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## Upholds the Doctrines and Rubrics of the Praver Book.

| "Grace be with all them that hove our Lond Jesus Christ in Bincerity."-xph. Wi. 24. "Eisrientiy contend for the falth which wam once delivered nute the sainta."-Jude 3 . |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1887. | $\}_{\text {PGR }}^{\text {\$1,50 }}$ |

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## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The Right Reverend alfred Leej presiding Bishop of the Church, died at Wilmington, Dul., on Taesday afternoon, 12 ch inst., in the eightieth year of his age.

Munifiognt Bequests. - The late Misb Catherine I. Wolfe, of New York, bequeathed $\$ 350,000$ to the Rector, Wardens and Vestryjmen of Grace Church, New York, in their carporate capacity, to be had and held by them and their successors upon trust to keep the same safely invested and receive the income thereof and apply the same to the maintenance, improvement and decoration of Grace Church, "Grace Cha:ch Cbantry," and Grace. House,
 -per peetante tie observance of religions worship and instruction according to the to the rites in their purity of the Protestant Episcopal, Church in America, at or in said buildings ${ }^{\circ}$ or any that may be erected there and in place thereof, expressing her expectation that Grace Cbarch will ultimatoly, and perhaps very soon, become a frex Church.
She also bequeathed her auperb art collection to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, N.Y., together with a sum of $\$ 200,000$ in order to provide for the preservation and proper exhibition of the same. The collection is said to be unrivalled in the United States, and its value is estimated at from $\$ 350,000$ to $\$ 500,000$. There are nearly two hundred pictares, the majority being of the very highest rank in art, and a large proportion genuine masterpieces.
One of the Reviserb Gone.-The Ven. Benjamin Harrison, Canon of Canterbury and Archdeacon of Maidstone, died on the 25 th March at his London residence in Bedford Square at the age of seventy-nine pears. He was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford, and was ordained Deacon in 1832 by the Bishop of Oxford, 'and admitted to Priest's orders in the following year. He was Solect Preacher at Oxford in 1835.36. In 1888 he became Chaplain to Archbishop Howleg, a posithon which he retained for some years. In 1845 he was appointed Arcbdeacon of Maidstone, with a Canonry of Canterbury, of the nominal value of 1000 l . a year, bat really worth far less, owing to the agricultural depression, and retained these appointments until the time of his death. He lived to witness the enthronement of no fower than four successors of Archbishop Howley. Eminent as a Hebrew. scholar, Archdeacon Harrison was appointed by Convocation to bo one of the Revisers of the

Old Testament. He was not a voluminous writer. His chief work is "Historical Inquiry into the Interpretation of the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer respecting the Psalms and Communion Service."

Tex proof of the Resurrection has bee strongly stated by writers accustomod to tho testing of testimony and the weighing of evidence. Whilat the proof cannot be overthrown, it is yet stated with such minnteness and fulnoss that the minds of many persons cannot take it in at one comprehensive view. The best proof to this class of persons is not such a carefolly stated argument as that of Judge Groenleaf, but rather the deep conviction and. atrong assurance of the disciples of Jesus. They were cowards in the judgment hall, and they were despondent after the crucifixion of their Lord, but when He had risen from the dead they became men of faith, devotion and power, no longer under the dominion of fear, but caring nanght for the bitterest of their adversaries. . They had seen the risen Lord, not once, bat again and again. He talked with them face to face, and He charged thern with a new commission as His ambassadors to the ends of the earth. As men who have been exalted by the vision of God, they went forth with unshrinking courage to tostify to the trath and blossedness of that which they had seen and heard ehTh mery mea who had been slow of heart to believe did not, after the resurrection, waiver for an instunt. There was no room for misapprehension. St. Paul voiced the general feeling when he said, "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain and your faith is also vain. Yea, and we are found falso witneeses of God." Fither the resurrection of Christ is true or the band of the Apostlesmen of integrity, high moral parpose, and of the noblest religious consecration-were falsifiers. The intensity of conviction on the part of these true-hearted mon is the strongest practical rroof that Jesus "rose again the third day according to the Scriptares," whon indeod He was "declared to be the Son of God with power according to the Spirit of holiness. - The Church.
St. Paul's Society.-In Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., O.S., the Episcopalians have a society, which they have named the St. Paul's Society. It has been in existence for a good many years, and is quite a strong organisation. They hire a pleasant room in one of the College buildinge (Gray's), of which they offered the use on Sunday afternoons to Prof. Lawrence, of the Episcopal Theological School, who volunteered to open a Bible-class for the students, which has been very well attended.

Missions of the P. E. Chinoh of the United States.-The Board of Missions, in a late report says, that in Atrica, under the Right Rev. Samuel David Fergnann, D.D., there are twelve clergymen, one missinnary physician, one foreign lady, eight lay íaüders, two business agents, and twenty-six catechists and teachers.
In China, ander the Right Rev. William Jones Boone, D.D., there are twenty-five olergymen, three foreign missionary physi-
cians, ten foroign lay workers, and sixty-fouroatechists, toachers, and Bible readers.
In Japan, under the Right Rev. Channing Moore Williams, D.D., there are nine clergymen, two missionary physicians, thirteen foreign lay workors, and twenty-five cotechists, teachors, lay readors and Bible readers.
In the Haitien Church, under tho Right Rev. Jamos Theodore Hoily, D.D., there aro twelve clorgymen, one of whom is absent, t'airty-nino lay readers, catechists and teachers.
Jubinee Gipp.-Sir Willam Canliffe Brooks, Bart., M.P., has determined, in commemoration of tho Queen's Jubileo, to complete the restora. tion of the Parish Cburch of St. Martin, Ash-ton-on-Mersey.

The Right Rov. Bishop Cramor-Roberta, the new Vicar of Blackburn, is oxpected to enter upon his daties as Vicar' of St. Mary's Parish Church, Blackbarn, about Easter.
Adthority in Frar Churoges.-A Iad was convicted in England lately for violent behavior in insisting upon taking a soat in a part. of Ancaster Parish Church, in which the seats: are freo, from which the Churchwardens desired to exclude him, with a view to prevent disturbance during service. Arguments against. the conviction were heard by Justices Smith and Grantham, who held that the Charehwardens of a church in which the - seate werv free had authority to direct a person to sit in he soath aisle, notwithstandivg that he wished to sit in the north.
Wegtern Adpance.-Bishop Hare said in a sermon, lately, that not long ago ho camped by; a little stroam in Dakota, and his half-breed driver and a prowling wolf were the only living things he saw. Six months later be was at the same spot, but he was in an elegant Pullman car that had stopped at a thriving town: of one thousand inhabitants, with paved stroots and stores with oranges and bananas displayedi in front 1

Annual Grft.-The Duke of Westminater has announced that he will give $£ 1000$ a year for the building of charches during the remainder of his natural life.
Rev. A. Guaney.-The death is announced of the Rev. Archer Gurney, at Bath, Eng., on March 21st. Ho began life as a barrister, bat was ordained in 1844. He held many positions of trast, and is well known as a writer of great ability.
Reotor of Exbter Collear Dyad.-The Rav. Dr. Lightfoot, Rector Exotor College, Oxford, died on March 23, at the age of 84 years. He had been Rector of the College for thirty-three yoars. Ho was elected Follow in 1824, after taking a first-class in classics; was tutur of his College natil the year 1834, when ho became Rector of Wotton. In 1833 he was Janior Proctor; and the same year was made Honorary Canon of Peterborough. In 1854 he was elected Rector: of Exeter Collogo.

Forma of Prayer Good.-A Presbyterian
minister in a letter to a contemporary, says that he uses forms of prayer, written prayers, in family worship, and wishes that overy family in his charch would use prayer book. He confesses that he had for many years an invetarate prejudices againgt written prayers, "With entire want of charity," he says, "I had been used to charge those who used them with lacking piety and derotion, and mere asing a form of prayer to satisfy an uneasy conscience. I blush to charge myself with these things, but they are trae." The negleat of family prayer cannot be excased on account of the timidity or inexperience of the head of the family in offering extempore prayer, as there are many admirable compilations which may be used by those not accustomed to the Book of Common Prayer. To the churchman this treasury of devotion is always at hand, to meet the wants and to voice the aspirations of devort souls, in every season.
the ratio of increase of meTHODISM IN THE UNITED STATES.
In 1787, according to Bangs history of Me thodism, there were 25,842 members and 132 ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. Theincrease of membership for that year was 5,161 members, or a ratio of 39 members por ministor for the year. In 1837, there were 705,673 members and 3,332 ministers and an increase for the year of $\uparrow 43$ 650 members or a ratio of 13 members per minister. In 1887, according to the pablished reports, there are $2,002,452$ member's and 12 , 800 ministers, and the increase of members was 100,047 , or a ratio of less than 8 members per minister.
From the above it will be seen that during the first 50 years, the increase was $27 \frac{1}{2}$ times. The increase for the last 50 years is less than 3 times.
Another interesting fact is that in 1878, there wero 2,460 more local preachers than ministers, but in 1887, there are only 13 local preaohers more than ministers.
During the past yoar, thero were 7 conferences with some 800 ministers, (a body nearly as large as the whole of Canadian Methodism) that reported a decrease in membership. Yot the Christian Guardian says: "The past year was one of unparallelod prosperity for the M . E. Churoh of the United States."

If Methodism had inoreased during tho past 50 years in the same ratio as it did, the furst 50 years of its history in the United States iis membership in that country to-day would be nearly $20,000,000$ instead of $2,000,000$.-Com.

## NEWS FROM THE HOME FIELD.

We are obliged again to hold ovor many items of Home Field News.

## DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Cowansville.-The Annual meeting of Trinity Church, Cowansville, wus held on Caster Monday, and the following appointments made: Mr. Il. Buzzell, Clergyman's Warden, Mr. G. Loud, Pooples' Warden; both reoelected. Lay delegates to Synod, Dr. J. B. Gibson, and J; Mnckininon. Lay dologato to Durbbam Ladies Oolloge, Hon. G. B. Baker. Sidesmen, Mr. A. Brewer, and Dr. J. Luudor: A roto of thanks was anaminously tended to Mi8s A. O'Halloran, for her efficiont and valuable servicos as Organ ist, during tho past four years. 'I he Stipend of the Incumbont, Rev. G. Forsey, was increased, and $a$ resolution higbly complimentary to him passed.

Montreal.-St. Luke's.-The Young Poople's Aspociation of St, Lalse's, gave a reception
in the lecture room of the Church on Wednesday evening. The room was tastefally decor ated with flowers for the occasion. Among those who took part in the programme was Miss Snardell, Miss Wray Dr. Barkett. Dr. Firlpatrisk, and Mosirb. HeAlisiér and Gold sack. Each person present was presented with a rose, and refreshments were served at the close.

Onalow.-The Vestry in connection with the Charch of St. John the Evangelist, met on Easter Monday, April 11th, 1887, the Rev. A. B. Gibson, presiding.

The financial report showed a balanceron hand, after all current expenses being paid.
The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Charch Wardens, Mesers. Wm. Hurrison, and Charles Bell. Lay delegates to Synod, Mesers. Edmund H. Botterell and Dr. Charles Cameron. Sidesmen, Messr's. W. H. Meredith, Geo. Amm; W. Dowd, and T. Hodging. Vestry clerk, Fr. Charles Bell.

Bosoobel and Nobta Ely.-At the annal Easter Veatry meetings held at Boscobel on Easter Monday, and that of North Ely on Easter Tueaduy, the Rer. C. P. Abbott being chairman, the following Churchwardens and lay delegates were elected. For the congregation of St . John the Divine, Boscobel : Mr. L. Hackwell, clergyman's wardon; and Mr. Joseph Copping, people's warden ; delegates to Synod: Mr. W Hackwell, sr, and Mr. James Oborne, sr. For All Saints' congregation, North Ely: Mr. W. I. Davidson, clergyman's warden; Mr. Johin B. Nixon, people's warden, and Mr. John Millette, sidesman; delegates to Synod: Mr. Jos, Davidson and Mr. John Davidson. The sttendance at both vestrys was annaually good; especially at North Ely. At Boscobel the main business after the elections was respecting the building of a parsonage, wood-shed, \&c., to replace the present one, which has for several years been only of slight benefit. The vestry was all but unanimous to build it, and with as little delay as possible. The chiof business of importance after the elections at North E/y was in reference to repairing in a thorough manner, as far us present and future funds would admit, their Church edifice; there was also an evident desiro provailing to erecta spire instead of the curions device which no one has ever commended. The next thing of importance brought up for consideration was in rogard to matters in connection with a charch horee-shed, which a recent previous mecting had decided to build and complete, if possible, by 1st July, and a goodly sabscription was obtained. It is much to be wished that the congregation of Boseobel will not long be behind Their brethren in North Ely in also erecting a hose-shed; but the writer thinks it safe to slate that the former congregation would bave built one several yeare since if they could only have agreed upon a plan ; probably a little pielding on both sides will solve the difficulty.

## DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

We much regret that the following items as to the Easter services in Toronto reached us too late for insertion in last number:
All Saints' - Both services at All Saints' on Easter were fully choral, the choir being atrengthened by the addition of an orchentra of both string and reed instruments The al tar, font, and pulpit, were each beautifully de corated with flowers, the Easter lily prodominating. The curate, the Rev. J. H. Mackin, B.A., preached in the morning, taking for his text St. Matt. xxviti, $\nabla .10$. The church was very much crowded at both services, many having to etand during the whole time they were in progress. The rector, the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, occupied the palpit in the evening. The Church of the Redeemer.-The Bishop
of Algoma preached in the morning on the Resarrection, and administered the Commanion, assisted by Rer. Principal Sheraton and the rector, Rev. Septimus Jones. The choir sang, the anthem, "God Hath Appointed a Day," the quartette being taken by Mise Berryman, Miss Grundy, Mr. W. A. Frost and Mr. E. W. Schuch.

The Church of the Ascension.-Easter sermons were preached at the morning and evening services by Rev. H. G. Baldwin and Rev. R. A. Bilkey respectively. The attendances at the services were very large, the congregation in the evening being the largest that ever attended auy church service at the Ascension. The musical portion of the services, under the direction of Mr. E. R. Doward, the organist of the church, was unusually fine. There was a. well-trained choir of 45 voices, which showed the great improvement that has marled their efforts during the past few months.
St. George's. -The Easter services were very well attended, especially the celebration of Holy Commanion at 8 o'clock, whend large congregation was present, and at the Evening service, when the Church was crowded to thedoors, and many were unable to find admittance. The Bishop of Algoma preached a masterly sermon, and the service was fully choral-two anthems being sung. There was a celebration at 7 a.m. . and also after Morming Prayer, and a childran's service at $3: 30$. The Easter adornments were extremely beartiful, consisting chiefly of white flowers, relieved by their foliage and by a sprinkling of red blossoms. On the central window above the altar was a mass of green, from which sprang magnificent calla lillies,
St. Paul's.-The Women's Aid Association of this parish have, during the past six monthe, made and distributed a large amount of warm clothing, quilts, \&c., among the poor of the city, ,besides sending a box to a missionary.
The annual Vestry meetings were held in most of the Ch rehes on Caster Monday, and wero for the most part of a satisfactory nature. A summary of the result will be given later. - -
An Anglicun Mission Chapel is to be erected at Windormere, near the nut and bolt works, and will, it is hoped, be ready for Divine service in July next.

## DIOGESE OF NIAGARA.

Hamicton.-The Vestry of the Church of the Ancension, at their Eastor meeting decided to erect $a$ new charch in place of the building recently burned, at an extended cost of $\$ 18,000$ which has already been subscribed, with the exception of \$c00. Four sabscriptions of $\$ 1000$ each wers received, since Easter: The receipts of the congregation last year amounted to $\$ 8,352$. Messrs. Adam Brown aud and Archdale Wison were elected Charchwardens, and Dr. Ridley delegate to the Synod. All Saints.-The Veetry elected Mesers. F. H. Mills, and S. F. Ross, Churchwardens. The receipts during the past year amounted to $\$ 2,605$, and the expenditures to $\$ 2,586$.

Christ Church Cathedral.-At the Eastor meating Mesers. Geo. H. Bull, and Geo. Roach, were re-elected Churchwardons. The financial statement will be presented. at the adjourned meeting. The choir of this church have adopted the use of cassocka as well as sarplices, addingmuch to the decency and order of the services.
St. Mark's Church.-Messrs. J. H. Wilson, and James Linsley, were elected Wardens.

St. Thomas's Church.-Messrs. R. R. Morgan and Richard Fuller, Wardens.
Barton-Holy Trinity.-Messrs. W. A. Duff and Goo. Luxton, Wardens, and W. S. Barn, delegate to Synod.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.
Pemite Rivierb.-St. Michael's Parish.-

The Lenten seasion has been one of much activity in this parish. There have been seven services daring each weok performed by the Rector. Four of these have been held daring the week days' and at each there has been a stirring Lenten address. The congregations have been large at every service. Good Friday services were especially solemn and the earnest words addressed to each of the congregations, we traist, will have a lasting effect. Easter day came in bright and mild. There were two colebrations of the Holy Commanion, at which there were thirty-eight present. The sorvices in the Parish Charch were choral both morning and evening.
There are one handred and twenty-five commanicants in the parish altogether, bat as many of these live in the distanceat outstations, all could not commanicate on Easter day. The Easter meeting was well attended, and parish matters wereshown to be in a very satisfactory condition.

Ammarst--The Easter day services wore troly appropriate to the day, being exceedingly bright and hearty, and were atteended throughout by large congregations. There were three colebrations of Holy Communion, at 7,9 and 11 ce'clock, the namber of commanicants being very large. The floral decorations were very beautifal, the altar receiving the most attention. At the entrance to the chancel were a number of calla lilies in bloom together with other choice plants.
At the annual parish meeting on Easter Monday the following were elected wardens for the ensuing year:-Barry D. Bent (roeleated) and Azoos B. Ether, J. Medly Townshend, retiring.
Sydnax Mines.-The regular. Easter meoting was held in this parish on Monday, the 11th, at 3 p .m. The accounts were prosented by R . H. Brown, Churchwarden, and showed a balance of $\$ 105$ in favor of the church. Mossers. R. H. Brown and Sydney Bridge were re-elected Churchwardens.
Just before Lent a very successful concert was given for the benefit of the Sunday-school. Through the zealous efforte of Miss L. Johnstone a small organ has been placed in the Sanday-school.
Noath Sydney. - At the regular Easter meeting in this parish the accounts as rendered by the Vestry clerk, showed a small balance in favor of the charch. This was hardly expected, as during the year a number of unusual expenses have been incurred, including the enlarging of the Charch. The amount guaranteed towards the Rector's salary had been oversabscribed, and the Secretary was directed to pay the surplus to the Rector. Messrs. J. Peppett and L. W. Hoyt were elected Church. wardeus, and L. W. Wilson, Vestry clerk. The old Vestry was reelected with the substitution of Mr. D. J. MoKenzie's name for that of J. Peppett.
A motion was passed directing the Churchwardens to take some steps towards secaring a graveyard. Mr. J. Peppett, seconded by Mr. D. A. Smith, made the following important motion which passed ananimonsly:-"That in fature a special collection be taken up in every quarier, beginning first Sunday in July, for the formation of a Rector's superannuation fund, such money to be banked and accumulated at compound interest, and to be placed in truat of the Churchwardens to be ased for the purpose named and no other." The object of this motion is to secure some pecaniary provision for a clergyman who while laboring in the parish a clergyman who whild become incapacitated through ago or illness. After paesing a vote of thanks to the Rector, the meeting adjourned.
Shelboteme-Daring Lent a course of ser-
mons on "The Deadly Sins" and "The Ministry of St. John the Baptist" was delivered in the parish church at the morning and evening services. Bible-classes apon the Book of Joshua and Holy Commanion were held on Wednesday and Friday evenings. During Holy Week after Erensong the Story of the Cross was sang and a special sermons preached. Besides Mattins, a Good Friday devotion of the "Three Hours" was again preached, and in the eveuing a sermon on "His descont into Hell."
On the great Sabbath the Rector baptised four children in the afternoon in the presence of a good congregation, and a proparatory service for communicants was held in the evening.
The services on Easter day were very bright and henrty. Mrs. F. W, Taylor deaerves great praise for the excellent manner in which the musical portions of the servico were rendered. The anthem was grand. The floral decorations, arranged by the ladies, were magnificent, and a profusion of callas and flowers in pots were about the prayer-desk, pulpit, lectern and foldstool. The altar, etc., were all vested in white, and besides the cross and vases of flowers there was above the reredos the text, "Our Risen Lord" in white letters on moss. Our joy was increased by the presence of our revored Rector, who delivered a most appropriate and tonching sermon. A large number of communicants greeted their risen Lord, and the collection of a very unusual sum they had not come empty.

At the Easter meeting Messrs, R. A. Bruce and Jonathan Holdon were elected wardons. The neceseary business was traneacted satisfactorily, and the increase of the Vicar's salary by $\$ 100$ testified to the helpfulness of the parishioners.
At the outstations special services were held during Lent, and we trust that the seed sown will be shown to have fallen in many an instance on good ground. The collection on Good Friday, $\$ 5.54$, was devoted to conversion of the Jows. Ten new communicants have been added to our list.

Halifax.-Easter Meetings.-The various financial statements show the churches to be in a flourishing condition, although many of old debts on some of the churches still romain (and do no appear as liabilities in some of the reports). The debts of town churches should receive immediate and pressing attention, and we are giad to hear that this fact is being recognised in some, if not all the churches. A plain statoment of the actual indebtedness and the amount diawn on current expenses for interest will often arouse a congregation to persistent effort in clearing off the debts. On the whole the financial statements aro very satisfactory. Wo learn that the following officers have been elected in the under mentioned churches:-

St. Luke's.-Maynard Bowman, C. M. Creed Wardens ; W. C. Silper, John T. Wglde, delegates to the Synod.

St. George's.-G. A. Woodill, C. W. Rennols, Wardens.

Dartmouth.-J. W. Allison, James Simmonds, Wardens.
Choref Abmy Enrolment.-The enrolment service of the Charch Army, hold in St. Paul's Church last wook was a most interesting service, and an undoubted ovidence of the great work being done in our midst by Capt. Winfield and Lieat. Lloyd. There were thirty men and thirty-three women enrolled. The Rev. Dr. Hole prosented eacl2 momber, led forward by Capt. Winfield, with a red cord "as a solemn badge of enrolment in the Charch Army," to be worn in the button-hole. After all had bcen enrolled, Dr. Hole, at the request of those in command in the Old Country, presented Capt. Winfold with his commission as a Staff Captain
(the highest rank in the Army), and Lient. Iloyd was alsu raised to the rank of Captain, after whioh some twolvo lady members of St. Paul's congregation were invested with the red cord as aseociates members of the Army.

Weloome.-The mombers of St. Paul's congregation held a meeting in Argyle hall last week for the purpose of wolcoming the Rer. N. LeMoine, M.A., the new Curate for St. Paul's, lately from Harbor Grace Nfld., and the Rev. M. Poole, the now curate in clargo of Trinity Church, just from London University. The reverend gentlemen were introduced to all present by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Hole.

Tauno.-The energotic churchwardens, $\mathrm{Dr}_{1}$. D. H. Muir and W. H. Tremaine, in their financial roport show how tho Churoh has progressed during the past six yoars. Many improvements have been made, and an increase in tho Vicar's stipend is rocommended. The sum of $\$ 3,049.85$ was paid in last jear. Traro is one of the banner parishos of the diocese. The following Sunday collections will show the satisfactory condition:-Sundny avoraga in 1881-82, \$18.48; in 1882-83, \$19.35; in 1883$84, \$ 22.15$; in 1884-85, \$25.31; in 1885-86, $\$ 26.01$; in $1886-87, \$ 26.10$.

## CAPE BRETON.

Syder Mines.-Deanery Meeting.-Tho rogular meeting of the Sydnoy Rural Deanery was held in the parishes of Sydney Mines and North Spdney on Wednesday, March 16th. Matins was said in St. John's Cburch, North Sydney at 11 o'clock, followed by a celobration of the Holy Communion. Rov. W. J. Lookyor was the proacher. The Chaptor met at the Rectory, Sydney Mines at 3 o'clock p.m. After prayers a portion of 2nd Timothy was road in Groek and considered at length. Then followod routive business, after which tho Rural Dean read a commanication from the Amberst Rural Deanery regarding the name of the Church of England in Canada, requesting an expression of opinion as to whether it should bo changed to "The Church of Canada." After some disoussion a resolution was passod to the offoct " that the members of this Deanery, while recognizing the prosperity of the title 'Church of Canada' as applied to a branch of tho Catholic Churcb having a federal organization co-torminous with the Dominion, yot inasmuch as no such body at present exists, considor the pros posed change premature." At 7:30 Erensong was said at Trinity Church, Sydnoy Mines, and a sermon preached by the Rural Doan.

