

Mr. Pott (who had just arrived) at Hamilton. While in the Islands the Bishop confirmed 1,200, of whom 100 were people of color. He found the negroes anxious for religious instruction, and made arrangements to establish schools. These schools soon became a conspicuous feature in the work of the diocese. Independent of many inferior schools for the education of the poor—bond and free—measures were taken to secure a good grammar school, with an English clergyman as headmaster. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, as always, lent its aid. During the following summer, having the Government brig "Chebucto" and sometimes a frigate at his command, he visited every part of his diocese. He reports finding "his clergy throughout laboriously engaged, both in the regular discharge of their duties to the several congregations more particularly committed to their care, and in occasional ministrations to remote settlements as frequently as circumstances would permit." Availing himself of the facilities afforded by the man-of-war boats, he visited the out-harbors of Newfoundland, and so by personal inspection acquired a knowledge of the state of those remote Church stations. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had requested him particularly to look to the schools, which they partly maintained in Newfoundland. He found 23 schoolmasters in the island, to each of whom the venerable society paid £20 each above the children's fees. Arrangements were made for building many new churches, besides the 44 already mentioned as consecrated during this visitation. The Bishop next visited the eastern part of Nova Scotia. Almost all hereabouts were Presbyterians—though some of them were members of the Church of England, and others were found without spiritual care. Here he took steps to establish several new missions. Cape Breton, too, received a missionary (Rev. Mr. Shaw) who could speak French and thus reach the settlers from the Channel Islands. Up to this time Rev. Chas. Ingles, Rector of Sydney, had had charge of all Cape Breton. In 1827 the S. P. G. reports of Prince Edward Island: "It is only within the last four years that the Society have extended their operations to this fertile and valuable colony; it was considered as almost exclusively devoted to the Presbyterian form of worship, the principal proprietors being originally from Scotland.

In 1828 the Bishop reports 3,500 communicants in the Diocese with 20 missions marked "no returns." A charter was obtained this year for King's College, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

In 1835 the Bishop fought manfully against an attempt to take away the charter of King's College, Windsor, and was successful in his efforts.

In 1837 the Bishop established the Diocesan Church Society for the following purposes: "Supply of books and tracts, missionary visits to destitute settlements, sustaining King's College, Windsor, aiding students in theology, and assisting in the erection and enlargement of churches." This

was a wise and noble work, and has formed the broad foundation on which the Bishop's successor was able to build up the present Home, Domestic and Foreign Mission organizations, and by being the first means of bringing the clergy and laity together may be said to have prepared the way for the establishment of the Diocesan Synod—Bishop Binney's great work.

In 1839 Newfoundland with the Bermudas (with 10 clergy) were made into a separate See, thus relieving Bishop Inglis of a very trying part of his work.

In 1842 the Bishop visited throughout Nova Scotia, the gulf shore of New Brunswick and Cape Breton, consecrating 22 new churches, holding 44 confirmations (1,197 persons), and ordaining thrice. Reporting on the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick, the Bishop says: "The state of things here, although not free from difficulties, was never before so prosperous as at this time."

In 1845 the Bishop's diocese was reduced to its present size. Our present venerable and highly venerated Metropolitan was then consecrated first Bishop of Fredericton, thus relieving the Bishop of Nova Scotia of the whole Province of New Brunswick.

In 1846, the S. P. G. having contemplated a withdrawal of £500 per annum from King's College, Windsor, the Bishop promoted the formation of the Association of the Alumni, from which so much good has accrued to the University. This year the Bishop held a visitation at Halifax; upwards of 30 clergy were present, out of whom 26 were King's College men, and with few exceptions had been ordained by Bishop Inglis himself. The Bishop spoke highly of the zeal and diligence of the clergy and of the prosperity of the Church in most parts of the diocese, and, hopefully of the future. "I have," said he "finished 68 years with less interruption from sickness than I might reasonably have expected; neither can I hope any longer to possess the strength and activity that belong to earlier years. I will pray for a ready mind and wish to do the little which God may enable me to perform in his service during the small remainder of my pilgrimage and throw myself entirely on His mercy, through the adorable Saviour and Redeemer, for all omissions, imperfections and short comings, with earnest prayer, that His name may be continually glorified by the prosperity of His Church and the sanctification of all her members."

A portion of 1847 was spent by Bishop Inglis in Prince Edward Island, where he held the first ordination ever held there by a Church of England Bishop.

In 1848 a large increase of work by clergy and lay readers was promoted about the harbors to the east of Halifax.

For 25 years did Bishop John Inglis thus vigorously bring his Diocese into order, having also been instrumental in reducing it to about one third of its original extent. He is still spoken of