

conditional on the mission or parish contributing a stated sum towards the missionary's stipend. The board, of which the bishop is *ex-officio* chairman, is annually elected by the general committee which is representative of the diocese, so that it may fairly be claimed that the work of the board is the work of the Church. The plan thus resolved upon and adopted has been fruitful of good results, and, on the whole, has worked satisfactorily.

In 1871 the Diocesan Synod was organized. Its first session was held in Fredericton on Thursday, July 6th. It was a step about which there was a strong conflict of opinion. By some it was seen and known to be nothing more than the development of ecclesiastical organization, made necessary by the changed circumstances of the time, and whereby the church would, in her own corporate capacity, manage her own affairs. By others it was regarded as taking up a very undesirable position of independence and separation from the Mother Church in England. The step was in reality inevitable, inasmuch as the officers of the crown had decided that a colony which had an independent Legislature had no legal connection with the crown, and hence the crown could not appoint bishops nor legislate for the church in the colonies. Since its establishment the Synod has met annually, and done much to promote interest in the Church's work as well as extend the mode of her operations. As an example of the latter particular, we would mention the formation in 1874 of a Board of Foreign Missions for the promotion of interest in missionary work. At that time collections were made to some extent for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and the Church Missionary Society, but a much wider sympathy is now felt in the work of the Church everywhere, and larger contributions are made by the Church to various missionary objects. The board has continued to work on with good results, only undergoing certain changes made necessary to bring its operations into harmony with the varying missionary organizations of the Provincial Synod.

In January 1879, the bishop received the high honor of being elected by the House of Bishops Metropolitan of this Ecclesiastical Province. In the same year, that is, after thirty-four years of anxious and unremitting labor, the bishop informed the Synod that he deemed it advisable in the best interests of the diocese that he should have assistance in the discharge of the duties of his episcopal office, and requested that the Synod would approve the appointment and election of a bishop-coadjutor. To this request the Synod gave its unanimous assent, and paid a noble tribute of respectful confidence in the bishop by giving him the nomination. Accordingly, the Reverend Hollingworth Tully Kingdon, Vicar of Good Easter, Essex, England, was nominated by the bishop, and elected by the Synod, and on Sunday, July 10, 1881, was consecrated in Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, bishop-coadjutor of the diocese, *cum jure successionis*. The Bishops of Nova Scotia, Quebec,

Albany and Maine, assisted at the consecration, the preacher being the Bishop of Albany, who took for his text 2 Tim. iv, 2.

In looking back now over the forty-one years during which this diocese has been constituted, it is matter for gratitude and congratulation to see the growth and progress that has been made. There are now 23 self-supporting parishes, 147 churches or chapels, 70 clergy, 46,768 members of the Church, and 5,500 communicants. In every direction may be seen churches of much beauty and good ecclesiastical design, and well ordered services. Confirmations are held frequently throughout the diocese—in many parishes every year. Weekly celebrations of the Holy Communion are becoming more and more the ordinary rule, and daily services are held in many churches. Sunday school work is being promoted by the formation of Sunday school teachers' associations, and the examination of Sunday school teachers, and church music is receiving much attention. In a very true sense "the wilderness and solitary place have been made glad; the desert has rejoiced and blossomed as the rose." May the good hand of God continually rest on this portion of His vineyard, to the glory of the Redeemer, and the edification of this Church!

OUR CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES

NO. 4.—CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

ONE of the first works which engaged the attention of Rt. Rev. Dr. Medley, the first bishop of the Diocese, was the building of a cathedral in Fredericton. A little more than two months after the bishop's arrival had elapsed before the work of excavation for the foundation of the building was commenced. The corner stone was laid by Sir William Colebrooke, (then Lieutenant Governor of the Province), on October 18th, 1845. The cathedral is cruciform, with central tower and spire, having a nave with north and south aisle, transepts, choir, and chancel. The nave is a copy of Snettisham church, Norfolk, England, and the choir and chancel are from designs of Mr. Butterfield England. Its extreme length is 159 feet, and breadth 70 feet; the height of tower is 85 feet, and height of tower and spire 180 feet. It is enriched by many handsome stained glass windows, erected for the most part as "memorials," and some costly furniture, especially altar cloths, which are much admired for their variety and beauty. Architecturally, the cathedral is known as one of the most correct buildings in America, and never fails to command admiration for its picturesque site and the beauty of its proportions. It is not the least remarkable or interesting fact connected with the cathedral that when the corner stone was laid it was the first Anglican cathedral that had been begun outside the British Isles since the Reformation. The consecration