Norta Sydey.-On Thursday, March 17th, a large meeting was hold in tho Sunday-school at North Sydnoy, for tho purpose of forming a "Church Workers' Association" in the Doanerg. The chair was taken by the Raral Doan, Rev. D. Smith, who brought the matter before the meeting in a neat and suggestive addross. Rev. R. D. Bambrick mado a short speoch explaining the natare of the Society it was desired to form. Speech were also made by Messre. Poppett, Eurle, Smith, Lewis and other, oxpressing approval of the plan. The meeting then proceeded to arrange a constitution, elect officors, and appaint committees. The Rural Dean was mado president; the clorgymon of the difforent prishos and F. C. Kimbar, vicopresidents; L. W. Wilson, sec:otary, and Miss J. Bown treasurer.

The object of the Association is to bring the Church workers of the Deanory together for mutual consultation and encouragement. It will consist of thoso in the differont parishes who are interested in Chnreh work. Such became membors upon being accopted by the committoe and the payment of a small entrance fee. It will hold its meetings in the different parishes according to arrangement. At these meetings papers upon various departments of Ohurch wrork will be read and discuseed,

## PRINOE EDWARD ISLAND

Chablotithown.-St. Peter's, - The ser vices during Holy Week were Holy Comimünio every morning (except Good Friday) at 7:45 and on Maundy Thursday (fally choral) at 8 o'clock; plain Evensong followed by the "Story of the Cross," and a meditation every evening except Easter Eve at 7:30. The subjects were "Oar Lord's fulfillment of the types of the eacrifices" ; on Monday. "The Burnt Offering"; Tuesday," Sin Offering "; Wednesday, "Trespass Offering"; Thursday, "Poace Offoring"; Friday, "The Water of Separation." On Good Friday Matins at 10 o'elock was followed by the Litany, "Reproaches" and ante-Communion service. At noon commenced the three hours devotion of the Agony of the Cross, consisting of meditations upon the seven words from the Cross, with hymns psalms and prayers. The service was very impressive, the chancel was draped in black and a large congregation attended. The choir was changed midway through the service; a small organ in the nave was used for these services. On Easter Day the Charch was made very bright in its fall festival vesting of white, a quantity of cat flowers beautifiea the altar, and potted flowers were placed in a bank on either side of it and in other places in and about the chancel. The first service was plain celebration at 8 o'clock, when over ninety persons communicated-the llargest number ever receiving at one celebrattion in the Church. After matins at 10:30, the ssecond celebration commenced at 11 with a ilong procession. There was no sermon preached :at the service. In the evening the congregation was larger even than at the morning servico; every seat and many extra ones being occapied and many poople not able to gain admission. The service was fallyechoral Evensong, followed by sermon and procession, which roturnod to the Sanctuary, where the choir sang a Gregorian Te Deum (arr. by Stainer) in Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His continued blessings to this congregation with spe cial reference to the appointment of the presen Priest Incumbent. Other Easter communions were made on Monday and Tuesday in Easter week. Several Easter offerings wore made to the Church. A noticeable feature of the past Lenten services has been the greatly increased attendance at all the services, and especially of men at the evening and Sunday services; at some of the morning celebrations the attendauce has been three times as large as it had boen proviously. The incumbent, Rev. James Simpson, has been delivering fortnightly lectoures appon the doctrines of the Church as tanght by the Bible and Prayer Book; Apostolic suc cossiion being the next on the list. At the Eastarmeeting held on Erater Monday the accounts preaented show an increase over last year of $81,565,60$, or, doducting a legacy and a contribution from last year, the increase represents about 83 uper cont.
An \& masing production affording a key note to a ghort editorial appearod in the "Rook" of Margh 25th, relative to Church matters in P.E. I. ganerally, and to St. Peter's Church in particular. It contained almost as many falsehoods and ridiculous mistakes as did the articles in the Evangelical Churchman already noticed and reported in our correspondence columns.
SSt, Paul's.-Fior the current year: Messirs. Joun Ings and H. J. Cundell were elested war dens; R. R. Fitzgerald, F. L. Haszard delegates to Synod, with A. B. Warburton and E, T. New bery as sabstitutes.
The Rector thanked the members of the congregation for the very large attendance and the interest which they had taken in the meeting it being one of the largest and liveliest ever held. The meeting adjourned until 9th May 1887.

Cow Bax,-St. Paul's.-Our Easter meoting was well attended and conducted in perfect har
mony. The report which was drawn ap and read by A. Bellow, Esq., was received with much pleasure, shewing as it did a yery orodituble efort on the part of the peopla to liquidate the parish debts, and raise the sums required for general purposes.

The Rector's report whilst also containing much to encourage, reminded the people of duties neglected and work to be done. He re gretted the lack of loyalty to Church principles and teaching, as exhibited on certain occasions; in many cases arising from ignorance of those principles. resulting from the great neglect of Church literatare and refasing to subscribe to a Church papers.
The members of the vestry were reelected and Mr. Jas. D. Bollen elected to take the place of Mr. G. I. Reas, who has left the parish.

Mr. William Clarke was reelected the peo plo's warden, and A. Belloni, Esq., the Rector's warden.

Sommeaside. - The Rev. Mr. Howe was unanimously elected Rector of the parish, and was warmly complimented at both meetings upan the snccess of his ministrations during, the short time he has been in charge.

Pergonal.-On Easter Eve the congrigatidn of St. Puter's Charch presented Mr. L. W. Watson with a purse containing $\$ 100$ in recognition of services rendered the Church. The presentation was made by Mrs. E. J. Hodgson. Mr. Watson, who was taken completely by anrprise, made a exitable acknowledgement.
Mr. Lowe one of the latest arrivals in the Diocese and most recently ordained of the clergy, has been elected Rector of the impiortant town of Summerside. This speaks woll for Mr. Jowe's ability and work.

## DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

Cifathanar.-Waster day was observed withr hearty and well attended services in thia parish. There were forty-two communicants at the celebration in St. Mary's Chapel at 8 a.m., and at St. Paul's twenty-two at 11:30 a.m. There was also large congregations at St. Mary's at 10 a.m., and at 6:30 p.m. Easter sermons were preached by the Rector, and the offertories were for the sick and needy. In St: Mary's chapel the altar was very handsomely adorned with Easter flowers, inclnding 10 calla lillies. Over the altar was the text "Alleluial Christ is risen ! Alleluial" and on the wall spaces at either end of the altar were shields in white, bearing monograms composed of "Alpha and Omega," and a cross in gold and colors. Orer the centre of the altar was a cross and sacred monogram. The lectern and prayer desk were also trimmed with Easter flowers. The music at all the serviees was hearty and appropriate. The anthem, "Christ being raised, \&c., by Elvey, was sung at the evening sorvice at St. Mary's chapel.

Newoastle.-Easter was celebrated in this parish with the customary interesting charity servicos. The little Church was appropriately decorated with flowers.

## DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Sambrooke. - Unusaally large congregations assembled in St. Peter's Charch on Easter Sanday at the regular morning and evening services, and a large number of commanicants attended each of the three celebrations of Holy Communion.
The church was beautifally trimmed with a great variety and profusion of beantiful flowers and plants, the ladies of the congregation exhibiting more than usual taste and okill in their arrangement. The music, which was hearty and excellent in the extreme, reflected great credit apon the choir and choir-master, Mr. Wm. Reed; who is also organist. It is safe to say that it would not be easy to find a betfer
mixed choir in the province than that of St. Peter's, Sherbrooke.
in the morning the Rev. Dr. Roe, Prof. of Divinity in Bishop's College, Lennoxville, preached a most interesting and thoughtful sermon from the text, "Then were the disciples glad when they saw their Lord."
The Rector preached in the evenisg. At the annual meeting of the Vestry of St. Peter's Church, on Easter Monday, the report of the Wardens and their financial statement was abbmitted and was considered very satisfactery. The cash receipts for church purposes during the year amounted to $\$ 4,952.29$, which includes $\$ 850$ received on account of the propesed Eaa' Sherbrooke Mission Charch; in addition to the foregoing the following sums were realised in the parish for church parposes which did not onter into the Warden's accounte, viz. :

Laadies' Charch Guild................... 23200
Children's " " .................... . 5000
Ladios'.Anxiliary Society............. 10427
St. Francis Dietict Church extension
fund.
23833
Making a total of................... 85,57689
The Rector, as chairman of East Sherbrooke Charch building committee, submitted plans as well as a model propared by Rev. Thomas Chapman, of Marbleton, Que., those propared by Mr. Scott, architect, having been found too expensive. The plans submitted by the Rector wore approved and the old committee instructed to obtain tenders, and if within the amoun raised for the parpose to proceed with the ereetion thereof without delay. It was also decided to purchase a site for the proposed church from the "Children's Home" authorities, just opposite the new School House, that being considered a more central location than the lots now owned by the charch. The thanks of the Vestry were voted to Rev. Dr. Reid for the assistance he gratuitonaly rendered the Rector during the past year in the administration of the services of the church, and for the present of a beantiful brass cross, and to some members of the congregation who had anonymously presented four polished braes standards for the Commanion rail. Also to the wardens, the organist and ladies and gentlemen of the choir, and the ushers.
Thanks were also voted to Mr. Gordon Lloyd, of Detroit, for charoh plans prepared gratuitously by lima, and to Rev. Thomas Chapman for his model, assistance and advice respecting the new church bailding.
Mesers. H. A. Elkins and Wm, Fiarwell, were re-elected Wardens. R. W. Heneker, Esq., reelected delegate to the Synod.

## DIOCISAE OF TORONTO.

Bowmanville,-St. John's.-A handsome onk altar and reredos richly carved; the liberal gift of Mr. John Griffith, and his late wife, (designed by Mr. Mashaw, and execated at the Furniture factory, ) have recently been placed in this church. The chancel is marked off by a low screen, and the altar is raised three steps above the rest of the building.
On Easter Day the services in this charch were well attended, and the offertories large; the number of commanicants being specially gratifying; the celebrant was the Rector, Rev. A. Macnab, D.D., assisted by his curate Rev. W. G. Aston.

The decorations wore much admired, the panels of the reredos boing lined with white, and the four altar vases on the retable filled with choice exotics-banners bearing appropriate toxts of Holy Scriptare was hang on either side of the chancel; the font and the rest of the bailding being adorned with flowers, for which this little town is so renowned. At the Annual Vestry meeting on Easter Monday, the following were elected as officers-for the parrent Jear:-Waidens, S. S. Edsall and.J.

Wealey; Sidesmen, W. Tamblyn, J. Adams. A. Sutton, J. Iabell, W. Pettewick, and W. Dus tan; Lay delegates, W. Armatrong, R. S. Man ning, R. Virtue.

## DIOCESE OF NTAGARA.

Thornlof and Pobt Robinson,-A solemn service of song was held in St. John's Charoh on the evening of Good Friday, and was largely attended. The Easter services were bright and the Church was well filled. The singing was partioalarly good. On Sunday afternoon, 17th instant, a children's service was held in esch of the Churches. The combined offerings, the re sult of Lenten self-denial and work, amounting to $\$ 57.50$. The mite box system had been em ployed during Lent.

## DIOCESE OF HURON.

Liondon.-The Easter Vestry meetlings were held in connection with the several churches on Easter Monday and were well attended.

St. Paul's.-Rev. Canon Innes in the chair, Wardens elected, Messrs. W. J. Reed and T. H. Marsh. Delegates to Synod, Messrs. R. Bayly, E. B. Reed and R. W. Barker.

The financial reports were read, and showed a very satisfactory condition of affairs. Canon Innes called attention to the Rev. Mr. Hicks, his Curate, and spoke of his delioate condition of health. It was decided to give Mr. Hicks one year's leave of absence, and the Churchwardens and Rector empowered to secure temporary assistance.

Chapter House.-Rev. Principal Rowell presided. Warden's report showed the receipts to have been $\$ 1,803.18$, and the expenditares, $\$ 1,798.34$, leaving a balance of $\$ 4.84$.

Wardens elected, Col. Fisher and J. Danks. Delegates to Synod, Messrs. Imlach and A. B. Cox.
The bailding committee reported having nearly $\$ 4,500$ subscribed towards the new charch. The estimated cost of the new charch is $\$ 10,000$.

Memorial Church.-Rev. Canon Richardson presided. Warden's report showed receipts to be from : Envelope collections, $\$ 1,776.71$; Sunday collections, $\$ 910.51$; balance from last year, $\$ 10.54$; receipts from surplus Rectory $\$ 550$; receipts from Ladies' Aid, $\$ 396.83$; collected for Missions, $\$ 553.29$; total receipts from all sources, $\$ 5,112.18$; expenditures, $\$ 4,832.70$.
Wardens elected, Messr's. Baines and Joanes. Delegates to Synod, Messrs. V. Cronyn, Gill and Rowland.
Christ's Church.-Rev. Canon Smith presided. A statement of receipts and disbursements was presented, which was considered satisfactory.

