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# Cburch 

whetcb of the Wistory of the TRatisb of $\mathfrak{S}$. $\mathbb{R e t e r}$, caleymoutb, 肘:
It is only in after years that one sees the value of weli-hept minates and records of parochial interest, and when these have heen neyliginterest as well as loses in other. England doing any duty in these ibou.
ways, is the resuit.

The early records of this parish are but seant. and many puints of interest ane lost to the present geueration, but thefollowing shetch will give an idea of the growthand extension of the parish during a feriond of 112 yatars.

The parish and surrounding eountry nere originally known by the name of sis: sibou-which is the athentie spelling according to the deriation-and was an calledber the Indians and Prench
 cathed it Weymouth. This name being inherited from Wembuth, Massachuette, and which in turn inherited it from Weymouth, England.

The first record of importance is that of a grant of land to the church made August ist. 175\%, when a committee was appointed hy his Exceliency Governor Parr, of barts. He visited Sissibou or which Sir Guy Carleton was Weymouth, at least four times a chaimm, to lay out the plot of year on Sundays, besides other ground granted. The survey was made, and the warant of surve was duly returned with the record that the survey was performed by Johm P. De Greben, Esq., Deputy Surveyor. This lot of land was situated on both sides of the road

visits. travelling, during the years 1786 to 1795 on horselaidk over the Tudian path from Little Jog. gins to the shme of the bay st. Mary. In 1795 thete were 17 white communicants of the church, and 45 damilies living near enough to Missionary from the Ven-
ently liept, much ioss of historicai first Missionary of the church of $\mid$ England in said plate" vi\%. Sissi-

The next bit of information that we can gather is thefact of theresidence here, of the liev. Charles William Weeks, whobought a piece of land "Lat on print," the 17, Block I?, where he built a residence for himself in 1s01. He left Weymouth in $1 \times 06$ and was inducted Missionary Rector of Mamcheter, (iusshoro Co., N. $\therefore .$, Jinn. 1 st isnt.

Only one cntry is found during his incumbency, in which we find that a meeting nas held in Church at Wermnoth on Michaelmas Day 1 so: for the purpose of choosing Chureh Wardens, when, a difierence arising as to the appointment of 'the Parson's Warden' "I found it necessary...... to appoint one of the Whatiens myself, and I herely apmoint James Mondv, Exq. to act in that capacity, ${ }^{*}$ and signed, "(Chas. Wm. Wecks,
leading from Wemonth to Clare,
and was intersected by the road romning from this road to New Edinburg: but though circumstances this land has long lieen losi to the ehureh.
the church to attend Divine Serrice. In 1790 a deed of land from James Moody and Jane his wite, was executed, giving the lot of land on which s. Peter's Church now stands, to the church "to promute as far as in me lies the. entalishment of the Church of


There are records of two meetings held in 189.3. One in the school-house for choosing wardens and vestry, and one in September of the same year, held in the church to arrange for the building of the pews in the church. When these pews were built they were sold or rented, bringing in the sum of $£ 46$, 10s. A pall was purchased in 18 25 at a cost of $\mathfrak{x} 6.19 .9$, the sub. scribers to the cost of it "to have the use of it for thenselves and their families."

In June, 1926, S. Peter's Church, "having been built for many years" was duly consecrated, along with the burial ground, by John Nova Scotia, but there is no record of the building of it or any preliminary arrangement.

In 1527 it was decided to build a gallery across the West ond of the church. It was also ordered by resolution that the pulpit and desk should be taken from the ground floor of the church "and be put back against the wall, on either side the chancel window" and the vacant floor filled with 5 pews.

In 1832 it was resolved that " the pew known as the Healy pew, be filled up as a vestry room."

A motion was unanimously carried that a house to cost $£ 110$ be purchased for the Missionary's use, of which amount the Rev. Alfred Gilpin offered "of his good-will" $\{25$, and laier added enough to make up the amount to $£ 33.9 .11$. It appears that the house was not purchased, but Mr. Gilpin paid his money which was recognized by a resolution, thanking him "for his kind and liberal donation to the parsonage," this parsonage is the prosent Rectory, the site for which was purchased in 1834.

Mr. Gilpin was a liberal giver during his life, and at his death
he left many legacies to the Church amongst which were $£ 100$ to the Diocesan Church Saciety; $£ 100$ for the relief of disabled clergymen; and $£ 100$ each, to the parishes of Wilmot, Weymouth and Yarmonth, "toward the permanent endowment of the same, for the use and bencfit of the incumbents thereol."
Mr. Gilpin was succeeded in 1836 by the Rev. William H. Suyder, a son of Menry Snyder, originally spelled Schneider, a German United Empire Loyalist who came from the old Colony of New Jersey to Shelburne about 1784.

