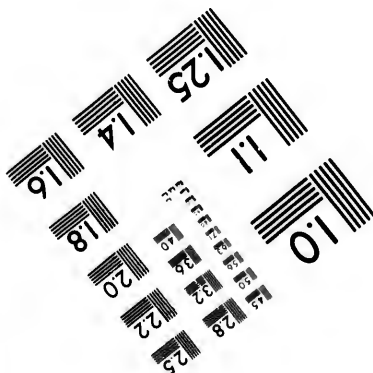
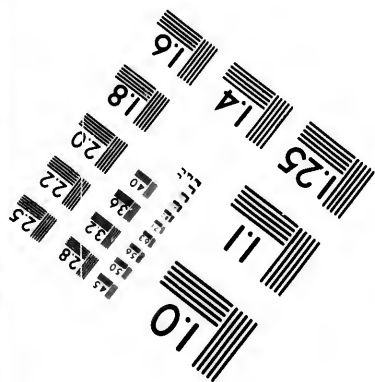
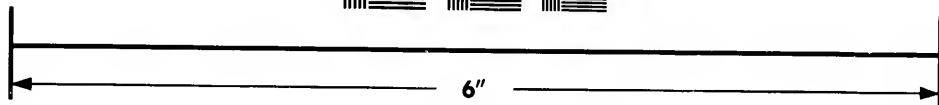
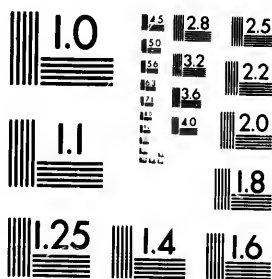


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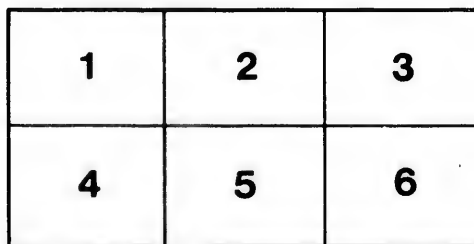
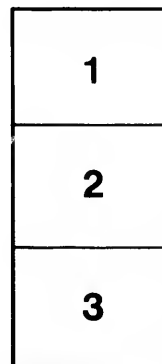
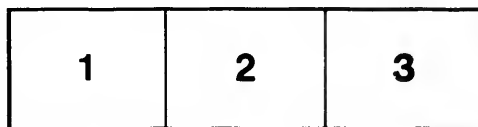
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RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONFERENCE AT WINNIPEG

OF

Representatives of the Provincial Synods of Canada and
Rupert's Land .

OF THE SYNODS OF

VARIOUS DIOCESES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

AUGUST 15 AND 16, 1890

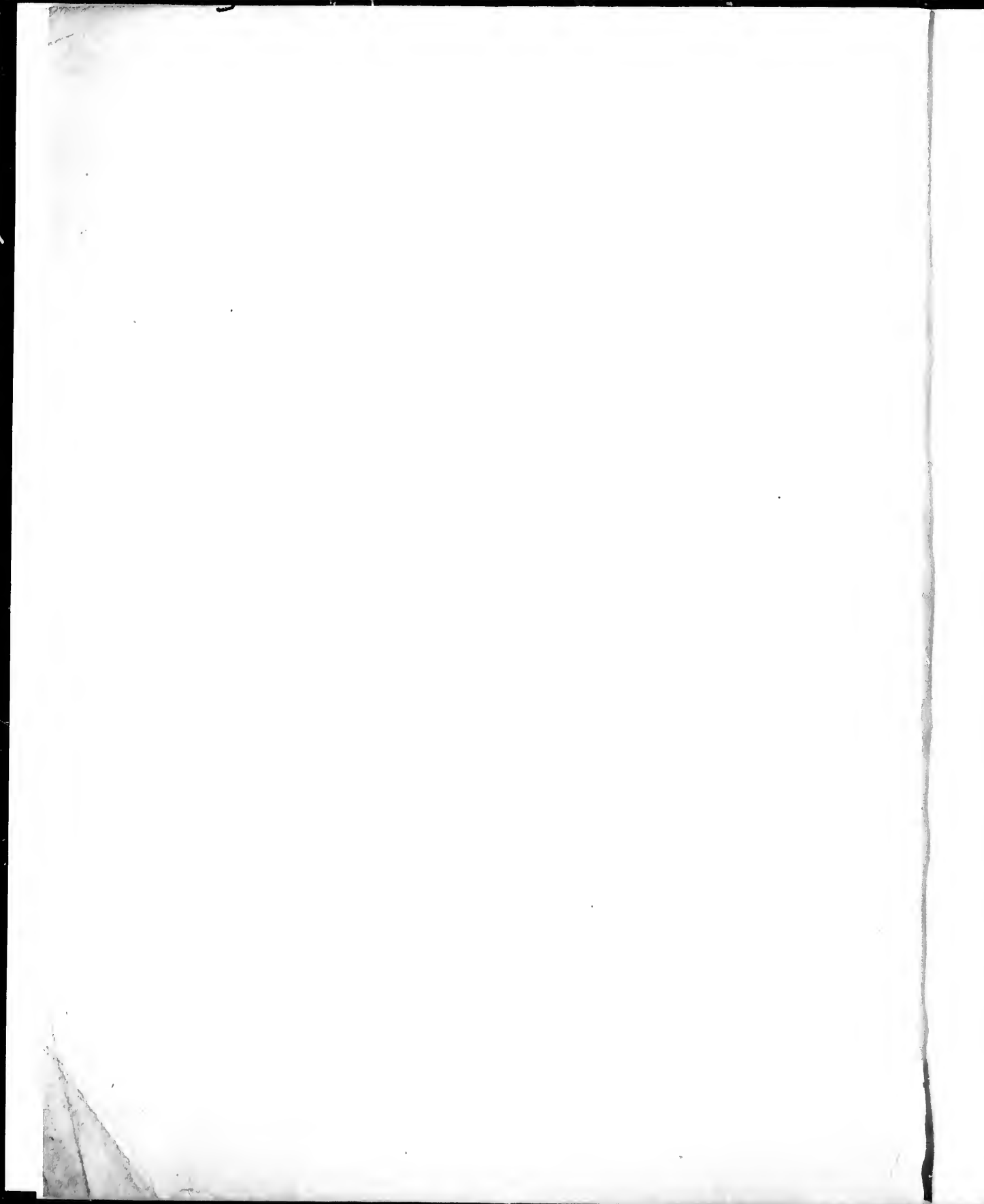
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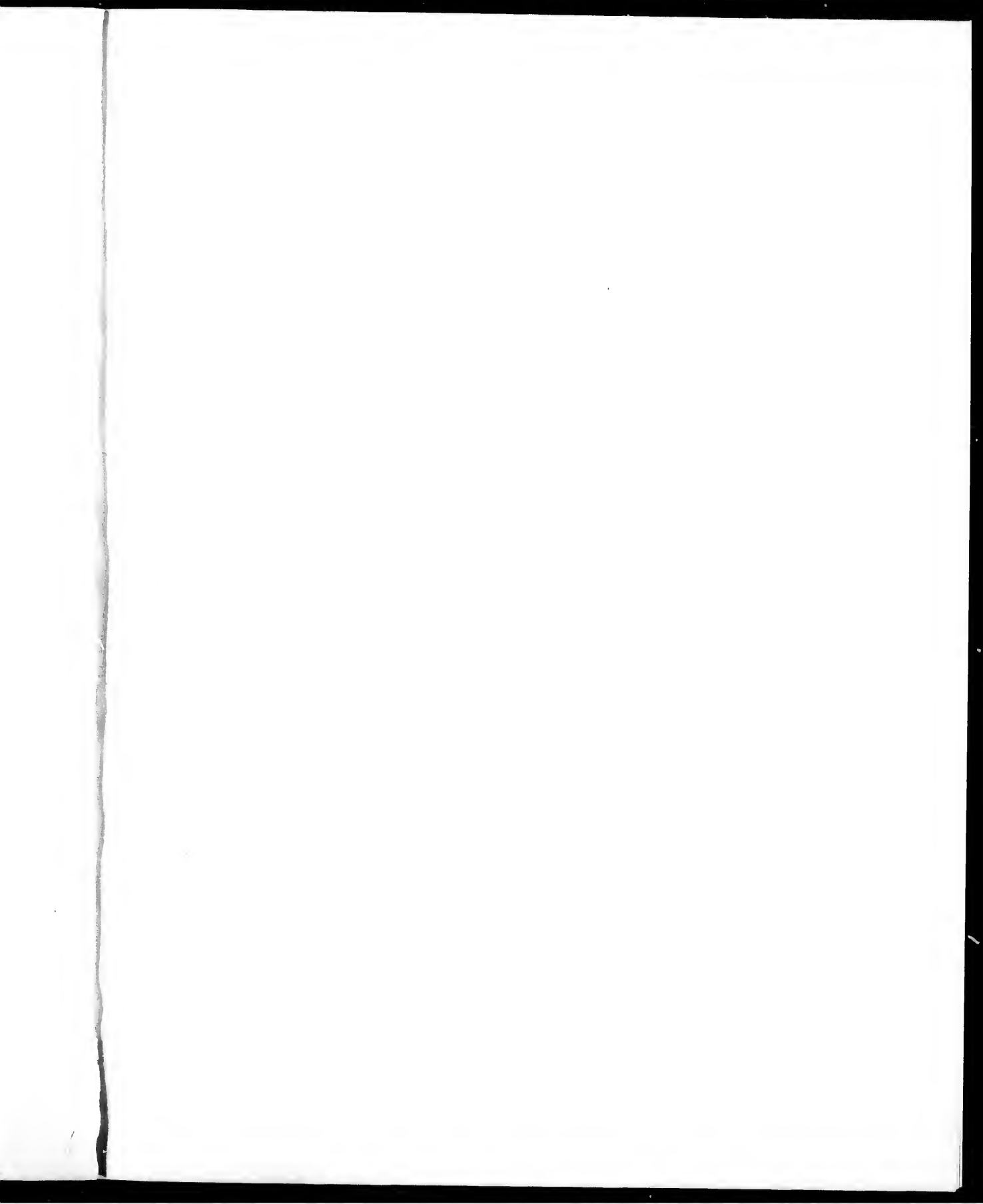
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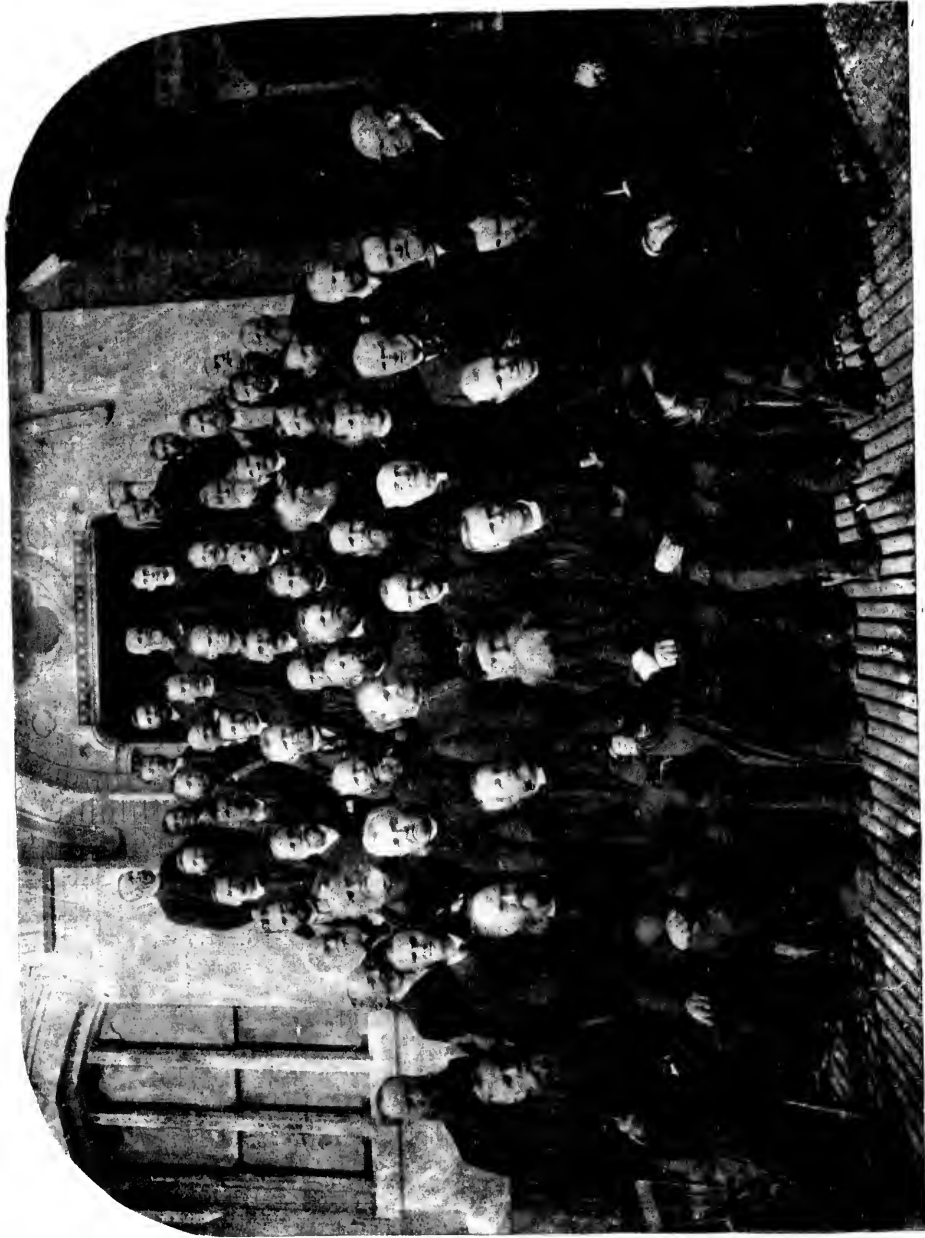


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MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND CONFERENCE AT WINNIPEG, 15th AND 16th OF AUGUST, 1891

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1895.

RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONFERENCE AT WINNIPEG

OF

Representatives of the Provincial Synods of Canada and
. Rupert's Land .

