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The Diocesan Magazine.

DIOCESE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Vol. VI.

JULY, 1892.

No. 7.

July

CALENDAR.

1	F	
2	S	<i>Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.</i>
3	B	3rd Sunday after Trinity.
4	M	<i>Translation of St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor.</i>
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	B	4th Sunday after Trinity.
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	<i>Swithin, Bishop of Winchester.</i>
16	S	
17	B	5th Sunday after Trinity.
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	<i>Margaret, Virgin and Martyr.</i>
21	Th	
22	F	<i>St. Mary Magdalen.</i>
23	S	
24	B	5th Sunday after Trinity.
25	M	<i>St. James, Apostle and Martyr.</i>
26	Tu	<i>St. Ann, Mother to the B. V. Mary.</i>
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	B	7th Sunday after Trinity.

This Magazine is published in Victoria on the first of each month, by a Committee of the Clergy, under the direction of the Lord Bishop, and may be obtained from the Editor, the Rev. Geo. W. Taylor, or from any of the Clergy. Subscription \$1.00 per annum, payable in advance.

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ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP

DELIVERED AT THE MEETING OF THE SYNOD, HELD AT VICTORIA,
JUNE 14 AND 15, 1892.

(*Concluded.*)

GROWTH OF THE CHURCH.

Not only have we our own internal statistics, showing a marked progress in the growth of the Church of England in the Province, but we learn important facts from the recently completed Dominion Census for 1891. From that census it appears that the Church of England has made greater progress in British Columbia than any other religious body, the progress being 31 per cent. of the whole increase of population during the decade.

No doubt this is mostly due to immigration, but also, we may hope to the blessings attending the increase of the Episcopate, treble number of Clergy, and efforts in opening and carrying on new missions in districts heretofore neglected.

Considering how peculiarly cosmopolitan, from special circumstances, the Pacific Province has always been, its population having been gathered from all points, rather than direct from the mother country, this result is an encouragement to both Clergy and Laity of the Church of England. It is indeed a call for increased zeal on the part of all. While we must not expect to be successful in our mission without the active co-operation and support of our brethren of the Laity, the call for increased exertion is specially to the Clergy. We are continually finding cases of families, which belonged originally to the Church of England, having been drawn away into other communions, because overlooked, perhaps of necessity, by our own Clergy and Laity, yet kindly visited and ministered to by those of other beliefs. This points out how important is sympathy, kindly attention and diligent visiting, not only towards our own people, but also towards all others when opportunity offers, of being useful to them. For surely we should have such confidence in what we have to offer, church privileges and Catholic Faith of our Apostolic Church, as to feel special interest in winning others.

Particularly, should we seek the young, and I press upon my reverend brethren the great value of serious attention to Confirmation, the statistics of which in this Diocese continue to be unsatisfactory. Not however, by increasing the number of our confirmees, but by careful preparation shall we best promote the good of souls, the conversion of the ungodly, and the real progress of the Church. The absence of religious teaching in public schools, renders it the solemn duty of the Clergy to supply as far as possible this sad deficiency. Classes for catechizing and instruction in practical godliness, and in doctrines the foundation of good morals, ought always to be part of the parochial work.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

Since erection of a new Cathedral is of special interest to the Synod as being the Parish Church of the Diocese, and a centre of large work for the benefit of all, it is satisfactory to know that after an open competition between both English and Colonial architects, the eminent British architect, Sir Arthur Blomfield has selected a design as possessing the chief merit of all those sent in, and which recommends itself also to ourselves as being the plan of a Victoria competitor, and which will probably be accepted by the Cathedral committee. This design follows the plan of the ancient Cathedrals of the Church of England, those magnificent ornaments of our mother-land, which in our time are happily centres of spiritual life, presenting models of the beauty of devotional worship, seats of chastened learning, and sending forth from pulpits occupied by the most distinguished preachers of the day, utterances of sound doctrine and defence of the Christian Faith.

Our new Cathedral will not of course compare in point of size with them, though on a site not to be surpassed anywhere, with a length of 236 feet, a tower and spire of 275, but it will be a most commanding, impressive and noble pile, erected for the worship and glory of God, and many may hope to see all the great objects - theological, educational, parochial and devotional - undertaken and carried out by a ministering and teaching body of learned and faithful Clergy, for whose support in process of time, ample provision may be secured.