We find Mr. Snyder's name mentioned in the minutes as a layman, so that he must have been elected Rector of the parish upon his ordination.
Sixteen years afterwards Mr. Snyder removed to Mahone Bay and was succected here by the Rev. James Philip Filleul who was elected in 1802 on the recommendation of the Bishop.
In was only in 1854 that by resolution "a set of registry books be purchased for the parish," the register up to this time being kept on shects of paper sewn together.

The stipend raised then by the people was $£ 50$. That grand and noble Society, the S.P.C.K. which so long paid the salaries of many of our older clergy, paid $£ 200$ towards the old S. Peter's Church, and the people raised $£ 32$, half of which was given by James Moody, the giver of the site on which the old S. Peter's stood and the present new one stands. This Society also gave the books for use in the ministrations of the Church.

The second part of the history of this parish rightly begins with the ministry of the Rev. James

Philip Filleul, D: D, for all the extended work in the parish was begun and successfully carried out by him. Not only was n new parish church built, but three other churches were built under his indefatigable exertions, which stand as monuments to his energy, zeal and humble confidence both in his people and in his God. He was wisely, faithiully and generously supported by his parishioners, and many other friends, and we are reaping to day the fruits of his loving labours. Long may he live $t^{-}$ enjoy the reward of honest and fathful work, well performed.

Dr. Filleul was appointed Rural Dean in July 1869 and filled that office most worthily, till his resignation of it, when age and infirmity compelled him to give up active work.

In 1837 a committee was appointed "to see what could be done towards getting a new church built."

At the following Easter meeting, plans were accepted, and the work was so rapidly pushed along that the church was ready for consecration and was consecrated on Nov. 1Sth, 1879.
This chureh is very beatiful, especially upon the inside, being furnished and decorated by the gifts of willing hands and loving hearts.
The Hon. A. G. Jones, a native of Weymouth, gave 5500 and Colin Campliell, Esq., 5500 towards the building fund, and later, to liquidate the remaining debt upon the church, Mr. Jones gave $\$ 166$ inore, the Hon. John Boyd \$100. and G. D. Campbell, Esq., made up the balance.
Some of the gifts to this beautiful church are the following, viz:
The Chancel-Window and the Lec-
tern by Colin Campbell, Esq.
(All the side windows aro menorials of departed friends.)

## THE CHURCH OBSERVERR




A big Lamp at Praver hesk hy Mr. (harles Jiilenl.
Matting hy Sydney and Marrison. Jones.
The Pulpit lible in 1 seg by Mrs. John lioyd, s. John.
A beantiful Chalice Veil at Ximas. 1s97. hy Mrs. II. (i. Moody, Yarmouth.
There was a legacy, known as the "Fazen legary."devoted "to the repair of the spire" when injured by lightning some time The Chancel lail by Noman 13. ago. 'leantifulCommanionSetior Jones, lisq.
The lishop's Chair, Mr. Went- es Chandete and Frances Jones. worth Moody, in memory of 1 pipe organ was purchased in Col. Jas. Moody.
The Sedilia by Sydney St. Clatire ar in 1893. Jones. The Hol: Table ly the commoni- es was lately givea by Miss Charcants.
The Credence Table by His Lorlship, Bi-hop Binney.
 Whe Font ly Mr. II. I. Jones.
The brass Altar Vases by Mre Molyoke.
The fext and Decoration wer the Chancel window by Mrs. IF. L. Jones in memory of her sister, Mise Lam:a Brack.
One Chandelier by Dr. II. P. Jones.
One Chandelier and the silver flagon by Mrs H. G. Moudy.
Altar Clota and Knceling Mat by Mrs. Dart.
Role Closet in Vestry by Miss Susan Camphell.
White Pulpit Hangings, Mrs. G. D. Camphell.
White Markers, Miss Sadic Fankinson.
Other Markers, Mrs. TI. P. Filleul and Mrs. H. L. Jones.

Church, at the Bridge.
This really divides the congregation into two-making two small, instead of one large congregation. But this is most convenient to the people, and though it make necessary the keeping up of two churchcs and a double church expense, yet it can hardly be otherwise. One Wiarden is elected from each congregation, and vestrymen from both. The aceounts are kept sep. arately, yot all mobies from one fund with one treasurer-the present eflicient one lacing Mr. W. F. Journe:y. A bell for this church was given in $18: 1$ by Edward Binney, Esal.; but it becoming broken, another was secured by the exertions of Mr. Jwhn MelDonald, in 188:3.

A very valuable gift was made to the church about six years ago by Mr. (ieorge Dumbar, in the site fir a chancel. This church, large, commodious, well-lighted and handsome, was built during tho impumbency of the Rev. John Withycombe who was Rector from 1592 to 1896.


INTERIOR OF S. PETER'S, WEYMOUTII, N. S.