Wardens elected, Siessrs. H. J. Boyd and A. McCormick. Delegates to Synod, Messrs. Robinson and Wright.

St. James'-Rev. Evans Davis presided. Warden's report showed the receipts to be as follows:-Balance from 1886, $\$ 6.91$; pew rents, $\$ 1,868.11$; offertory collections, $\$ 1,405.95$; subscriptions paid on charch debt, $\$ 1,250$; interest on deposits, \$36.02. Sunday-school report showed the following items:-Improvement fund, receipts, $\$ 1,263: 32$; disbursements, $\$ 1,250.35$. The cost of new addition was $\$ 1,000.75$, of which $\$ 840.75$ had been paid, leaving $\$ 160$ still to be provided for.
Wardens elected, Messrs. Brottie and White. Delegates to Synod, Messrepichpore and Sutherland.

Monokton.-Rev. Mr. Griffi-preached [his farewell sermon Sunday week evening, from the text 5th and 6th verses of the 24th chapter of St. Luke.

Mitorell.-The annual Easter meeting in connection with Trinity Charch on Monday oyening was well attended, The Rector prọ
bided and opened with prayer. Messo A. Dent and W. R. Davis were re-appointed delo gates to the Diocessan Synod. Mr. M. H. Dent was appointed Vestry clerk. The retiring Wardens presented a statement of the financial affairs of the charch, whioh was highly satisfactory, the receipts being in excess of provious years. Mr. A. Dent was re-elected Churchwarden, and the Rector again appointed Mr. W. G. Murphy as his Warden. A committee appointed to let contract of bailding chancel and the purchasing of organ, and were also empowered to sell old instrument to best advantage. The matter of securing lut of ground for cemetery parposes was referred to next meeting.
Sunday, April 17th, His Lordship the Bishop of Haron confirmed twenty four persons in Trinity Charch. One of those confirmed was of the ripe age of 81 years. The church was crowded and the congregation deeply inter'ested not only in the service, but also in His Lordship's address and sermon. In the afternoon the Bishop was driven to Moncton, where he administered the rite of Confirmation to four persons, and preached. Then he drove back again to Mitchell and preached in the evening.
Seaforth.-Rev. J. Edmonds was presented with a purse of money and complimentary address previous to his leaving for Haysville.

The Rov Freeman Harding has returned from Bermada, and is much improved in hoalth.

The Rev. Mr. Hicks lenves next week for the sonth of Europe. He proposes spending a year there for the benefit of his health.

His Lordship the Bishop of Huron has appointed Rev. Mr. Bert to the pariah of Ridgetown.

Wingram.-The annual Easter Vestry meeting was hold in St. Paul's Church on Monday, 11 th inst., the Rector, Rev. R. McCosh, in the chair. Tho Rector re-appointed Mr. Crowel Wilson his Charchwarden, and by unanimous resolation Mr. Thomas Cornyn was re-elected People's Churchwarden. Mr. Crowel Wilson was also re-elected lay delegate. The meeting adjourned until the 9 th of May, when the financial report will be printed and distributed to the members of the congregation.
Chateam.-The Christ Church School Room is to be enlarged by an additional capacity of 250 scholars. We expect the Bishop here jy Dominion Day, and hope that he may be in time to open it. It is to be regrettod that Mr. Jarvis (manager Merchants Bank) is not on tho list of Church officers this year, bat ho has done yoeman's service, and by his own wish was left out, and still continues his vigorous work in the Sunday-school, which has no peer in this province, learing out some of the big cities.

Sarnia.-St. George'a Church was decorated with flowers on Easter Day. The services were bright and cheorful, and the congregations large. The number of commanicants, 164, by far the largest in the history of the church. On Monday evening the annual Vestry meeting was held and the Dector; Rev. T. R. Davis, in the chair. In his opening remarks he alluded to the steady and encuaraging growth of the parish. The various reporte of the different organisations connected with the charch showed the total revence for the year to have been \$5,138.43. The interest on the ch urch debt was paid to date and the principal reduced by \$1,029.70, which at present stands at $\$ 8,290$. A subscription list is now in circulation whioh amounts to almost $\$ 6,000$, and it is hoped the whole amount of mortgage debt will be corer. ed by this moans,

Thomas Kenny was re-eleoted Rector's Warden and F, W- Kittermaster was appointed Pouplc's Warden. Delegates to Synod, R.S. Gurd, A.. C. Clarke and Dr, Poussette.

Ponnt ${ }^{7}$ nWard.-The annual Vestry meetPornt tu he here was. held in St. Paul's Churoh, on Easter Monday; when the following offloebearers were unanim, nusly elected, viz, Mr. Josoph James, Clorgyman's Wardon; Mr. Jas. Alcook, People's Warden; Mr. E. J. Wvarett Testry clork; Mr. R. Abraliam, Treasurer, and Mr. E. J. Everett, Delegate to on $^{\text {nod. Sinco }}$ the Rev. Mr. Steele has assumed ohates. ${ }^{\circ}$ of this oongregation in February last, the atten tance at Sunday services has more than doubled.

Perohe.-This is an outstation connectod with the mission at Point Edward. The following were elected offico-bearors at the Easter meeting, viz., Mr. Robort Biright, Clergyman's Warden; Mr. Thomas J. Ewin, People's Warden, and Mr. Rober't Bright, delegate to Synod. Here also, at St. John's Charoir, the Sunday attendance has largely increased, and a Sunday-school is to be opened in the beginning of May.
Brantford.-The services in the different city churches on Easter were noticoable for increased earnestness among the members of the congregation; and the floral decorations wore attractive and pleasing. This was particularly the case at St. Tude's Church. The decorations in this church were the work of the ladies of the congregation, whe displayed excellent judgment in the beautiful display of choice flowers and plants. Before the pulpit, pyramids of plants with white lilies forming a centre piece, were prettily arranged, and hyacinths and narcissus were also tastefully and effectively displayed about tho pulpit and reading desk. The communion Table was beantifully decorated with lilies and roses on either side, and intermingling with groups of foliage plants and white stocks. On the re-table were placed a number of lilies and roses with a beautiful floral crose in the centre. The font was beautifully adorned with white stocks, moss and foliage. The Easter services commenced with early Communion, in which a large number took part. The usual morning service at 11. o'clock was well attended, and the congregation joined in the service with increased heartiness. Rev. J. L. Strong preached a very impressive sermon from the text, Jobn xiv, 19, "Because I live yo shall live also." At the conclusion of the morning service, Communion was again administered at which the mombers of St. Jude's Workingmen's Association wore participants in a body. At this service the hymne, "Thee we adore," and the Sanctus and Gloria in Excelsis were well sung. A children's service was held in the afternoon, and it too, was largely, attended. The hymn, "Hosanna, we sing," was very sweetly rendered by the children and congregation, and an Easter carol was also sung with boautiful offect. Rev. Mr. Strong delivered a very impressive discourse to the children, in which he pointed out to them the glories of Elaster Day. The collection was in aid of the Algoma mission.
The congregation at ovening servico was large and the same deep reverence and at!ention marked the services as in the morning and afternoon. The anthem from the Cantata, "Christ and His Soldiers" (Farmer), was rendered with beantiful effect, the solo part being taken by Miss Mabel Fair with precision and charming impressiveness. The hymns,"Jesus lives," and "Hark, hark my soul," were given with mach force, and very heartily joined in with by the congregation. Rev. Mr. Strong preached an excellent discourse fris 1 Cor: xv, 20, "Bat now is Christ risen from the dead.". The discourse was listeded to with deep atten. tion by the large congregation present.

## TIOUESE OF A.LGOMA.

Hunisvilus.-The Featry of All Saints' Church met on Easter Monday. The Rev. Thos. Llwyd, Incumbent; in the chair. The Warden's report showed that the incomo from all sources was $\$ 541.34$ and the expenditure was $\$ 538.22$, leaving a balance in hand of $\$ 3.12$. Mr. George Ecclepton was re-appointed Clergyman's Warden and Mr. Jacobs elected People's Warden. It was unanimously resolved to aubmit Mr. Geo. Hant's name to the Bishop through the Incumbent as Cathechist.

The chairman reported that the Sundayschool had undertaken the flooring and the lining op of the inside of the Charch Hall and would attend to the unpaid balance of the cost at an early date amounting to $\$ 30$. He also said that if the weokly offertory be raised to $\$ 12$ (the average for the past year was \$6.77) it would do away with the need of any special efforts being made to raise money by way of socials, concerts, ete., and would provide sufficient funds for all purposes, inclading the second payment on the parsonage of $\$ 100$, and $\$ 120$ still due on the church hall account. The total amount raised for all objects amounts to $\$ 1,220$. The expenditure is equal with an ontstanding liability of $\$ 150$.

## DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

St, Annrews.-Mies Maud Fortin, of St. Jobn's Ladies College, danghter of the Rev. A. L. Fortin, incumbent of St. Andrews, Manitoba, succumbed on the 13th inst, to a malignant attack of typhoid fever, at the tender age of eightoon yoars. When the disease first manifested itself she was taken to the General Eospital, and there all that medical skill, with careful and assiduous narsing conld do to save her was done, but all was in vain. The dread disense claimed anothor victim. The young lady possessed musion abilities of a high order, and was greatly beloved by a large circle of friende who will hear of hor untimely ond with deop and sincere sorrow.

Lemebridae,-St. A ugustino's Church latoly opened at this place is situated on Burdett atroet, to the east of the public square, being four lots presonted to the Chureh of England by tho North-Weatern Conl and Navigation Company. The edifico itself is $40 \times 25$ fect in sizo and is built of red briek, manufactured in this place by Mr. A.J. Scolt, the windows and doors being faced with white stono from the Lethbridgo quarrics. Work was commoneed upon the new building in the fill of 1885 , but owing to tho supply of brick proving insuff cient, it was not comploted, tho grables being temporarily closed in with planks. The work of completion will, howerer, be shortly resumed, and the brickwork and the platioring of the church finished. When comploted the churoh will present a very imposing appearance, in the west ond, which fronts the lown, a bund some rose window carved ont of stone is to be placed immediately over the porch which will greatly improve the appearance of the edifice. When plastered and finished insido the church will be one of tho prettiost in the North-west. The furniture whioh is now in is of carred oak, the altar, reading-desk, loctern and pulpit, which are unusually handsome, having heen presonted by members of the church. It is proposed as soon as sufficient funds for that purpose can bo obtained, to carpot the chancel which will greatly add to its appearance. As yot the members of the church have been unable to procure a font, but thoy hope bofore long that the accessories of the church will be complete in every respect. The cost of the building itsolf when complete will bo in the neighborhood of $\$ 2,000$, which amount wae raised principully among the members of the ohuroh resident in Iethbridge.

AN IRISH, TENANTES PRIPILEGES
We fancy that many of those persons who talk glibly of the wrongs suffered by the tenantry of Ireland, bave little if any knowledge of the special privileges granted and secured to the Tenant Farmer by law, as will be seen from the following summary taken from a circular issued by the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union. The position of the lessee of yeal estate in Ireland is far more secure than thin like class in Canada or elsewhere. The Union says: The privileges of Irish Tenant Farmers are of gradual growth, and date from various Acts of Parliament. They have, however, in recent years, been largely extended by thrae great measares : (1) the Land Act of 1870 ; (II) the Land Law Act, 1881; and (III) the Land Purchase Act, 1885. It will, then, be convenient to consider these rarious privileges in chronological order:

## I.-Privileges acquired prior to 1870:

No tenant can be evicted for non-payment of rent anleas one year's rent is in arrear. [LandIord and Tenant Act, 1860. sect. 52.]
Even when evicted for non-payment of rent: A Tenant can recoper possession within six months by payment of tho amount due, and in that case the Landlerd mast pay to the Tenant the amount of any profit he could have made out of the lands while the tenant was out of possession. [II Anne, 0.2, sec. 2; 8 Geo. I., c. 2, sec. 4; Acl of 1860 (23 \& 24 Vict. 0. 154), sec. 70.]
The Landlord mast pay half the Poor's rate -If the Government Valuation of a holding is f4 or upwards. [Poor Relief Act, 1843, sec. 1.] The Landlord must pay the ontire Poor's-rate-If the Governmont Faluation is under ※4. [Poor Relief Acts, 1838, sec. 74; 1849, sec. II.]
II.-Privileges ander the Act of 1870 :

A yearly Tenant who is disturbed in his holding by the act of the Landlord. for causos othor than non-payment of rent, and the Government Valuation of whose holding does not exceed £100 por annum. must bo paid by his Landlord not ouly: [a] Fall compensation for all improvements made by himself or his predecessors, such as unoxhausted manures, permanent buildings. nud reclamation of wasto lands; but also as- [ $b]$ Compensation for disturbance, a sum of money which may amount to seven years' rent. [Land Act, 1870, sce. 1, 2, and 3.]
Note.-Under the Act of 1881, the Landlord's power of disturbanco is practically abolished.
A. jerrly Tonant, even when ovicted for nonpaymont of rent, muat be paid loy his Landlord: - [a] Componeation for all improvements, such as unexhausted manures, permanent buildinge, and reclamation of waste land. [Sec. 4.]

