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PARISH NOTES.

Vol. I.

JUNE, 1891.

No. 5.

PARISH OFFICERS.

Rector:

REV. JOHN deSOYRES, M. A.

Wardens:

T. W. DANIEL. J. R. BUEL.

Vestry:

W. M. JARVIS.
GEORGE F. SMITH.
G. W. JONES.
W. H. MERRITT.
T. B. HANINGTON.
W. H. B. SADLER.
R. B. EMERSON.
C. MASTERS.
W. K. CRAWFORD.
G. E. FAIRWEATHER.
J. R. ARMSTRONG.
A. T. THORNE.

Vestry Clerk

FRANK O. ALLISON.

Auditors:

A. W. ADAMS.
F. W. DANIEL.

Delegates to Synod:

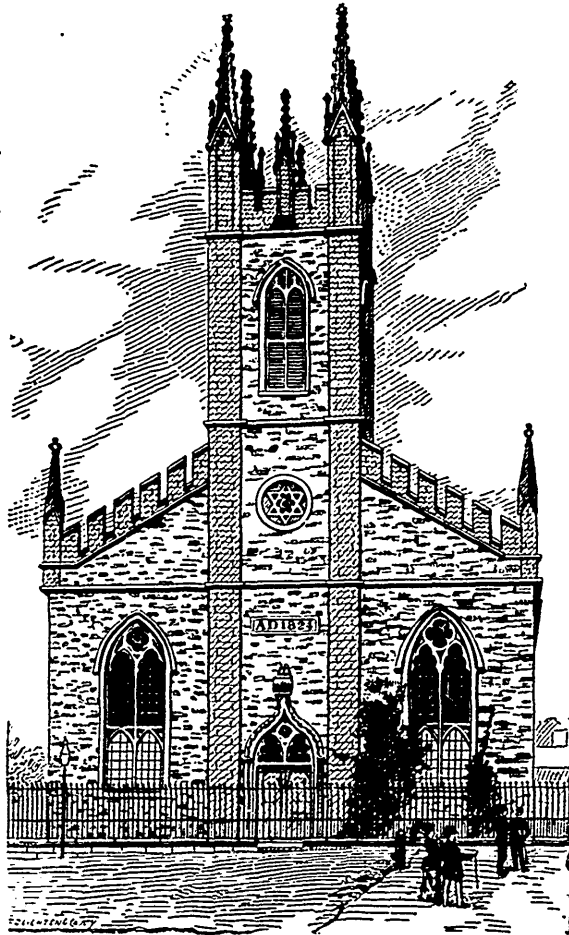
W. M. JARVIS.
G. E. FAIRWEATHER.

Delegates to D. C. S.,

J. R. ARMSTRONG.
G. G. BUEL.

Organist:

JAMES S. FORD.



COMMITTEES.

Finance:

G. F. Smith, C. Masters, G. E. Fairweather, G. W. Jones, W. H. Merritt.

Guilding:

J. R. Armstrong, W. K. Crawford, A. T. Thorne, R. B. Emerson, T. B. Hanington.

Land:

W. M. Jarvis, J. R. Armstrong, J. R. Ruel.

Sunday School:

The Rector, J. R. Ruel, W. M. Jarvis, W. H. Merritt, J. R. Armstrong, G. F. Smith, T. B. Hanington.

Devs and Sittings.

J. R. Ruel, C. Masters, W. H. Merritt, T. B. Hanington, G. W. Jones.

Charitable Relief:

The Rector, T. W. Daniel, W. K. Crawford, R. B. Emerson, W. H. Merritt.

Additional Member. — Miss Sadler.

Church Music.

The Rector, G. F. Smith, J. R. Armstrong, W. M. Jarvis, G. E. Fairweather.

Additional Members. — Mrs. J. R. Armstrong, F. H. J. Ruel, G. C. Coster, G. L. Robinson.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCH:

Sunday.—Morning Service at 11; Evening Service at 7.

Wednesday.—Evening Service according to notice.

The HOLY COMMUNION will be administered on the first Sunday in the month, after Morning Service, and on the third Sunday, at 8 A. M.; also on great festivals.

Applications for pews to be made to the Vestry Clerk, F. O. ALLISON, at the Shipping Office, City. The Ushers will show strangers to vacant seats.

PARISH NOTES.