Since connected with the Cathedral will be the duties of a Parish, it will be necessary to define the respective position of the Clergy engaged in diocesan duties, and of those more particularly devoted to the spiritual care of souls immediately around.

This is a question which has caused trouble and painful litigation in several branches of the Colonial Church. Considerable anxiety is felt on this subject by some not belonging to

the parish or congregation of Christ Church, who desire to contribute towards the building of a Diocesan Cathedral, but who would not feel called upon to subscribe to a new Parish Church.

How can this be effectively and harmoniously carried out in the same building and under one body of Clergy, the Cathedral idea of Dean and Canons interested in Diocesan work, with the Parochial idea of Rector and Clergy engaged in the spiritual work of the parish and congregation?

I may think it advisable to ask you to agree to the appointment of a committee to consider carefully this question, and after consultation with all interests, to report their conclusions to the Executive Committee of the Synod.

WORK TO BE DONE.

Let us not be afraid to face the task that lies before us in striving to build up the fabric of the Church, minister the grace of God, and sow the seeds of Divine Truth, as it is in Jesus, on these western British shores. Spiritual history reveals wonders accomplished by "work of faith," "labour of love" and "patience of hope." We require all these motives in what we have to do, so as never to be weary in well doing.

1. And first there is the great work of the new Cathedral.
2. We must try to raise \$5000 to obtain the grant of \$1210 (£250) promised by the S. P. C. K., for Clergy Endowment, before it lapses in October next.
3. Increased annual subscriptions are required to the Mission Fund, to keep up existing work and to open three new missions in districts wherein many members of the Church of England are at present entirely unsupplied with our ministrations.
4. Thirteen new churches are required.
5. There is the Chinese Mission needing to be encouraged and assisted by annual subscriptions.
6. Then we must keep in mind our need of a Church of England College and College Schools where the very best education may be given and parents relieved from the necessity of sending away their sons, and where candidates for the ministry may be trained.
7. Ten Parsonages at least are urgently needed.

CONSOLIDATION.

I have already stated in my address to the Synods of 1890 and 1891 my reasons for dissenting from the proposal of the Winnipeg Conference to establish a General Synod for the whole Dominion.

During the past year the subject has been formally discussed in various Diocesan Synods and in addresses of the Bishops. Some have expressed entire disapproval, of those not rejecting the idea altogether, with apparently a single exception, not one Diocese, Committee or Bishop has given an unqualified assent. Most of them offer some objection or alternative, which would virtually nullify the scheme. The point causing most anxiety has reference to Provincial Synods. One Diocese will have nothing to do with the proposal if Provincial Synods are continued. Two other Dioceses through their Bishops will have nothing to do with a General Synod if Provincial Synods are not continued.

It appears to be allowed by almost all that the present efficiency of Provincial Synods would be seriously impaired, if not destroyed, by the establishment of a General Synod, and hence it seems that the well meant proposal, intended for the consolidation of the Church would not make for peace and unification, but rather be a cause of division and weakness. Many individuals, perhaps large portions of the Church, which is now happily and really one, would, it is almost certain, judging from the views earnestly expressed, feel obliged to stand apart from their brethren rather than sacrifice the ancient discipline so practical and efficient for present needs, the strength and vitality of Provincial organization, which our branch of the Holy Catholic Church has inherited without a break from Apostolic times.

May it not be said, "Better leave well alone?"

May God of His Mercy, by the Holy Ghost, enable us to approach all subjects requiring consideration and decision with an impartial disposition blessed only with the desire to do what is most desirable to His Will, in loyalty to the principles of His Church, for the salvation of souls, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

The Guild of St. Saviour's Church had a successful and very pleasurable picnic at the Gorge on Dominion Day.

* * *

A Confirmation service was held in St. John's Church, Victoria, on June 5th, Sunday afternoon. There were 20 candidates, 6 males and 14 females. An interested congregation completely filled the church.

*THE CANON ON ELECTION OF A COADJUTOR
BISHOP.*

The question most freely discussed during the meeting of the Synod just past, was the proposal to add certain clauses to the existing Canon on the election of a Bishop.

