

e. Regulations affecting the transfer of clergy from one diocese to another.

f. Education and training of candidates for Holy Orders.

g. Constitution and powers of an appellate tribunal.

h. The erection, division or re-arrangement of provinces; but the erection, division or rearrangement of dioceses and the appointment and consecration of Bishops within a province shall be dealt with by the Synod of that province.

6. For the expenses of the Synod, including the necessary travelling expenses of the members, there will be an annual assessment of the dioceses proportioned to their representation, exempting those which are entitled to send only one representative of each order.

The Bishop of Huron strongly objected to clause 2 of Section I, on the ground that it provided for a General Synod smaller numerically than the Provincial Synod; secondly, because it was necessary to give representation to differences of opinion. He held that there should be at least six clerical and six lay delegates from each Diocesan Synod (to secure dignity to the General Synod and give expression to the various views) and that the representation from the several dioceses should be equal.

Perhaps the most interesting discussion of the Conference was on the question of proportionate or equal representation showing how very thoroughly this subject had been considered. The Bishop of Huron and Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath were especially strong on the latter point, the Bishop arguing for the dignity of the General Synod and the need of full representation, and Mr. Pentreath for the equal dignity of all the dioceses. On the other hand the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Canon Partridge, Canon O'Meara and others adduced very strong arguments against equal representation. A strong point was made by Mr. Wrigley, who, by permission of the chair, made a statement as to the cost of sending an equal number of representatives from the northern dioceses. Owing to the difficulties of travel this was likely to prove enormous. Ultimately the clause as reported was carried on a vote by dioceses. Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Toronto, Niagara, Rupert's Land, Saskatchewan, Moosonee and Athabasca voted in the affirmative; Fredericton, Montreal, Columbia, Qu'Appelle and Calgary in the negative.

Another interesting discussion was on the question of the title of the presiding officer of the General Synod. Some preferred the title of Archbishop, others that of Primate. Ultimately the latter was retained. A section explanatory of the term "Ecclesiastical Province" was added as follows: "The words 'Ecclesiastical Province' heretofore used, shall mean 'any group of dioceses under the jurisdiction of a Provincial Synod.'"

The whole report was then adopted, and the members, at the suggestion of the Bishop of

Huron, testified their joy and thankfulness at the happy issue of their labors, by singing the old yet ever sweet doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." We are sure it finds an echo in the heart of every member of our Church.

In conclusion it was arranged that the proceedings of the Conference be printed, and that the Committee of the Provincial Synod of Canada be authorized to carry into effect the Resolutions of the Conference. A well-deserved vote of thanks was tendered the Most Rev. the chairman, whose broad, loving spirit and capable management, made a great impression on those who had hitherto not had the pleasure of knowing him.

Through the exertions of a local member a permanent record of the personnel of the Conference was obtained in the shape of an excellent photograph of the members, who assembled in front of St. John's College, where the meeting was held. We have the pleasure of reproducing it in our pages.

Apart from the grand result of the Conference, it was an occasion of great pleasure and profit to the members. The east and west met together. Friendships were formed between fellow-workers, hitherto known only by name, and all realized as never before that they are verily "members one of another."

Eastern delegates found much pleasure in noting the work and organization of the Church in Rupert's Land, which they found carried on with vigor and full of promise. Many, who had of necessity before been unable to grasp the magnitude of the work before it, having seen something of the vast and fertile regions covered by its operations, and having met workers in its most distant borders, left for home filled with a deep sense of the responsibility resting upon more favored regions, to further the Church's work there in every possible way.

In conclusion we may say, that, though there may be some differences of opinion as to the Constitution proposed, we look forward with great hopefulness to the work of the General Synod. Only let us heartily support it, pray for its success, and loyally follow its guidance, and we may trust God to do for us above all we can ask or think.

It is said that years ago in St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, a well known clergyman from a smaller place, being in the city attended service there. He entered a pew not far from the pulpit, and was soon politely shown out of it by the occupant, in other respects deemed a lady. The clergyman left the pew and stood under the pulpit in full view of the congregation, and there remained standing in full view of the people. Several gentlemen offered him a seat, but he refused. He stood there as a testimony against the pew rent system. Such things could not occur in a free church.