THE CHURCH OBSERVER

An alditional pioce of land was purchased last year-being the old public school lot, with its building. The building is now in course of razing. When this added piece of land is levelled and graded, the whole position will be very beautiful. The Communion Table, a very handsome one, was made and given by Mr. W. F. Nicholl.

Another large and commodious church was buill at Barton, on S . Mary's Bay, 10 miles from the parish church. The congregationhere is very small as so many of the old members have moved away. A new organ costing $\$ 100$ was put in this church this year, towards which the Rev. Dr. Worcester of Philadelphia, gave $\$ 20$.

At New Tusket a "little gem." well called " S . James the Less," wats built and furnished. It seats only 35 people. Here, as at Burton, services, altermate each week, and here also there is but a handful of people, but they are faithful and always present at both services and IOly Communion. The Sacramemt of the Lord's Supper is administered regularly in the parish every Sunday, and in the summer months two early celcbrations are added to these. Often the whole congregation, except about a half-do\%en remain for this Holy Sacrament.

There are now about 140 communicants, mostly all of whom are quite regular in attendance.

At what is known as "Gate's Falls" is a large number of color. ed people, some 250 in number. Here the present incumbent, the Rev. G. D. Harris, has opened mission services, and holds two services per month, besides one on the 5th Sunday, when it oceurs.

These services are attended by from 85 to 110 of the people.

The services are beld in the old
'Temperance Hall, which Mr. Har-
ris has fitted up for his mission work, he being nobly assisted by the people, Dy Mr. (i. D. Campbell who gave $\$ 20$ towards the work, and by Mrs. Campbell who gave s5.00 for the purchase of books.
This work increases largely the labours of the incumbent, but he delights in it, and is finding it most successful, several adults being already baptised and others are in course of preparation.
Mr. Harris preaches regularly, 22 times every four weeks, besides at all special festivals and other occasions. During last Holy week he held 17 services, preaching at 10 and reading at 7 , with 4 celebrations, including Palm Sunday.
Dr. Filleul had the assistance of the Rev. D. P. Allison for two years, who gave most acceptable work to the parssh.
At the leaster mecting of 1892 Dr . Filleul resigned the parish. The parishioners generonsly gave him the use of the Rectory during his life, and in lieu therenf, the incoming Rector $\$ 50$ towards rent.
The Rev. John Withycombe was elected his successor, July 1st, 1892, and served with great ability and acceptableness for four years, when he resigned the parish to take charge of S. Jude's, Carleton, S. John, much respected and regretted by the whole parish.
On April $27 \mathrm{th}, 1896$, the Rev. G. D. Harris of La Have was unanimonsly elected his successor, and took charge of the parish on 1 June preaching his first sermon in S. Thomas' Church from the text "I have an errand unto thee."
The weekly envelope system was inaugurated at Easter, 1897, and is giving much satisfaction, everything being put into one envelope the Bishop's and Rector's stipendr, Synod assessment, and church cur-
vent expenses having the first lien -the balance being divided between missions and other calls.
There are still many things required for the perfecting of the work of the parish, as for instance, sets of stoles, proper hangings, book markers, altar linen, altar desks, service-books and sundry other articles, for which wo are waiting kind donors.

## Boly Joaptisit.

caritten for tbe "cburcb obsexver" bg tbe tres. Canon Drock.

## Paper No. 4.

In examining the testimony of Church History to the modes in which the Sacrament of Holy Baptisim has been administered in the Church of God, I passed, in my last paper, (May 1898) from the days of the Reformation up through successive centuries to the sixth and fifth centuries.

I thus bring your readers up on the stream of history to the teetimony of the Bishops and Fathers of the Holy Catholic Chureh in the East and West in the fifth and earlier centuries.
St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, in Nerth Africa, uniting in the carlier part of the tifth century, and speaking of the virtue of Baptism through the power of the Holy Spirit, teaches that however small be the quantity of water applied to the infant, it cleanies it wholly from the condemnation of original sin.

St:Chrysostom, Archbishonp and patriarch of Constantinople, writing in the latter part of the fourth century, praises those who seek Baptismin health, in stead of f atting it offtillthe hour of sickness and danger; and remarks; "Although the same grace is bestowed on you, and on those initiated at the close of life: your free choice and prep-
aration are different; for they receive it in their bed, you in the bosom of the Church, the common mother of us all, they sorrowing and weeping, you rejoicing and exulting, they sighing and you giving thanks, they in a lethargy from fever, you full of much spiritual delight.

This extract from the writings of St. Cirrysostom leads me to speal:
ic baptism is by itself sufficient to prove that by baptism immersion was not the invariable rule of the early Christian Church.