Editors.....E. H. TURNBULL and H. C. WETMORE.
 Business Manager.....A. O. SKINNER.
 Assistants.....C. F. SANFORD and H. C. TILLEY.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

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 A. O. SKINNER, King Street, City.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 1, 1891.

PARISH NOTES.

Usually, when Easter is past, the activity of Church life begins to lessen, and signs of the coming summer's rest are apparent. The month of May, on the contrary, was memorable to us in many ways. In the first place, the Confirmation, after many postponements, was held in our Church by the Bishop Coadjutor. Up to the very last our venerable Metropolitan, while transferring other duties to his colleague, had hoped to be with us. But it was rightly thought unwise to tax his strength with the double strain of journey and service. Accordingly, on the evening of the 1st of May, in the presence of a congregation which completely filled the body of the Church, the following candidates were confirmed:

Richard P. Peake.	Elizabeth Clarke.
Arthur Ellis.	Edith Cochran.
Sidney Mills.	Ada Howe.
David Waterbury.	Isabell Patchell.
Palmer Waterbury.	Mary Pheasant.
Ernest Boyce.	Jane Patchell.
Piercy Hunter.	Sarah Pheasant.
Florence Peake.	May Ward.
Annie MacGregor.	Ethel Butt.
Louise Wetmore.	Alexandra Clarke.
Lucy Berton.	Anabella Dole.
Minnie Beverly.	Johan Vassie.
Ethel Allison.	Lydia Short.

nearly all of whom received the Holy Communion on the following Sunday. The two addresses delivered by the Bishop Coadjutor were interesting and helpful; and we trust that our Church gains strength from those who have now taken upon themselves her full franchise, with all its privileges and responsibilities.

A week later, on the evening of Ascension Day, a service not less interesting took place. The Sunday School Association of the Deanery held their annual Children's service in our Church, the schools of Trinity, [St. Paul's, St. Luke's, St. James', St. John the Baptist's, St. Mary's, St. George's, St. Jude's, and the Church of the Good Shepherd, Fairville, sending their representatives. It was estimated that nearly

800 children were present, and the congregation was the largest that our Church has ever contained. Prayers were read by Rev. W. O. Raymond, the lessons by Canon Brigstocke and Rev. C. Lutz, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Dyson Hague, of Halifax. Of this sermon a very good synopsis appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* on the following morning; but only those privileged to be present could understand its masterly effectiveness. It was indeed an ideal sermon to the young, and the incidental exhortations to teachers and parents were marked by no less force and appropriateness. On the following evening a Missionary Meeting was held; and it was hoped that, after a considerable interval of time, and with a speaker whom few had heard, a good attendance might be counted on. But it seems that the parish Missionary Meeting, as a speaker at a recent clerical assemblage declared, is dying if not dead. It may be that it must seek the aid of "dissolving views", as another speaker intimated; but we may hope that a still more original notion of draping the orators in the costumes of the countries where missionaries are working will not be a fact of the future. Even the widest construction of being 'all things to all men' might shrink from saving the missionary meeting by the aid of ministerial '*tableaux vivants*.' Left to unaided attractions, the attendance in our School room was scanty; but those present listened to a very full exposition of the needs of the North West Provinces from Canon Brigstocke, to an able vindication of the work of the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions from Mr. A. P. Tippet, and to a very fervid appeal from Mr. Hague as to the duty incumbent on every Christian community and individual, to support missionary work by prayer and offering.

It hardly falls within the province of 'PARISH NOTES' to record the events of the Convention of Sunday School Teachers, held in our city on Wednesday, May 13th. But a meeting so important in itself, so helpful to all concerned, and which drew its hearers from our own as from all the other city parishes, cannot be suffered to pass unnoticed. The paper contributed by Mr. Mullin would alone have conferred distinction on the assembly; and the writer of this notice will be permitted to avow his own feelings of personal satisfaction at hearing those views which he had so frequently expressed,—as to the absolute need for teaching our teachers, the danger that long habit should be mistaken for experience, and inured and perpetuated blunders for acquired routine,—receiving the endorsement of Mr. Mullin's high authority. But many other papers of real value were read: among which Mr. Lloyd's able address on Teachers' Meetings and helps, Rev. C. P. Hanington's vivid account of Country Sunday Schools and their difficulties, and Canon Roberts' most suggestive 'Model Lesson', upon the first question in the Catechism, merit special notice. Altogether the convention must be pronounced to have been a great success, and we doubt not that it will be repeated in future years.

