

take part in the responses. By the extensive circulation of the Book of Common Prayer, and the personal exhortations of the missionary, this difficulty was gradually overcome.

A meeting of the members of the Church having been held, it was determined to cover in the frame of the Church immediately, and proceed to finish it in the course of the following season.

No steps were taken towards the building of a parsonage, the missionary finding that it would require all the resources at his command to finish the Church. This was finally brought to a happy conclusion in the summer of 1844, the Church being completely finished at a cost of something over £400. Of this the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel furnished a grant of £50, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge £30 together with a set of books for the performance of Divine service; and the personal friends of the missionary in England, upwards of £150. One of these, J. W. Newell Buch, Esq., of Henly Park, Oxfordshire gave £50 besides a handsome silver Communion Service, which still remains in use in the Church. The Rev. Thomas Johnson, of Abbotsford, also contributed £25, besides furnishing the shingles for the roof.

The services of the missionary were extended to Milton equally with Granby, the distance between the two places being eight miles. The services were held at each place on the forenoon and afternoon of every Sunday alternately, as well as an evening service at two school house stations situated in different parts of the Township of Granby, involving a distance of 26 miles travel, with three services and three sermons. This was continued with regularity until the division of the mission, by the separation of Milton from Granby in 1851.

The influence of the Missionary's labors became gradually apparent amidst many discouragements and trials. The professed members of the Church were mostly Irish Protestant emigrants, who had been accustomed to enjoy the services of the established Church at home gratuitously to themselves, and had never been trained to contribute to the support of the Gospel. A great improvement in this respect has gradually taken place, and this mission, commenced in 1843, under the above circumstances, might very soon, it is believed, be made self-supporting.

Upon the occasion of the Bishop's first visitation in 1845, two years from the first opening of the mission, twenty-seven persons renewed their baptismal vows in the rite of confirmation, nine males and eighteen females. In 1819, twenty-four persons were confirmed, consisting of seven males and seventeen females.

In the year 1851, when the Rev. George Slack resigned the charge of this mission, upon the division of the mission, and his removal to Milton, there were forty-three communicants.

Shortly before the Venerable Society authorized the Bishop to purchase a farm of fifty acres at Milton, which was the private property of the missionary as a glebe. As there was a house upon this glebe, and