ALSO OF THE SYNODS OF

VARIOUS DIOCESES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

AUGUST 15 AND 16, 1890

WITH EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF SEVERAL OF THE SYNODS ON THE

Consolidation of the Anglican Church in British North America



1891

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PREFATORY NOTE.

(BY THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.)

The publication of this Record of Proceedings of the Winnipeg Conference grew out of a desire, expressed by many of the members, that not only the discussion and its results but the circumstances which led to the Conference should be preserved in a permanent form. It was felt that the object they were met to promote was one of supreme moment to the future of the Church throughout this great Continent, and that the gathering together of Bishops and prominent Clergymen and Laymen from all parts of the Dominion in deliberation for her closer Union and Consolidation was an event of such interest and significance as to make an epoch in the History of Colonial Church organization.

A resolution was accordingly passed authorizing the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, the Chairman, to appoint a Committee to which should be entrusted the duty of preparing and publishing a Record of the proceedings of the Conference. His Lordship appointed for this purpose the Bishop of Toronto (as Convener), the Secretaries of the Conference, the Rev. J. Langtry, D.C.L., and Dr. J. G. Hodgins; and to the experienced literary skill and willing labour of the last named gentleman the Committee are indebted for the completeness and accuracy of the Record now presented to the Church.

The Committee determined that it was desirable to incorporate with the full report of the proceedings a history of the successive steps taken by the various Diocesan Synods and by the Provincial Synod of Canada towards bringing about a union of the British North American Church, and they hope that this pamphlet will serve as a compendious Manual of the subject to assist the members of the various Synods who will be called upon to give their judgment upon the proposed Scheme.

It is deserving to be borne in mind that the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land, embracing six Dioceses, have formally adopted the Scheme of Consolidation in its entirety, and have amended their Constitution to conform to it.

The Committee desire to acknowledge their obligations to the Rev. Dr. Mockridge, Editor of *The Canadian Church Magazine*, for the Group of the Conference in the Frontispiece, and to Mr. J. E. Bryant, of The Bryant Publishing Company, of Toronto, for the cut of St. John's College, Winnipeg.

ARTHUR TORONTO,

May 7th, 1891.

Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Provincial Synod of Canada.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WINNIPEG CONFERENCE.

Officers of the Conference.

The Most Reverend Robert Machray, D.D., LL.D.,
Metropolitan of the Province of Rupert's Land,

President.

The Rev. Samuel P. Matheson, B.D., Canon of St.
John's Cathedral, Winnipeg,

Honorary Clerical Secretary.

Leo. H. Davidson, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L., Honorary Lay
Secretary of the Synod of the Province of Canada,

Honorary Lay Secretary.

Members of the Conference Present.

MEMBERS OF THE SYNOD OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

The Bishops of Toronto, Huron, and Nova Scotia; Rev. Dr. Partridge, of Nova Scotia; Rev. W. A. Young, M.A., of the Diocese of Huron; Rev. Canon White, M.A., of the Diocese of Ontario; Hon. D. L. Hanington, Q.C., of the Diocese of Fredericton; R. W. Heneker, D.C.L., of the Diocese of Quebec; Mr. Charles Jenkins, of the Diocese of Huron; Mr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C., of the Diocese of Ontario. (10).

PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF RUPERT'S LAND.

This Synod represented the Dioceses of Rupert's Land, Moosonee, Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, Athabasca, Mackenzie River, and Calgary. The Synod declared its members to be the Delegates to the Conference, with the restriction that these members should vote by dioceses and not as individuals. The following members were present: The Most Rev. Robert Machray, D.D., LL.D., Metropolitan; The Bishops of Saskatchewan and Calgary, Qu'Appelle and Athabasca; also Very Rev. Dean Grisdale, D.D.; Revs. Canon Matheson, B.D., Canon O'Meara, M.A., Canon E. S. Pentreath, B.D., Rev. W. A. Burman, B.D., Canon Coombes, M.A., and Rev. A. L. Fortin; Messrs. Sheriff Inkster, F. H. Matthewson, W. R. Mulock, Q.C., Col. Bedson, H. S. Crotty, and W. G. Fonseca; Ven. Archdeacon George McKay, B.D., Rev. Canon Flett, B.D., Revs. E. K. Matheson and A. H. Wright; Ven. Archdeacon Phair, Mr. J. Wrigley, Mr. J. Taylor, Rev. G. Holmes, Rev. A. W. Goulding, B.D., Mr. T. Gilroy, Mr. W. J. Melrose, Revs. J. P. Sargent, B.A., W. E. Brown, F. Baker, A. Krauss, L. Dawson, and H. B.

Cartwright; Messrs. H. Fisher, W. White, and J. Sumner, Revs. A. E. Cowley, J. W. Tins, and A. W. E. Cooper; Messrs. W. Pearce and J. P. J. Jepson, and Rev. J. E. Pritchard.

DELEGATES FROM VARIOUS SYNODS.

Fredericton. Mr. C. N. Vroom, of St. Stephen, N.B.

Quebec. The Rev. Canon Thorneloe, M.A., Sherbrooke.

Montreal. The Venerable Archdeacon Lindsay, M.A., Waterloo, and Leo H. Davidson, Q.C., D.C.L., Montreal.

Toronto. Rev. Dr. Langtry, and J. George Hodgins, LL.D., Toronto.

Niagara. The Venerable Archdeacon Dixon, B.A., Guelph, and J. J. Mason, Hamilton.

Huron. The Very Reverend Dean Innes, M.A., and W. J. Imlach, London.

New Westminster. The Venerable Archdeacon Woods, M.A., New Westminster, and Lacey D. Johnson, Vancouver, B.C. (12).

Brief Record of the Proceedings of the Conference.

The Conference on the proposed consolidation of the Church of England in British North America was opened in St. John's College on Friday, the 15th of August, 1890. The Metropolitan of Rupert's Land called the meeting to order, read the 12th chapter to the 12th verse of the 1st Corinthians, and offered prayer.

On motion of the Bishop of Huron, seconded by the Bishop of Toronto, the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land was appointed to preside.

Rev. Canon Matheson, of the Diocese of Rupert's Land, and Dr. L. H. Davidson, Q.C., of the Diocese of Montreal, were elected secretaries.

The roll of delegates from Eastern Canada and that of the Rupert's Land Provincial Synod was called by the Secretaries, those present answering to their names.

On motion of Dr. Hodgins, seconded by Mr. W. J. Imlach, the Metropolitan was authorized to appoint a Committee to which should be entrusted the duty of preparing and publishing a record of the proceedings of the Conference. [NOTE.—Subsequently the Metropolitan appointed the Bishop of Toronto (as convener), the Secretaries of the Conference, Rev. Dr. Langtry and Dr. Hodgins, as members of this committee.]

The Metropolitan of Rupert's Land explained the action taken by his Provincial Synod in reference to representation at this meeting.

The Bishop of Toronto (as Chairman of the Committee of the Synod of the Province of Canada on the subject of Union) made a statement explaining the action hitherto taken which had led to the calling together of this Conference. In the Provincial Synod of Canada the subject of the consolidation of the Church in British North America was introduced at the session before last, in 1886. General resolutions were passed, indicating a desire on the part of that Provincial Synod to promote this union or consolidation for the advancement of the Church in British North America. Certain memorials were presented by the Diocesan Synods to the meeting of the Provincial Synod in 1889. In the interval the subject had come before the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land in 1887, when resolutions were passed indicating the earnest desire of this Province to promote such a union. After correspondence, it was proposed to hold this Conference here in Winnipeg on August 15th, because it was understood the Provincial Synod would meet here in that month; and proposing that they should send a request for the appointment of delegates to all the Dioceses of the Ecclesiastical Provinces of Canada and the independent Dioceses of Newfoundland and British Columbia, arranging that this Provincial Synod appoint its delegates during this session. That had been done, and the issue was the meeting here to-day. The object of the Conference was that they might together devise some scheme of union for submission to all the Dioceses of British North America. He expressed the profoundest conviction of every member of the Church of England in the scattered dioceses of the Dominion of the Church in Canada being able on all great moral and religious questions to give one unanimous, decided voice. When the Church was separated into its several provinces, with nothing to bind them together, there was a possibility of their drifting asunder in the course of time, not merely in minor practices, but in fundamental truth. Nothing was to be more seriously apprehended. They all earnestly desired that the Church in Canada should be one in doctrine, one in truth, and one in charity.

Canon Matheson, Secretary of the Lower House of the Province of Rupert's Land, read the resolution passed by that House expressing sympathy with the object of the Conference, and a desire to promote it, but at the same time its opposition to the dissolution of provinces and abolition of the Provincial Synods.

The Metropolitan of Rupert's Land concurred entirely in every word spoken by the Bishop of Toronto. The question before the meeting was what practical steps the Conference should advise for this confederation. They had three subjects to consider: 1st, the character or position that they were to give to the General Synod and the steps necessary to give it this position; 2nd, the powers that were to be possessed by this General Synod; he thought it difficult to separate the consideration of this from the first point; 3rd, the composition of the General Synod who are to make it up.

With regard to the first, the solution of it would largely depend upon the view entertained of the objects of the confederation. His own opinion was, first, he would look to it for a voice from the united Church on all questions of interest to the Church and to Christ's work; second, he would look for common action in all missionary, educational, and other Church work; in the third place, he would hope to get from it an executive body to deal with all other bodies, whether ecclesiastical or civil. He would not limit the powers of the General Synod to deal with all such questions; but, at present, he would wish that the determination of these should not be removed from any province or independent diocese until accepted by the Provincial Synod or the Synod of such diocese. To those who would not be satisfied with such a limit, he would say their first great object was unity; they would secure wonderful advantages as a Church simply from unity; secondly, if they agreed to such limitations as he indicated, there would be no difficulty in forming this General Synod. The Metropolitan then referred to the action of the Church in Australia, reading an account written by the Primate, Bishop Barry. The General Synod there, formed in 1872, now numbered thirteen sees; it met once in five years; by a curious ecclesiastical anomaly, its determinations had to be accepted by the various Diocesan Synods before they became law. It was very rarely, however, that the decisions were not accepted as a matter of course by the various Diocesan Synods. He concluded by saying that the view he took of the General Synod was that it should have power to treat of anything it liked, but at present, at least, there should be certain limitations with regard to what he had called coercive legislation.

The Bishop of Huron moved, seconded by Mr. Wrigley, that a committee be appointed to consider a form or draft of the proposed union, and that the Conference adjourn accordingly in order that this may be done.

Dr. Davidson, of Montreal, suggested that they should first hear the views of the different sections of the Dominion, and then, having determined that union was necessary, it would be right to have the committee the Bishop of Huron had proposed. Archdeacon Wood, of British Columbia, also thought it a little too soon to receive the Bishop of Huron's resolution.

The Bishop of Qu'Appelle moved in amendment, seconded by the Venerable Archdeacon Lindsay, of Montreal, that the simplest and most efficacious method for the consolidation of the Church in British North America would be to amalgamate all existing dioceses into one province, at least until such time as the Church and the country become more powerful.

The Bishop of Huron withdrew his motion.

Mr. Jenkins then moved the following, seconded by Mr. Imlach:

1. That this Conference is of the opinion that there should be a General Synod for the Church in British North America having supreme

authority in all legislative and administrative matters of general importance to the Church in British North America.

2. This Conference would define the duties and powers of the General Synod in the present circumstances of Canada, to be: Exclusive power of dealing with matters affecting the authoritative standards of doctrine and worship, and the discipline of the Church; oversight of all agencies employed in Church work; charge of the general mission work of the Church, including the religious education of Indians; medium of adjustment and transfer of clerical claims on widows and orphans, and superannuation funds, when clergymen change from one diocese to another in the General Synod, saving all rights and claims secured under the constitution of the respective Synods concerned; conditions of transfer of clergy from one diocese to another; maintenance of uniformity of the religious teaching of the children of the Church; development of systematic support of clerical education; a court of final appeal from subordinate bodies; and generally, to have oversight in all matters of general importance to the Church in British North America.

3. The Synod shall meet triennially for the present, at such place as may be fixed upon by the Synod, the first meeting to be not later than 1893, the senior Metropolitan to be convener.

4. The Synod shall consist of two Houses, an Upper and Lower. The Upper House shall be composed of all the bishops of British North America, and shall be presided over by the senior Metropolitan to be elected by them. The Lower House shall be composed of three clerical and three lay delegates from each diocese, to be elected by the Synods of each diocese; as in the present circumstances of the Church in Canada, the dioceses alone can give such completeness and variety of representation as is requisite.

5. The present provincial system will be retained for the specific discharge of all duties connected with the interest of the Church in the provinces. The General Synod, however, to have the power of dividing and creating new provinces as circumstances may direct, or as may appear desirable.

6. The duties and powers of the Provincial Synods the Conference would define to be: to act for the Church in all matters of civil provincial legislation and secular education; to pass canons for the Church in such provinces in reference to all questions arising out of the Church temporalities or religious institutions acts; duties of Church officers, etc.; to promote such action within the area of any civil province as would lead to uniform canon laws governing all Church temporality affairs; to have jurisdiction in the consecration of bishops, and creation of new dioceses within their limits; and generally, to have such rights and privileges as they have hitherto enjoyed, excepting such as may be handed over to the General Synod.

Before proceeding with the debatable points of these resolutions, the Conference resolved, on motion of Rev. Dr. Langtry, of Toronto, seconded by Dr. Heneker, of Quebec:

That this Conference is of opinion that it is expedient to unite and consolidate the various branches of the Church of England in British North America.

In moving his resolutions, Mr. Jenkins said that the necessity for a General Synod in Canada was shown by the unanimous vote just taken. And now what had to be done was to get the sense of the Conference on the sphere of action which the General Synod and the Provincial Synods, as now constituted, should respectively have. A good many matters had to be dealt with by the Church in the country as a whole. Such would be directly in charge of the General Synod. Some of them were:

1. Exclusive power of dealing with matters affecting the authoritative standards of doctrine and worship, and the discipline of the Church.

2. Oversight of all agencies employed in general Church work.

3. Charge of the general mission work of the Church, including the religious education of Indians.

4. Medium of adjustment and transfer of clerical claims on the widows and orphans' and superannuation funds, when clergymen change from one diocese to another.