How docs the practice of the Baptists of to-day compare, in this matter, with the practice of the carly Church? Let one fuct, specimen, doubtless, of many similar ones, show: A few years ago, in
the Baptist Pastor was sent for ; she bescught him, with tears in her cyes, to baptize her; he refused, because he could not possibly immerse her; nay, more: he told her that Baptism was not wo her salvation ; and so he left her. Would St. Chrysostom, would St. Paul, or St. Peter, have acted thus? However, the dying girl still urged her request on her par-


THE JATE JEV. DR. WHITE OF SIIEIBURNE.
of a practice largely prevalent in all sections of the early Church Clinic Baptism, that is, baptism of the sick on theirbeds of sickness and death. Baptism of the sick, which was confessedly by affusion or aspersion, is constantly spoken of by the Fathers of the Church as conferring no less grace than that of immersion. The prevalence of clin-
valley, a young woman lay on her dying bed. Her parents were both Baptists. Their daughter had been brought to a knowledge of Jesus as her Saviour, and ere she passed into His Presence in Paradise, she desired. in obedience to the command of her Lord, to make a profession of her faith in Him in Holy Saptism. At her earnest request
ents; she felt, notwithstanding what the Baptist Minister had said, that she must obey the command of her Lord. Her parents, accorlingly, sent for the Minister of some other Christian body, and he baptized the young woman shortly before her death.
Doubtless the above is no solitary case. Baptism, owing to the

THE CHURCH OBSERVER
unscriptural idea that you must be converted before you can be bnptized, is delayed till middle life, till old age ; and then, if conscience awakes, and the plain duty of compliance with our Lord's command is seen during the last sickness, the request to receive Holy Baptism must not unfreqently be made on the I'astors of the Baptist den.)mination.

Owing to the narrow view they take that Baptism can only be administered by immersion, and that Baptism administered in any other way is null and void, these Baptist Pastors have no choice but to refuse Baptism to the dying who may crave this Ordinanco at their hands.
I will not dwell on the cruelty of such a course, it is suflicient to to say, in view of the prevalence of clinic baptism in the early ages that such a practice is utterly without warrant in the earliest and purest times of the Church of God Then a larger liberty prevailed. Then the Ninisters of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, unfettered as to the mode of administering the Lord's Sacrament of Baptism, felt themselves perfectly free to baptize the sick and dying on their beds of sickness and death.

The Rev. John Reeks, priest-in charge of Falmouth, N. S. was married on Werlnesday May 1Sth, 10 Miss Hattie Kerr: of Port Greville

A coadjutor bishop will be elected in September for the Diocese of Ontario, and the Archbishop will retire on an allowance of $\$ 3,000$ a year.

Mr, N• H. Athoe. lately organist at St. Matthew's, Quebec, has been appointed organist and choirmaster at St. Luke's, Halifax.


Yssued on the first of ench month.
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## See Assessment Fund.

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W. J. Ancient, Secretary-Treasurer.
May 25th, 189 S.
Montinly Financial
Statement, B. H. M.
Secretary-Treasurer's Statement May 1st, 1898.
B. H. M.

Required, July 1st. $\quad \$ 1086.00$
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'Total amount req'd $\quad \$ 1476.69$
W. \& F F

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Supn. Fund.

THE CHURCH OBSERVER.


Tict. H. F. Gressurill. trector of Epringitis M.ss.
(We regret that we kave only space for litle more than half of this cxcellent paper.)
" Have always therefore printed in your remembrance how great a Treasure is committed to your charge......Forasmuch as your office is both of so great excellency and of so great difficulty ye see with how great care and study ye ought to apply yourselves." .
These words taken from one of the least known of our services, the Form for Ordering Priests, are probolly unfamiliar to most of our Lay Sunday School Teachers.

It is no exaggeration to apply them to the office of a S.S. teacher because that office should carry with it that self consecration, sense of responsibility, yes, and careful training, which are as necessary for the $S . S$. teacher as for the Priest.

That something is lacking in even the best conducted S.S. not cven the most optimistic of us can deny. The S. S. idcally is a school of practical and theoretical religion. Virtually it is too c 'en for the smaller children a mere day nursery, for the older ones a place to while away the Sunday time which drags so heavily.

The subject which has been assigned to me bids me point out "Some missing links in our religious instruction to the young-
(1) Sketches of Euglish Church

Inistory.
(2) $\Lambda$ knowledge of the Prayer Book.

In order to teach these two things rightly we must try to secure first of all teachers who have been fairly well grounded in them, and then next these teachers must have instilled in them an earnest desire for the spiritual welfare of the children under their care.
I am going to treat of the knowledge of the Prayer Book first, because in my opinion it is of greater importance than mere sh. ctches of Chuch History.