Turning to our own concerns, it is pleasant to be able to announce that the final operations in the new Sunday School are in full progress, and this summer will witness the adornment of the front by a turfed space planted with trees, and

enclosed by a handsome railing. Some difference of opinion prevailed both in the committee and later in the vestry, as to the expedience of planting more than two trees in the limited space; but the possible ill-effect of too much foliage will take some time to make itself felt, and will always be amenable to the stern remedy for trees which "cumber the ground."

The Sunday-school picnic is to be placed entirely in the hands of the Young Men's Association, acting in conjunction with the Ladies' Association of Church Workers, and representatives of the S. M. G. A. If possible, it will be held at a much earlier date than formerly, before teachers and pupils have departed for the country, so that it may fitly terminate a scholastic year.

One important question has for a considerable time occupied the attention of superintendent and teachers, the possibility and advisability of changing the hour of Sunday school from the afternoon to the morning. In favor of the step are several obvious reasons. It would gain valuable time on Sunday, and leave the afternoon free for other work. It was the rule formerly in our parish, and is still the custom at the excellently managed Sunday school at St. Paul's. Many young men might assist as teachers, without sacrificing a needed walk on Sunday afternoon. On the other hand it is right to admit that to some teachers and pupils the earlier hour would possibly be inconvenient. An objection sometimes urged, that the children might be induced to attend other Sunday Schools in the afternoon does not seem a very serious one, and would apply to very few of those in the habit of attending our own. It remains to be said that no hasty decision will be taken in this matter, and in no case will any change be made until after the July vacation. In the meantime, the Rector hopes to elicit the opinion of parents, which naturally will have great weight. The annual examination of the Sunday School is postponed until the month of November, and will decide the grading of classes at Advent.

Our choir has lost the valuable help of Miss Hatheway (now Mrs. A. M. Bauld), and of Miss Ruel, whose departure after many years of good service would, under any other circumstances, have been in both cases deeply regretted. Rector, choir, and congregation unite in heartiest wishes for their future happiness. On the other hand, we are glad to announce that Mr. G. C. Coster, whose help, both with voice and organ, has been so readily given, has consented to join our regular musical staff. Our readers will understand that no words are necessary to express the value of this addition to our Choir.

More than once mention has been made of the intention to take up aggressive work in the poorer portion of the parish. The excellent and suggestive article contributed by J. C. T., in our last issue, placed before our readers the ideas which the Rector has long been desirous of carrying into effect. Many months ago application was made to a member of our congregation owning large property in this district, to allow the use of a house as mission room, and we hope that he may see his way to help us. It will be necessary also that the Rector should be assisted by a regular staff of volunteer workers,

which we doubt not our Associations will readily furnish. The engagement of a regular Bible woman, who should at the same time be qualified to some extent as a parish nurse is now of urgent necessity. An instance of the need can be given. Lately the Rector was called in to a house where the mother was recently confined, and two children were suffering from measles. Our district visitor was prevented from going to the house, as infection might have been carried to her own home; and yet the mother's case needed above all a woman's advice. We are glad to say that a very suitable candidate for the post has offered herself, and we hope that the annual salary of \$100 will be raised by voluntary contributions from our congregation. Mrs. T. B. Hanington has kindly consented to act as treasurer of the fund, and will receive contributions, which are limited to one dollar.

MINISTERIAL RECOLLECTIONS.

[BY THE RECTOR.]

Autobiography at the present day has reached a pitch alarming or absurd, according as the stand-point of criticism is taken; but the egotism which prompts so many narratives of obscure and uneventful lives, may bring the indirect profit of preserving some features of life and manners, which the historian would not willingly let die. But it is possible to place oneself so much in the back-ground, to suppress or minimise the first person singular, that pictures of life and work, seen at first hand, may be conveyed to the reader without danger of the above-mentioned evils. I have thought that a brief record of scenes of clerical work within my own recollection may be of interest to the readers of "Parish Notes"; and propose to offer them with no effort at continuous narrative, but as a series of detached pictures of the memory, which may help some to realize the widely different conditions of the established and endowed church.