The discussion that then took place and the newspaper correspondence since indulged in, have made it apparent that the points at issue were and still are imperfectly understood by many, and we purpose therefore to review the subject in this article, and to put on record some of the arguments that may be supposed to have influenced the decision arrived at by the Synod.

THE PRESENT CANON.

The present Canon on the election of a Bishop, runs thus :

I. When the See is vacant, or when formal notice of resignation shall have been given to the Synod, the Bishop, or in his absence the Dean, or in his absence the Senior Archdeacon, or in his absence the Archdeacon next in seniority, or in his absence the senior Priest of the Diocese, shall, within one fortnight of the date of such vacancy being brought to his knowledge, or after formal notice shall have been given as aforesaid, summon a special meeting of the Synod to meet at the Cathedral City of the Diocese, in not less than three or more than six months from the date of such summons, for the purpose of electing a successor to the See, and during the vacancy of the See no other business shall be transacted by the Synod.

II. No election shall take place unless half of all the Clergy and Lay Representatives be present.

The vote of a majority not being less than two-thirds of each order present, shall be necessary for such election, the Chairman voting with the Clergy. If the required number of Clergy and Lay Representatives should not assemble at such special meeting, the members present shall adjourn to any day within one week, and so on from time to time until the required number of Clergy and Lay Representatives shall assemble, when the election shall be proceeded with.

The Chairman, for the purpose of this Rule shall be the Dean, Archdeacon or Senior Priest of the Diocese, or in his absence one of the Clergy to be elected by the meeting.

III. On the day and at the place appointed, the Holy Communion having been first celebrated, the Chairman shall declare the meeting constituted, and it shall be in the power of the Synod to elect any Clergyman in Priest's Orders, and of Canonical age, of this or any other Diocese of the Church of England, or of any Colonial branch of the said Church, being duly licensed in the same, to fill the vacant See, or to delegate to any person or body the power of choosing a Bishop for the vacant See, such choice to be accepted by the Synod as final. All such proceedings to be with closed doors until the final declaration of result.

IV. Should the election be made by the Synod, the Declaration of Election shall be signed in duplicate in presence and on behalf of the Synod by the Dean, Archdeacon or other Chairman presiding, witnessed by one Clerical and one Lay member.

One of these declarations shall be transmitted without delay to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other kept in the Registry of the Diocese.

V. The approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury having been obtained his Grace shall be requested to take the necessary steps for the consecration of the Bishop elect."

This Canon was amended and brought into its present form in 1888, when the Bishop was proposing to give 6 months notice of his intention to resign his See.

At that time the suggestion was made by some of the prominent Laity that the appointment of an assistant or Coadjutor Bishop might so far relieve our Diocesan as to obviate the necessity of so early a retirement on his part.

But nothing could then be done in the matter because as no such appointment had been contemplated when our Canons were framed, no provision had been made therein for such a contingency.

Nearly all the Colonial Dioceses however have such provisions in their Canons, and their absence from our Canons was felt to be a defect. To remedy this 7 clauses carefully selected from the well tested rules of other Dioceses were submitted to Synod in 1891 and passed.

THE NEW CLAUSES.

The clauses were as follows :

VI. In the event of application being made by the Bishop for the appointment of a Bishop Coadjutor on the ground of age, or infirmity having rendered him incapable of fully performing the duties of his office, the Synod shall decide upon the application, and in the event of its being granted, the Coadjutor shall be appointed by the same rule and under the same conditions as those laid down for the election of a Diocesan Bishop.

VII. The Coadjutor Bishop shall perform such Diocesan duties, and exercise such Episcopal authority as the Bishop shall assign to him, and if the Bishop shall not assign any such duties and authority, or if any difference shall arise between the Bishop and his Coadjutor, regarding the same, the matter shall be referred for decision to the other Bishops of the Province.

VIII. On the vacancy of the See, the Coadjutor Bishop shall have the right of succession as the Diocesan Bishop.

These clauses, however, needed to be confirmed at a second session, before they could be incorporated among the Canons of the Diocese, and it was the proposal to confirm them that raised the discussion, which has terminated so unfortunately.

It must be clearly understood that the proposal before the Synod was not the appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop, but the sanctioning of certain *rules of procedure*, to be put in force in the event of the appointment of a Coadjutor being thought expedient *by the Synod*, (see clause vi above) at some future time.

THE VOTE.