Now we thurch of England people know very well that the Prayer Book is the Book (next to the Bille) which is to be taught both in public catechisings in the Church and also in our $s$ Schools. We have then really no choice in the matter, and when any one assumes the functions of a $S$. S. teacher, he assumes an office of great excellency and of great lifficulty under his clergyman in which he should remember that he is pledged to teach the 'whole counsel of God' as contained in the Prayer Book which we know founds all its teaching upon the liible. So then, we know what we are to teach, it being plainly set hefore us at our Baptism. "Every thing that a christian ought to know and believe to his soul's health." The truth that comes from God, the law that comes from God, the grace that comes from God, in a word the Catechism, all that is in it, all that leads up to it, all that it leads up to. And commandments, Prayers, Sacraments, Life, the Creed, article by article, werd by word The Commandments, in all their bearings, especially their position, and relative duties of life. All that has to do with
prayer, each petition in the Lord's Prayer, the nature of public and of private prayer, the different sorvices of the church, their divisions and arrangments, the meaning of Collects, the use of ceremonies the peoples part in the services of the church, something at least of its history, the grace given in the Sacraments, and the way to use them.
II. Then we can make some parts of our service have fresh attraction given to them by giving the history of how they came to be written. We must strive to do that which is essential in all religious instruction to the young. We must irterest the child's mind, we must explain our prayer book, and present ourideas so that they shall have favorable reception, willing acceptance and house room accorded them, to the exclusion of other idcas which possess greater apparent attaction. In my humble judgment, there .s to cvery Sunday School teacher a great work, reach ing higher and going deeper than that of simply bringing the prayer book and teaching it to our little scholars. It is that of laying it on the childs-heat that it may become the well-known much tried friend, through the morning of youth, down to the evening of longshadows, when that which was most fami'iar in childhood, becomes th:i which is also most soothing in old age.
IV. But if there is one thing which unhappity seen: a missing link in some of our S. Schools, it is that many of our elder scholars leave the Sunday Sckool without fully grasping the true idea of Di aine Worship

In these days when so many are talking of church services and worship, it would be well to put before our minds the meaning of worship. Worship is the homage due from
the creature to its Creator: the giving unto the Lord the honour due unto Mis name in respeet of all the benefits lle hath done unto us, the surender of Body, Soul and Sipirit to our Maker.

Now the great importance of the due celebration of Divine Worship both meder the Jewish and Christian dispensations is abundamely clear, and justifies the attention which the Catholio Church (and especially our branch of it) has given to its minute details.

Therefore, in its true and primary sense "worship" refers to the celebration of Holy Commmion.

And we must often repeat that worship is to be done for the glory of (iod, and not for the benefit of man.

The Christian Church has recorgnised in the singing of Psalms, Canticles and Hymuc. and the ordenly reading of IIoly scripture an inferior kind of worship.

All our services in our book of Common Prayer really lead up and find their true elimax in the Holy Commmion service. This we can plainly see by the many rubrics which safeguard theservice loth at its commencement and close This cam be seen too in the heatuty of language used-e.g.
"and here we offer and present unto Thee, O Lord, ourselves, our souls and bodies to be a reasonable holy and lively sacrilise unto Thec: lieseeching Thee, that all we etc. and again-a little further on "we beseech Thee to accept this our bounden duty and service" furthormore, this highest of all our services is to be the service for all who are confirmel, once every Lord's Day, according to the custon of the Apostolic Church.

And suffer me to point out that in this Holy Communion service the church especially enjoins in
accordance with Soriptural teaching, that the weekly offertory is the most fitting means of providing for all the expenses comnected with the maintenance of the clergyman, for the expenses of divine worship, and for other pious and charitable uses inasmuch as it enalles averyone to give accorling to his me:ms "An offering unto the Lord" instead of limiting the contributions to fixed monthly or quasterly payments of the few for the enjoymant of exclusive previleges.

The happergolucky-haphazard mamner in which money is collectted for Church purposes in so many of our country churches, would be done away with, if we could adopt S. Paul's phan that "upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by bim in store as God hath prospered him." This passage constitutes the great Scripture warrant for the weekly offertory. S. Paul enforees a regular systematie giving of alms, rather tham any fored extraordinary effort.

The ('hurch has taken up this recommendation of $s$. banl and incorporated this principle in the Holy Communion Service, and this systematic giving is to take phate on the sunday and is so to be commeted with Religious worship.