5. Condition of transfer of clergymen from one diocese to another, represented in the General Synod.

6. Maintenance of uniformity in the religious teaching of the children of the Church.

7. Development of systematic support of clerical education.

While the General Synod would discharge such duties, the Provincial Synods would have a local sphere of duty with a different class of questions—such as division and creation of dioceses; consecration of bishops; Church temporalities; civil provincial legislation; secular education; and general jurisdiction over all questions of a local character. The carrying out of this great work would only be bringing the Church into harmony with the spirit and methods of the times. And such action was required to develop and utilize her latent power; and in the direction indicated, so far as we were concerned, lay the path to Church extension and prosperity.

Dr. Davidson spoke strongly in favour of the motion of the Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

Dean Grisdale favored the retention of the provincial system.

The Bishop of Huron thought there would be great and material good in the maintenance of the provincial system.

On motion of the Rev. Canon E. S. W. Pentreath, seconded by the Rev. W. A. Burman, and supported by the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary, it was resolved by a large majority:

That in any scheme of union the Conference affirms the necessity of the retention of Provinces under a General Synod.

To a motion by Mr. Jenkins, seconded by Mr. Inlach, that Mr. Jenkins' motion be taken up clause by clause, the following amendment was carried, on motion of the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary, seconded by Mr. Wrigley:

That a committee be now appointed to draft an outline scheme for a General Synod; that the resolutions introduced by Mr. Jenkins be referred to such committee; that the Metropolitan and the Bishop of Toronto appoint such committee; and that the Conference adjourn until eleven o'clock to-morrow to receive its report.

The Bishops appointed as the committee: the Bishops of Rupert's Land and Toronto, Rev. Dr. Langtry, the Dean of Rupert's Land, Mr. Jenkins, Rev. Canon Partridge, Dr. Heneker, Rev. Canon O'Meara, and Mr. Wrigley.

The Bishop of Toronto submitted the report of the committee appointed to draft a scheme of Church consolidation, which was taken up clause by clause, and was as follows:

1. There shall be a General Synod consisting of the Bishops of the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada and the Diocese of Newfoundland, and of delegates chosen from the clergy and the laity.

The delegates shall be chosen by the several Diocesan Synods according to such rules as they may adopt, or, in a diocese which has no synodical organization, may be appointed by the bishop. The representation shall be as follows: Dioceses having fewer than 25 licensed clergymen, one delegate from each order; dioceses having 25 and fewer than 50 licensed clergymen, two of each order; having 50 and fewer than 100, three of each order; dioceses having 100 licensed clergymen and upward, four of each order.

2. Time and place of meeting. The Synod shall meet for the first time in the city of Toronto on the second Wednesday of September, 1803, and shall be convened by the Metropolitan, senior by consecration.

3. The Synod shall consist of two Houses, the bishops constituting the Upper and the clergy and laity together the Lower House.

The Houses shall sit separately, excepting at any time by the unanimous consent of both Houses.

4. The President of the General Synod, who shall be styled the Primate, shall be elected by the House of Bishops from among the Metropolitans.

The Primate shall hold office for life or so long as he is bishop of any diocese of the General Synod; nevertheless he may resign at any time.

5. The General Synod shall have power to deal with all matters affecting in any way the interests and well-being of the Church within its jurisdiction. Provided that no canons or resolutions of a coercive character or involving penalties or disabilities shall be operative in an ecclesiastical province or independent diocese until accepted by the Synod of such province or diocese.

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

The following, or such like objects, may be suggested as properly coming within the jurisdiction of the General Synod:

- a. Matters of doctrine, worship, and discipline.
- b. All agencies employed in the carrying on of the Church's work.
- c. The missionary and educational work of the Church.
- d. The adjustment of relations between dioceses in respect to 'clergy, widows and orphans', and superannuation funds.
- e. Regulations affecting 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 rearrangement 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.

In answer to a question respecting the first clause, the Bishop of Toronto said that the Diocese of Newfoundland had been invited to the Conference by circulars sent. The report of the Conference would be submitted to that diocese; in the event of its refusing to come into the federation, its name would be struck out. The clause was adopted on motion of the Bishop of Toronto, seconded by Dean Grisdale.

The Bishop of Huron, in regard to clause 2, moved:

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.

Dean Innes thought that the number proposed would likely make the general body too cumbersome.

Rev. Mr. Pentreath favoured the idea of having the dioceses equally represented, regarding the weaker dioceses as of equal authority and importance with the stronger, but he feared it would be very difficult to meet the expenses of six delegates; he therefore suggested that there be four of each order.

Dr. Hodgins observed that the assessment was to be in proportion to the number sent, with no assessment for a diocese sending only one delegate.

The Bishop of Rupert's Land was very much in favour of giving dioceses that have larger numbers a greater voice in the General Synod. He hoped the motion would be agreed to, considering the enormous distances and greater expense of smaller dioceses.

Rev. W. A. Young seconded the amendment of the Bishop of Huron. He thought the Synod would be altogether too small if the original motion prevailed.

Rev. Mr. Dawson pointed out that two from each diocese of the Province of Rupert's Land would only give sixteen. Even four would not make the total too large, for many would not be able to go.

Rev. Dr. Langtry observed that the number of dioceses was increasing and that under the system proposed they would increase their representation. The total number of members would be nearly 100, which would be large enough to do effective work, and they would be a fairly representative body.

Canon Partridge said it had been the theory and constitution of the Church from the beginning that dioceses were equal. The Committee, he thought, had proposed a wise plan, considering all the circumstances, the vast distances and the many obstacles in the way of perfect representation, when they adopted the principle of proportionate representation. Sooner or later the General Convention of

the United States would adopt the principle of *proportionate* representation; and the Church here, in laying a foundation, should adopt this principle at once.

Canon O'Meara said the primary object of a General Synod was to get the best thought of the collective Church on the problems arising from time to time. It was an absolute truism that collectively better thought can be got from a diocese of 200 clergymen than from one of 15 or 20. The principle of proportionate representation must be provided for. There could be an arrangement by which no canon could be passed without the consent of the province affected. If further safeguard were needed, it could be provided that votes should be taken in the Synod by dioceses.

Rev. Dr. Langtry said that was the speech he had intended to make, and he quite concurred in it.

Mr. Walkem said it was also the speech he had intended to make. It was a false sentiment that would reject the great advantage of drawing good men from the large centres. He held that it would not be wise to reduce the representation below what was now required at the Provincial Synods. Dioceses which sent a large number of members would pay the expenses. He hoped the *proportionate* system of representation would be adhered to.

Mr. Jenkins suggested that there be a minimum representation of two and a maximum of six.

Canon O'Meara moved that in the clause of the report the word 2 delegates be read instead of 1; 4 instead of 2; 6 instead of 3; and 8 instead of 4.

Mr. Jenkins seconded this amendment.

Mr. Vroom considered the representation proposed on the motion large enough.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia said that they wanted one General Synod to which could be referred questions that affected the whole Church, and which could not be satisfactorily dealt with by the Provincial Synods. They wanted men of the greatest possible intelligence, and the fewer the representatives the better—a small General Synod in which there was the quintessence of wisdom and common sense, as found in the House of Lords, but often totally wanting in the House of Commons.

Mr. Mulock approved of the original resolution moved by the Bishop of Toronto. So far as the General Synod was concerned, he would like to see the most earnest Christian men from every diocese sent there to work out the interests of the Missionary Church.

Hon. D. L. Hanington was not in favour of making the General Synod an unwieldy body. It was very important to have all the dioceses represented.

The Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary moved, seconded by Rev. W. A. Burman:

That dioceses having fewer than 25 clergymen should have 2 delegates of each order; those having 25 to 50 clergymen, 3 delegates; those having 50 to 100 clergymen, 4 delegates; those having 100 to 150 clergymen, 5 delegates; and those having 150 clergymen and others, 6 delegates each.

Dean Innes thought it would be better to adhere to the recommendation of the Committee.

Canon Coombes suggested that there be only three classes; that dioceses having fewer than fifty clergymen should send two delegates of each order; that dioceses having 50 to 100 clergymen, three delegates; and those having 100 clergymen and upwards, four delegates.

Mr. Imlach suggested that there be at first an equal representation from all the dioceses.

The Bishop of Toronto estimated that the scheme originally proposed would give a total of 46 representatives of each order, and that proposed by the Bishop of Saskatchewan, 68 of each order.

Dr. Davidson favoured the suggestion of Mr. Imlach.

The amendment of the Bishop of Saskatchewan was put and lost.

An experimental poll vote was next taken on the amendment of the Bishop of Huron, the number of representatives from each diocese being left blank: it showed 34 votes for and 23 against the amendment.

On motion of Dean Innes, seconded by Dr. Hodgins, it was resolved:—

That the vote be now taken by dioceses, as agreed at the opening of the Conference.

This motion was carried by 13 votes to 6, the delegates from the Diocese of Rupert's Land not voting.

The vote by dioceses on the amendment,

“That the representation be uniform from all dioceses, and that the number of delegates from each diocese —,”

resulted in six votes being cast for and nine against. The dioceses voting for were Fredericton, Montreal, Huron, Columbia, Qu'Appelle and Calgary; those voting against were Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Toronto, Niagara, Rupert's Land, Saskatchewan, Moosehide, and Athabasca. The amendment was accordingly declared lost, and the original motion was declared carried.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia moved, seconded by Archdeacon Lindsay, that the word “unanimous” be omitted from the second paragraph of clause 2. The motion was lost.

Some discussion arose over the proposition to call the presiding officer of the General Synod the “Primate.” Rev. W. A. Young preferred the title “Archbishop.” The Bishop of Toronto replied, pointing out that the title of “Archbishop” is always localized: thus if the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land held the office, he would be the “Archbishop of Rupert's Land”; and there was no precedent for the use of such a title as “Archbishop of Canada.” The Archbishop of Canterbury is the “Primate of All England”; the Archbishop of York is “Primate of England”; the Archbishop of Armagh is “Primate of All Ireland”; the Archbishop of Dublin, “Primate of Ireland.”

The Bishop of Athabasca moved, seconded by Hon. D.

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L. Hanington, that the words "styled primate" be struck out. The motion was lost.

In clause 5 the word "independent," before "dioceses," was struck out, and the following words were inserted, at the suggestion of Dr. Davidson, instead: "In any diocese not included in any ecclesiastical province."

On the suggestion of Hon. D. L. Hanington the word "general" was inserted before "interests" in clause 5.

On motion of Mr. Walkem, seconded by the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary, it was agreed to add the following defining clause:

The words "ecclesiastical province" heretofore used shall mean any group of dioceses under the jurisdiction of a Provincial Synod.

The report of the Committee was adopted as a whole, on motion of the Bishop of Toronto, seconded by the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary. The Conference passed this resolution unanimously, rising and singing (led by the Bishop of Huron) "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Langtry, seconded by Dr. Hodgins:

The Secretaries of the Conference were instructed to make an approximate estimate of the expenses of the first Synod, and to apportion the amounts to be contributed by each diocese, and to ask them to take such steps as they may think fit to provide their share of such expenses.

On motion of Dean Grisdale, seconded by Canon Coombes:

The Secretaries were instructed to furnish an official copy of the results of this Conference to the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land and to the Bishop of Toronto, certified by the Secretaries of the Conference and the Chairman.

Resolved, on motion of the Bishop of Athabasca, seconded by Mr. Imlach:

That this Conference authorize the Committee appointed by the Provincial Synod of Canada to carry into effect the resolutions of this Conference.

The Bishop of Toronto moved, seconded by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and it was heartily resolved:

That the sincere thanks of the eastern Delegates be tendered the clergy and people of Winnipeg for the exceedingly kind reception and hospitable entertainment received.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. Imlach, seconded by Archdeacon Woods:

That the members of this Conference desire to return thanks to the Church people of Winnipeg for the kind hospitality extended to them during their stay in Winnipeg.

Hon. D. L. Hanington and Mr. J. J. Mason cordially supported the motion.

Mr. Lacey D. Johnson presented an invitation from Bishop Sillito, of New Westminster, for those who visit the Pacific Coast to become his guests, as he would be very happy to accommodate as many of them as possible in his own house. The invitation was accepted with hearty thanks.

Resolved, on motion of Dr. Davidson, seconded by Rev. Dr. Langtry:—

That the cordial thanks of the Conference be given to the Bishop of Rupert's Land and Metropolitan for his able, courteous and kindly conduct as Chairman.

On motion of Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath, seconded by Dean Grisdale:—

The Conference cordially thanks the Bishop of Toronto for the very great assistance given by him in furthering the cause of union, and his assistance at this Conference.

On motion of Mr. T. Gilroy, seconded by Col. Bedson:—

The best thanks of the Conference were tendered to the Press of the city for the full reports and attention given to the proceedings of the Conference.

On motion of Mr. J. Wrigley, seconded by Rev. A. W. Goulding:—

The thanks of the Conference were tendered to the Secretaries for their services.

On motion of Mr. Vroom, seconded by Archdeacon Woods:—

The C. P. R. Co. was thanked for their liberal reduction of fares.

The Conference was then closed with the Benediction.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Corea, who was on his way to his distant diocese, was introduced by Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath, welcomed by the Conference, and invited to a seat on the platform, on motion of the Bishop of Huron.

Official Record of the Proceedings of the Conference.

At a Conference held at the City of Winnipeg on the 15th and 16th days of the month of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, composed of delegates from "the Provincial Synod of Canada," the several dioceses in said province, the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land, and the Diocese of New Westminster, British Columbia, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

I. That this Conference is of opinion that it is expedient to unite and consolidate the various branches of the Church of England in British North America.

II. That in any scheme of union, the Conference affirms the necessity of the retention of Provinces under a General Synod.

III. Proposed basis of union:

1. There shall be a General Synod, consisting of the Bishops of the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada and the Diocese of Newfoundland, and of Delegates chosen from the clergy and the laity.

The Delegates shall be chosen by the several Diocesan Synods according to such rules as they may adopt, or, in a diocese which has no synodical organization, may be appointed by the Bishop. The representation shall be as follows: Dioceses having fewer than 25 licensed clergymen, one delegate from each order; dioceses having 25 and fewer

than 50 licensed clergymen, two of each order; dioceses having 50 and fewer than 100, three of each order; dioceses having 100 licensed clergymen and upward, four of each order.

2. Time and place of meeting.—The Synod shall meet for the first time in the City of Toronto on the second Wednesday of September, 1893, and shall be convened by the Metropolitan, senior by consecration.