And when his ront does not exceed $£ 15$ he must bo paid in addition:- $[b]$ A sum of money which may amount to seven year's rent, if the Court decides that the rent is exhorbitant. [Sec. 3 and 9.]

Note.-Until the contrary is proved, the improvements are presumed to have been made by the tenants. [Sec. 5.]
The tenant can make bis claim for compensation immediately on notice to quit being sorved, and cannot bo ovicted until the compensation is paid. [Secs. 16 and 21.]

A yearly Tenant, even when voluntarily surrendoring hia farm, must either be paid by the Landiord:-[a] Compensation for all his improvoments; or be [b] Pormitted to sell his improvements to an incoming tenant. [Sec. 4.]
In all now Tenancios: Tho Landlord mast pay half the Conaty or Grand Jury Cees, if the valuation is f4 or upwards.
The Landlosd must pay the entire County or
Grand Jury Cess, if the value does not exceed f.4. [Land Act, 1870, secs, 65 and 66.]
III.-Privileges ander the Aet of 1881 :The Aot of 1870 mainly conferred two adwantagea on evioted Tenants-
(a) Full payments for all improvements; (b) Compensation for distarbanco.

The Act of 1881 gave three additional privileges to those who avail themselves of them:
I-Fixity of Tenure-By which the tenent remains in possession of his land for ever, aubject to periodical revision of his rent. [Land Act, 1881, sect. 8.]
Note.-If a Tenant has not hada fair rent fixed, and his Landlord proceeds to evict him for non-payment of rent, he can apply to the Court to fix the fair rent ; and meantime the eviction proceedings will be restrained by the Court. [Land Act, 1881, sect. 13.]
2.- Fair Rent-By which any yearly tenant may apply to the Land Commission Court [the Judges of which were appointed under Mr. Gladstone's administration] to fix the fair rent of his holding. The application is referred to three persons, one of whom is a lawyer, and the other two inspect and value the farm. Teis bent oan never again be raiged by the Landrobd. [Land Act, 1881; sect. 8.]
3.-Free Sale-By which every jearly tenant may, whether he has had a fair rent fixed or not, BELL HIS tenanoy to the higeribt bid. DER whenever he desires to leave. [Land Act, 1881, sect. 1.]
Note.-There is no practical limit to the price bo may sell for, and zo times the amount of the annual rent has frequently been obtained in every province of Ireland.
Even if a Tenant be evicted, he has the right either to redeem at any time within six months, or to sell his tenanoy within the baire period to a purohaser who oan liketibe medeem, and thas acquire all the privileges of the Tenant. [Land Act, 1881, sect. 13.]
IV.-Priviloge under the land purchase Act of 1885 :-
If $\Omega$ tenant wishes to bay his holding, and arranges with his landlord as to terms, he can change his position from that of a perpetual rent payer into that of the payer of an annuity' terminable at the ond of 49 years, the Goverument supplying him with the entire purchase-money, to be repaid during those 49 years at 4 per cent. This annual payment of $£ 4$ for every $£ 100$ borrowed covers both principal and interest. Thus if a tenant already paying $a$ statutory rent of $£ 50$ agrees to buy from his landlord at 20 yoars' purchase [or £1000], the Govornment will lond him tho money, his rent will at once coase, and he will pay, not $£ 50$ but $£ 40$ yearly, for 49 years, and then b-come the owner of his holding, free of rent. It is hardly necessary to point out that, as these 49 yoars of payment roll by, the intereat of the tenant in his holding increases rapidly in value. [Land Purchase Act, 1885, sects. 2, 3, and 4.]
It must also be remembered that the privilegos cited in this leaflet, though the most important, are by no means the entire of the legal privileges of the Irish tenant.
Thas it will be seen [to use the worls of Mr. Cbamber'ain], that
"Tho Irish tenant is in a position which is more favouraditethian that of any agricaltaral tenant throughont the whole of Europe. I will say in any civilized country on the face of the globe. ... There are thousands and teng of tiousands of tenants thoughont Scotland and England who would receive as an inestimable boon those opportunities which the Irish tenant so scornfully rejects."-Speech at Hawick, Scotsman, Jannary 24th, 1887.
In considering these privileges, it must be borne in mind that thoge conferred by the Aot
of 1881 [whjoh broke down old contraots of tenancy, and even prohibited tenants of holdings valued under $£ 150$ yearly from contraoting themeelves out of the Act] oould not Have bese given onder the Conistifution of the United States.

SUNDAY-SOHOOL TEACHER'S WORK.
Its Motipe and Objeot-Bya Sunday-Sohoon Teaoher.-Concheded.

As te the object of our work, I said at the beginning, it ought to be to teach the children to love God, and instruct them in auch religious iruths, as will form in them the elements of a religious character." Now, if we would teach children to love, we must ourselves first love. How can we speak convincingly of a thing of which we are quite ignorant? We may talk of lope, and the happinees which comes to those who do love, bat our words do not convince. No words are so eftective -as those spoken from the conviction of one's own heart and experience. The child, to be convinced, must see by the earnestness of our words and consistency of our loves. that to love God and sorve Him is the only true happiness. Children are very watchfal, and, no doubt, wonder often and often how it is that "Teacher," who speaks so beatatifully of love, patience and forbearance on Sunday, can be so cross and impatient on Monday, $\mathrm{eg}_{\mathrm{s}} \ldots$.ally is this the case when teacher and scholar are sistgrs. It behoves us then to be very watchfal over ourselves, that we practice on Menday what we teach on Sunday.
As a teacher of a Bible-class of gixls, I have ever been interested in the oit diecussed question. How can we retain our elder boys and girls at Sunday-school? Various answers have been given, such as the due exerciso of parental authority or personal affection between teacher and scholar; but these have not been found sufficient, either incentive may bo withdrawn and the acholar withdrawn too. No, there must be a deeper, truer motive in the heart of the girl or boy, and that is love. Love for God and the desire to know more of Him, and those lhinge which concern their salvation, Until this love and desire exist, I think there will always be the cry of non-attendance on the part of cur elder boys and girls. To try and aronse these feelings is the work of the Sunday-school teacher, and wo must begin at an early day, that as the acholar grows older he or she may become atrengthened in that love and desire. We must show them by our own love and experience that we are in earnest. I do not mean to say that carnest love on the part of the teacher will convert the scholar, that alone is the office of God the Holy Spirit; but I do say that we, teachers, can, by our own experience, do much to encourage them to choose the "better way."

As to imparting religious knowledgo, we must first poseess it. Now, surely in these days of teachere meetings and Bible-classes, of Sunday-school Asfociation meetings, of model lessons, and of Teacbers' examinations, not to mention the numerous books of instruction provided for us, it is impossible that a teacher can plead ignorance, yet so it is. I think that :most teachers convert themselves very readily of all the above mentioned helps, with the exception of the "Examinations," than which, I think, there cannot be a. more pleasant and effective means of finding out one's ignorance and having it removed. I said that words of experience are generally most convincing. I trast, in all humility, that these of mine may have some effect on those teachers, who, as yet have not entered the list of competition I think, I do not speak too strongly, when I say 'It is the boonden duty of every Sapday-sohuol teacher to try these examinations." Her duty
first to God, then to her Reotor, sind then to the children of her class.
To God first as "workers together with Him." Is it not that these examinations are an opportunity given us by Him, through Bis Church, to make us more fit for the work we have undertaken? If we neglect the means, are we not secountable to Him alone? Some teachers raight plead a want of time, for study, but would God have pot the opportunity before us, if He asw we had not time to carry it ont. As the wrorld rushes on, it is perhaps hard to find time, but how woald helf an hour's earlier rising answer? It is astonishing what an amount can be learned in one short half hour.
Now, for the duty of those who have the charge over us. Oar Rectors, perhaps, in their anxiety to help us in our work, have given their valuable time in preparing lectares on those subjects pat out- by the examiners. How discoureging to them when, but a fow tenchers atterd the classes, feeling as thoy do, that the opportunity may never come to nB again. Is it not a shame to us teacher's that we are so slow to appreciate and take advantage of the helps thus given. If for no other reason, their gratitude to those who are so mindful of our spinitual interest, ought to influence us in at leust attempting this means of improvement.

With regard to the children of our class: Do we not seek to make them good ohurchmen and women! that they may be able, throughout lifo, to say why they are so, and to givo a reason for the "faith" that is in thom; that they be not "carried about by every wind of doctrine." If we would be efficient teachers in this respect, we nust ourselves be well instructed in the "faith," and in the history of "the Church." In these days whon ohildren's heads are cramimed with secular knowledge, it is difficult to find room for other things; but we teachers must remembor that our aim is not so much to cram the head, as to arouso the feelings of the heart. For these reasons then, I think these examinations become a positive duty, for the neglect of which we are answerable before God. And really they are not so formidable, after a course of preparation they become comparativoly easy, oven to a toachor of ordinary intelligence. For my own part, I cannot be thankful enough for the opportunity given me, sud have found these examinations of the grontest bencfit. I enrnestly ask you, who have not yot tried, to begin now. If you do not succeed at filst, never mind, try again.

Perhaps we teachors do not realiso always that our work is also God's work; that to Him alone we must reconnt for every caroless proparation of lessons, overy absence from teachers' meeting and Sunday-school, for every neglect of the means given for our improvement. It is a serious thought, and ought to make us less caroless and solfish, more oarnest and watchful.
Porhaps the standard thus put forth is a high one, and we would ask, "Who is sufficiont for these things." But, if the standard is high, shall we on that account stand still or despair? Surely not, rather let us try to attain it, thinking less of our own inability, and more of God's power to make us what He would have us to be, if, wo use tho means Ho gives us. Let us strive day by day to become more perfect in ourselves, more faithful in our work, remombering that the "good" or "ill," which rosnlta from our work and conduct, will not ond with this life, but will endure throughant eternity.

## CORRESPONDENCE,

## To the Editor of the Churgh Guardian :

Sir,--Please correct a mistako which might mislead intending students. Tho annaal cost to a student of board, rooms, tuition, \&ec., in King's College, Windsor, is from one handred and sizts to two hundred dollars.

Isaat Brooz.
King's College, April 15th.

SIr,-Will you permit me to inquire through your columns whon matrimony beonme a sacia. ment in the Church of Eugland? I have been a member of that Churoh for forty-five years; wus tanght and always held that there were but two sacraments, namely "Baptism and the Sapper of the cord," as sot forth in the Churoh Catechism. I was, therefore, mach surprised on rending the letter "Catholicus" in your last iseue to see that rite callod a Sacrament. Is it some new dogma lately propounded in the Diocese of Nova Scotia? or is "Catholicus" ondearoring to promulgate the dookines of the Church of Rome under cover of zeal for having all thinge done "decently and in order ?"

Inquirerb.

## Frelighsbarg, April 16th, 1887.

## WANTED A CHAIR OF COMMON SENSE.

Sin,-I have been sot thinking by the advertisement of one of our Bishops for Olergymen who are endowed with common sense- a quslity which ons would infer to be conspionously absent from the clergy. The question has oocurred to me, why is it so scarce that a Bishop has to advertizo for it, whilo he can take for granted that they have purity of dootrine and believors of life? And in tracing the matter up to ita uitimate source I have diseovered that the blame lies in our numerons theologioal colleges. I know that in my Alma Mater common sense was net one of the branches taught, and Iknow of no college where there is a professorship of it. And it seems to me that to ondow such a chair would be to supply a long felt want. The subject ought to ho systematically taught during term, and the atadents should bo subjoctod to a rigid oxamination at the ond of thoir course, or bofore the Bishop's examining chaplain when thoy go ap for ordination. By careful laber we might in the course of a generation breed a style of clergy, including bishops, well ondowed with the needed common sense, whilo the prosentimpracticables would in time dio off.
How would this do for an examination paper?
"Subject: Common Sense-Rov. Prof, Gumption, examiner; time, three hours."