Similar contribution, both in money and in kind, appear from Eeclenastical history to have been continued miformly in the Chureh from the hegimning.
We know ton that the Pr:yer Book has ordered by rubric a spiecial piece of ritual connested with the waekly offermory. "The Church wardens or other fit persons...... shall receive the alms for the poor and other devotions of the perple in a decent bason......and reverent-
ly bring it to the Priest who shall humbly present and place it upon the Ifoly Table.
5. And once more. In my humble opinion, we lose a good deal by not making our sunday School scholars learn by heart certain portions of the lyatyer Book. This is essential. The different leaflets and Sunday School manuals are all very well and impartial good deal of instruction, but after all it is most necessary to learn certain portions liesides the batechism by heart. I am sure that formerly more of it was committed to memory than at preent. When I was a boy, thad tolearn by heart the Collect and Fpistle for nearly all the Sundays in the yatr, and then the next year the Collect and (iospel.
I am now glad that I hat to learn them, for I now see the wisdom of my teachers.
I am of the opinion, that the elder Sunday schnol should bee set something similar in leam every Sunday beside the leaflet. In atter yeare, different portions of the look would be formed to poseses a fu:ler meaning, and some real good would filter into their hearts and their love for the book woula be undoubted. The symetricalteaching of the Collect Epistle and Gospel would emphasize the great truths centialised in our saviour's life and doctrine. Take the Collects and Gospels for Epiphany tide in learning them our clder scholars would sec-certainly in later lifethe beatiful and graduated manifestation of Christwhich the Church arranges for our spiritual edifici:ion.
And let us hope that these and similar parts of our prayer book having been well learned, would be well calculated to familiarize the minds of our youth with the

## THE CHURCH OBSERVER

doctrines and spinit of the chureh in which they are educated, and to print out their accordance with Scripture, as well as to furnish them with proper expressions for their private devotions.
6. And to come to my last point. I camot help thinking that possibly one of the missing links in our religious instructions of the young in some parts of this large diocese is the need of definite dogmatic tenching.
Addressing them to day many of those who are themselves, engaged in assisting others to learn about God, and the IIoly truths of His church, I have no hevitation in eaying that. your teaching must he-if you are to do grood, distinct, definite and dogmatic teaching. There can be no doubt that one of the greatest needs of the present day is distinct dogmatic teaching.

Dogma is decried by a vast number of people, simply becarse they do not know what Dugma is. Among thoroughly well meaning carnest people you tind dogma decried, and you find it continually stated that Holy Scripture has no dogma, and that the prayer book has, and that they prefer Holy Scripture without its dogma, to the book of common prayer with it.

Well I have not the time, nor is this lhe phace, to fully refute this statement, but we know that this is an incorrect manner of speaking Gacramental teaching of the most definite and dogmatic kind is continually put before us in Holy Scripture just as strongly as it is put in the prayer book. We cannot separate them "What God hath joined together let not man put asunder." The prayer book most assuredly does not add to the force of any statement contained in the Bible respecting the Sacraments or
the Ministry of the church, and we know that it docs not take away from the force of any such statement.

From what we know of their history and theological leanings, it is not at all likely that our reformers would have handed down to us the church truth which we possess in our prayer book unless they had felt that the Scripture evidence for it was too decisive to be cither explained away or ignored.
Certainly they used to be taught the first planting of the Christian Church not only in the book of the Acts of the Apostles, but also those early plantings of the Church in Britain.
The late Archbishop of Canterbury once declared "There is perhays not even one Churchman in ten, who is as well instructed in the reason why he is a Churchman as Non conformist or Roman Catholics are instructed in the arguments whereby their position is defended.
Well, let us remember these words, and do our best in this diocese to remedy this negligence.

## DORCHESTER.

On Tuenday, May 24, a meeting of the clergy of the Rural Deanery of Shediac, together with the lay representatives in the Deanery of the Synod of the Diocese of Fredcricton, was leeld in the Rectory at Dorchestor for the purpose of electing a governor of the University of King's College. Among the lay representatives present were Mr. Justice Hanington, Messrs J. B. Forster J. F. Allison, Sackville, R. W. Hewson, Moncton. It was unanin:ously resolved that Mr. J. W. Y. Smith, of Moncton, be the governor for the Deanery of Shediac.
On Tuesday and Wednesday,
2.4 th and 20 th inst, a meeting of the Chapter of the Rural Deanery of Shediac was held in Dorchester. The clergy presont were Rev. Rural leam Campell, Rev. C. H. Fullerton, Petitcodiac, Rev. E. B. Hooper, Moncton, Rev. C. F. Wiggins, Sackville, and Rev. S.J. Handford.

Regrets for being absent were read from Revs. D. Bliss and $J$. Burtt.
After the clergy had dined at the Rectory on Tuesday, the usual routine of business was traneacted. The Rev. J. Roy Camplell was again unanimously re-elected Rural Dean for the Deanery of Shediac for the ensuing three years. In the evening service was held in Holy Trinity church, when an admirable sermon was preached by the Rev. C. H. Fullerton, of Petitcodiac.
An offertory was received on behalf of Domrstic Mission Work of the English Church in Canada. On Wednesday morning there was an early celebration of the Holy Communion in Trinity Church, which was largely attended.

CHRIST CHURCH, WINDSOR.
statement of income and mapen diture from march 31, 1597, to March 31, 1595.

