odds. There are six congregations in connection with the Church of England, but all, with the exception of one, are more or less Ritualistic.

Trinity Church is pledged to the Reformation Settlement, and sturdily maintains that position. Isolated from sympathizing friends, opposed by both Romanism and Ritualism, our position is most difficult. We are fighting single-handed the battle of Protestantism in the chief stronghold of the enemy.

But our main difficulty is a debt resting on the church building, and which is pressing us for payment. The congregation has raised more than half of the purchase price of the building, and now looks to Evangelical friends in England for assistance. We need £1,000 to clear us.

As Rector of Trinity Church, I have come to England for the purpose of making known our cause and enlisting sympathy for the little band of Evangelical workers in that important centre of population in Canada.

The conversion of the French-Canadians is an object near to our heart; but crippled as we are, our efforts in this direction are necessarily limited, yet Trinity Church is the only Church of England congregation engaging in this work in the midst of a city containing more than 60,000 French-Canadian Romanists. Help is urgently needed.

ALFRED BAREHAM.
Eleanor Cottage, Birbeck-road, Tottenham.
Aug. 26, 1889.

What makes it more interesting is the fact that two years ago the Incumbent denied in a Montreal contemporary, that a mortgage existed, and he also made the bold assertion that his congregation was the second in numbers in the city. The fact is that St. Matthew's has 350 communicants, the Cathedral nearly 300, while Trinity, at its most prosperous time had less than 100. The fact is also to be taken into consideration that while all the Anglican churches respond nobly to appeals for Missionary and other purposes, Trinity last year contributed according to the Diocesan Reports only \$35, and that was the largest amount in any year, and was given to the Church Missionary Society, while Domestic Missions did not get a single cent. Of course, the Rev. Mr. Bareham said that these reports could not be relied on, but figures cannot be denied. The teaching at Trinity is honey-combed with sectarianism, and the Incumbent openly teaches sudden conversion and the like, and holds prayer meetings after the Methodist style, and follows the mode of the Church Association in publicly and privately attacking other Anglican churches in the city who teach a sound doctrine and do not pander to the sects. His evangelization consists of trying to take members away from other Anglican churches and connect themselves with his narrow views and teachings, but, we are glad to say, without success. It is really a cause of wonder among true Churchmen in the Diocese whether his extraordinary appeal for aid has the sanction and approval of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, but all who know his Lordship are pretty well convinced that it has not. During Mr. Bareham's absence in England, his congregation has been left in charge of a lay reader, who, had been at one time, a Congregational preacher in the Eastern Townships; and, during the past three months, there has been only one celebration of the Holy Communion in the church. This is really a sad state of affairs in a city church.

MONTREAL.

THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD.—Continued.

Sixth Day.—The question of Divinity Degrees which occupied nearly all day, is the most important matter dealt with by this Synod. There is a movement afoot fully organized, and in possession of, or strongly in force in more than one College, which is meant to degrade not only Divinity Degrees, but the whole educational status of our clergy. The hope of a certain party rests wholly upon their gaining control of clergy who are too illiterate to form or exercise independent judgment. This class of men, raw, undisciplined, only half trained in theology, and only outwardly Churchmen, it was intended should be made B.D.'s and D.D.'s, in order to deceive our people as to their real status as scholars. The question of degrees had been before the synod for some years. Great dissatisfaction existed with the existing arrangements, and a committee was appointed to draw up a canon on the subject. On this committee were representatives from the six colleges interested. Great divergence of view was at first encountered, but ultimately after many and protracted sittings perfect unanimity was reached, and the canon submitted to the house to-day was the result.

The canon provides:—A board of examiners for divinity degrees within this ecclesiastical province shall be appointed as follows, viz.:—One representative from each of the Universities of King's College, Windsor; Bishop's College, Lennoxville; and Trinity College, Toronto; and one each from Huron College, London (representing for this purpose the Western University), the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, now affiliated to McGill University, and Wycliffe College, Toronto, now affiliated to the University at Toronto. It also sets forth the curriculum, the duties of examiners, the qualifications of candidates, the terms of preliminary examination, etc., and in order to give effect to the whole it suggests that legislation be obtained from the Federal Parliament to give to the Metropolitan the power to confer degrees in divinity upon students of the institutions mentioned, equal in value to those at present conferred by universities, in the following manner:—

Whereas the bishops, clergy, and laity, members of the Church of England assembled in Provincial Synod of the ecclesiastical province of Canada, have by their petition represented that the various universities and theological colleges in connection with the said Church of England in the different provinces of Canada, comprised within the limits of the said ecclesiastical provinces, viz., the University of King's College in the Province of Nova Scotia; the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in the Province of Quebec; the University of Trinity College, Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; Huron College, London, and Wycliffe College, Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, in the Province of Quebec, have agreed to the establishment of a common Board of Examiners for divinity degrees, composed of representatives from each of the said universities and colleges, and have undertaken each and severally to recognise and formally to appoint in the manner required by their regulations and by-law, the said examining board thus constituted to act for them in all matters appertaining to the degrees of the Faculty of Divinity within the said ecclesiastical province; and that the said Provincial Synod have by canon established such common Board of Examiners; so agreed upon by the said universities and colleges; and, whereas, the said Provincial Synod have prayed for the passing of an Act to confer upon the Metropolitan bishop of said ecclesiastical province power to confer degrees in divinity—in addition to the powers already existing under their several charters for conferring such degrees in the said university—upon candidates who have passed the said Board of Examiners; and whereas, it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition. Therefore her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

The Bishop of the Church of England, in the ecclesiastical province of Canada, who shall hold for the time being the office of Metropolitan of the said ecclesiastical province, is hereby created a corporation sole with the power to confer the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity upon such candidates only as have received the certificates of the Board of Examiners, established as aforesaid (by canon of the said Provincial Synod) for the purpose of holding examinations for such degrees, that the said candidates have successfully passed the examinations and performed all the other exercises required for such degrees. Nothing herein contained shall be held to confer upon the Metropolitan the power of conferring degrees *Jure dignitatis* or *Pro honoris causa*.

Protest Body, Toronto, moved the adoption of the report in a forcible speech. He expressed the hope that after all the labours of the committee, after the harmonizing of the serious difficulties, above all after the approval by the house of bishops, the canon would

pass it not the impair by the the Synod effect degree it was ters if it was remem Parliar charter 1889 i degree least al thatrul come w The co when h ary ext Montre remain pass. Arnold ten the that al clergy. to-day, best s In thi through which the di to the s necess get ric bring i would Dear when t one me to a u would dispute a mur educat what h Dr. College down At ti sisting lor, M Montr lation A se Jesuit Ontari as to t which referre Mouli Bedfor Ambro Judge son, as A rs G. W. which The Domin secure Domin traffic, the m to the which be sig officer Hon "Sabl which ciation with it desira The r respon as far neces in ear day o other rest of the re Dea The appoi Dr. I Harri J. A.