3. The Synod shall consist of two Houses, the Bishops constituting the Upper and the clergy and laity together the Lower House.

The Houses shall sit separately, excepting at any time by the unanimous consent of both Houses.

4. The President of the General Synod, who shall be styled the Primate, shall be elected by the House of Bishops from among the Metropolitans.

The Primate shall hold office for life or so long as he is Bishop of any diocese of the General Synod; nevertheless he may resign any time.

5. The General Synod shall have power to deal with all matters affecting in any way the general interests and well-being of the Church within its jurisdiction, provided that no canons or resolutions of the General Synod of a coercive character or involving penalties or ecclesiastical disabilities shall be operative in any province or diocese not included in any ecclesiastical province until accepted by the Synod of such province or diocese.

The following or such like objects may be suggested as properly coming within the jurisdiction of the General Synod:—

- a. Matters of doctrine, worship, and discipline.
- b. All agencies employed in the carrying on of the Church's work.
- c. The missionary and educational work of the Church.
- d. The adjustment of relations between dioceses in respect to widows and orphans of clergy and superannuation funds.
- e. Regulations of transference 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 rearrangement 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 shall be an annual assessment of the dioceses proportioned to their representation, excepting those which are entitled to send only one representative of each order.
7. The words "ecclesiastical province," heretofore used, shall mean a group of dioceses under the jurisdiction of a Provincial Synod.

IV. That the Secretaries of this Conference be instructed

to make an approximate estimate of the expenses of the first Synod and to apportion the amount to be contributed by each diocese, and ask them to take such steps as they may think fit to provide their share of the said expenses.

We certify the foregoing to be a true extract from the minutes of said Conference, and a true copy of the resolutions by it adopted at Winnipeg this 18th day of August, 1890.

(Signed) R. RUPERT'S LAND,
Chairman.
 SAMUEL P. MATHEWSON,
 L. H. DAVIDSON,
Joint Secretaries.

Proceedings of the Various Synods in the Matter of the Union of the Church of England in General Synod.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNOD OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.
(Extracts from the Synod Report.)

MONTREAL, Monday, September 16, 1889.

Mr. Charles Jenkins, of the Diocese of Huron, in due course brought up his motion on the consolidation of the Church of England in British North America, of which he had given notice. (See page 12.)

Mr. Jenkins moved the adoption of his resolution on consolidation, which was seconded by the Rev. Canon Brigstocke, of the Diocese of Fredericton.

Mr. R. T. Walkem, of the Diocese of Ontario, made a motion in amendment to follow the preamble, which was accepted by Mr. Jenkins and Canon Brigstocke, in lieu of the original motion, as follows:

Be it therefore resolved, that a committee be appointed which shall be authorized to invite a Conference of representatives from all the dioceses in British North America to confer with them, and, if possible, agree with them upon some general basis upon which such union may be formed; the same to be submitted to the Synod of every diocese for their consideration before the next meeting of Synod, and to report at the next meeting of Synod.

The House consented to the substitution, and the motion, as altered, was then put and carried unanimously, with the names of the Committee, as follows:

Clerical.—The Rev. Dr. Partridge, the Very Rev. Dean Norman, the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, the Rev. Provost Body, the Rev. Canon Brigstocke, the Rev. W. A. Young, the Rev. Canon White, and the Rev. E. M. Bland *Lay.* The Hon. D. L. Harrington, Dr. R. W. Heneker, His Honour Judge Beason, Dr. Johnson, and Messrs. C. S. Harrington, Charles Jenkins, R. T. Walkem, and Geo. Elliott.

TUESDAY, September 17, 1889.

Mr. R. T. Walkem moved the suspension of the Rules of Order of the House to admit of the following motion being put. The suspension was granted by the House.

It was then moved by Mr. R. T. Walkem, seconded by the Rev. A. Spencer, of the Diocese of Ontario:—

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That the concurrence of the Upper House in the resolution respecting the consolidation of the Church of England in British North America be requested, and that their lordships be asked to nominate some of the members of the Upper House to act with the committee of this House in carrying out the object of the resolution. - *Carried.*

A message to this effect was transmitted to the Upper House by the Prolocutor.

In Message No. 21 from the House of Bishops, the President informed the Prolocutor that the Upper House concurs in the resolution of the Lower House respecting the appointment of a committee to confer with representatives from the dioceses of British North America on the subject of their union. The bishops appointed on the committee are the Bishops of Toronto, Huron, and Nova Scotia.

WEDNESDAY, September 18, 1889.

In Message No. 25 from the House of Bishops, the President informed the Prolocutor that the Upper House had appointed the Bishop of Toronto Chairman of the Committee on the union of all the dioceses of British North America.

A suspension of the Rules of Order was asked and obtained to admit of the following resolution being put. Moved by Mr. R. T. Walkem, seconded by Mr. C. Jenkins:

The committee appointed in connection with the union of the Church of England in British North America request the House to instruct the Secretaries to communicate to the Most Reverend the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, as President of the Provincial Synod of that Ecclesiastical Province, the steps taken by this House to obtain a conference of the representatives from the several dioceses in British North America, and the earnest desire of this Provincial Synod to promote the complete union of the Church throughout British America, and move the adoption of the report, and that the Upper House be requested to concur in the prayer of the same. *Carried.*

Moved by Rev. Provost Body, seconded by Mr. J. A. Worell:

That the memorial of the Diocese of Toronto on the subject of the union of the Church of England in British North America be referred for consideration to the Joint Committee already appointed to deal with that subject. - *Carried.*

The following circular was issued by the Joint Committee early in the year 1890.

To the Secretaries of the various Synods:

We have the honour to transmit for your information a copy of a Resolution passed at the last session of the Provincial Synod of Canada, held at Montreal in September, 1889, on the important subject of the union or consolidation of the various sections of the Anglican Church in British North America, and of the minutes of the meeting of the Joint Committee appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) CHARLES JENKINS, } *Joint Secretaries.*
RICHARD T. WALKEM, }

Resolution of the Provincial Synod of Canada on the subject of the union of the branches of the Anglican Church in British North America.

During the session of the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada, held at Montreal, September 11-19, 1889, it was moved by Charles Jenkins, seconded by Rev. Canon Brigstocke: -

That whereas, at the Provincial Synod meeting of 1886, resolutions were passed indicative of a desire to unite and consolidate the various branches of the Church of England in British North America; and whereas, the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada under the existing organization of its Provincial Synod, being the oldest and largest consolidated portion of the Church of England in British North America, would be the best qualified to take the initial step in this supremely important matter; be it therefore resolved, That a committee be appointed which shall be authorized to invite a conference of representatives from all the dioceses in British North America and confer with them, and, if possible, agree with them upon some ground upon which such union may be formed, the same to be submitted to the Synod of every diocese for their consideration before next meeting of Provincial Synod, and to report. The committee to consist of Rev. Dr. Partridge, Dean Norman, Provost Body, Canon Brigstocke, Dean Carmichael, Canon White, Rev. W. A. Young, Rev. E. M. Bland, Messrs. C. S. Harrington, R. W. Heneker, Judge Benson, Hon. D. L. Hanington, Dr. Johnson, Messrs. C. Jenkins, R. T. Walkem, and George Elliott; Dean Carmichael to be chairman. *Carried unanimously.*

The resolution was sent to the Upper House with the request that a committee of that House should be appointed to act with that appointed by the Lower House. The Upper House concurred, and nominated the Bishops of Toronto, Huron, and Nova Scotia as such committee.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

On 18th September, 1889, at 12.30 p.m., the Joint Committee met.

Present: The Lord Bishops of Toronto, Huron, and Nova Scotia; Rev. Dean Carmichael, Canons Brigstocke, White, Partridge, Provost Body, E. M. Bland, Messrs. Walkem, Hanington, Jenkins, Judge Benson, Dr. Johnson.

The Bishop of Toronto presided, and opened the meeting with prayer.

Messrs. Richard T. Walkem and Charles Jenkins were appointed Secretaries.

Moved by R. T. Walkem, seconded by C. Jenkins: -

That the Secretaries do communicate the resolution of the Provincial Synod forthwith to the several Diocesan Synods in British North America and to the Bishops of all the dioceses, and request them to take steps to appoint two delegates to attend a meeting at such time and place as shall be fixed by the chairman of this Committee, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto, to consider and frame a scheme for the union of the Church in British North America, to be submitted to the Synod of every diocese for its adoption prior to next meeting of Provincial Synod. *Carried.*

Moved by Rev. Provost Body, seconded by Hon. D. L. Hanington: -

That the Secretaries be instructed to communicate the action of this committee with regard to the proposed conference to their lordships

the bishops of the several dioceses in British North America, and to respectfully request their lordships to announce to their several Diocesan Synods at their next meeting the action of the Provincial Synod.—*Carried.*

The Lord Bishop of Toronto having expressed a desire that the place and time of the meeting of the conference should be fixed by the committee, it was

Moved by Rev. Dean Carmichael, seconded by Hon. D. L. Hanington :

That the place of the conference be the city of Winnipeg.—*Carried.*

And it was further moved by Rev. Provost Body, seconded by Rev. E. M. Bland :

That the Conference be held in September, 1890. *Carried.*

Moved by Rev. Provost Body, seconded by Rev. E. M. Bland :

That the Bishop of Toronto and the Secretaries be a sub-committee to draft the communication to the several Synods.—*Carried.*

Without formal resolution it was agreed that after the Secretaries should have heard from the several dioceses, this committee would meet in Montreal about a year hence, and that the Lower House should be asked to authorize the communication of our proceedings to the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land.

The meeting then adjourned.

(Signed) CHARLES JENKINS, }
RICHARD T. WALKEM, } *Secretaries.*

Proceedings of the Synod of the Province of Rupert's Land on the Consolidation of the Church.

(Extracts from the Synod Report.)

In his address to the Provincial Synod on the 13th of August, 1890, the Metropolitan said :—

A most important question for our consideration will be that of taking part in the proposed Conference for the confederation of the Church, which has been called for the afternoon of Friday, August 15th. I feel that it is necessary for me to say a few words on this subject. The Provincial Synod of Canada appointed in 1886 a committee to consider, among other things, the necessary legislation in the various dioceses for bringing about a confederation of the Church in British North America. It was also resolved that your Metropolitan should be informed of the desire to establish closer relations with us, but the Venerable Metropolitan of Canada, by an oversight, neglected to do this. However, the subject was brought forward in my address to the Provincial Synod in 1887, and a committee was appointed by the Lower House with the Rev. Edwyn Pentreath as the mover or convener. When Mr. Pentreath communicated with members of the other committee, he found that they did not consider that they had any authority to enter on the question with our committee. Any joint action was thus prevented. Last year the Provincial Synod of Canada appointed another committee and further passed a resolution calling a Conference of delegates from all the dioceses of British North America to meet in Winnipeg. . . . The Committee met before the Provincial Synod broke up and obtained leave to inform us of the proposed Conference. Accordingly the Secretary of the Synod, the Dean of Quebec, wrote to me in my capacity of Metropolitan and President of this Synod. In

reply I asked him whether I was to understand that the Committee would not communicate with our Dioceses till it had the sanction of this Synod at the present meeting. To this letter no reply was received. Meanwhile the Diocesan Synods of Rupert's Land and Saskatchewan, having met, unanimously resolved that the question was one for the action of the Provincial Synod. Nothing further took place till the middle of March, when I received a letter, signed by Messrs. Jenkins and Walkem as Secretaries, announcing a Conference in Winnipeg on September 18th. . . . Having every desire to promote the proposed Conference, I suggested that it should be called for August 15th, when it would be in the power of this Synod to appoint a committee to confer with the delegates from various dioceses. I believe the Bishop of Saskatchewan made a similar suggestion. This course has been followed. . . . Probably it is the desire of every member of our Synod that there should be a General Synod for the whole of British North America, or, at least, for the Dominion of Canada, to speak for the whole Church. I desire to express my full adhesion to that view. . . . I would express the hope that this important Conference may be guided to what is most for the good of our branch of Christ's Church and for the advantage of the Kingdom of Christ.

Subsequently a message was brought down from the House of Bishops announcing that their lordships had passed the following resolution, moved by the Metropolitan, seconded by the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary :

The Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Rupert's Land, having been informed of the Conference called by the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada, which meets in Winnipeg on August 15th to consider and frame a scheme for the union of the Church in British North America, desires to express its sympathy with this object and its anxiety to promote it. As the Synod understands that there is a desire in some quarters that, with the formation of a General Synod for the whole Church, there should be a dissolution of the provinces and Provincial Synods, this Synod desires to express to the Conference its conviction of the necessity of Provincial Synods for local wants and feelings, and its opinion that any scheme for a General Synod, to be satisfactory for the Province, must recommend Provincial Synods in subordination to the General Synod. The Synod appoints as a Committee to represent this Synod and its dioceses in the said Conference the Most Rev. the Metropolitan, the Right Rev. the Bishops of Qu'Appelle, Athabasca, and Saskatchewan and Calgary, and asks the Lower House to appoint a Committee to act with them.

This message having been concurred in as to the report, the Lower House appointed its members as a delegation to meet the delegates from the eastern Dioceses at the Conference to be held to-morrow.

The Upper House announced its concurrence in the resolution of the Lower House, that the whole House of Delegates be a Committee to meet the eastern delegates; adding a provision that the voting, if any, be by dioceses, so far as this Province is concerned.

On motion of Canon O'Meara, seconded by Rev. A. W. Goulding, the Lower House voted concurrence, amending the clause to read as follows :—

"If, in the event of votes being taken, there is an understanding that, if the eastern delegates so desire it, such voting be by dioceses."

After the Conference had concluded its labours, the Provincial Synod met on Monday, the 18th of August.

The House of Bishops, by message, announced its adoption of the report of the Conference on union, asking the concurrence of the House of Delegates in this action.

Canon O'Meara moved the concurrence of the House of Delegates in the message regarding the report of the Conference.

Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath expressed his thankfulness for the decision arrived at.

Canon O'Meara proposed adding at the end of the report a suggestion that the voting in the General Synod be by dioceses.

Mr. Gilroy said this was the only just ground on which the future proceedings of the Synod could be carried on. He quoted, as appropriate to the occasion, the concluding words of the Psalm for the day, "Prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us; oh! prosper Thou our handiwork."

The motion was carried by a rising vote.