It was decided that the proposed addition to the Canon should first be voted upon clause by clause, and then as a whole, as the opposition was thought to be to the details, rather than to the principle.

On clause vi the vote was ayes, 22 ; nays, 10. On a vote by orders being called for, the numbers were : Clergy— ayes, 14 ; nays, 5 ; Laity— ayes, 10 ; nays, 9, and the clause was declared carried.

Clause vii was negatived by a substantial majority, the vote being : ayes, 11 ; nays, 25.

On clause viii, the vote was again taken by orders, and was declared lost on the Lay vote. The numbers were : Clergy— ayes, 14 ; nays, 4 ; Laity— ayes, 9 ; nays, 10.

But after the vote had been taken, it was pointed out that a bare majority of each order was not sufficient, but that a two-thirds majority of those present of each order was necessary for the adoption or confirmation of a Canon.

This being so, clause vi had really been defeated, but the point was not raised until the next day, when clause vi (all that remained of the Canon) had again to be voted on as a whole. It would probably have been better had the chairman on the second day ruled that the clause had not been properly carried, but he did not do so, and a division took place resulting in the defeat of the clause by a considerable majority. Most of the supporters of the clause on Tuesday voted against it on Wednesday, feeling that as the other clauses (and particularly clause viii, which was essential) had been struck out, the one by itself would be inoperative, and was therefore valueless.

The full strength of the Synod is : Clergy, 24 ; Laity 58—total 82. Of the 24 Clergy, only 4 voted against any of the clauses ; of the Laity, only 10 out of 58 ; yet under our Canons the opposition of these 10 dissentients was able to thwart the almost unanimous wish of the Clergy, and to defeat resolutions that would most probably have been carried by large majorities had there been a fuller attendance of the Lay members of the Synod.

THE CONSEQUENCE.

Did the persons so voting, realise the position into which they have forced his Lordship? We imagine that some at least of them did not. By refusing to confirm the Canon, they were rendering the appointment of a Coadjutor impossible for 2 years at least. Few persons of his Lordship's years would care to face the work of the Diocese, knowing that no assistance could be had until such a period had elapsed.

The Bishop was not asking for a Coadjutor to be appointed *unc.* but the vote of the Synod amounted practically to a refusal to allow him such a helper at *any future time*, a decision which could hardly lead to anything but his Lordship's early and unconditional resignation of his See.

We do not think that this was the end that the opponents of the Canon desired to bring about. We cannot think that Churchmen, who have most of them been associated with his Lordship for so long a period, could deliberately have wished either to compel his resignation, or to see him (to use his own expression) crushed into the grave under a burden of work which must soon, in the course of nature, have become more than he could support.

We believe that the votes were given without the issue being understood, and an examination of the arguments used by the various speakers seems to bear out this view.

THE ARGUMENTS.

For first most of the speakers seemed to think that the Bishop was at the very moment applying for a Coadjutor, and this in spite of his Lordship's distinct declaration from the chair, that even if the Canon was confirmed, he had no intention whatever of so applying for some time to come.

And secondly, others opposed the clauses on the ground that by adopting them, they would in some way be legislating away their rights, or would be allowing the Bishop a principal share (which they preferred he should not have) in the appointment of his successor. But there is nothing in the proposed Canon that would give the Bishop any such powers. The Coadjutor is to be elected "by the same rule and under the same conditions as those laid down for the election of a Diocesan Bishop," and that (see clause ii of present Canon) without the Bishop being even present in the electing Synod.

And thirdly, others argued that any appointment of a successor to the See, while our present Bishop is amongst us, would be influenced by him, and a Bishop unacceptable to the bulk of the people would be perhaps selected. But we fail to see how these objectors propose to mend matters by sending our Bishop into retirement. We imagine that the influence he exercises will not be entirely lost the moment he ceases to be our Bishop. We think that there are many members of the Synod who feel more confidence in the ability of Dr. Hills to suggest a suitable successor to the See he has administered so ably and for so long a time, and the needs of which he understands so thoroughly, than they do in their own judgment, and who will therefore most certainly be guided in their actions by his advice, whether he be here or in England.