How well I remember the first visit to Bishop Jackson at Fulham, when I had decided to offer myself for ordination in the diocese of London. Often before I had seen the old buildings from across the river, when witnessing the practice of the Oxford and Cambridge boats, preparatory to the annual race. How far removed one seemed to be from the busy metropolis, as I walked up the fine avenue from the Hammersmith Road. The Bishop was a notable man, an ideal business-bishop, and one who without any exceptional gifts had attained completest success in all the stages of his life, as schoolmaster, as Rector of the great parish of St. James's, and finally as Bishop, first of Lincoln, then of London. He was the very personification of thoroughness and simplicity. While distinctly of the Protestant school, his tact and geniality enabled him to maintain terms of fatherly courtesy with the High Churchmen of his diocese, although—now and again—the escapades of St. Alban's and a few other extreme churches must have caused him much anxiety. The only real criticism passed upon him, to my knowledge, was due to his being blessed with many daughters, and many clerical sons-in-law, inevitable facts which sometimes, though I believe untruly, were supposed to influence the bestowal of

livings in his gift. The bishop was pleased to learn that I was about to work in a district of his own old parish of St. James's, and gave many interesting experiences of his own rectorate. He warned me of the difficulties to be expected in dealing with the shoemakers, who form a large portion of the population,—“all intelligent men, great students of the papers, and, I am sorry to say, too many of them hostile to all religion.” He confirmed my own supposition that there was as much misery and vice to be found in the central part of London as in the East-end, while the nearness to wealthier districts made the conditions more difficult to measure, and promised a wider scope of future experience. Before leaving, I was shown the old palace, and heard many stories of former times. Even now I recollect one anecdote of the visit of American Bishops at the first Pan-Anglican Synod, and the horror of the old house-keeper, when she discovered, from the unmistakable evidence of the senses, that the Right Reverend guests were actually smoking in their bedrooms.

How shall I describe the first curacy. Take a map of London, and place your finger almost in the centre, and you are probably touching the spot. The district parish of St. John's, Great Marlborough Street, had been separated from the mother parish of St. James's, some dozen years before. Only a few hundred yards square, it contained 6000 people according to the latest census. The houses were lofty, and once the district had been fashionable and wealthy. But the numerous door bells showed, at a glance, that the stately mansions were now mere tenement houses, and the old iron extinguishers in some of the streets, where powdered footmen had once placed their flambeaux, were now the puzzle and plaything of dirty children. It was in one of these streets, Great Pulteney street, that I secured my lodging. The house I dwelt in was one of the only two still inhabited by prosperous people, the other being Broadwood's Piano Manufactory. But all around were places made memorable by the abode of some famous man: there in Poland Street, close by, Shelley had lodged in that first strange period of his first marriage; in Gerrard Street, Soho, Johnson and Burke and Reynolds had held brilliant converse at the Turk's Head; in another street, the infant prodigy Mozart had lodged when visiting England with his father, and delighting George III and the Court with his marvellous improvisations. And now for the Church and Rector. Let the confession be made that, in choosing this curacy, I ran counter to much well-meant advice of those who kindly thought of future advancement, and recommended some prominent and fashionable church, where the members of the clerical staff might soon expect notice and preferment. But the advertisement which, once seen, had attracted me finally, ran somewhat in these words: "WANTED, a Curate who will have sole charge of the work among the poor. No preaching required."

Perhaps the confession is a strange one, but the last item had even more attraction than the first. For although an old speaker at the Cambridge Union, and a University lecturer in time past, the pulpit seemed a terrible ordeal to me. It was one thing, in those old Cambridge days, when we thought ourselves all future members of parliament and cabi-

net ministers, to make a fluent speech; or later to lecture about departed monarchs and ages far behind us. But it was another thing to address living souls about those needs and sorrows which only God can understand fully. What does the young curate know about the mysteries of the human soul! Granted, he can speak a message true for all times and all conditions: but how can he advise when he has no experience; how can he comfort sorrows he has never known, or explain difficulties he has never felt? So I rejoiced at thinking that only in their own houses I should have to speak to my new parishioners, and that in the Church I should only stand at the reading desk. How can I describe the church! It was, in fact, not a church at all: it was the back part of an ordinary London dwelling house, extended somewhat, and opened out into one large apartment. Funds were accumulating for a permanent edifice, and some years later I was present at its completion and consecration. But then it was without question, the least attractive church in all London.