A message from the House of Bishops relating to constitutional changes proposed in view of the projected scheme of Church union was taken up clause by clause, on motion of Rev. J. P. Sargent, seconded by Mr. Mulock. On motion of Mr. Wrigley, seconded by Mr. Mulock, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Canon O'Meara in the chair. The words "His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury being Primate" were omitted from a clause containing them, and the words "The Primate be appointed by the General Synod" were adopted instead of them.

The House of Bishops proposed that the words "the Church of England" be changed to "General Synod" in a paragraph commencing with:

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Church of this province from accepting any alterations in the version of the Bible, or the formularies of the Church, which may be adopted by the Church of England, or for recommending for use in this province any prayer or form of prayer drawn up by the House of Bishops, for any special object not provided for in the Book of Common Prayer."

Moved by Mr. Wrigley, seconded by the Prolocutor, that the words "or the General Synod" be inserted after the words "the Church of England." This motion was lost after a lively discussion.

Moved by Rev. E. A. Cowley, seconded by Rev. W. A. Burman, that the report of the Committee of the Whole be adopted, was put and declared carried.

The constitutional changes provided for by the report were then voted on separately by orders and carried.

The most important provisions, in addition to those mentioned, were the following:—

"The function of the General Synod shall be to deal with all matters affecting in any way the general interests and well-being of the Church within its jurisdiction, provided that no canons or resolutions of a coercive character, or involving penalties or disabilities, shall be operative in this ecclesiastical province until accepted by the Provincial Synod; provided also that the erection, division or re-erection of dioceses and the appointment and consecration of bishops within this province shall be dealt with by the Provincial Synod."

On motion of Canon O'Meara, seconded by Mr. H. S. Crotty, it was resolved:—

That whereas the principle of proportionate representation has been adopted by the General Conference, and whereas partly with a view to the

education of expenses this Synod largely promoted the adoption of this principle, although apparently opposed to the interests of many dioceses of our province; therefore this Synod is of opinion that the General Synod should make provision for a vote by dioceses when duly called for.

Proceedings of Various Diocesan Synods in Regard to the Consolidation of the Church of England in British North America.

THE DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Extracts from the Synod Report.)

The Bishop in his address to the Synod of Nova Scotia on the 27th June, 1890, said:

"Anything that tends in the desired direction of the corporate union of the churches is to be heartily welcomed by us, and, therefore, I remind you in this connection of the movement which has been begun for bringing about the union of the Provinces of the independent Dioceses in British North America.

"The Committee of this Synod will present its Report, and I have been requested by the Joint Committee of the Provincial Synod to invite you to appoint two delegates to attend a Conference with the Joint Committee, two Delegates from each of the other dioceses, and such representatives as may be appointed by the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land from the dioceses composing that Province, to be held in the city of Winnipeg on Friday, 15th August next, for the purpose of considering and framing a scheme to be submitted to the Synod of every diocese for its adoption prior to the next meeting of the Provincial Synod in 1892."

On the 28th June the following proceedings took place:

The report of Committee on unification of the Church in Canada was presented and read by Rev. Rural Dean Moore, as follows:

The committee appointed at the last session of this Synod "to fully consider the relations now existing between the various dioceses and the Provincial Synod and also the possibility of uniting the whole Church of British North America under one Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and further considering how far the interests of the Church in this diocese may be affected by the objects embraced in the resolution of the Provincial Synod on the subject of unification of the Church, beg leave to report":

1. That the idea of unification of the Provinces and Dioceses in British North America commends itself strongly to the minds of your committee as a step towards bringing about the desire of the Blessed Master "that they all may be one."

2. Having consulted with the authorities of the other dioceses concerned, your committee foresee that difficulties will arise in the carrying out of the grand design of uniting all the dioceses of Canada.

3. Your committee nevertheless deem it highly desirable to appoint two delegates to represent this diocese at the Conference to be held in the city of Winnipeg, on Friday, the 15th August, next.

Moved by Rev. T. W. Johnston, seconded by Rev. H. deBlois:—

That the report be received and adopted.

Moved in amendment by Hon. A. G. Jones, seconded by Rev. J. J. Ritchie:—

That the motion to adopt lie on the table for the present.—*Carried.*

Moved by Rev. Dr. Bowman, seconded by Mr. H. J. Cundall:—

That the report on union be re-committed for alteration. *Carried.*

The report of the Committee on the unification of the Church was again taken up; the report as amended by the Committee being read.

The Rev. Rural Dean Moore moved the adoption of the report, together with the resolution, viz.:

That the Synod elect two representatives to the proposed Conference at Winnipeg.

This was seconded by Rev. W. J. Ancient. The report was received and the resolution unanimously carried.

The Ven. Archdeacon Smith, D.D., and Dr. H. Y. Hind were then unanimously elected such Delegates.

On the 2nd of July, the following took place:

The Lord Bishop asked whether it was the judgment of the Synod that he should go to Winnipeg to attend the Conference relative to the unification of the Church in Canada; explaining that he was quite ready to do so, but would like it to be understood that it could only be at the expense of the abandonment for this session of some of the work he had proposed to do in the Diocese.

Several members of the Synod expressed themselves as thinking it highly desirable that the Bishop should attend the conference. His Lordship said he would therefore consider it the wish of the Synod that he should go.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON.

In a note to the Editor of this Report from Rev. Canon Brigstocke, Rector of Trinity Church, St. John, he said:—

“All that was done in the Synod of this Diocese (Fredericton) last year respecting the subject of the consolidation of the Church in British North America was to pass a resolution for the appointment of two delegates to attend the Conference at Winnipeg.”

The following is taken from a report in *The Evangelical Churchman*, of Toronto, of the proceedings of the Synod:

“A communication was read from the Joint Committee of the Provincial Synod of Canada requesting the Synod to elect two delegates to attend a Conference with the Joint Committee, and such representatives as may be appointed from other dioceses, for the purpose of considering and framing a scheme for the union of the Church in British North America, to be submitted to the Synod of every diocese for its adoption prior to the next meeting of the Provincial Synod in 1892.”

Rev. Leo. A. Hoyt moved the following resolution, of which he gave notice through a circular:—

“That this Synod appoint two delegates, in accordance with the request of the said Joint Committee, to consider and frame a scheme for the union of the Church in British North America, to be submitted to the Synod of every diocese for its adoption prior to the next meeting of the Provincial Synod.”

The resolution was seconded by Hon. D. L. Hanington, and carried.

It was decided that two delegates and two substitutes be chosen by ballot in the morning. It was also decided that a clerical and lay delegate each should compose the delegation and, failing them, the substitutes. It was further decided that the expenses of the delegation be paid by the treasurer from the funds of the Synod.

On the following day Rev. Canon Brigstocke presented the report of the committee to nominate two delegates to the meeting of the Joint Committee of the Diocese to consider the question of amalgamation of the Anglican Church in British North America. They nominated for the clerical delegates, Right Rev. Bishop Kingdom, and Revs. J. M. Davenport; J. Roy Campbell, and O. S. Newham as substitutes; for the lay delegates, Sir John C. Allen, and C. W. Weldon; W. M. Jarvis, and C. N. Vroom as substitutes. The committee recommended that these be accepted without ballot. All but Sir John C. Allen, who had not been asked, stated their willingness to go, and the substitutes should be eligible to go in the order of their appointment. The report was accepted.

Messrs. H. W. Frith, C. H. Fairweather, G. A. Schofield, G. Herbert Lee, and A. P. Tippet, were nominated by the chair a Committee to take such steps as they may deem suitable for raising a fund to defray the expenses of the Delegates to the Conference at Winnipeg.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

(Extracts from the Synod Report.)

In his address to the Synod, on the 4th of June, 1890, the Bishop said:

“I have received from the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Provincial Synod to consider the feasibility of a union of all the dioceses of the Dominion this notice (*i.e.*, circular from the Bishop of Toronto on the subject of the Conference at Winnipeg, dated May 19, 1890). This will require some action.”

On the same day Archdeacon Roe read the report on the relations between the Provincial Synod and the various Dioceses, and gave notice of its adoption at the proper time; and also that he would move the appointment of the Committee recommended in the same; and also the nomination of two Delegates to the Convention which is to meet in Winnipeg, in August, on the consolidation of the Church. The report is as follows:

“The committee appointed to report, first, upon the relative positions of the various Diocesan Synods and of the Provincial Synod, and secondly, upon the possibility of consolidating the whole Church of British North America under one ecclesiastical jurisdiction, beg to report as follows:—

“1. Since the appointment of this committee, in June, 1888, a session of the Provincial Synod has been held, at which the entire subject referred to the committee was fully gone into; first, in a very valuable report printed in the Journal of that Synod, and afterwards in a debate of unusual interest. The debate resulted in the unanimous adoption of a resolution affirming that it would be for the advantage of the various sections of the Canadian Church to be consolidated into one

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body, and that the time was come for the adoption of measures to give such unification effect, and appointing a Committee (of which the Dean of Quebec and the Chancellor of Bishop's College are members) authorized to invite a Conference of representatives from all the dioceses in British North America, to confer with them and, if possible, agree with them upon some general basis upon which such union may be formed, the same to be submitted to the Synod of every diocese for their consideration before the next meeting of the Provincial Synod, and to report to the next meeting of the Provincial Synod.

"The conclusions at which this important Committee of the Provincial Synod will have arrived will, no doubt, be submitted to this Synod at its next session.

"With regard to the first of the two points referred to your committee, they are of the opinion that the principle of the consolidation of all the dioceses of British North America into one organized body ought to meet with the general approval.

"The details of carrying out the consolidation, on the other hand, will require the gravest and most careful consideration. The following questions must be among the first to be settled:

"1. Shall the existing Ecclesiastical Provinces and Provincial Synods be continued under the new organization, or be merged in it?

"2. If continued, what shall be the relative duties and powers of each?

"3. How often, and when and where shall the General Synod for the whole of British North America meet?

"4. What amount of representation shall each diocese have in the General Synod, and shall all the dioceses, however important or unimportant, have the same?

"The following points must evidently form very important elements in the settlement of the foregoing questions:

"1. The limited number of the members of the existing Canadian Church.

"2. The vastness of the territory over which it is spread.

"3. The great expense attending upon every meeting of both the several Provincial Synods and the General Synod, taken in connection with the fact that the Canadian Church is not a wealthy body."

On the 6th of June it was moved by the Archdeacon of Quebec, seconded by Dr. Henker:

"That the report of the consolidation of the Church be adopted and printed." *Carried.*

Moved by the Archdeacon of Quebec, seconded by Canon Von Hland:

"That in answer to the request addressed to the Synod by the Provincial Synod Committee on consolidation of the Church in British North America, the Lord Bishop be requested to name two members of this Synod as a Delegation to attend the Conference to be held at Winnipeg in the month of August next." *Carried.*

Subsequently the Lord Bishop named the Rev. Canon Thorneloe and Mr. John Hamilton as the members of the Delegation to the Winnipeg Conference on church consolidation.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

(Extracts from the Synod Report.)

In his address to the Synod on the 17th of June, the Bishop said:

"Of special subjects to be brought to your notice at this time, I will place first a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Provincial Synod. [His Lordship here quoted the resolutions adopted at the last

session of the Provincial Synod in Montreal last September, which authorized the appointment of a committee to invite a Conference of representatives from all the dioceses in British North America on the subject of the union of the branches of the Anglican Churches in British North America, this committee to meet in a year's time, when the secretaries should have heard from the several dioceses. His Lordship then continued.] You will, of course, in conformity with the Resolution of the Committee appointed under that resolution, send two Delegates to attend the Conference at Winnipeg, to be held on Friday, 15th August, at 2 p.m. (I observe by a circular from the Bishop of Toronto, Chairman, that the day of meeting has been changed from September to the 15th of August of this year.) You will choose men of character and ability, fitted to promote the design in the mind of the Provincial Synod, remembering also the movement itself was inaugurated at Lambeth, at the great meeting of Anglican bishops and dignified clergy held in July, 1888, usually spoken of as Pan-Anglican.

"To unite and consolidate the various branches of the Church of England in British North America" is, according to the Resolution I have just read, the purpose of the Conference at Winnipeg. Our Delegates must be careful that the tree (of which the Canadian Churches are branches) has space and light wherein to grow, in order that (to continue the metaphor) the birds of the air may come to lodge in the branches thereof."

On motion of Dean Carmichael, seconded by Dr. L. H. Davidson, it was

"Resolved, that the Rev. ——— and Mr. ——— be appointed to represent this Synod at the Conference on Church consolidation to be held in the city of Winnipeg on the 15th day of August, 1890, at 2 o'clock, and that such Representatives be instructed that it is the opinion of this Synod that the interests of the Church would best be secured by the formation of but one province to embrace all the dioceses in British North America."

NOTE.—On the following day the blanks were filled in with the names of Dean Carmichael and Dr. L. H. Davidson, with Archdeacon Lindsay and Dr. T. P. Butler as substitutes.

DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

(Extracts from the Synod Report.)

In his address to the Synod of Ontario on the 18th June, the Bishop said:

"I have received the following letter from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, which will require action on the part of the Synod." [Viz., the Circular dated May 19th, 1890.]

A letter was read from the joint Secretaries of the Committee of the Provincial Synod of Canada on the union of the branches of the Anglican Church in British North America.

On the 19th June it was moved by Judge McDonald, seconded by Rural Dean Loucks:

"That two Delegates, a clergyman and a layman, and alternates, be appointed by this Synod to attend a Conference of Delegates from the Synods of the several dioceses in British North America, with a joint Committee of the Provincial Synod of Canada, on the union of the branches of the Anglican Church in British North America, and such representatives as may be appointed by the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land from the dioceses composing that Province, to be held in the city of Winnipeg on Friday, the 15th of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and framing a scheme for the union of the Church in British North America, to be submitted to

the Synod of every Diocese for its adoption prior to the next meeting of the Provincial Synod of 1892; and that the Rev. Canon White and Mr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C., be the Delegates under this Resolution, with the Rev. Rural Dean Hogart and Mr. R. Vashon Rogers, Q.C., as alternates."—*Carried.*

Moved by Judge McDonald, seconded by the Chancellor (Dr. Henderson):—

"That the travelling expenses of the Delegates from this Synod who shall attend the Conference at Winnipeg shall be paid by this Synod and that the Clerical Secretary be and he is hereby authorized to pay the same."—*Carried.*

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

(Extracts from the Synod Report.)