And fourthly, it was said that one Synod had no right, by appointing a Coadjutor with right of succession (and a Coadjutor without right of succession could not be had) to anticipate what should be the privilege of a future Synod. But this could never be the case. The alternative

when a Coadjutor is asked for, must necessarily be the granting of the request or the resignation of the applicant, and hence the Synod that would have to elect a Coadjutor, would in 9 cases out of 10, have to elect a Diocesan Bishop if they refused a Coadjutor.

Such were the principal arguments and indeed the only ones possessing any weight, that were used against the proposed Canon, each one apparently based on some misconception of the facts of the case. Unhappily their arguments prevailed, and in a very few months we shall be lamenting the departure of one, who for 33 years has labored hard and sacrificed self for the good of the church, and whose wise counsels and liberal help the Diocese can ill afford to spare at the present time.

THE BEST THING TO DO.

It has been suggested that an effort should be made to remedy the mistake, and to repress the rejected Canon in a Synod summoned for the express purpose. We believe, however, that it is now too late, and that it would be unwise to attempt this; but it is not too late for those, who can now see so plainly the error that has been committed, to rally round his Lordship during the short remainder of his stay amongst us, and to show him that the 14 opponents of the Canon, though doubtless following the dictates of their own conscience, were not, by their vote, giving expression to the sentiments of the Diocese.

ST. JAMES, VICTORIA.

The strawberry festival and social given by the ladies of St. James' Church, last evening, was a pronounced success. The schoolroom where the fete was held was well filled, and all present enjoyed, to the fullest extent, the good things provided by the ladies in charge. An excellent programme of music, etc., had been prepared, and furnished an additional and pleasing feature of the evening's entertainment. Great credit is due those to whose efforts the success of the festival was due.—*Colonist 28th June, 1892.*

ST. MARK'S, BOLESKYNE ROAD.

Our little church has been opened for Divine Worship two months, and we have made good progress during that period. Our congregations average sixty a Sunday, and considering that we started on a high level, i.e., with a Catholic altar, Sarran colours, etc., in the midst of an entirely new district, necessarily containing some little prejudices, which have to be educated away, we have not done badly. Our choir has prospered well under the leadership of our self-denying organist, Mrs. Webb, though our service is plain throughout. I think it a great mistake for country churches to be too ambitious in their music, and we are sure that a perfectly plain service is preferable to an attempt at a choral one. As prov-

ing how necessary was the establishment of this church, it may be mentioned that I have nearly sixty families on my visiting list, of course many of them do not belong to the church, yet nearly every one sends representatives to our morning or evening services. But our Sunday School is even a greater success. We have sixty children on the roll, with an average attendance close upon forty, with six teachers, and one of the evidences of its successful management, under our superintendent, Mr. Russell, is that the children voluntarily attend, and rarely absent themselves, except through illness, or any other just cause.

Another successful organization in connection with St. Mark's, is the Christian Fellowship Guild for ladies. It is a social as well as a working society, and it organizes entertainments, etc. Mrs. Arden is president; Mrs. Harrap, secretary; and Mrs. Murton, treasurer. There is one distinctive feature which marks it out as above the usual level of guilds, viz., that all meetings are opened with a prayer and the reading of a rule which calls to mind the fact that the members are working for Christ, and not for any individual or organization of earthly creation. The absence of something of this kind, the solicitation of Divine blessings, is prolific of trouble and disruption.

As stated in the last number of the Magazine, the first infant christened was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Graham, who was named "Mark Cloverdale," after the church and district. We have had ten baptisms and three marriages since the opening.--W. H. P. A.

ST. PHILLIPS' CHURCH, CEDAR, B. C.

On July 7th. we propose to hold a Flower Festival in aid of our church debt. A full account will appear with next issue.

The Lord Bishop has fixed the consecration of St. Phillips' Church to take place about middle of August. There will be a confirmation the same day, and the Sunday School picnic after the service. On Sunday, 19th, the key of the Schoolhouse at South Cedar was mislaid, so we held service in the old log house-- 16 attended-- the younger members seating themselves upon the floor.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, INDIAN MISSION.

May 26th, St. Augustine's Day, being Ascension Day this year, the celebration was held at St. Paul's, at which the Indian communicants were present. We had Matins at 10 at St. Augustine's.

We have not been able definitely to settle the question of the boarding school for Indian children, as we must first obtain decision of Dominion Government. The holidays at day school last 4 weeks, beginning July 1st.

