

Williams, M.A., rector, T. A. Williams, curate, R. H. Cole and H. A. Dickson. His Lordship delivered a practical discourse on the institution and objects of the Holy Eucharist, basing his sermon on the text, "This is my body; this do in remembrance of me." He introduced the subject with the remarks that he felt quite at home in the church, firstly, from the bright and attractive service, and which reminded him of his late church, and secondly, from his intimacy with the rector, with whom he had held many pleasant and instructive conversations, both at his old home and on the ship coming out. His Lordship went on to say that he had chosen the subject of the Holy Eucharist on which to say a few words because he understood it was the intention of the clergy of St. Matthew's to have a mission during the coming Lenten season, and a due observance of the holy act would be a great help to those who would participate in that mission. He spoke from experience, having himself done considerable mission work. His Lordship is of goodly presence, a pleasing speaker, with a deep mellow voice, and brings out the points of his discourse with decision and emphasis.

Three of the Bishop's sons have joined the surplined choir of St. Matthew's Church.

#### MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.—*Provincial Synod Report continued*—At 1 o'clock an adjournment was made for luncheon, and on re-assembling the discussion was resumed. Ultimately Canon Von Iffland moved, seconded by Canon Thornelee:

"That the board of missions hereby expresses its conviction that no diocese or parish ought to make any special appropriation of the collections taken up in response to the Epiphany and Ascensiontide appeals from the board of management, which should in all cases be transmitted through the proper diocesan channel to the board, to be dealt with as in its judgment seems best."

The motion was carried and the treasurer's report adopted, after which Rev. Dr. Mockridge was re-elected secretary, and Mr. J. J. Mason was re-appointed treasurer.

The secretary stated that he had been requested to read a few pages of the last report of the Woman's Auxiliary, in order to show what was being done by that organization. From this it appeared that the number of branches reported at the last triennial meeting of the auxiliary was 194; now there were 361, an increase of 160, so that the association had nearly doubled its branches in three years. The number of members reported this year was 9,129; but this did not by any means represent the actual numbers, for it was to be much regretted that there were many parochial branches which did not report the number of members. The work being done by the auxiliary in the mission field was referred to and was of a very encouraging character.

On the motion of Rural Dean Bogert, a resolution was passed congratulating the auxiliary on the large increase of its members and heartily thanking it for its substantial assistance.

*A United Missionary Society.*—The question of a united Domestic and Foreign Missionary society was introduced by the Bishop of Niagara moving the following:—

"That the Provincial Synod be requested to make such changes in canon XIX. constituting the Domestic and Foreign Missionary society its general board and its board of management, as may be necessary to make the society co-extensive with the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada, and to admit of the bishops and clergy and laymen from the province of Rupert's Land, and from the dioceses not yet included in provinces, taking part in the management of its affairs; and that in the event of such changes being made, the Provincial Synod be requested to convey to the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, and to the bishops and clergy and laymen of that province and of the other dioceses, the intense longing of the members of the Church of England in the old province of Canada that the whole Church of England, spread over the whole Dominion of Canada, should be united in one Domestic and Foreign Missionary society."

His Lordship pointed out that they were not called upon to express any opinion on the matter; that rested with the upper and lower houses of the Synod.

Canon Brigstocke formally seconded the motion, and after a discussion participated in by Ven. Archdeacon Roe, Mr. J. A. Worrell, Rev. Mr. Fessenden, Mr. A. C. Clarke, the Bishop of Nova Scotia and Judge Hanington, Mr. Worrell moved in amendment:

"That the Provincial Synod be requested to appoint a committee to consider the possibility and advisability of making such changes as may be necessary to make the society co-extensive with the Church

of England in Canada and to admit the bishops and clergy and laymen of the province of Rupert's Land and from the dioceses not yet included in provinces taking part in the management of its affairs, and to report, if possible, at this session of synod."

This was seconded by Ven. Archdeacon Roe.

Mr. R. T. Walkem thought that before going into the scheme it would be better to submit it to a committee.

The Bishop of Niagara expressed his satisfaction with Mr. Worrell's amendment, which, after further discussion, was carried.

The acting Metropolitan then pronounced the benediction, and the gathering ceased its labors as the missionary society, the bishops departing and the delegates again sitting at the lower house of the synod.

The debate was then resumed on Rural Dean Pollard's amended motion, which was under discussion when the house adjourned on the previous evening. The motion was an alteration in article iv., canon xix., Provincial Synod, to the effect that the board of managers shall consist of the bishops of its ecclesiastical province, the heads of the institutions named in the canon on divinity degrees, and the secretary and treasurer, members *ex-officio*.

Dr. Davidson pointed out that to carry the motion would simply mean adding six or eight more ex-officio members to a committee which already had a number of them.

Canon Worrell requested leave to withdraw the amendment he had proposed on the previous evening, and this having been granted, he proposed another amendment, to the effect that words after "with" in the original resolution be struck out and the following substituted:—"One additional representative elected at the annual meeting of the synod of each diocese within its bounds, such representative to be chosen with a special view to educational interests." After some discussion Mr. Worrell withdrew his amendment, by permission of the house.

Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay could not see how there would be any endangering or affecting of the canon by taking the step suggested in the motion.

A vote was then taken on the motion, which was lost.

*Election of Delegates.*—The draft of a canon for the more satisfactory election of delegates from the missionary diocese of Algoma to the Provincial Synod was referred to the committee on canons.

Mr. R. V. Rogers moved that this Provincial Synod recognizes the work in extending the Church's influence already accomplished by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, an organization of single aim, to wit, the extension of Christ's kingdom among young men, and binding its members by the two simple rules of daily prayer in that behalf and at least weekly individual effort therefor:

"That this synod therefore heartily endorses the said brotherhood, and commends it in the hope that clergy and laity will do what in their power lies to extend its sphere of usefulness and work."