In his address to the Synod on the 10th of June, the Bishop said:—

"As Chairman of the Joint Committee on the union of the branches of the Church of England in British North America, I desire to say that it has been decided by this Committee to invite the several dioceses of the Provincial Synod, and the independent dioceses, namely, Newfoundland, Columbia, New Westminster, and Caledonia, to elect each two Delegates to confer with the Committee and such Representatives of the dioceses of the Province of Rupert's Land as may be appointed by the Synod of that Province, at a meeting to be held in the city of Winnipeg, on the 15th of August next. The object of this Conference is to consider and frame a scheme for the union of the Church in British North America, which scheme will be submitted to the Synod of every Diocese for its adoption previous to the next meeting of the Provincial Synod in 1892."

The honorary Lay Secretary read a letter from the Bishop of Toronto, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Provincial Synod of Canada, on the union of the Church of England in British North America, dated May 19, 1890.

Moved by Rev. S. Jones, seconded by Rev. J. D. Cayley, and

"Resolved, That the letter as to the union of the Church of England in British North America be referred to the special Committee on the union of the Church in British North America."

On the 12th of June it was moved by the Chancellor of the Diocese, Dr. Snelling, seconded by Rev. A. J. Broughall, and

"Resolved, that the Rev. Dr. Langtry and Dr. J. George Hodgins be the Representatives on behalf of this Synod to the Conference to meet in Winnipeg on the 15th of August next, on the union of the Church in British North America."

On the 13th of June it was moved by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, seconded by Rev. Dr. Langtry, and

"Resolved, That the committee on the union of the Church of British North America be reappointed, viz., the Rev. Canon Body, M.A., D.C.L., Convener; the Revs. A. J. Broughall, M.A., John Carry, D.D., Canon Cayley, M.A., Canon DuMoulin, M.A., D.C.L., Septimus Jones, M.A., John Langtry, M.A., D.C.L., John Pearson; Messrs. Hon. G. W. Allan, D.C.L., C. R. W. B'ggar, M.A., Q.C., A. H. Campbell, J. G. Hodgins, M.A., LL.D., Clarkson Jones, Richard Snelling, LL.D., Q.C., S. G. Wood, LL.B., J. A. Worrell, B.C.L., Q.C.

On the 14th of June, on recommendation of the Bishop, the name of Rev. Dr. Langtry was added to the list of those on the Committee on the union of the Church in British North America, he having been elected by the Synod as Clerical Representative to the Conference on that subject in Winnipeg.

The following report of the Committee of Synod on the union of the Church in British North America under one ecclesiastical jurisdiction, is dated 10th May, 1889:

"Your Committee was appointed to further consider the question of the union of the Church in British North America and the relations of the Diocesan and Provincial Synods; and have given careful consideration to several important matters connected with the recommendations of their previous report, they beg therefore to make the following amended recommendations:—

"1. That the dioceses existing within any Civil Province should have power to organize themselves into an Ecclesiastical Province. That in such Ecclesiastical Province a Provincial Council, or Synod, should be formed by representation, as may be agreed upon, from the several Diocesan Synods in the Province, and that the Bishops of the Province should constitute the Upper House of such Provincial Council or Synod, and that the head of such Provincial Council or Synod should be an Archbishop to be elected by the Bishops of the Province. That, where necessary, two or more Civil Provinces may be grouped together, so as to form a Joint Provincial Synod under the presidency of an Archbishop as before provided, and that such joint Provincial Synod should have the power of framing internal enactments for the needs of the several Provinces.

"2. That such Provincial Council or Synod should meet regularly once in three years, and that special sessions may be held as often as the interest of the Church may require.

"3. That the Provincial Synod should have power to act for the Church in reference to all matters of Provincial legislation affecting the Church, and should be charged generally with the oversight of all matters, educational or otherwise, affecting the welfare of the Church in such Province, and that the Synod should have power to enact Canons for the Church in that Province in reference to all questions arising out of the Church or Temporalities or Religious Institutions, Acts, duties of Church officers, etc., etc. That the House of Bishops in each Ecclesiastical Province should exercise the same powers, with regard to the Dioceses within that Province, as are now exercised by the House of Bishops of the present Ecclesiastical Province of Canada.

"4. That there should be a General Synod for the Church of British North America, which should meet regularly every five years, and should correspond in its powers and duties to the Provincial Synod, as now constituted. That such General Synod should alone have the power of dealing with matters affecting the standards of worship or discipline of the Church, and that such Synod should be peculiarly charged with the oversight of spiritual matters. Such General Synod should also have charge of the general mission work of the Church, domestic and foreign. That the President of the General Synod should be Primate of the Church in British North America, and should be elected by and from among the Provincial Archbishops; but that during the continuance in office of any of the existing Metropolitans, the senior Metropolitan in order of consecration should be President of the General Synod.

"The creation of such a General Synod would require a fresh Act, and the Committee do not, therefore, feel it necessary to further discuss any questions arising out of the legislation now existing as to the relations of the Diocesan and Provincial Synods.

"Your Committee would further recommend that a petition be presented on behalf of this Synod to the Provincial Synod at its next

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meeting, requesting the Provincial Synod to further consider and take action upon this important question, and respectfully submitting the recommendations of this report as a basis for such consideration and action."

On the 13th of June the Rev. Provost Body brought up and read the Report of the Committee on the union of the Church in British North America under one ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and on motion of the Provost, seconded by Mr. J. A. Worrell, it was

"Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on the union of the Church in British North America, under one ecclesiastical jurisdiction, be adopted."

Moved by the Rev. Provost Body, seconded by Mr. S. G. Wood, and

"Resolved, That this Synod instructs its Delegates to the Provincial Synod respectfully to request that body to reappoint a committee empowered to confer with similar Committees that may be appointed by the Provincial Synods of Rupert's Land and British Columbia, and to take such further action as may be best fitted to bring about the union of the Church in British North America under one ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and that the attention of the Provincial Synod be respectfully requested to the recommendation with regard to such union contained in the Report of the Committee now adopted; and that the Lord Bishop be requested to nominate a Committee to draft a memorial to the Provincial Synod for this purpose."

(NOTE. This was done, and a memorial on the subject was sent to the Provincial Synod of Canada. See Provincial Synod Report of Proceedings, pages 83, 84.)

DIOCESE OF NIAGARA.

(Extracts from the Synod Report.)

In his address to the Synod on the 11th of June, 1890, the Bishop said:

"I have to submit to you the following letter, and to ask you to take action in the direction indicated by it." (Circular of the Bishop of Toronto as Chairman of the joint Committee of the Provincial Synod on Anglican Church consolidation, dated May 10, 1890.)

Moved by Rev. W. J. Armitage, seconded by the Rev. Robert Ker:

"That the Ven. Archdeacon Dixon, B.A., and M. W. F. Burton be appointed Delegates from this Synod to attend the Conference on the consolidation of the Church in British North America to be held in the city of Winnipeg on the 15th of August next, the actual travelling expenses only being paid by the Synod."

It was moved in amendment by the Rev. Canon Worrell, M.A., seconded by the Rev. Rural Dean Mellish:

"That the further consideration of the motion be deferred until to-morrow."

The amendment was then put to the Synod and carried.

On the 12th of June Mr. Armitage's motion was again brought up, when it was moved in amendment by the Rev. E. M. Bland, seconded by the Rev. Rural Dean Forneret,

"That the election of Delegates to the Conference in Winnipeg be by ballot, on names regularly nominated by this Synod, said ballot to

be proceeded with at once. Each member to vote for one clergyman and one layman. The next name of each order on the list after election to be substitutes."

As a result of this ballot, the scrutineers reported that the Ven. Archdeacon Dixon, B.A., and Mr. J. J. Mason had been elected, with the Rev. Rural Dean Forneret and Mr. W. F. Burton as substitutes.

DIOCESE OF HURON.

(Extracts from the Synod Reports.)

In his address to the Synod on the 17th of June, 1890, the Bishop said:

"One of the great movements of the day, and one of immense importance for the future influence of our Church, is the proposed consolidation of all the various dioceses throughout the Dominion of Canada. The object of the movement is that the Church being thereby united for all spiritual and temporal purposes may form a single corporate body, with one ecclesiastical head and with one common legislative action.

"In order to bring about so desirable and happy a result, which can only be effected by the operation of God, great care and deliberation must of necessity be taken. That such a noble consummation will require the action of time will be admitted by all, and that impediments many and formidable may possibly present themselves can scarcely be denied, but far and wide there is a deep and growing feeling for unity, and therefore as the unity of the body is scriptural, the sooner it is effected the better for the weal and welfare of the Church.

"One object sought for by this proposed unification of the Church is the formation, at no distant date, of one General Synod for the whole Dominion of Canada. Such a body, while in no way interfering with the inviolable rights and admitted freedom of individual dioceses, will yet be of ultimate importance, inasmuch as it is to be seized with supreme legislative powers for the future government and well-being of the Church. As at present constituted, we have, beyond all our parochial bodies which have their rights and powers, our Diocesan Synods meeting annually, and our Triennial Synod of the Province, which, as regards ourselves, is vested with enlarged if not supreme powers.

"The creation, therefore, of another legislative body over and above our present Provincial Synod may not improbably be found a practical impossibility. The reasonable fear might be entertained that we would be over-legislated, and in fact have too much machinery for the work to be done.

"In the next place, the number of Synods would seriously interfere with good attendance, and by their very multiplicity would become a financial burthen which no diocese would be willing to bear.

"I gather, then, that the unification of the Church may involve a resetting of our metropolitan system, and the substitution, therefore, of some similar plan, such as has long been in use in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. Be this, however, as it may, let us pray that God may bring about the unity of our Church, and that we may soon see a General Synod of our whole Anglican body at which Representatives from the slopes of the Pacific and the far-off fields of Athabasca and Mackenzie River may grasp hands with men who come from the Atlantic seaboard, or from inland regions watered by our giant lakes."

On the 18th June the Bishop submitted a resolution of the Provincial Synod of Canada on the subject of the union of the several branches of the Anglican Church in

British North America, requesting the Bishops of all the dioceses within such territory to take steps to appoint two delegates to attend a Conference in Winnipeg in August, 1890, to consider and frame a scheme for the union of the whole Church in British North America.

Moved by Mr. Matthew Wilson, seconded by Mr. W. J. Imlach:—

"Resolved, That the two Representatives, one of each order of this Synod (with the addition of two substitutes), be named to attend at the Conference in Winnipeg pursuant to the request of the Provincial Synod, as resolved in September, 1880, and that such representatives be independent of the Delegates appointed by the Provincial Synod."—*Carried.*

Moved by Rev. Alfred Brown, seconded by Rev. A. Burt:—

"Resolved, That this Synod guarantees the payment of the expenses of its own Delegates, and also those of the Rev. W. A. Young and Mr. Charles Jenkins, Delegates of the Provincial Synod, the amount not to exceed \$50 each."—*Carried.*

Moved by Mr. John Ransford, seconded by Mr. Chancellor Cronyn:—

"Resolved, That the Very Rev. the Dean and Mr. Mathew Wilson be named as the Representatives of this Diocese at the Conference in Winnipeg."

Moved in amendment by Mr. H. Macklin, seconded by Mr. R. Rivers:—

"Resolved, That the name of Mr. W. J. Imlach be substituted for that of Mr. Matthew Wilson."—*Carried.*

The original motion as amended was then put to the vote and declared carried.

Moved by Judge Ermatinger, seconded by Mr. W. H. Fakins:—

"Resolved, That Mr. Matthew Wilson be lay substitute."—*Carried.*

Moved by Rev. S. R. Asbury, seconded by Rev. Wm. Davis:—

"Resolved, That Rev. Canon Richardson be clerical substitute."—*Carried.*

Historical Paper on the Subject of Union.

Prepared by Mr. W. J. Imlach, of London, Ontario, a Member of the Conference from the Diocese of Huron, and one of the early promoters of the Union of the Church in British North America.

PRELIMINARY NOTE.—As early as 1851 the Bishops of British North America met at _____ and framed a declaration of their views on the principles and polity of the Church of England in this country in relation to its future government, condition of Church membership, doctrinal standards, and various other important matters. They did so with the object of promoting unity of action on all of these subjects. The declaration was signed by the then Bishops of Quebec, Toronto, Newfoundland, Fredericton, and Montreal.

The first Synod of the Province of Canada, in 1861, also put forth a brief declaration of principles set forth in clause six of that declaration. One of the objects of the Provincial Synod was as follows:

"To promote the further consolidation and united action of the whole of the dioceses of British North America."

Based upon the foregoing, the following two resolutions were passed at the Provincial Synod of Canada meeting of September, 1886. In the Lower House it was moved by Mr. E. Baynes Reed, seconded by the Rev. E. P. Crawford:—

That the Upper House be respectfully requested to concur with the Lower House in the appointment of a Special Committee to consider the advisability of procuring the incorporation of the Provincial Synod, and also to consider the whole subject of the relative positions of the various dioceses of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada with the Provincial Synod, and, if requisite, recommend such legislation as shall so extend the powers of the Provincial Synod that it may be enabled to legislate for the Canadian Church as a whole, to bring about a uniform method of procedure in all matters pertaining to Church government, a uniformity of Canons and of discipline of the clergy and laity. And further, to consider and advise what legislation may be necessary in the several dioceses to bring about the beneficial result of an entire and united Church in the Dominion of Canada; the Committee to report at the next meeting of the Synod.—*Carried.*

This was concurred in by the Upper House.

The resolution from the Upper House was contained in Message No. 23 from the Upper House: "The Metropolitan begs to inform the Prolocutor that the Upper House has passed the following resolution, and requests the concurrence of the Lower House therein:—

"Resolved, That the Metropolitan be respectfully requested to communicate to the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land the desire of the Church in this Province to establish closer relations with the Church in the Province of Rupert's Land, and their readiness to consider and adopt any measure which may promote the same."