It was a bitterly cold December day, that of the ordination. The snow was falling as I walked down to St. Paul's cathedral. The preacher was Canon Farrar, then in a great blaze of notoriety on account of his recent treatise on Eternal Hope, and it argued a noble and wise courage on the part of the Bishop of London to invite him to preach on that occasion. The sermon was worthy of the occasion; and one passage will forever cling to my memory where the preacher indirectly vindicated his own disputed statements by an eloquent reference to his master Frederick Maurice, and his teachings,—“essentially Catholic, and dangerously ignored.”

I found the work of the parish in the fullest sense of the word, ‘virgin soil.’ There were no organizations of any kind. The congregation were people of means who came from distant parts of London. The children attended the Sunday School of the mother church of St. James's. At first the work was very trying. It was appalling to find so many inhabitants of the parish who had never heard of the existence of our church. But we had a small lecture room in Cambridge street, and on this I fixed my hopes. On Sunday evenings a “City Missionary” was allowed to hold a meeting, and on the first Sunday evening I went there. There was considerable astonishment among the small audience of poor women, when the curate appeared, and ascended the platform. The good missionary was much pleased, for our Vicar had entirely ignored his work and himself. From henceforth we were great allies, and I learned much from him as to the real condition of the poor. The first thing done was to institute regular house-to-house visitation, often meeting coolness, but seldom any permanent repulse. The father, if a shoemaker, or tailor, was usually to be found at home, and of our population, a very large number were of these trades, working for the large west-end shops. But I soon discovered that many of the best workmen hired a large room, and to that place my steps were soon bent. I felt very diffident as I ascended the stairs, for I always regarded the privacy of the workingman as much his privilege as that of the rich, and the patronising or inquisitive visit as the very ‘*reductio*

ad absurdum of religious work. A loud noise came from within, not of voices, but of hard knocking from many quarters. I had to knock myself many times before a stentorian 'Come in!' was returned. I found about forty men in a large room, engaged busily in various processes of shoemaking. Introducing myself as their neighbour, and the curate of the parish, I told them I wanted to be any use I could to them, and offered to read aloud the morning's *Times* newspaper. This was accepted, and a chat upon politics followed, at the end of which I bade farewell, asking permission to come again. At the next visit, a keen-eyed little shoemaker asked me if I ever read the *National Reformer*, Mr. Bradlaugh's organ at that time. On this a discussion began, and I caused some astonishment by the declaration that secularism was an excellent thing, provided you believed in the right secularism. So, almost every afternoon, I spent a half hour in the big workshop, reading aloud or conversing, and soon the members began to show themselves at the Cambridge Street Lecture Room, although the Church with its rented pews, was a closed Paradise to them. Of course the homes of my new acquaintances were visited, and I count still among my London friends many of these followers of St. Crispin, to whom an occasional St. John paper gives news about their old visitor.

[TO BE CONTINUED].

Y. M. A. DEPARTMENT.

Mock Parliament and Business Meeting.

The third and closing session of the Mock Parliament was held on the evening of 5th ult.

On this occasion a new method of procedure was adopted, which, by some of the members, was considered most commendable, while others were disposed to favour a continuance of the plan previously followed. During the evening there were no less than four separate propositions submitted, and, as a result, the debate on each was to a greater or less extent restricted. If the object in conducting the Mock Parliament were to provide an attractive evening's entertainment, one possessed of neither sameness or tediousness, the idea was certainly a most excellent one, for the variety of subjects rendered any such condition of affairs impossible; but if the object were to make the discussions of the greatest possible benefit to those interested, by treating all the measures in a fairly thorough manner, we seriously question the wisdom of the change. Perhaps the strongest argument in favor of its adoption was the nearness of prorogation, and the desire on the part of the leaders to give each member in charge of a measure, an opportunity to submit his measure, and to have it discussed.