In making the motion Mr. Rogers spoke of the spread of the organization both in the United States and in Canada, and said the dioceses of Toronto and Ontario had passed similar resolutions, as had also the synod of the diocese of Montreal.

It now being 6 o'clock the house adjourned.

*Saturday.*—The debate on "Church Consolidation" was continued. The acting Metropolitan was of opinion that the establishing of a general synod on the lines laid down in the scheme, would abolish the Provincial Synod by monopolizing all the work that the latter had been doing. If, as was proposed by the scheme, the supervision of matters relating to doctrine, discipline and worship was taken away from the Provincial Synod, the latter was absolutely made to die of inanition, because the remaining duties, such as those with regard to temporalities, etc., rested largely with the diocesan synods. He threw this out as a point which should be discussed, and perhaps they might be able to show him that provincial synods were not going to be abolished.

The Dean of Rupert's Land said his section of the Church earnestly desired consideration; but they were not free to go into a General Synod unless their ecclesiastical province were maintained.

Canon O'Meara, another delegate from Rupert's Land, said it was the desire of the Church in his ecclesiastical province that there should be consolidation, which would make her strong and prosperous.

Canon Body said it would not do to take away all supervision of discipline from the Provincial Synod. That was a very essential reason why the Provincial Synod should be maintained.

Dean Carmichael earnestly desired to see consolidation; but thought the question of expense should be considered. The Provincial Synod had cost the church \$27,000. Each session of the general synod would cost about \$6,000. The diocese of Montreal was ready to aid in every possible way the general idea of consolidation, but he certainly thought that with the immense field of work before them in the Dominion, and knowing in their consciousness that they were not doing one-quarter of their duty to-

wards the mission field, they might well come down to the low level of taking into consideration the cost of these legislative bodies, and if they could prune them down, let them do so, as the Provincial Synod would be pruned down in this diocese if the Winnipeg scheme became the scheme of the whole Church, but the cost of the Synod would remain the same.

Dr. Johnson endorsed Dean Carmichael's remarks as to the wishes of the diocese of Montreal, and pointed out the difficulty of lay delegates attending the Provincial Synod and the General Synod on account of the expense. If the General Synod was created, the only thing left for the Provincial Synod would be the appointment and consecration of bishops, and the election, division and rearrangement of dioceses.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia thought the outlined scheme should be accepted, possibly with modifications. As to the matters of doctrine, worship and discipline, which now seemed to be in the power of the Provincial Synod, it was desirable that the General Synod should have the power to avert such a catastrophe as one portion of the Church drifting away in matters of doctrine, discipline and worship, and ultimately causing an absolute breach of union between one part and another. Notwithstanding that the General Synod might have such power, it seemed to him that the Provincial Synod would still have the power to deal with all these three things. Let the scheme be accepted, and in its working out it would come all right. If the year appointed for the General Synod took the place of the Provincial Synod, the expense would not be so great as if the two bodies met separately.

The Dean of Rupert's Land suggested that the meetings of the synods of the Province of Canada and the ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land be held the week prior to the meeting of the General Synod, and one in Montreal and the other in Winnipeg. As the delegates to each assembly would in all probability be the same, this would save expense, as the only extra cost to the representatives attending the General Synod, which would meet in Toronto, would in one case be the railway fare from Montreal to Toronto, and in the other the railway fare from Winnipeg to Toronto.

The Rev. Mr. Fessenden pointed out the dangers which would result from the formation of a general synod, and held that such creation would make union impossible.

The Rev. Dr. Langtry held that by the Winnipeg scheme the Provincial Synod would be retained and discuss the same subjects it had always discussed. They would make a great mistake if, on mere technicalities, they were not going to adopt the scheme which had been drawn up. They would act more wisely by accepting it as a whole and giving instructions on any particular points they might desire an alteration.

After luncheon, the debate was resumed by the Bishop of Toronto, who took the ground that it was not competent for the Provincial Synod to bring into existence a General Synod of the Church for the whole Dominion; but it could accept the Winnipeg scheme. Nor could this Synod, by rejecting the scheme, put a stop to the movement. The scheme would continue to exist. When it was determined that the Provincial Synod should be retained, the intention was that they should be retained in their integrity. He could not understand why questions of doctrine, worship and discipline being under the jurisdiction of the General Synod, should on this account be debarred from being discussed in the Provincial Synod. The General Synod should be the final court of appeal.

Bishop Bond said that the diocese of Montreal, in dissenting from the scheme, had been referred to as if it would be a stumbling-block in the matter. He wished to say that it would be no such thing. It would honestly and faithfully take into consideration the scheme which might be put before it, and do its utmost to be united with the other dioceses in the great work.

Dr. L. H. Davidson could not agree with the Bishop of Toronto in saying that if that Synod adopted the scheme it did not legislate. It seemed to him that in adopting the scheme it would assent to the principle that the Provincial Synod should be retained. This was just the point on which the diocese of Montreal differed with the scheme. If the Winnipeg conference had left the question of whether or not the Provincial Synod should continue to be determined by the General Synod at its first meeting, or left it to be determined by that Provincial Synod or by the diocese, the position would be very different. The first plank of the General Synod was the continuation of the Provincial Synods. The diocese of Montreal said it could not assent to that; it was opposed to increasing legislative bodies. We were over-governed civilly, do not let us be over-governed ecclesiastically.

Canon Burke favored the adoption of the scheme as outlined, but the Bishop of Huron pointed out two difficulties of moment. A new power was about to be created. That meant the subtraction of power