

would cost an amount almost beyond their power to raise. However, the churchwardens, the congregation in general, and the choir, with their able and energetic choir master in particular, were not to be daunted. And now it was that the influence which their clergyman had gained in his parish work, manifested its effects. None were more eager in contributing and inducing others to contribute than the young men of the congregation. Indeed it has been in this case, as it has been remarked by a hostile critic in an English evangelical paper, the "Rock"—he is describing a visit to a "High Church" in London, S. Mathias, I think, and he says, "It is remarkable to see the preponderance of young men in High Church congregations, and still more so to observe their reverent and religious demeanour." After a year had passed, the necessary sum was raised; one article required and a magnificent chancel carpet was presented by a lady; two large brass standards for lights were offered by another lady; other offerings poured in freely, and at length the church was closed so as to allow for the fresco work being done.

On Sunday, June 28th, 1868, the Church was reopened with the first of a series of solemn dedicatory services, which lasted through the following week. Early choral celebration was at 8 a.m., at which an unusual number of communicants attended. Matins were sung at 11 A.M., and the entire church was filled to overflowing, many standing without at the doors and porches. Very pleasant, after the glare of the streets, were the soft colours and subdued light. The walls of the nave and transept were covered with rich diaper work. Over each window texts were inscribed in illuminated characters on scrolls. The ceiling, divided into compartments by ribs of oak, was painted in polychrome work, in diamond and triangular panels; the latter coloured azure with a star of golden yellow. The effect of this is to give the roof an indescribable lightness, and that appearance of rich decoration which, as has been observed before, third pointed roofs specially require. But the richness of the chancel fresco especially attracted the eye. The roof was blue with gold stars and the Greek monogram I.H.S. The walls, on a ground of cream colour, had an ornament of the monogram, a red and gold cross, and a surrounding crown of thorns, alternating with *fleurs de lis*. The lower part of the walls was left plain to allow for an elaborately carved Reredos, which it is contemplated to add at a future period. The floor of the chancel had been raised, and handsome stalls with poppy head ends were in place of the old benches. The entrance to the chancel was parted from the nave by a panelled screen with projecting buttresses, in the centre of which was hung a pair of elaborately wrought metal gates, painted ultramarine and gilt. Before the screen was an eagle lectern—the reading desk had dis-