1. Dofine Common sonse, stating whother it is a natural or an acquired faculty.
2. Stato whothor you think it neceseary to Priouts alone, or equally necossary to Bishops. 3. Give prominont examples of it (if you know auy) among: 1st bishops ; 2nd priests; 3rd deacons; 4th laymen.
[N.B.-The greatar number of examplas you give the highor marks you will rocosve.]
3. Do you think the "judicious Hooker" could have administered the affinis of an aver. ago backwoods' parish or frontior Mission-field, without giving offonce eithor: 1 to his bishop; or $2 d$ to the most touchy of his parishionors? (State what you think as cloarly as you lnow how), and romember, the valuo of your answerdepends on its length.
4. Acalyse carefully tho following case, and state what percontage of common sonse it diacovers, and in whom. A priest, olhorwise above roproach, offers his sorvices to a bishop and is refused on the ground of lack of funds to pay him. A fow months later the same bishop with the above offer on fyle, or, olsowhere, advertises for clergymen who have common sense. Did the priest show a luck of common sonse, and if so, how great. in writing to the bishop instead of worlring some schemo of his own to get one of ${ }^{x}$ the best parishes for hinself?
5. What degree of common sense, and what degree of faith, did the Apostles show in under. taking to convert the world to Christ, under the circumstances of their day?
6. Was common senso one of the qualifica: tions mentioned as nocessury to the seven first deacons?

Esbtertido 1887 .
Yours tioly
$G_{1}$

# The Cilhurch Couardiat 

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## Special Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS are respectfully requested to remit at their earliest convenience. The Tabri gives the date of expiration.

## oALENDAR FOR APRIL.

4xail 3rd-6th Sanday in Lent.- (Notice of Days in Holy Week).
" 4th-Monday before Erater.
" 5 5th-Tuesday before Easter.
" Geth-Wednesday bofore Easter.
". 7th-Thorsday before Easter.
$\therefore$ 8th-Good Friday. (Pr. Pss.: M. 22, 40, 54. Tivg. 67, 88.)
" Mh-Easter Even.
" Woth-Eastrer Day. (Pr. Peb: M. 2, 57, 111: E. 113, 114, 118. Pr. Auth. ins. of Venite. Ath. Cr.: Pr. Pref. in Com. Sor., till 17th April instant.
" 11th-Monday in Eastor Wook.
" 12th-Tursday in Easter weok.
" 17 th- 1 st Sunday aftor Easter.
" 24th-2nd Sunday aftor Eastor.
" 25th—St. Mark, Hvangelist and Martyr.

## PRAYER FOR EASTER-TIDE.

Grant, we beseech Thee, Almighty God that we who have gone through the Paschal Festival, may, by Thy bounty, still lreep it in our conduct and life, throagh Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.-From the Gothic Missal.

A Moravian Liturgy contains the following asoription: Glory be to Him who is the Resurrection and the Life; He was dead and, behold, He is alive for evermore; and he that believeth in Him, though be weire dead, yet shall he live. Glory be to Him in the Church which waiteth for Him, and in that which is around Him, from everlasting to everilasting. Amon.
"WHO SHALL ROLL THE STONE AWAY?"
sT. Mark xyi.
By Spes.

As day by day each path we troad, Of life's add journey here,
Why is it that our bearts aro led,
Filled e'er with doubting foar,
To ask, as onco in former day,
"Who now will roll the stone away ?"-
Have wo no trust?
When heary clouds do lower oft, And seem each day to fall;
'Tis then we ask in whispors soft
As these our minds appal,
The question which we will not stay,
"Who now will roll the stone away ?"-
Is faith so dead?
O sonl and heart and mind, arise 1
Droop not, leat hope should die;

Look far beyond; above the skies,
Wr. Lift op thy gaze on bigh
To angels, clad in white array,
. For they will roll the stone away,
all fall of love !
Still dost thou doubt 9 Look back beyond The ages which are gone,
And see those Marys, loving, fond,
Treading their way at dawn;
How was it, when in blank diemay,
They said: "Who'll roll the stone away ?" They found 'twas done!
Then fear not, doabt not; stand not still,
Walk bravely on through life;
Stem every current, mount each hill, What tho' the ille be rife? Believe most sarely that each day
The angels roll the stones away, And thou art safe !
-Living Church.

## THE RESURREGTION.

The Resurrection is the great fact of the Gospel upon which all the rest depends. If wo are deceived in that we are deceived in all. St. Paul admittad this, and boldly took his stand here. The Apostles all took this ground. The witnessing to His resurrection was the first thought in the Ordination of other Apostles. The establishment of this fact was the first condition of success to the Gospel. It could not have been received at all; the Church could not have made a beginning with the least doubt resting upon this.
At the crucifixion the disciples gave up all hope. They were utterly disappointed and defeated. Though warned of it, they could not conceive that the Messiab, to whom all power was given, could fail to use that power to save His own life. What will not a mando for his life? It was too much for their faith. They wore benumbed and bewildered, absolutely withoat hope or expectation. "We had trusted," they said sorrowfally on the way to Emmaus, "that it should have been He that should have redeemed Israel." They had heard from some of their own company that He had risen from the dead, as He Himself had foretold, but they cuuld not believe it.
There is nothing more absurd than the notion that the balief of the Cbarch in the Resurrection was a gradual growth, a development of a later age. The fact was established thon and there beyond all dispute or question, and it was received and proclaimed by those who, at first, were sceptical and slow of heart to believe. It was established when there was every opportunity to test it, and among those who had everything at stake in the issaeamong those who had everything to lose, in a worldly point of view, by accepting it. The every day observation of hundreds confirmed it ; the ovidence was irresistible.
The Resurrection was attested not by those who were expecting it and in a atate of mind to be easily deceived, not by those whose hopos and imaginations were excited, but by those who did not believe it possible. They were not fanatics or enthusiasts, as the sorrowful account of their faithlossness, recorded by themselves, abundantly proves. They sam in the Cracifixion the death of all their hopes, the destruction of all their plans. They gave ap all and looked for no deliverance, and when it came they oould not, without the strongest confirmation, accept it. Probably in no age or nation has there been a company of intelligent men morc incredulous, more anprepared to admit the fact of the Resurrection, than the company of disciples who had seen with their
own eyes the death of their thord and the sealed stone at the door of His sepolchre.
Fet, without this complete acceptance of the fact, the Church of Christ would never have been heard of. It began and has continned as an organized; living witness of the Resurrection. Within forty days of the event, it challenged all Jeruselem to deny it, boldiy charging that the Messiah, the Prince of Glory, had been crucified, Whom God had raised from the dead. It has gone on from year to yesr, from age to age, from nation to nation, proclaiming that Christ is risen. Some have doubted, some have denied, but the civilized world, as a whole, has received the witness. In every city and hamlet the cross and the spire point heavenward in hope; in avery cemetery, above nameless graves in the desert and by the whyside of mountain passes, memorials of the Resarrection are set up. It has entered into the thought and heart and life of the world. Resurgam."I know that my Reduemer livath;" "Because I live ge shall live also."-Irish Acclesiastical Gazette.

## THE RESURRECTION OF MAN.

How are the dead raised up, and with what body do they come ? The resurrection of Christ leads us on to thoughts of our own resurrection. The dead are raised up by God's power, and the bodies with which they come forth are not the natural bodies adapted to earth, but the spiritual bodies appropriate to the resurrection life. God gives not only to the plant spriaging from the buried seed, but to the resurrection body passing apward from the grave and gate of death, " its own body," i.e., the increase or development suitable to it. God gives us the bodies we now possess, and $\mathrm{H}_{\theta}$ does it none the less because it takes place throagh the operations of lews which express forms of Divine action. A child is born into the world, and it utters but a faint prophecy of the physical and mental power it will one day wield. Three times each year its body is almost completely changed. It attains manhood at twenty years of age, having passed through nearly sixty transformations, transformatious rapidly affecting every pait except the phosphates or bones, which slowly change. A man at twenty does not possess a particle of the original mattor that was his in childhood. Yet a new and more glorious body has been built up around him, and he stands before us a far nobler being than was the helpless infant-none other than himself. The "natural body" is the resalt of unceasing change, different and yet the same, "new materials being built into the piace and form of those removed, so that the configuration of each organ or issue remains apparently unaltered." The "spiritual body" will follow the same law of change, growth or development; different from the natural body, yet maintaining its identity with it; no longer adapted to the relationships of eerth, but glorified into harmony with the highest conditions of Heaven itself. It marks the secondary stage of man, as revealed to us in Holy Scripture. That was not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural. We now bear the image of the earthly, and in the progress that marks the history of redeemed souls wo shall bear the image of the heavenly. "They which shall be accounted worthy to obtain that world and the resurrection from the dead, neither marry. nor are given in marriage. Neithor can thoy die any more, for they are equal unto the angols." The family will not be the type and basie of calestial society. How complete the reorganization of social conditions. How vain then the imagination, sometimes cherished, that our heavenly life will differ in very slight dogree from the life we now spend in the body of humiliation! This mortal pats on immortality, and this corruptible puts on incorrup: tion.-The Church.

## THF APOSTOLIC RITE OF OON FIRMATION

BY THE BIGHT REV: THE BISHOP OF SPBINGEIELD.
The laying on of hands by Christ's chief minister, the Bishop, is the complement of Holy Baptism. It was recognized as of vital importance by all the Apostles, who had stood around our Lord, and heard His last command on earth, "Go yo, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo, I sm with you alway, eten unto the ond of the world. Amen." (St. Matt. xxviii, 19, 20.) These Apostles, when they heard thet Samaria had received the word of God, sont two of their number, St. Peter and St. John, to lay their hands on the heads of those whom St. Philip, the inspired deacon, had baptized. St. Philip was pre-eminently under the control of the Blessed Spirit. The Holy Ghost directed his footsteps, transported him from one place to another, and gave him the power of working miracles; yet he deemed it to be necessary that more should be done for his converts than he, a deacon, could do, and honce he invoked the assistance of those above him in office, the Apostles. They, in their collective capacity, agreed with St. Philip, that it was necessary that his word should be supplemented by their official presence, and acts, and accordingly we reed, (Acts viii: 14) "Now when the apostles, which were at Jerasalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John." Let us faca the facts; an inspired deacon, who was especially the child of the Holy Ghost, and who could work miracles, preaches the Gospel in Samaris, thirty miles north of Jerusalem, wins oonverts, and baptizes them. One would suppose that such a minister as St. Philip could do all that was requisite for the salvation of his flock; but so he did not thenk, nor did the assembled Apostles. They felt, St. Philip and the Apogtles, that something more was needed, and hence, when there were no canals, or railhoads, or telegraphs, or penny posts, the inspired deacon sends a message the best way he could to the Apostles at Jerasalom, thirty miles away; and they send back in response two of their number, the very chiefest of their body, St. Peter and St. John; who make this journey of thirty miles, along a rugged and dangerous road to impart a spiritual gift, which the inspired and miracle working deacon could not bestor. No conclusion save one can be drawn from these facts, namely, that St. Philip, the deacon, and all the Apostles thought it a matter of supreme importance that those who had been baptized should receive the imposition or laying on off hands from Christ'n chief ministers, the Bishops, in the Charch of God.
Two other questions ought to be asked by every one who believes in the Bible. First, Did St. Philip in baptizing his converts, or St. Peter and St. John in confirming them, give a spiritual benefit of and from themselves, or was it from God? Of course it was from Goil, and hence the gift came not because the person administering baptism was St. Philip, or besazase the persons administering confirmation wrara St. Peter and St. John, but because the one held an office from God which empowered him to baplize, and the others an office from the same source, which empowered them to confirm; that is, the offices bring the blessings, not the men, who happen to hold those offices. The same offlces are with us now, here, and they are capable of conveying, and do convey to those qualified to reofeive them, the same benefits and privileges whioh they impartod
When St. Shilip and St, Peter and St, John held.
them. The offices do ciot rise and fall in value and power with the varying talents and accomplishments and ciroumstances of those who hold them.
The second question which every thoughtfal person should press upon himeelf, is this: If ever external righta and sacraments wore unnecessary, was it not when inspired men were living on earth? was it not when the Apostles, who conld work miracles, and by the power of the Holy Ghost could discern the spirits of men and read their hearts, were here? Was it not just at that time and under those circumstances that Holy Baptism and Confirmation, and the Lord's Suppor, could be dispensed with? Would not the Apostles' instructions and sermons, falling as they did from inspired lips, be a substitute for all external rites and saoraments? And yet of all times in the history of the Christian Church, the times when the Apostles were on earth, were those when the Bishops, Priests and Deacons wiere most careful to administer these means of grace, and the people most eager to receive them. Can we suppose, if we profess and call ourselves Christians, that the inspired Apostles and their associates and subordinates made long and perilons journeys to perform naeless rites, and take part in mere ceremonies? We have the mind of Christ in the teaching and conduct of the Apoatles; and they taught both by precept and example that the sacraments and meuns of grace are of supreme importance ; hence their converts, we read, continued steadfastly in the doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers; hence the inspired deacon baptizes the ounuch and the Samaritana, hence St. Yeter and St. John made a long and tedious journey to confirm, hence Saul of Tarsus, after he was called from Heaven by the Lord Jesus in person, was commanded to be baptized and wash away his sing.
Have you been baptized? Have you been confirmed? Are you continuing steadfastly in the "breaking of bread"" If not, remember that you cannot plead that the Bible teaches you that these thinge are unnecessary. It may be that they are, but if so you have learned the fact from some other revelation, for so thought not the inspired deacon St. Philip, nor all the Apostles, nor St. Paul, nor our Lord, nor the Holy Ghost, as we learn from the Acts of the Holy Apostles.