The following Committee was appointed at this Synod meeting to consider these resolutions and report to the next Provincial Synod, viz.:—

Nova Scotia, Rev. Dr. Partridge, Hon. A. Hannington; Quebec, Rev. M. M. Fothergill, Hon. Judge Irvine; Toronto, Rev. J. Pearson, Mr. A. H. Campbell; Fredericton, Rev. Canon Medley, Chief Justice Allen; Montreal, Rev. Canon Empson, Mr. Strachan Bethune, Q.C.; Huron, Rev. W. A. Young, Mr. E. Baynes Reed; Ontario, Rev. A. Spencer, Mr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C.; Niagara, Rev. Dr. Moeckridge, Mr. J. J. Mason; with the following Bishops: Bishop of Toronto, Bishop of Huron, and Coadjutor-Bishop of Fredericton.

The promoters of the resolution in that Synod considered that to effectually carry out the purport of these proposals and aid this Committee in their work, it required some organization to work up the details of this great movement. With this end in view the Association of the "Canadian Church Union" was formed, and by its circulars were sent to all of the Diocesan Synods urging the consideration of the Provincial Synod resolutions. This has been done in most of the dioceses.

The first action taken upon the proposal of the Canadian

Church Union was at the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land, held in August, 1887, when the following resolution was passed based upon the resolutions of both Houses of the Synod of the Province of Canada at the meeting in 1886.

Moved by the Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath, seconded by Mr. C. J. Brydges:—

"Whereas the Provincial Synod of Canada at its session of September, 1886, did pass a resolution tending to the union of the various dioceses in the Dominion of Canada, and did appoint a committee of two from each diocese to consider the whole subject and report thereon; and whereas at the same session the following message from the House of Bishops was received and concurred in by the Lower House, Resolved, that the Metropolitan be respectfully requested to communicate to the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land the desire of the Church in this Province to establish closer relations with the Church in the Province of Rupert's Land, and their readiness to consider and adopt any measure which may promote the same; and whereas there is a growing feeling in the Province of Rupert's Land that the time has come to draw together the scattered portions of the Church in Canada; therefore be it resolved that the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land heartily reciprocates the desire of the Provincial Synod of Canada to establish closer relations, and while not committing itself to any scheme of union, resolves that a Committee be appointed who shall meet immediately and arrange to communicate with the Committee appointed by the Provincial Synod of Canada, and with the Bishops of British Columbia, so as to provide for a Conference this fall, if possible, for the purpose of discussing a basis of union. The Metropolitan is requested to convoke a special meeting of Synod, if by so doing the cause of union can be promoted." The following Committee was named by the Prolocutor, viz., the Revs. E. S. Pentreath, T. N. Wilson, J. P. Sargent, and A. E. Crawley; Messrs. Brydges, Mathewson, Fisher, and Bedson.

The Metropolitan of Rupert's Lands at the Provincial Synod introduced the Bishop of Huron, who strongly advocated the necessity of the consolidation of the Church. Canon F. A. O'Meara, who was deputed by the Diocese of Toronto to be present at this meeting, also advocated the movement. The mover and seconder of the resolution, as well as many other members of the Synod, spoke strongly in support of the movement.

The Committee appointed met and reported the result of the action of the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land to the Metropolitan of Canada and asked him to appoint a Conference on the subject. It afterwards appeared that the resolution of the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land had been passed before any official notice had been sent by the Metropolitan of Canada to the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land; hence no action was taken at that time.

Nevertheless the Association of the Canadian Church Union memorialized the Metropolitan to call a Conference of the whole Church of British North America. His reply was to the effect that, as the Metropolitan of the Province of Canada, no power was vested in him to call any Conference of the whole Church of British North America.

At a meeting of the Provincial Synod of Canada Committee in Kingston in November, 1888, the Canadian Church Union submitted to the Committee the information

of the work that the Association had been enabled to do by bringing this question before all the Diocesan Synods. It was urged upon the Committee to devise, if possible, some means by which a Conference of the whole Church could be convened at Montreal during the time of the Synod meeting of the Province of Canada in 1889.

This Committee, in its report, expressed a doubt as to how far the calling of a Conference came within their province, and the purport of the resolution under which the Committee was appointed.

The report of this Committee will be found in the minutes of Provincial Synod of Canada meeting in 1889, and in a subsequent part of this report.

With a view to some decided action on the subject at the Synod meeting of the Province of Canada in 1889, the Canadian Church Union brought the subject before the Provincial Synod meeting by Mr. Charles Jenkins, of Petrolia, giving the following notice of motion:—

That whereas, at the Provincial Synod meeting of 1886, resolutions were passed indicative of a desire to unite and consolidate the various branches of the Church of England in British North America;

And whereas, by the action taken thereon by all the Synods of this Ecclesiastical Province, by the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land, and other outlying dioceses, in generally approving and ratifying such unification and consolidation;

And whereas, such action by the various Synods has clearly demonstrated that the time has come for the consideration of measures to give such unification effect;

And whereas, the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, under the existing organization of its Provincial Synod, and being the oldest and largest consolidated portion of the Church of England in British North America, would be the best qualified to take the initial step in this supremely important matter;

Be it therefore resolved, that a Committee be appointed to consider the advisability of inviting a Conference of representatives from all the dioceses within the Dominion of Canada, and at the same time recommend some general basis upon which such union may be formed, the same to be submitted to the Synod of every diocese for their consideration prior to the meeting of such Conference, and such Committee to report to the present meeting of this Synod.

This resolution, moved by Mr. Jenkins, seconded by Canon Brigstocke, of St. John, N.B., was amended by Mr. E. W. Walkem, of Kingston, and agreed to as follows:—

Be it therefore resolved that a Committee be appointed which shall be authorized to meet a Conference of Representatives from all the dioceses in British North America to confer with them, and if possible agree with them, upon some general basis upon which such union may be formed, the same to be submitted to the Synod of every diocese for their consideration and to report at the next Provincial Synod.

DIocese of QU'APPELLE.

(*Extracts from the Synod Report.*)

In his address to the Synod of the Diocese on the 3rd of June, 1890, the Bishop said:—

"Two very important subjects are to be brought before us to-day— one deeply affecting the interests of the Church throughout British North America, the other relating [to parochial organization]. In the former case, of course, we can only offer suggestions, after careful deliberation as to what way seem to us most advisable for the whole

body of the Church, to those who have the power of action. In the latter case we shall be framing a Canon which will be of the greatest practical importance in the future working of the Church in this Diocese. Most deeply do I feel the supreme importance of the Church in British North America (I use that term rather than the Dominion of Canada, because Newfoundland certainly must not be excluded from any such scheme) being welded together in one tangible organization, so that it could speak in any public matter of legislation, such as a national education, or laws concerning marriage, with the power and weight that it cannot have under our present system, and also that important undertakings such as universities and colleges for the training of candidates for Holy Orders and our Mission work amongst our Indian population—works that surely concern our Church as a whole, and should therefore be esteemed the care of the Church as one body—might be carried on with due regard to the needs of the whole country, and with a power and efficiency that united action alone can give, and not be left to the power and zeal—or want of power and zeal—in each individual Diocese. We want more thorough co-operation and united work, the strong places helping the weak, not as a matter of favour, or simply because this Diocese or that may have an eloquent advocate, but because the Church is one; and if one member of the body suffer, all the members must suffer with it.

“But the question is so fully dealt with in the report of the Committee that will come before you for discussion, that I will not say more now on the general subject. I must, however, say a few words as to the manner in which it has been proposed that the question should be first discussed, as it is thought by some an infringement of the rights of our Provincial Synod. The Provincial Synod of Eastern Canada, at its meeting last year, appointed a Committee which it authorized to ‘invite a Conference of Representatives from all the Dioceses in British North America, and to confer with them upon some ground upon which union may be formed, the same to be submitted to the Synod of every Diocese for their consideration before next meeting of Provincial Synod, and to report.’ This Committee, presided over by the Bishop of Toronto, has issued a circular to all the Dioceses, asking them to send two Representatives to a Conference to be held at Winnipeg in September. It has been very strongly objected, and I think, in fairness, I should tell you that our much respected Metropolitan holds this view, that our Provincial Synod ought to have been consulted before any such step was taken, and that it is a question for the deliberation of the Provincial Synod, rather than for the deliberation of the Synods of individual dioceses. I certainly do not agree with this view.

“In the present disjointed state of the Church in British North America, with two Provinces and four independent Dioceses, and with no supreme authority recognized over all, it was obviously most difficult for any practical initiatory step to be taken in so important a matter. The course actually adopted seems to be the best that could have been devised as a preliminary measure to obtain the opinion of the Church throughout the country. Our Provincial Synod, at its last meeting in 1887, had passed a resolution expressing its concurrence in the desire for the establishment of closer relations with the other parts of the Church in Canada. The Province, now called but surely, under present circumstances, somewhat anomalously—the Province of Canada, being, as it claims in the resolution to which I have already referred, ‘the oldest and largest consolidated portion of the Church of England in British North America,’ was obviously ‘the best qualified to take the initial step in this supremely important matter.’ And, as *deliberation* was all that was at present contemplated, till the matter has been thoroughly sifted and debated, an appeal to the several Dioceses seemed the most reasonable course, more especially when we remember that the very existence of the Provinces, as at present constituted, is part of the question to be discussed. Our Provincial organization is no more ignored in such a meeting of Representatives

from all the Dioceses than is the Provincial organization of Eastern Canada. Of course nothing could be actually done, except by the decree of the Provincial Synods, where there are Provinces.

“But it seems to me, at least, that a question of so great importance should be first thoroughly discussed in the several Diocesan Synods, and then conjointly by Representatives from all the Dioceses. The Representatives in the Provincial Synod would then meet prepared for definite action, with the knowledge of the desire and the judgment of the whole Church. If it was first discussed in the Provincial Synod, subsequent discussion in the subordinate Diocesan Synods would of course be useless.

“I am informed that if this Diocese sends Representatives to the proposed Conference it will certainly be the only Diocese in this Province that will do so. For my part I do not shrink from the responsibility of this, deeply as I regret that it should be so, nor do I think that our Diocese ought to refuse to send Representatives, if it seems a right course, merely because others do not. It is for you, however, to decide what you think it right to do under the circumstances. I have considered it due to you, and to our much-esteemed Metropolitan, to place before you the exact state of the case.”

The following is the Report of the Executive Committee of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle on the Consolidation of the Church in British North America:—

The attention of the Synod last year was called to the subject of the union of the Church in British North America under one ecclesiastical jurisdiction by a Report adopted by the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, and forwarded from that Synod to the Bishops of Canada, with a request that it might be brought before the various Synods in the Dominion.

Our Synod passed the following resolution: “That this Synod approves of the consolidation of the Church in British North America, and expresses its willingness to consider any well-devised scheme for such union, and refers the question to the Executive Committee for further consideration and to report thereon at next meeting of Synod.”

Since the meeting of our Synod the question has been before the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada, at its session held in Montreal, September 11-19, 1889, and the following important resolution was passed:—

“Whereas at the Provincial Synod meeting of 1886 resolutions were passed indicative of a desire to unite and consolidate the various branches of the Church of England in British North America; and whereas the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, under the existing organization of its Provincial Synod, being the oldest and largest consolidated portion of the Church of England in British North America, would be the best qualified to take the initial step in this supremely important matter:

“Be it therefore resolved, *That a Committee shall be authorized to invite a Conference of Representatives from all the Dioceses in British North America, and confer with them upon some ground upon which union may be formed, the same to be submitted to the Synod of every Diocese for their consideration before next meeting of Provincial Synod, and to report.*”

A very strong Committee was appointed.

At a meeting held last September, the Committee decided to ask the Synod of each Diocese to appoint two delegates to attend a Conference to be held at Winnipeg in September this year. The subject is certain to be thoroughly discussed at our own Provincial Synod, which will be held in August, this year; and the subsequent meeting of this General Conference of Representatives from all the Dioceses will be sure, therefore, to be one of the very utmost importance.

Your Committee, therefore, consider that the subject should be well discussed also at this meeting of our Synod, in order that your delegates at the Provincial Synod and those who are appointed as Representa-

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tives to the Conference may be well acquainted with the mind of this Synod.

It may be useful, in order to arrive at a more correct judgment on this matter, to state briefly what is the present division of the country, civil and ecclesiastical, and also to record what other religious bodies have done in the matter of division and organization.

British North America is divided, for civil purposes, into seven Provinces and the North-West Territories, which form the Dominion of Canada, and the Province of Newfoundland, which has not yet entered into the Confederation.

The Roman Catholics have divided the country into seven Provinces, containing twenty-seven Sees. The largest Province (Quebec) contains six bishops, the smallest (Ottawa) contains two.

The Presbyterians have five Synods:

- 1. Maritime Provinces.
- 2. Montreal and Ottawa.
- 3. Toronto and Kingston.
- 4. Hamilton and London.

5. Manitoba and North-West (including British Columbia).
The Methodists have nine Conference centres:

- 1. Toronto.
- 2. London.
- 3. Montreal.
- 4. Niagara.
- 5. Bay of Quinte.
- 6. Guelph.
- 7. Manitoba.
- 8. B. Columbia.
- 9. Nov. Scotia.

It is needless to say that all these bodies, though thus divided for matters of detail in working, have a strong central organization.

The Church of England in British North America has nineteen Dioceses. There are two Provinces which contain fifteen of these Dioceses, and four Dioceses are still independent, one—Newfoundland—being outside the Dominion Confederation.

It may be useful to show how these Dioceses are connected with the civil Provinces. The following table of comparison, with the population and number of clergy in each Diocese and Province, has, therefore, been compiled:—

TABLE OF COMPARISON.

Ecclesiastical Province	Diocese	No. of Clergy	Total in Province	Population	Total in Province	Civil Province	Population
1. Province of Canada	1. Quebec	64	866	740,000	4,221,000	1. Quebec	1,360,000
	2. Montreal	100		620,000			
	3. Ontario	128		446,000		2. Ontario	1,990,000
	4. Toronto	150		459,000			
	5. Niagara	79		200,000		3. Nova Scotia	440,000
	6. Huron	139		800,000			
	7. Algoma	26		85,000		4. Prince Edward Is.	109,000
	8. Nova Scotia	107		549,000			
2. Province of Rupert's Land	9. Fredericton	79	118	322,000	210,000	5. New Brunswick	322,000
	1. Rupert's Land	57		125,000			
	2. Moosonee	7		10,000		6. Manitoba	125,000
	3. Athabasca	5		6,000			
	4. Saskatchewan and Calgary	24		40,000		7. North-West Territories	85,000
	5. Qu'Appelle	19		22,000			
6. Mackenzie River	6	7,000					
3. Independent	1. British Columbia	15	33		150,000	8. British Columbia	150,000
	2. Caledonia	7					
	3. New Westminster	16					
	4. Newfoundland and Bermuda	63		208,000		<i>Not in Dominion</i>	
						9. Newfoundland	193,000
						10. Bermuda	15,000

It is obvious that this arrangement is most unsatisfactory. It has been arrived at by accident, as it were, and bears the evident marks of such a haphazard origin. The vast bulk of the population is in one Province, while the other Province, though with six Dioceses, is still almost entirely missionary, or of a pioneer character, and four Dioceses are still without any union.