The session was opened with the introduction of a second amendment to the franchise bill, by Puddington (opp). The amendment provided for an income qualification and was the means of producing an interesting debate on "Income qualification vs. Manhood Suffrage." The mover was supported

by Messrs. Knowlton and Lordly, while Messrs. Wetmore and Mott defended the government measure. On division the amendment was declared lost, and the bill as first introduced, adopted. Mr. Speaker had barely finished making this announcement to the house, when Humphrey (gov.), took the floor and moved the second reading of the now famous senate resolutions. Messrs. Allison and L. P. J. Tilley also supported the resolution, while Messrs. Sanford and the member from Dipper Harbour made a desperate fight in the interests of their friends upstairs. Many honourable gentlemen of the senate were present on this occasion, watching carefully the progress of the debate; as well as many "aspiring workers" from various parts of the Dominion, who, it was vaguely rumored, had come up for the express purpose of assisting the opposition in defeating this measure by bringing a goodly amount of "substantial influence" to bear upon certain of the supporters of the government. We are not prepared to state with authority that any of the supporters of the government were so influenced, but we do know that more than one conservative member was on that occasion conspicuous by his absence. On division the resolution was adopted.

McKay (opp.), then introduced his bill providing for the abolition of capital punishment. Mott (gov.) replied; when, although it lacked some twenty minutes before His Excellency was expected, the opposition exhibited no desire to continue the debate, and Mr. Speaker put the question. A moment later and the object in thus early closing the debate on McKay's bill was made apparent, for the leader of the opposition then took the floor, and moved that "the present government neither possessed nor was worthy of the confidence of the house." The only want of confidence motion introduced during the entire session.

The lateness of the hour prevented more than the leaders of the respective parties taking part in what would otherwise have proved a most interesting discussion. At 10 o'clock His Excellency was announced; on entering, he immediately proceeded to the throne, read his usual speech, and the second parliament was declared prorogued.

In the absence of Mr. Speaker Belyea, Mr. J. Montgomery consented to preside, and Mr. Macrae performed the duties of clerk.

The Y. M. A. is indebted to Masters Hare and Masters for their services during the session. The duties of the pages were by no means light, yet they were performed in a manner most pleasing to all.

A business meeting was held by the Association on the 21st ult. at which several important matters were submitted. The subject of the annual picnic was briefly referred to; the advisability of making certain changes in the constitution of the Association was discussed at some length, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Ruel, Allison and Mott was appointed to draft and submit at a future meeting such amendments as by them were deemed advisable.

The secretary read the resignation of Mr. G. G. Ruel as

editor of PARISH NOTES, and it was with the most sincere feelings of regret that it was accepted by the Association. Although Mr. Ruel feels that he can no longer perform the duties of editor of PARISH NOTES, we trust he will continue to manifest a warm interest in its welfare, and assist it by his valued contributions.

LADIES' SOCIETY OF CHURCH WORKERS.

Since the annual meeting of this society two business meetings have been held on March 3rd, and May 5th respectively. It is not the intention of the society to hold any further meetings until September, when the efforts of the members will be especially directed towards preparations for a Sale to be held in the latter part of November. Of late several ladies not previously connected with the society, have enrolled themselves as members, which will prove a valuable acquisition.

ST. MARK'S GIRLS' ASSOCIATION.

SENIOR BRANCH.—At a recent meeting, this branch—to the membership of which all members of the girls' association who are over seventeen years of age are eligible—was organized for the purpose of reading, debates, and for general mental improvement. It is in no way a separate institution, but is to be under the direction of the council and governed by the rules of the girls' association. The branch selected Miss Grace Hanington as secretary.

JUNIOR BRANCH.—This branch which includes all members of the girls' association, who are between the ages of eleven and fourteen, was organized at a meeting held on May, 4th ult. Miss Bessie Armstrong was chosen as their secretary, and the Managing Officers are Mrs. McAvity, Miss Hunter, and Miss I. Browne. The object of this branch is to engage in such charitable work as the giving of flowers, or extending other favors to the poor and sick. On the day of its organization, after the discussion of the grave subjects, the branch unanimously voted to adjourn to the large hall for a game of base ball, chalk marks on the floor represented the 'bases' and the 'pitcher's box,' while the rather complicated assemblage of chairs around the sides of the room, made a splendid outer field into which to drive a ball when a home run was desired. The game was most heartily entered into by all, and furnished an hour's most pleasant and interesting amusement.

CHURCH COLLECTIONS.

It is curious in analyzing the loose collections taken up in our church from Sunday to Sunday, to notice what a prominent place the five cent piece takes in the whole amount contributed. With the exception of an occasional evening service, when the cents are in excess, the five cent piece outnumbers all other coins received. The following statement of collections taken at recent morning and evening services at our church will show how those collections are composed.