## PUT YOUR ARMOR ON.

One of the most impressive and tonching cenes which we can ever witness in this world is that of persons prosenting themselves in the Church of God to renow their baptismal vows in confirmation. By this act each one plainly aays, "I feel my dependence and need of help; I acknowiledge my individual responsibility; I am resolved to live by faith and not by sight; I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; and I do here, in the presence of God and before His assembled people, solemnly renew the promise and vow made at my baptism to be God's faithful soldier and servant unto my life's end." With hearts aglow with love to God and man, with earnest pleadings for grace divine, they put on the armor of God and strive to attain the higher and better life. Tcuching scene ! Sacred momentl Human hearta and lives bound up with cords of love to the portals of the skies!
Soon, in many of our parishes, the Bishop will make his annual visitation, and then the cpportunity will be given to receive the holy rite of Confirmation. Will you not consider seriously your duty in this matter? It is a call coming to you from the Anthor of your being to meet responsibility and avail yourself

Ohrist: In this you have everything to gain, and if you are wise you will not put the question aside and wait for a "more convenient season. "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." Plead not the ezonse, so often given, "not good onough." Will you be better prepared a yoar hence? Before that time you may be called away from the ativities of this world. Christ did not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance ; not the whole, bat the siok, who need a physician. Every day of your life you need the guidance of God's Holy Spirit. He alone can give you strength to battle successfally against the evil within and without. If you wonld meat the responsibility whioh is upon you, you must do it in the strength whioh God alone supplies. Yield yourself God's willing and obedient servant, and He will confirm and strongthen you by the mighty power of the Holy Ghost, and you will grow in grace and knowledge, and in fitness for Cod's eternal kingdom and glory:-Texas Churchman.

## POINTS OF UNITY

## (Contributed to the Church Record.)

It would probably surprise many Christians who are not Churchmen, to know how nearly on some points of doctrine their "Standards" conform to Church teaching. For instance, the Saybrook Platform the embodiment of Connecticut Congregationalism says of the Thirty-nine Articles:
As to what appertains to soundness of judg ment in matters of faith, we esteem it sufficient that a Church acknowledge the Scriptures to be the Word of God, the perfect and only rule of faith and practice, and own eithor the doctrinal part of those commonly called the Articles of the Church of England, or the Confession or Ca techisms shorier or longer, compiled by the Assembly at Westminstor' or the Confession agreed upon at Savoy, to be agreeable to the said rule.
It is not uncommon to hear the Churoh doctrine of the authority of the ministry and of the Absolation condemned by Presbyterians as corrupt and dangerous. Yet we read in their Oonfassion (oh. xxx,) :
The Lord Jesus, as Head and King of His Chureh, bath theroin appointed a government in the hand of Church offlcers distinot from the civil magistrate. To these officers the keys of the Kingdom of Heavon are committed, by virtue whereof they have power respectively to retain and remit sins, to shut the Kingdom of Heaven against the impenitent, \&c.
Touching the question of baptismal regeneration, the Presbyterian Longer Catechiem in the aubwer to question 165 says:
Baptism is a sacrament of the New Testament, wherein Christ bath ordained the washing with water. - to be a sign and seal of ingrafting into Himself, of remission of sins by His blood, and regeneration by His Spirtt; ana adoption and resurrection unto everlasting life.
The word seal implies a thing accomplishod. And the Presbyterian doctrine is that baptism is not a sign only, but is also a seal of rogeneration by the Holy Spirit, a seal of remission of sins, a sealof edoption into Christ's family. And to this Congregationalists agree; for the Say: brook Confession (ch. xxix; 1.) says !
Baptism is a sacrament of the New Tostament ordained by Jesus Christ, to be unto the party baptized a sign and seal of the Covenant of Grace, of His ingrafting into Christ, of regeneration, of remission of sins, icc.
The Prayer Books says: Soeing now, dearly beloved brethren, that this child is regenerate and grafted into the body of Christ; and again; It bith pleared Thee to regenerate thin
infant with Thy Holy Spirit. Are these ex pressions one whit stronger than those just quoted?
The Reformed Epiacopal Charch in ita De claration of Principles distinctly repadiates the doctrine "that regeneration is inseparably connected with baptism." And yot in the prayer after baptism (seo their Prayer Book page 235) they say:
We yield Thee most bearty thanks, most merciful Father, that it hath pleased Thee to receive this infant as Thine own child by baptiam, and to incorporate him into Thy Holy Church. And we bambly beseech Thee to grant that as he is now made partaker of the death of Thy Son, so he may, \&c.
Does any one suppose that unregenerate persons are incorporated into Chriet's Church; or made partakers of His death? Moreover the une of the word "now" directly implies a connection between the regeneration and the ceremony. When the question is presed very few are willing to equarely admit that baptism is a bure form; and the moment that it is confeseed to be more than that, the doctrine of baptiemal regeneration always held in the Church follows as a logical necessity. It may be evaded, but not consistently denied.

## FAMILY DEPARTMENT.

 Chapter IV.-Continued.
It was so strunge, so unlike anything that he could romember, that be did not know what to make of it, and stood half.frightened.
"I am so happy to havo you, darling. And father will be home before many months are over, and then we shall all be so happy together, and you must learn to love us, as much as we love you." She pusbed bis hair back from his face as she spoke, and then took his head between bor hand and kised him again.
"Wo shall have so much to talk about, dear ; but to-day I am so tired that I can only think how happy I am to see gou. Hannah said there would be dinner for mo directly, but I supposed you dined early ?"
"Yes," eaid Reggie. "Shall. I go upstairs agnin ?"
"No, come down and stay with me. I don't want to lose sight of you for a minute."

Dinner was not done when Hannab camo to say that it was Mater Reginald's bed-time, miless Mrs. Jacy wished him to stay up later. Reggie was quite willing to accept the extra hali-hour that was offered him, and to sit close to his mother and have some dessert, even though he thought this was cortainly too nice
to last. The strangest part of it all was that
after he had been asleep for hours, or so he fancied, he was half awoke by a soft touch on his forohead, and found bis mother bending over him, tacking him in comfortably. "God bless you, my Reggie," she whispered. Then another soft kiss, and she was gone so quietly that he turned around to sleep again, thinking it was all a dream.
Certainly so far things were much better than Reggie had imagined, but he supposed a cbange would soon come when Miss Everson bad talked to his mother. As for Mrs. Lacy notwithstanding her delight at having her child again, she did feel a little disappointed. She had expected and hoped that he would seem more pleased to see her, and not treat her as if sbe were a rather kind stranger, But even as she realised the feeling, she felt that it was unreasonable. It was only natural that the boy should be shy at first, and it must be her part to win his love and confidence. She was sure that he could not be what Miss Everson had described, she had always felt sure of that; faults, of course, she must expect, bat with God's belp, he should learn to conquer them. And Hannah, meanwhile, was thinking that Mrs. Lacy was far too young and gentle looking to manage Master Reginald. The fact that she was his mother was lather a drawback than otherwise, in her eyes.

## Chaptrar $V$.

Mibs Everson was a little botter the next day, and able to talk to Mrs. Lacy about Reginald, although several days passed before she could feel that she had told all that ought to be known. There was mach to distress Reggie's mother, although she hoped still that thore might be some mistakes, and that at worst it had only been a spirit of mischiof that had prompted the child in his acquaintance with that "dreadful boy."
Indeed, Miss Evarson's vocabulary had no words strong enough to describo poor Nat, bat significant pauses, her raised hands, were eloquent enough. It did not even strilie her that she was drawing entirely on her imagination. She was not singular in her ideas, for fow people in the neighborhood would have supposed that anything good could be found abong the squatters. She reasoned from what she had known of them in the past, and did not think of the possiblity of an oxception.

Nor did it occur to Mrs. Lacy to think that any one could be so positive about what was not actually knowd as a fact. She took it for granted that Reggio's companion was a bad boy. But she had found out how companionless he had been, and hoped it was merely the desire for a playfellow which made him snatch at the first who came in his way.
"I suppose the fact is," said Mise Everson, "that he bas outgrown a woman's management and that he ought to go to school. But of course that is a question for you now. I am suro I hupe he would do woll." She shook her head, and looked as if she thought he would not, whatever ber bopes might be.
In the meantimo Mra. Lacy did not feel is if the was getting any nearer to Reggie, for his shyners did not depart. In truth, he was daily expeating the lecture that Hannah constantly forcold, and trying to arm bimself with indifference. Mrs. Lacy's plans had been very undecided when she camo bomo. She wanted to bavo Reggie to herself, and had thought of taking him away with her, possibly somowhere by the sea. Circumstances, howover, shaped thinge otherwise. Miss Everson was advised to go at once to one of the German watering-places, and it was a mutual convenience that Mrs. Lacy should take her house for the months during which she was to be absent.
It was not only Reggie who felt a sense of relief when the carringe, bearing her and Hannab and all thoir varied baggage, drove away
conscious of unspoken disapproval of her youth, and many other nataral qualities. And besides, she felt that she had a mach better chance of getting to know. her boy when she could order the household as she chose:
She was holding Aeggie's hand as they stood to say good-bye to the travellera, and then she turned to go in, still holding it.
"May I go in the garden for a little, please mother ?" he asked.
"Yes, certainly dear. I should like to come with pou. I have not been further than the lawn yet."
Reggie was not quite sure that she was pleased, but he waited while bis mother pat on her hat and cloak, and then they went oat together.
"Have you a garden of your own?" she asked.
"No." said Reggie. "Hannah said I should make such a mess of myself."
"Well, you must not garden in your best suit, that is all. Come, and we will ask the gardener if he can spare you a pisce of ground."

Mrs. Lacy and Sam were soon in close converse. The ground was chosen, marked out, and to Reggie's intense delight his mother promised that he should drive with her to town and get a set of tools. "And a watering pot," she added. "Only you must not do as I did once, and water your garden until you wash the plants out of the ground. I was a good deal younger than you are though, Reggie, for I planted a fuschia with the root upwards, because I theught it would be so interosting to seo it grow."
Reggie laughed. It gave him quite a feeling of importance to think that he was wiser now than his mother had once been.
He was horrified however when Sam the next moment asked, "Has your mamma seen your hedgehog, Master Reggie ?"

His dread was ill-founded, however, for Mrs Lacy only asked if it conld be discovered, and when Sam produced it, she inquired if it liked bread and milk.

Regrie was nearly as much surprised as if he had been asked if bread and milk grew on the hedges, and could only reply that he did not know.
"Well, go and ask cook to give you some. You had better take a flower-pot saucer for it, in case she does not like to trust one out of doors. Then wo shall soon find out."
Reggie did not require to be told twice, but ran as fast as his logs could carry him.
"He's a good little chap, begging your pardon, mum," said Sam. "And I'm glad as you're come home, begging your pardon for saying that too. Miss Everson's a very good lady, and has beon a kind mistross to mo, but somehow"-he stuck his spade vigorously into the earth, then pushed back his hat and rubbed his head. "Somohow I think she were bent on making him behave like a young lady, and it didn't answer nohow."
Sam was evidently a friend of Reggie's, so Mrs. Lacy thought she might get some confirmation for ber hopes from him.
"That boy," she said, "whom Miss Everson found him with. Do you know anfthing about him? Is he really such a bad boy?"
Sam shook his head solemnly.
"A bad lot," he said. "A downright bad lot they are all of thom. I'd never ha' lot Master Reggie go outside if I'd Inown he'd tako up with the likes o' him. And then, I don't know what you'll say to me, ma'am, but I let him go again after Mise Everson was ill, just to. say good-bye to him. He was that crazy to go I couldn't bear to deny him, and it was only for once."
(To be continued.)
Owing to the flood we were unable to print the Churoh Guardian of this issue at the paral timo-heing delayed for three days,

## CONTEMPORARY CHURCH

 OPINION.The Chureh Messenger eays:Easter should be no contrast to the preceding season.
It is bat the holy joy which springs ont of sorrow, the accomplinhment of the work which in its former stages was exhibited under the phases of death and decay. The contrast between Easter and Good Friday is only apparent-it is a contrast to our dull human apprehension. Easter exhibits the trinmph of life, divine life, over death; and Good Friday exhibited the triumph-but only apparent, not real-of death over life. But always and everywhere the life of God is triumphant, whatever may be the apperiance. The special joy of Easter is that it displays to our dull spirits the true and unchanging power of God to man. It enables us to bear all things because it shows that the life of God, shared by all His children, is never overcome, but that in its period of deepest depression it is bat preparing for most certain and most signal victory.