But, far more important, there is no means whereby the Church throughout British North America can act in important matters affecting the interests of the whole as one united body.

This is undoubtedly a great source of weakness to the Church in this country, and most prejudicial to its welfare.

The defect has been long felt by many people, and of late years there has been a very widespread feeling that something must be done speedily to remedy it if the Church is to be the power in the country that she ought to be.

The difficulties in the way of a satisfactory arrangement are, however, by no means small.

The simplest and most workable method would be to amalgamate all the Dioceses of British North America into one Province till such time, at least, as the Church in the country becomes more strong.

The advantages of having only one Province would be:—

- 1. That legislation on all important matters relating to Canon Law, etc., would be uniform throughout the Dominion.

2. Missions and institutions of general use to the Church, such as Industrial Schools for Indians, Colleges, etc., would be regarded as works in which the whole Church should take an interest, and thus the richer Dioceses and districts would help the poorer as part of one organization.

3. Moreover, too much organization is as bad as too little; and there does not seem any real need for more than one Synod over the Diocesan Synod. This would be quite sufficient for legislation on matters that are too important to be left to each Diocese, and for appeals in the case of discipline.

Your Committee would therefore recommend:—

That the most desirable method for the consolidation of the Church in British North America would be the formation of one Province to embrace all the Dioceses.

As, however, this plan would be certain to meet with very considerable opposition, involving as it would the obliteration of one Province already formed, your Committee have thought it advisable to present an alternative scheme for the consideration of the Synod.

The proposal of the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto is that—

- 1. Ecclesiastical Provinces should be formed coterminous with the civil Province.
- 2. A Synod should be formed for the whole Dominion, to meet every five years.

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3. The Provincial Synods should have power to act in matters generally relating to the temporalities of the Church with the Province. All matters "affecting the standards of worship or discipline of the Church" and "the oversight of spiritual matters" being reserved for the Synod of the whole Dominion.
4. The Bishops of each Province to elect one of their number who should be called Archbishop, and the Provincial Archbishops to elect a President of the Dominion Synod, who should be Primate.

Theoretically, if there are to be three grades of Synods—Diocesan, Provincial, and General—it would seem to be right that the Ecclesiastical Provinces should correspond with the civil divisions of the country; but, practically, your Committee consider that the conditions of the country are not yet suited to such a division. A glance at the table that we have drawn out, giving the comparison of the Ecclesiastical and Civil Provinces as now existing, will show that the Civil Provinces of Ontario and British Columbia are the only ones where there would be more than two Dioceses to form an Ecclesiastical Province according to the Toronto scheme. This seems fatal to the proposal. Your Committee, however, consider that a modification of that scheme might be adopted, and that it might be the best arrangement if one Province is not considered practicable.

They therefore submit the following recommendation for the consideration of the Synod, as an alternative scheme—

1. That the Church in British North America should be formed into four Provinces, viz.:
 - I. Quebec and Maritime Provinces, including Diocese of Newfoundland.
 - II. Ontario—co-terminous with civil Province.
 - III. Rupert's Land, as at present constituted—Manitoba and North-West Territories.
 - IV. British Columbia.

Your Committee would point out that the effect of this division would be as follows with regard to number of dioceses, population, and clergy in each Province:—

I. MARITIME PROVINCE (Five Dioceses).		
Diocese	Population	Clergy
1. Quebec	740,000	64
2. Montreal	620,000	160
3. Nova Scotia	549,000	107
4. Fredericton	322,000	79
5. Newfoundland	208,000	63
Total	2,439,000	413
II. ONTARIO PROVINCE (Five Dioceses).		
1. Ontario	446,000	128
2. Toronto	459,000	156

3. Niagara	200,000	70
4. Huron	800,000	136
5. Algoma	85,000	26
Total	1,990,000	316

III. RUPERT'S LAND PROVINCE (Six Dioceses).

Population

210,000

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IV. BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCE (Three Dioceses).

Population

150,000

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This division retains the principle of the civil divisions as far as practicable under present circumstances, and allows of easy further divisions on the same principle when the Church in the country is more developed.

2. That the other recommendations of the Diocese of Toronto be adopted as follows:—

"1. That in each Ecclesiastical Province a Provincial Council or Synod should be formed (where already not existing) by representation, as may be agreed upon, from the several Diocesan Synods in the Province, and that the Bishops of the Province should constitute the Upper House of such Provincial Council or Synod, and that the head of such Provincial Council or Synod should be an Archbishop, to be elected by the Bishops of the Province.

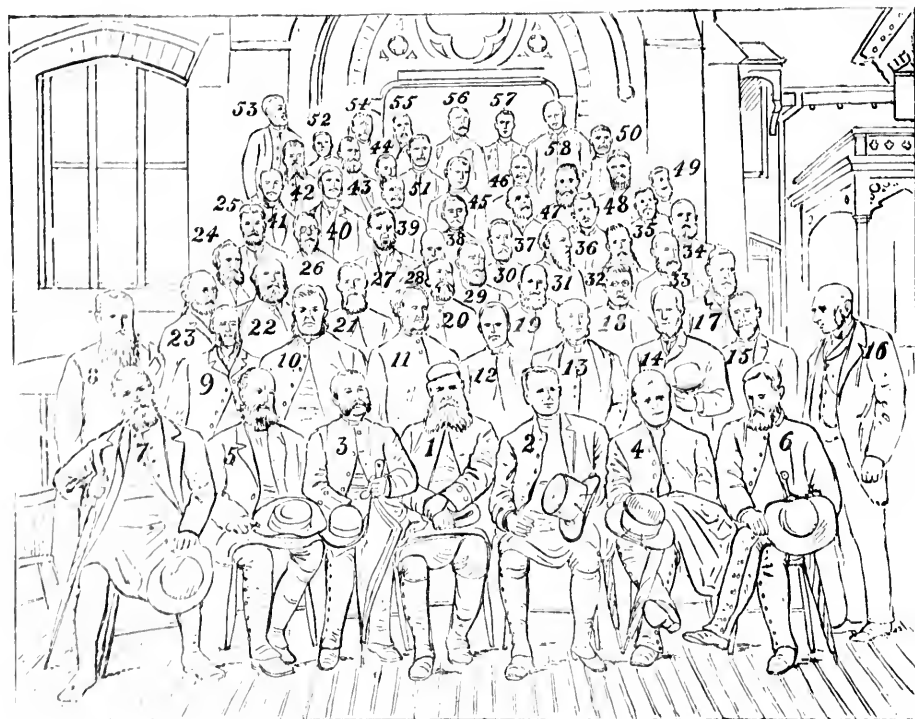
"2. That such Provincial Council or Synod should meet regularly once in three years, and that special sessions may be held as often as the interests of the Church may require.

"3. That the Provincial Synod should have power to act for the Church in reference to all matters of Provincial legislation affecting the Church, and should be charged generally with the oversight of all matters, educational or otherwise, affecting the welfare of the Church in such Provinces, and that the Synod should have power to enact Canons for the Church in that Province in reference to all questions arising out of the Church Temporalities or Religious Institutions Acts, duties of Church officers, etc., etc.

"4. That there should be a Synod for the whole Dominion, which should meet regularly every five years. That such General Synod should have the power of dealing with matters affecting the standards of worship or discipline of the Church, and that such Synod should be peculiarly charged with the oversight of spiritual matters.

"5. That the President of the Dominion Synod should be a Primate and Metropolitan, to be elected by and from the Provincial Archbishops; but that during the continuance in office of any of the then existing Metropolitans, the senior Metropolitan in order of consecration should be President of the Dominion Synod."

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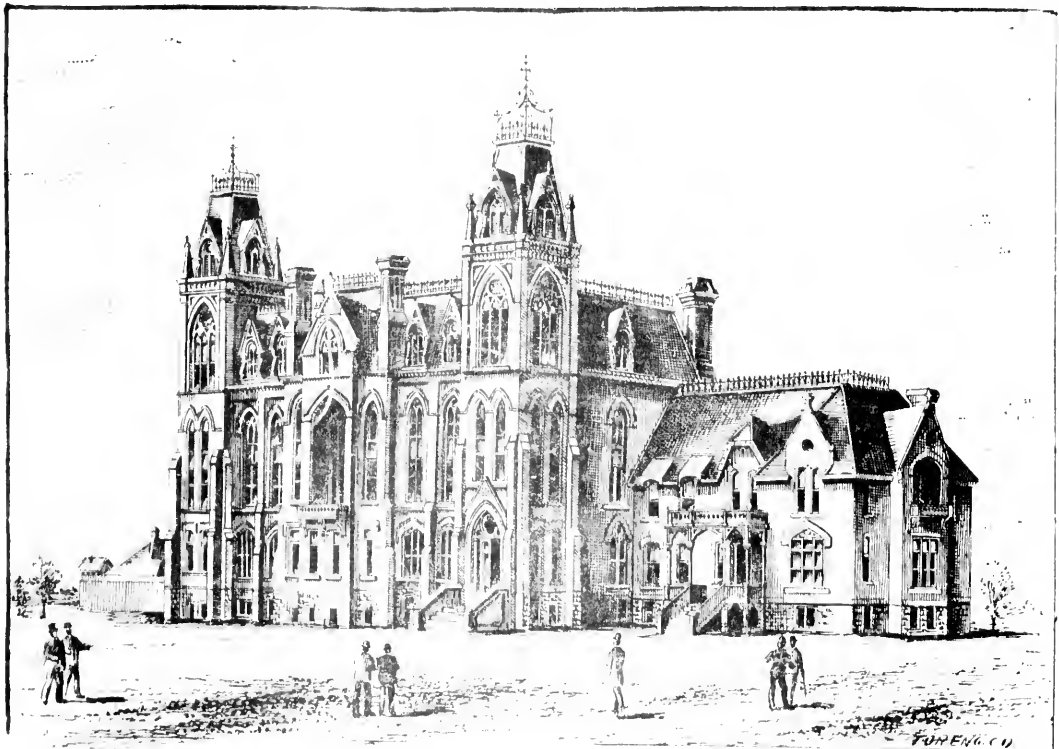
KEY TO THE ENGRAVING OF DELEGATES TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND CONFERENCE AT WINNIPEG, AUGUST, 1896.

1. The Metropolitan of Rupert's Land. 2. The Bishop of Nova Scotia. 3. The Bishop of Toronto. 4. The Bishop of Huron. 5. The Bishop of Qu'Appelle. 6. The Bishop of Athabaska. 7. The Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary. 8. Rev. Canon Matheson, D.D. 9. Mr. I. J. Mason, Hamilton. 10. Rev. Dr. Langtry, Toronto. 11. Very Rev. Dean Innes, M.A., London. 12. Rev. A. W. Goulding, B.D., Manitoba. 13. Ven. Archdeacon Dixon, B.A., Guelph. 14. Mr. W. J. Inlach, London. 15. Mr. J. Wrigley, Winnipeg. 16. R. W. Heneker, D.C.L., Sherbrooke, P.Q. 17. Mr. W. R. Mulock, Q. C., Winnipeg. 18. Rev. Rural Dean Pentreath, B.D., Winnipeg. 19. Ven. Archdeacon Phair, Winnipeg. 20. Rev. Canon Partridge, D.D., Halifax, N.S. 21. Rev. Canon O'Meara, M.A., Winnipeg. 22. Ven. Archdeacon Woods, M.A., Westminster, B.C. 23. L. H. Davidson, D.C.L., Montreal. 24. J. G. Hodgins, LL.D., Toronto. 25. Mr. Lacey D. Johnson, Vancouver, B.C. 26. Mr. R. T. Walkem, Q. C., Kingston. 27. Hon. D. L. Hamington, Dorchester, N.B. 28. Rev. Canon White, M.A., Iroquois. 29. Mr. Chas. Jenkins, Petrolia. 30. Rev. J. W. Tims, Blackfoot Reserve, Calgary. 31. Rev. W. A. Young, B.D., Goderich. 32. Very Rev. Dean Grisdale, D.D., Winnipeg. 33. Rev. A. E. Cowley, Sec. C. M. S., Winnipeg. 34. Rev. A. L. Fortin, Rat Portage. 35. Rev. W. A. Burman, B.D., St. Paul's Indian School, Manitoba. 36. Pres. Canon Thorneloe, M.A., Sherbrooke, P.Q. 37. Mr. C. N. Vroom, St. Stephen, N.B. 38. Rev. A. W. F. Cooper, Calgary. 39. Rev. A. G. Holmes, Lesser Slave Lake, Athabaska. 40. Mr. W. Melrose, Athabaska. 41. Rev. Canon Coombs, M.A., Winnipeg. 42. Rev. E. K. Matheson, Battleford. 43. Rev. A. H. Wright, Fort La Crosse. 44. Mr. F. H. Mathewson, Winnipeg. 45. Rev. H. B. Cartwright, B.A., Qu'Appelle. 46. Mr. T. Gilroy, Winnipeg. 47. Mr. W. White, Qu'Appelle. 48. Mr. H. S. Crotty, Winnipeg. 49. Mr. W. G. Fonseca, Winnipeg. 50. Mr. Jephson, Saskatchewan. 51. Rev. Canon Flett, B.D., Prince Albert. 52. Mr. Sheriff Inkster, Winnipeg. 53. Rev. J. P. Sargent, B.A., Qu'Appelle. 54. Ven. Archdeacon G. Mackay, D.D., Prince Albert. 55. Mr. James Taylor, Winnipeg. 56. Col. S. L. Bedson, Stoney Mountain. 57. Rev. W. E. Brown, Qu'Appelle. 58. Rev. J. F. Pritchard, Lethbridge.



1892.

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SAINTE JOHN'S COLLEGE, WINNIPEG

DESIGNED BY F. H. H. C. O. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.



