

changes his stole, and examines the other things which the bishop is accustomed to visit.

He then goes to the *presbytère*, where the accounts of the church-wardens are to be presented to him, in order to be examined and approved, should he judge it advisable. He proceeds in the same way with regard to the accounts of confraternities and charitable associations, if there be any such regularly established in the parish.

He examines whether the midwives know how to baptize, and takes information with regard to their morals and conduct. He also hears the complaints which individuals may have to make to him. Should the complaints be of a serious nature, the visitor will hear the witnesses in private, and, after having taken their oath and made them sign their depositions, he will draw up a *procès-verbal* to be transmitted to the bishop a month after the visit.

In order that this visit may be attended with a greater degree of utility, and that the visitor may obtain a more extensive knowledge of the matters with which he ought to be acquainted, a table of particulars concerning each parish in detail has been here inserted, which may serve as the basis of pastoral visits. According to this table the visitor ought to draw up the *procès-verbal*, which also he will transmit to the bishop one month after its completion.

MEMOIR of the things concerning which the vicar general, the archdeacon or other priest deputed by the bishop will have to take information in the visit of the parishes.

I.

UNDER what patronage the parish is? Is the church consecrated? How many altars are there in it? Are they kept clean and sufficiently ornamented? Is each altar on which the holy mysteries are celebrated covered with three altar cloths, of which the uppermost at least reaches on both sides to the level of the platform? Are the altars wholly consecrated? If they be only portable altars, have they not been desecrated by any fracture or by the opening of the sepulchre