Our Easter can never be here. Here annoal festivals commemorate our Lord's triumph, but the day of our open and visible deliverance from the last enemy is in the futare. There is laid up for us a clown, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give us "at that day." But each Easter to the heart of the Christian brings joy and thankegiving because it teaches him that 'his real Eabter is now, hore, present, always!
The open tomb and the attendant avgels only published abroad the true nature of Him who died on Calvary. The day of final Resurrection shall only manifest to men and angels the inner life by which each Christian now lives and works: "Christ in me, the hope of glory !"

The Ecclesiastical Gazette adrises its evangelical friends, if they desire to soo the rubrics of the Prayer Book observed all round, should be careful to observe them on their own behalf. It is quite contrary to the letter and spirit of the Prayer Book to take the unconsumed consecrated wine out of the church and poar it back into the black bottle in the vestry, even for the next celebration, yet this is a une which has pravailed for years in one of the Dublin non-parochial churches. The consecrated wine is "the sign or accrament of so great a thing" as the Blood of Christ, as the Article tells us, and it is directed to be "revent) $y$ " consumed as such by the celebrant and otber communicants immediately after the holy rite has concladed.
[We have heard of some terrible things being done by individuals of the ultra Evangelical school in Canada, such e. g., as taking bookmarkers bearing a worked or beaded cross and trampling it under foot; but we don't think any such violation of the Rubric as is referred to above occurs here.]

Church Bells, referring to a lecture given by Rev. C. R. Taylor on "Charoh Reading and Intoning" in the Mission Room of All Ssint's. Margaret street, London, England, in which Mr. Taylor pointed ont some particulars which required carefal practice with a living in structor for the ameliation of this state of things; and he referred especially to such matters as the proper production of the voice taking of breath artionlation of vowels and enunciation of consonants, and the emphatic rendering of what is said as though really felt by the reader. He said of intoning that it is musical reading, and that, therefore, no one can intone well who is not first able to read well, as all the good and bad qualities of reading are magnified in intoning. And church bells add wisely-bat all too truly. It is much to be wished that there were less of the unseemly gabble and in distinctness in the rendering of our Charch services. Many of the clergy, of all schoois, would do well to place themselves under the care of some competent teaoher for a course of instruction.

## MAGAZINES.

Our Littie Ones and the Nursery: -The Russell Publishing Company, 36 Broomfield street, Boston. The April number of this very attiactive child's magazine is filled with appropriate and timely mattor. Not only are the illastrations good, but also the stories contained in it are such as may be safely placed in the hands of children, each one as a rule containing some good moral. The Pansy-Mossre. D. Lothrop \& Company, Boston. We never take up the Pansy without finding something in it which is pleasing and instructive, and the April numbers form no exception; indeed, they seem to be ahead of previous issues. One of the instructive stories is ontitled "Solma's Los son.'

The Dorcas - 22 Vesey street, Now York. The April number of this illustrated monthly of women's handy work will be found to contain much that will bo intercesting to the ladies, furnishing palterns, and directions not only for fancy work, but also for the more sub. stantial and necessary dressmaking. The publication price is only 50 cents por annum.
The Grammar School.-The Interstate Pubslihing Co., Chicago and Boston. This is one of the series of Interstate Readers, of which there are three, namely the Primary, Intermediate and tho Grammar School: each being intended for different grades, and containing matters suitable for being read in schools, or for the uso of scholars at home. The Grammar School is nicely illustrated, and each namber contains, besides light reading, articles in pleasing form relating to history and science. The April number has under the hoad "Magna Charta stories" by Susan Coolidge, some incidenta of Gre coisü history.

WARNBFORD-ALARIEDED.
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Milarr-Mililkr -At Shabeancedie, on gell, Heary Norman Miller, of EIme fale, Hants Co, to Allcs Mude third daughter
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RYaN-WILLLIAMS, -At Yoaktport, March liams, botit of East Green Harbour. DIED.
Rennels.-Willam Benaels, of Bayiold inc. departod this life on the 2 ad April 1887, in his soth year.

MMay perfected ight buine upon him B., in Communion with the Ent Enginh C. B., aged 21 renrs and threo months. Lord, all-pitying, Jorma bleat. Grant her thine eternal rost.
MoKAY- Ensered Into reat, on April Ioth Flora Mckay, aged 18 years, of Amhers Eyluion,-Entered Into rest at Auguin of the late Rov. John Bomer Kllicic, of Bolton, England.
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## MIS8ION FIELD.

A remarkable letter has been received by the Church Missionary Society from Tuwon, on the Brass River, West Africa. It is signed oy four nativen, and exproases their feelings of thankfulness, firtily to Almighty God for the gift of His beloved Son, and secondly to the Ohurch Misgionary Society for the tidings of love and redemption. "As we have found the Gospel good for our souls," says the letter, "and have been enabled to sabscribe and substitute a substantial iron church, built by our Arohdeacon, the Ven. D. O. Crowther, for the old one, we resolved that the first collections in the now oharch, however small, should be sent to you, to ahow how much We feel the debt of gratitude we owe yon." A draft for $£ 30$ is enolosed as the resalt of the colleotions at the dedication servioe, and after wishing the mooiety God's support and blessing, the letter is rignod thas:-

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& \text { Chirf Saml. Xif Sambo, }
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Jubt Spiff, D. C. Spief.
"The mission-workers of all Christendom in China are, by latest reports, 387 men and 420 women, including wives. They are connected with sixteen British, four Continental, and thirteon Amorican organizations. Chinese communicants 25,000 ." What are these among 350,000,000 of hear then?
The missionary spirit is rising rapidly, and the most hopeful symptom is the numbers of young men who are offering themselves for missionary work-not the ignorant and uneducated, but promising young men in our colleges. In America the latest accounts show that no fower than 1,684 students have enrolled themselves as candidates for the mission-field.

## missions in china.

In this vast empire of 400,000 , 000 of men, women and children, there are thirty-eight different Protestant mission socioties at work-Hnglish, Americun, German and Scottish. It spanks well for their energy and Christian faith, but badly for their unity. Chinese people to be taught Christianity, the Christianity of the Christ who prayed that all his disciples might be one, and taught by thirty-eight different mothods. And yet even under this heary handicapping, the past nine or ten years have seen Christianity growing from 473 missionaries to 893. The number of Chinese ordained missionaries foots up 134, but there must be some mistake in this; suppose we deduct 40, there will be left 94. Native holpers (unordained) number 1,154; number of communicants, 28,119 ; pupils in sohools, 9,864; contributions by native churches, $\$ 17,874$. In 1877 the communicants were 13,515 ; they have more than doubled since. The missionary outlook, whilo not so
encouraging as that in Japan, yet is "very encouraging." If Christians at home woald not forget to pray with more concern "Thy Kingdom come," we might look for greater resalts.

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The Lord Bishop of Montreal writes:
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The Lord Bishop of Huron writes:
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the Dlocese of Huron on the occaston of the Dlocese or Huron on
our Centennial Festival."
The Lord Bishop of Algoma writes:
"I ghatl be glad to know of lts holng used In my plocese on the occuslon of the Festi-
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The Lord Bishop of Niagara writes approvingly of the hymn : "A Professional Muslectan' in Montrenl
says of the music: 'It Is likely to become popular, aud is very sultable to the words."
As the issue will be limited Mr. Lloyd hopes that orders will be sent in early.

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## Temperancé column.

Mr. Roberit Lina, in a speech at the Great Cential Hall a few daye ago, made a good point when he said:-
"In the daily papers might be seen advertisements containing the words 'Abstainer preferred.' but his hearers never saw an advertise ment stating that an Abstainer would be objected to.

Dr. Norman Korr, in an address lately given before the Society for the study and cure of Inebriety, drew a parallel betwoen insanity and inebriety, tracing the history of the former, when it was regarded as a Divine pnnishment for sinful acts, and the lunatic was treated as ono posseesed by a devil. At that time the victim was exposed to the open fire and cold wator ponied over him in profusion. He was benten and bruised, and if he survived the devil was presumed to have been driven out of him. Now all was changed. No longer did learned divines condemn hamane treatment of a madman as in direct opposition to the will. of God, and as an unwarrantable interference with His mode of punishing in. Clergymon were the warmest friends of the modern kind and considerate trentment of insanity. So would they be with reference to the diseased inebriate when once they grasped the great fact that there wus a pathological element in many oasos of inebriety. The pathology of the subject was an important etudy. It was difficultz= because many diseabse, such as some forms of insanity, left no traces after death. Beforo the inebriate paroxysm there was an antecedent, and sometimes coincident, pathological condition, as before various sensations, snch as bunger. This he called the preinebriate paroxysmal pathological antecedent. In health the antecedont was normal, in disense abnormal. Dr. Kerr classed inebriates into voluntary and involuntary. Most moderate drinkers were at first voluntary drinkers. the involuniary drinkors were those from heredity, or diseased statos. Involuntary drinking was abnormal with a pathologionl antecedent. The transition from moderato to immodorste drinking wae ofton a pathological precoss. The patbological anteeedent mighi be depression or axaltation, or other obscurely dofined abnormal states.
Besides the pathology of the parusysm, and its pricr state, there wro the pathology of the dinthosis, the prodieposition to drinking. 1) a evanescont outbeaks woro the result. of temporarily diseased conditions. The majority of drink ere didnot respond to the oxoiting canece because they had no-inebriate diathesif. Drinkers who did so roppond posseseed this incbriate diathegis, whioh cousisted in deficient brain and nerve tonic ity. A certain amonnt of inhibi tiary or contolling power was legally required of all adnlts exoept idiots and lonatics. This in-
hibition was affected by the physical state of the brain and nerves. This defective control might be inherited, so might physical unsoundnees, as also special proclivities to inebriety. Susceptibility to all narcotics could be transmitted, but the alcoholic transmitted susceptibility was the most delicite. The inebriate diathesis might remain latent throngh life, or it might be provoked to outbreaks on the application of exciting causes.
Defective inhibition might be ac quired by the poisonous narcotic influence of alcohol, which was a remarkably effectivo woakener of control. Alcohol injured the brain, and was, therefore, hurfful to the intellect, the thought, and the moral sense. The pathologicai effects on brain and nervo were accompanied by other bodily pathological conditions. Abnormal nutrition initiated the pathological changes. By a pathological process alcohol begat inebriety.
Dr, T. D. Crothors (Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A.), says in a paper lately read by him, on "The Cause and Cure of Inebriety," that there were probably half a million alcohol and opium inebriates in America, or one in every 100. The mortality among these is about 90 per cent. Of 100 inobriates 60 would be found to owe their ine briety to defective brain and nerve from inheritance.
Thirty would have had moderate or excessive drinking parents or grandparents, twenty would have had insane, epileptic, or idiotic parents, and ten consumptive or otherwise disensed parents. of forty with no bistory of heredity, twenty-five would have begun drinking after severe disease, or injury. Moderate, excessive, or periodio drinking parenis are folowed by inebriato chuldren, either in the first or second generation. The first will be either inebriates or rigid Abstainers. The second will develope inebrity from the slightest exposure. Some spociflc brain degoneration has been transmitted. All these cases begin at a certain point, and pass on the same road. When the starting point is known, inebriety may be stamped out. Efforts at oure are bared on the theory of a moral disorder, so are deficiont. In Amorica, ovor 50,000 inebriates wero sent to prison in 1886. The pledge fails to cure many. The inebriato is diseased and should bo in quarantino. The diseaso should be chected at the beginning, and hospitals be established everpwhore for the reception and trentment of inebriates.

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