MORNING COLLECTION.

1	50 cent piece, ..	....	....	....	.50
14	25 " pieces,	....	....	....	3.50
5	20 " "	....	....	....	1.00
55	10 " "	....	....	....	5.50
156	5 " "	....	....	....	7.80
	65 cents,	..	....	....	.65

296

\$18.95

EVENING COLLECTION.

16	25 cent pieces,..	....	....	....	4.00
3	20 " "	....	....	....	.60
47	10 " "	....	....	....	4.70
192	5 " "	....	....	..	9.60
	168 cents,	....	....	...	1.68

426

\$20.58

On examining these collections it will be seen that though the evening congregation is numerically greater than the morning, as shown by the greater number of coins received the collections average nearly the same, and the season of this is apparent when we compare the number of cents received in the evening with those contributed in the morning.

Another peculiarity of church collections is the number of old coins that we received. In general business, with the exception of American silver and English halfpennies, we scarcely see old moneys, but in the last few years the following coins have found their way into our church plate.

Norway, 12 sk.	silver.	....	....	dated 1848.
Mauritius, 10 cts.	"	....	....	" 1877.
France, 20 cts.	"	....	....	" 1853.
" 20 cts.	"	....	....	" 1867.
Argentine Republic 1 ct.	copper.	....	....	" 1890.
Italy, 5 cts.	copper,	....	....	" 1861.
Nova Scotia halfpenny,	copper.	....	....	" 1832.
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,	halfpenny, copper,			no date.

Prince Edward Island, halfpenny, copper, dated 1855.
England, farthing, copper dated 1866.

Halfpenny token, coppers dated 1815, payable at Halifax by Hosterman & Etter, also, several ten and five cent pieces with monograms on one side which had apparently been used as breastpins or bangles, and lastly a counterfeit fifty-cent piece; this coin was no doubt given in good faith, as no one could tell by looking at it that it is spurious, but the moment it is thrown on the table one can tell by the dull leaden sound that it is composed of base metal.

A good idea of the attendance at the church can be had by averaging the morning collection at seven cents for each attendant, and the evening collection at five cents.

8th May 1891.

F. O. A.

On Sunday, June 21st, it is intended to use the service provided in the Prayer book for the commemoration of the Queen's Accession. It is hoped that an appropriate anthem will be sung by the choir, and Mr. Ford will play Rink's famous variations on 'God Save the Queen,' as a concluding voluntary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Free Seats and Pew Rents.

To the Editor of Parish Notes:

SIR—In one of the earlier numbers of your Magazine the question of the relative advantages of rented pews and free seats was discussed in an interesting letter. Perhaps your readers are not aware that the experiment was tried recently in Montreal by one very well known and much respected in our city, Rev. G. O. Troop. The result of one year's experience, as detailed in the Easter Parish report of St. Martin's, is as follows:—The financial *benefit* was so large that the Vestry were enabled to pay off \$2000 of their debt, and to increase several salaries. I do not say that the same experiment under other conditions would have always the same success, but this result is worth the attention of our own people. Much is done by faith and courage.

Yours faithfully,
A SEAT HOLDER.

QUESTIONS.

[Send answers to the Rector before the 15th of the month. Two prizes will be given at the end of the year.]

a. Explain the words PENTECOST, TRINITY, INCARNATION, ADVENT, EPIPHANY.

b. Who was AMOS and what message did GOD give him to deliver?

c. What does the Bible mean by a 'New Heart,' and how can we hope to receive it?

[Correct answers to the questions in the May number received from C. M. (3**); F. G. H. (3); A. L. C. (3); M. B. C. (3**); B. H. (3).]

CRICKET.

S. M. B. A. (Juniors) v. Reindeer C. C.

A match was played at the Barrack Grounds, on Saturday, May 23rd, between our juniors and an eleven representing the allied Sunday Schools of Trinity and St. Paul's, with one or two recruits from outside. After a most exciting contest, our opponents won by one wicket. For the visitors, deBury and F. Sturdee batted very well, and Arnold's bowling was very successful. For the Association, Payne bowled well; S. Kaye played a good innings, and H. Swann made three fine catches.

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