Cash on hand, current ac. 1:5\% $\$ 31.30$
Milto soc. donation 185.
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tributions

Balance, Marca il, du rardicas
2030. 46
$\frac{10.67}{530 \times 13}$
expenditure.
Stlpends, cl irgy \$18\%0


## S. JAMES', MAHOSE.

The Easter meeting passed offiterly dieconrses were listened to very pleasantly, members of the by crowted congregations.
congregation had given largely to at Matins he preached from thee fund for the Parish Mouse. in Eibe. vii., 1.t: "In the day of adverorder to take up Dr. Pickles' gen- sity consider"; and at Evensong erous offer of last year, viz, that he from Rom. xiv. 7: "None of us would give sionocol, toward the liveth to himself, and no man wiping out of the deht on the dieth to himself." huilding, if the rest of the congregation raised the other 5500.00 by direct giving. There was still sefi. lacking and Dr. Piekles genercusly extended his offer for six:
months with an coitra, suhseription from himself. ite feel sume the six months will see the larish House completely atid for, therefore $\$ 1000$ of it thas having been raised in a year. This has been besides the regular eoliections and expenditure of the parish, and besides the money raised by garden parties, concerts, ete. to pay other bills. The chureh is entirely free from deht. The new barn costing
(3) 《 STO.00 has been hoilt and paid for, since the Parish Honse was :yne built, and now hot a little more is year were higher than the previous years, but he collections for salary are sill in arrear.
गRero.

The hadies of st. John's (inild held their anmala sale and tea in the (rypt on April 19th, when the net sum of 81 Ol was realized. Durfing the evening readings were given hy Miss Howper aml Miss Mackiay, which were greatly enjoyed by these present, as was also a piano duct lis the Misees Fraser.

The Bishop of Newfoundlam. who with his family, has been visiting friends here, preached :at both services in St. John's Charch, on Sunday, Mity 15th. Mis mason Sunday, May lith. Mis mas-

The Rev E. Vinilerwood, curate of the Parish, left on May $19 t h$ for England, where he intends spending the next six months.
On the evening of his departure
he was presented with a purse containing over 12 guineas, and accompanied by the following ald-dress:-
"On this, the teve of your departure for a well-eamed vacalion, the congreqation of sit. John's Chureh wishes to prosent you :inh this purse, containing a few Juglish coins, which we nsk you to aceppt is a small token of our estem, as well ats appreciation of your faithrul fahors amonest us during the last four yeans. You also have ow eamest wishes for your salety and the enjegment of your holitiay, and you mily feel certan of a wam weleme on sour return.

- Sincerely amel faithfol! y yours,
- Fitty two of the Mambers !

> "of st. Johns (hweh"

Mr. Conderwood thankel the Parishomers heartily for their gill, wioch was as unexpected ats it was gratifying. His many friends hoine he will thormaghly enjoy his wellearned boliday.
The self-lenial ofierings of the sundiy sichool children, during Lent. :mounted to Siss.00. which goes for the support of an Indian dhild in one of our Hones in 1 1.0 North West.

## sHEABCRNE.

The ammal meeting was eharacterised heperiect harmemy. arising mo doult in part out of the satisfactory condition of the parochial finances.
C. S. Meriall amd Dr. C. S. Muir were re-elected wardens. 1 . A. Bruce was male Veatry Clark and Mamager of "Memorial Mall." C. $\therefore$ Brace and N. Williams were appointed Auditors. Representatives to Synod are Mon. N. W. White, and J. A. MeĞowan, with Dr. C. S.

## THE CHURCH OBSERVER'

Muir, and S. Femn (Halifax) as provisional representatives.
The Wardens' report showed an income for the year of $\$ 594.51$; expenditure SS50.23; leaving a balance in hand of S3S.2S. The ordinary collections (Sunda:") amounted to \$153.94. There were three special collections during the year aggregating $\$ 10.17$, which with S66.40 to the general Fund, B. H. M., made the ofierings for extra parochial purposes $522 S .57$. The contributions for parish work amounted to \$ci30.24, bringing up the total voluntary offerings to SSis.S1. There were certain sums of money for parish work raisel in various ways which camot be included among voluntary offerings, as they involve to a certain extent a quid pro quo, but which indicate parochial activity. Such are the proce edo of concerts, entertainments, ice-cream sales de., a number of which were held during the year. Attention was called to the listing of Shelburne among socalled delinquent parishes in the inatter of assessment for Income of See. It was pointed out that Shelburne, so far from lecing in arrears, had $\$ 1.50$ to its credit on that account.

But as its assessment had always been paid in April and October, while the diocesan ace counts were closed March 31st. before the April payment was sent in, it may have been considered necessary to elass Shelburne with parishes in arrears.

The publication of such a list without some such brief explanation was felt to be a distinctly unnecessary exasperation.

## A.NHERST.

The foung ladies of the parish are preparing for a sale of fancy
work, ice cream, home-made candy id. \&e., to come eff on June Sth.

