

4. INSTITUTION, OR COLLATION.

(i) INSTITUTION.

When the person is so elected, presented, and admitted by the Bishop, then the Bishop *institutes* him into the Rectory, that is, gives him spiritual charge over the parishioners. By such institution the Rectory is filled, and the vacancy is terminated.

(ii) COLLATION.

If, however, the person presented be found unfit to be admitted to the Rectory, and the Bishop, or in his absence the Bishop Coadjutor or Ecclesiastical Commissary, have notified the Church Wardens of this, and no further nominations have been made for six months after commencement of the vacancy; or if no nomination or presentation be made within six months, then the advowson or call rests wholly with the Bishop, who then alone has the right to fill the vacancy.

If institution is refused, the cause must be signified in writing by the Bishop to the person presented.

When, as in such a case, the advowson, presentation, admission and institution are all of them in the Bishop's hands, then the mode of appointment is called *Collation*; the Bishop *collates* to the benefice.

5. INDUCTION.

When the Rectory has been filled by the Institution or Collation of a properly qualified person to the spiritual charge of the parish, it is necessary that he should be *inducted*, that he have legal "livery of seizin" or possession of his temporal rights as Rector and head of the Corporation. No act of his is legal as head of the Corporation until he has been inducted.

The Bishop, therefore, after Institution or Collation issues his mandate to the Church Wardens or either of them, to induct the person instituted or collated. If from any cause of neglect or refusal of the Church Wardens, or from any inability by death or absence of the Church Wardens, the Induction has not been made within thirty days of the date of the said mandate, it shall be lawful for the Bishop to issue his mandate for Induction to some other person or persons.

The act of induction thus gives new rights and powers to the Rector who has been instituted or collated, and enables him to act legally as Rector and head of the Corporation.

The act of election does *not* admit to the benefice; the person elected has no right to enter the Church as Rector, or to take possession of the Rectory, or glebe, or glebe funds until he has been instituted. When he has been instituted the new Rector may enter on the glebe, but he cannot sue for rent or glebe money, or act legally as head of the Corporation until he has been inducted.

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