

He would be pleased to guide and direct their choice of a fit person to be their bishop. The service ended, the lay delegates repaired to St. John's school hall to have their credentials examined, after which a lunch was provided in the same place for all present. The hour fixed for the assembling of delegates for the purpose of voting was 2.30, and all were in their places at that time. The Archbishop was in the chair, with Chancellor Walkem, O.C., on his right, and Archdeacon Bedford-Jones on his left. After prayers, His Grace made a touching reference to his long connection with the diocese, with which he was now about to sever his connection, but felt that such severance did not involve the breaking off of those intimate and loving friendships which he was sure could not be severed except by death. After some directions to the meeting by the Chancellor the balloting papers were distributed, and the long-anticipated moment had at length arrived, that moment when each individual was called upon to record his vote in favor of a priest who, he believed, possessed the qualifications for so high and great a calling as a bishop. Up to that moment the matter seemed, perhaps, not so difficult; but now, with ballot and pencil in hand, every one seemed to be impressed by the seriousness of the occasion. The choice of the meeting corroborates in the strongest possible manner the assertion that men who are possessed of the requisite qualifications for such a position are not frequently to be met with. In the wisdom of the assembled delegates there did not seem to be a single clergyman inside or outside the diocese who could command a sufficient number of votes to insure his election, and the vote of the meeting eventuated in the election of a man already on the episcopal bench, a man who has filled that office with so much satisfaction for a long period. The failure to elect a priest may be taken as an indication of the very high estimate in which the episcopal office is held by clergy and laity alike. The names of those clergymen for whom ballots were cast have been given in the press; hence, it is not necessary to give them again. We may refer, however, to a peculiar coincidence between the case of the new Bishop and that of the Rev. Mr. Phillips, rector of Hawkesbury, who obtained the second highest number of votes, in that Hawkesbury was the village where Bishop Hamilton first saw the light of day. The Bishop was born in 1834. He is a brother of the late Hon. John Hamilton and of Robert Hamilton, of Quebec. He has an income of his own, apart from what he derives as Bishop, and it was this fact which enabled him to accept nomination to the see of Niagara, where the endowment was unfortunately left uncompleted. He is a graduate of the University College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. in

1856 and M.A. in 1859. He was ordained deacon and priest successively by Bishop Mountain in 1858. His first appointment was to the curacy of the Cathedral, Quebec, in 1857. In 1858 he became rector of St. Peter's Church, Quebec, remaining here until 1864, when he was appointed rector of St. Matthew's Church of the same city. He was elected Bishop of Niagara in 1885, when the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and that of D.C.L. by Trinity College, Toronto. *The Canadian Church Magazine*, writing of Bishop Hamilton some years ago, said: "Bishop Hamilton is possessed of undoubted zeal and unwearying capacity for work, while his Christian deportment and winning manners are admired by all who come into contact with him." Bishop Hamilton was consecrated in the Cathedral Church of Fredericton, N.B., on the 1st day of May, 1885, by Bishop Medley, Metropolitan of Canada.

Under the guidance and direction of such a Bishop, men of all schools of thought may sanguinely anticipate a successful and happy future for the new diocese of Ottawa.

It may not be deemed out of place to say a word here concerning the growth of the colonial episcopacy. The first colonial bishopric was that of Nova Scotia, Canada, established in 1787; but so rapid has the growth of the colonial and missionary Church been during the last sixty years that there are now as many as ninety colonial and missionary bishops. The senior bishop of the colonial Church is Bishop Jackson, of Antigua, consecrated in 1860. The next is the Bishop of Madras, who was consecrated in 1861, and who has the largest number of clergy in his diocese of any colonial bishop, the number being 263. There are two archbishops in colonial provinces: Archbishop Lewis, of Ontario, and Archbishop Machray, of Rupert's Land. The Bishop of Calcutta is metropolitan, with the rank of archbishop, of the provinces of India and Ceylon. The most important dignitary in the colonial episcopate is the Bishop of Calcutta. As metropolitan, he has nine bishops and 833 clergy in his jurisdiction. His stipend is nearly \$25,000 a year, and in the table of precedence he ranks next to the Viceroy of India.

THE Church of England, as a body, is not endowed. Each historic cathedral, abbey, and parish church is endowed separately by the gifts of faithful people, from the earliest times to the present. There are about 14,000 parishes, and in half of these the income of the incumbent is less than the equivalent of \$650 a year. The whole number of clergy beneficed and not beneficed is about 23,000. The stipend of the Archbishop of Canterbury is \$75,000 a year; that of York, \$50,000; of London, \$50,000; of Durham, \$35,000; of Win-