

jected to a vote by orders, and to a further challenge by any six delegates, "two from each of three different dioceses," upon which it must be voted upon, if decided in the affirmative, by dioceses. This, together with the necessary submission of every question to the Upper House, will make it difficult to carry any measure that may be at all hotly disputed.

The title of archbishop was established for the metropolitan of each ecclesiastical province. Such dignitary will be "metropolitan of his own province and archbishop of the see over which he presides. The president of the General Synod, who is to be elected by the House of Bishops from among the metropolitans or bishops of dioceses not within a province, will be styled Primate." The bishop of Rupert's Land will henceforth be known as Archbishop and Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, and the bishop of Ontario as Archbishop of Ontario and Metropolitan of Canada. The title of archbishop has never previously been borne by any Anglican ecclesiastic outside of England.

The power of the synod to deal with all matters affecting in any way the general interests and well-being of the Church within its

jurisdiction was defined in such a way as not to interfere unduly with the legislative rights of any diocese or ecclesiastical province. It will probably take a long time before this General Synod will be recognized as the supreme legislative body of the Church in Canada, for the present delegates seemed to be extremely jealous of their own diocesan or provincial rights. This is one of the things which time alone can adjust.

The expenses of the synod, which are to include the necessary travelling outlays of the members, are to be met by an annual

assessment upon the various dioceses, proportioned to the number of licensed clergymen within them—those having less than ten clergymen to be exempt.

It was agreed that all canons dealing with matters relating to doctrine, worship, or discipline be required to be passed at two successive meetings of the General Synod. Standing committees were then formed to deal with (1) constitution, order of proceedings, etc.; (2) doctrine, worship, and discipline; (3) the missionary work of the Church; (4) the educational work of the Church; (5) interdiocesan provincial relations in respect of beneficiary funds; (6) the transfer of clergy from one diocese to another; (7) the education and training of candidates for holy orders; (8) appellate tribunal; (9) finance.

The bishops then withdrew to take their places in a separate chamber, as members of the Upper House, upon which the Very Rev. James Carmichael, dean of Montreal, was unanimously elected Prolocutor of the Lower House. A biographical sketch of this eloquent and gifted clergyman has already been given in our columns, but we venture once more to give his portrait, he having risen since



THE VERY REV. DEAN CARMICHAEL, D.C.L.,

*Prolocutor of the General Synod of Canada.*

that notice was given to be prolocutor of the Provincial Synod, and now to a like position over the General Synod of Canada. He certainly possesses some of the very best qualifications for a chairman.

The House of Bishops subsequently elected the Most Rev. Dr. Machray, metropolitan and bishop of Rupert's Land, to be their chairman, and by virtue of this office he becomes "Primate of all Canada," a title which those who love the Church in Canada will be pleased to see established. One's thoughts go back to the time when the House of Bishops of eastern Canada