Mr. Willis, Divinity Student, of Montreal, who spent last summer in the parish, assisting the Rector in parochial work, arrived here in May, and will again ensage in the same work, during the summer.

The ladies who have done such grod work in paying for the electric light in the church with the proceeds of their needles for the past seven years, have in addition undertaken to help in the lighting of the Parish House.

## NEW Germany.

Since the last report from this extensive and difficult-to-work mission, the usual routine work has been carried on more or less, with little interruption. A new Altar, to lie made of o:k, has been ordered, and was to have been in its place in the Sanctuary of the chureh of S. John-in-the wilderness, New Germany, on Easter Sunday, but owing to difliculty of obtaining properly seasoned wood it was mot made and is not now expected until Whit Sunday. The Altar will be paid for from "special offerings" made for that purpose, on Faster Sundays of 1597 and 1595. The Priest in charge oldained the services of Mr. A. B. S. Stirling, student at King's College. Windser, for Holy Week and Easter. He was well reccived and well liked during his short stay in our midst. He not only assisted in the services, but took four services alone, owing to the Priest in charge being "housed."

On Easter Sunday two services were held in 5 . John's church. the prayers and lessons being taken by Mr. Stirling, Holy Communion and sermons by Mr. Mellor.
The choir was assisted at both
services by a quartette from the New Germany brass band, and in the evening the full band was present and rendered sacred music. The church was filled in the morning, and in the evening it was filled to overflowing. The offerings for a new Altar, the collections, and children's Missionary offerings came to aboul $\$ 20$. On Easter Monday morning Holy Communion was celebrated at Northfield, a district 10 miles away. On Easter Tuesday evening, a sale of Work was held in New Germany, which realised over 525 : and which, after payit.g all expenses and making a gift to the brass band, and paying off existing debts, left a balance in hand of $\$ 9.67$ which will be applied to the purchase of new lamps for the church. On the 1Sth of April, Mr. A. B.S. Stirling left us to return to College, al d on the evening of the same day the Rev. J. II. Smith arrived to take up the work, so that the Priest in charge might have an opportunity to take a much needed rest from public speaking. Preparation of candidates for Confirmation is now the order of the day, and it is no ensy matter as they are so widely scattered, a great amount of speaking and travelling being necessary. We hope to give the Bishop a hearty welcome here in July next. It is always a treat to have him visit us, as one always feels better for contact with him. May his future visits always be producive of good in various ways, as his past visits have been.
Efforts are being made to introduce the "Church Oisserver" into the homes of Church people in this mission.
The Sunday school nt New Germany was re-opened on the third Sunday in April, wiih a fairly good attendance.


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Riches. though they have great cagles winge to fly away from us whilst we are here in this word, yet hase not so mach as little sparrows wing to lly ather us and to fillow us when we go hence. We hrought mothng into this world, neither shall we cary anything. hence - Siduct.

Some men spend thair lives in picking off dead leaves from the tree of their heing. They think they are growing better, becalle, they now and then take out their will, like a pruning knite, to cut oft this and that hough Thes imagine they are self-derying lecanse they dust themselves over with unpearant sulphur, hut all the while they never go to the root, where the worm of selfishaess is working!
-1I. IV. Betchi:
There is a phare for auger ats well as for love. We do not want firetioh, pasionatr people, meither do we want manyriag softuess.' Jet us have a man who loves good am haterevil. 广oumay as well attempt to let light into your! dhamer without expelling tiee darkness as to retain atiection for the good without hecoming a ter-1 ror to the exil. لiou are crnel ta' yone frieni, and not kind, it ly your softhes.s you stimulate still farther the growth of a thom, a!- : ready choking the sood seed in his heart. (iive the devil that poesesses your hroher a how, although your hrother himedf should feel the- -mat; when he comes to himselt he will thank you-Dr. Arant.
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ParRsboro.
Additional services have been held at the outstations to compensate for the loss which occurred as a consequence of the operation which the rector has recently undergone. A weekly service has been commenced at Lakelands. The church people here have recently had an organ placell in the church which is agre:t help and tas improved the service.
Mrs N. H. Cuham has now recovered from her long and serious illnes.
The illness of her mother caused the organist, Miss ryham, to relinquish her post for a time. We bope to weleome her back soon.
The following were united in Holy Matrimony.-
Browie Kerr to James Hatield, of Purt (ireville.
Hatlic M. Kerr, of Port Greville, to Rev. J. Riceks, Rector of Falmouth.
Barpism.
Edn: Fuller, daughter of Stuart and E. Fuller.

The sin of intelnperatese in the hands of Satan, is in enemy which is conquering so many members of Christ's Chureh, which is sniling their baptisisual robes, and is making them break the oommandents they promised to keep. It is daily preventing them from continuing to be "Christ's faithrul soldiers and servants."

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