ERNEST G. MILLER,
Priest in charge.

CHEMAINUS.

Several weeks have passed over since our last communication. We might have noted our Easter services at St. Michael and All Angels as being bright and hearty. Two services, with Holy Communion. The decorations were greatly admired. The River Church also was tastefully clad in Easter attire, by the ladies of the congregation. At the afternoon service the church was about full. We were much encouraged by the presence of two of our esteemed Judges, and a few other friends from Victoria.

The completion of a picket fence around the churchyard is a material benefit. We hope to have the painter at work on the church, and to have the cemetery put in order by the addition of paths, and a certain amount of clearing. The Bishop has already fixed the 21st August as the day of consecration.

At the visitation on June 21st the Bishop drew my attention to the lack of carpet in the Chancel, and other fixings; alas! it would not be difficult for me to point out the want of many other things, as for instance Communion Vessels and Altar Linen, Font and Harmonium. We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. H. A. S. Morley for a bell, which will be placed in the turret to call the worshippers together to this charming spot; for truly this is a most romantic and lovely scene. The noble river, flowing on by the church; the highway and bridge; the foliage and wild flowers. What thoughts arise in the mind of the devout;—parables of life and resurrection.

The Bishop made his visitation to St. Michael and All Angels on the morning of the 21st of June. He was met by the Incumbent. In the afternoon he held a confirmation at the River Church. Four candidates were presented, viz., Samuel H. Gibbs, John Windsor, William J. Holmes and Frederick Crease Holmes, the son of the Incumbent. This was the first confirmation held in Chemainus.

After his Lordship had inspected the Church and other property, he drove nine miles to Holmesdale, where he recruited until Friday. —D. H.

ITEMS.

Canon Paddon has been ill.

* * *

The Sunday School Union met at St. Mark's in June.

* * *

The Bishop of New Westminster has been ruralizing on our Island.

* * *

The Bazaar in aid of the new Cathedral has been postponed until September.

The Bishop goes to a great assembling of Indians on the Mainland this month.

* * *

Why do not Sunday School Teachers visit their scholars? Also, find out children who do not attend?

* * *

According to the Bishop's statistics, there are 1000 children attending Church of England Sunday Schools.

* * *

The Quiet Day held in St. James' was a great success, under the able direction of the Rev. Percival Jenns.

* * *

A Flower Service was held at St. Barnabas' Church, on Trinity Sunday afternoon, and for a first attempt was very successful. The flowers were afterwards taken to the Jubilee Hospital.

* * *

The youthful son of Mr. and Mrs. Graham has been christened "Mark Cloverdale," in the event of an injunction being applied for, we suppose he will be called "Boleskyne Road."

WEATHER FOR JUNE, 1892.

ESQUIMALT STATION, B. C., July 2, 1892.

Atmospheric Pressure—The mean atmospheric pressure reduced to sea level was 30.006 inches. The greatest pressure (30.243) occurred at 9 a.m. of the 20th, and the least (29.794) at 9 a.m. of the 13th, giving a monthly range of 0.449 inches.

Temperature—The mean temperature was 55°.3, being 1°.2 below the average, and the same as in 1891. The highest temperature (74°.0) occurred on the 28th, and the lowest (42°.5) on the 9th, giving a monthly range of 31°.5. The warmest days were the 27th and 28th, mean temperature 62°.0, and the coldest day was the 1st, mean temperature 47°.9.

Humidity—The mean humidity was 82.

Cloudiness—The mean amount of cloud was 0.46. There were 3 cloudy, and 21 partially cloudy and 6 clear days.

Precipitation—Rain fell on 9 days to a depth of 0.35 inches, being 0.45 inches below the average, and 0.35 inches less than in 1891.

Wind—The total miles in wind was 5,180, being an average velocity without regard to direction of 7.2 miles per hour. Most windy day, the 1st, 491 miles, mean velocity of 20.5 miles per hour. Least windy day, the 18th, 20 miles, mean velocity of 0.8 miles per hour. Greatest velocity in one hour 2 miles, from 2 to 3 p.m. of the 20th.

Rainbow—On 6th.

Fog in Straits—On the 8th and 18th.

Auroras—On 18th and 27th.

Smoke from bush fires on United States coast from about 9th instant.

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