

Synods have been the only ones held in the autumn, and the only ones, in which an attempt was made by beginning the sessions on Thursday to carry them over a Sabbath with all the accompaniments of two sermons preached by appointment before the Synod, a communion service and a mass meeting of the Sabbath School children in the afternoon. Even the strongest advocates of the change have been obliged to confess that it has not been successful. It has therefore been resolved to change the day of meeting back to Tuesday in the expectation of completing the business before the end of the week, but the experiment of holding the Synod in the fall will continue for the present. Another inducement to be held out is the equalizing of the expense of attendance so that those who live near the place of meeting will help to bear the extra expense laid upon those who live at a considerable distance.

This Synod has never had to complain, as have other Synods, of a meagre programme of business. It has a college within its bounds, for the payment of the salary of whose principal it is responsible; it has the largest Home Mission field of the Church and it is allowed through its Synodical Home Mission Committee a considerable share in the management of this field; it has within its bounds almost all the Indian missions of the Church and these missions are managed entirely by a local sub-committee of the General Assembly's Foreign Mission Committee; it has a work growing so rapidly that constant re-adaptations of organization and machinery are necessary. No wonder then that its debates instead of being pointless and perfunctory, impress the onlooker as those of men who have a great work in hand and who are striving in the name of God to do it.

Manitoba College.

THE letter from Rev. Dr. King, which appears in another column, is commended to the favourable consideration of the Church. There are special reasons why a liberal collection should be made for Manitoba College. One of these is emphasized in Dr. King's letter, viz., the summer session instituted in connection with the College and which entails additional outlay. But apart from this extra expense which may or may not be a permanent change, it is well to bear in mind that Manitoba College occupies a most important place territorially in the Church's work. To this institution must be entrusted for years to come the grave duty of feeding the supply of ministers for the vast Canadian country to the west of Winnipeg. In order to discharge this duty as it ought to be discharged and as the needs of the people demand that it should be discharged, the College should be supplied with ample funds. What does this mean? It means that a reasonable measure of liberality on the part of those who have plenty and to spare, would ensure the preaching of the Word, and the providing of the ordinances of grace on the stretching prairies of the West where people are sparsely settled now, but where the yeomanry of Canada will flourish and abound in the not far distant future. Communities that may be neglected now can be but poorly overtaken afterwards and the great importance of reaching every settlement now, lies in the fact that new settlers assimilate themselves readily to their circumstances and the religious or irreligious impressions of the early years give colour to the character for life. If we feel impressed with the greatness of building up a North West for God, then it behoves us to do what we can to give the Gospel free and abundant course in these territories. This is plain to the General Assembly. But the

Church must depend on the offerings, voluntarily given, and she can only appeal for help. May her cry be heard by a willing people. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Whatever is given to the cause of Manitoba and the West will be applied in a most necessary and important cause. Principal King, Dr. Robertson, and their co-adjutors are placed at the breach. They occupy the position of honour as pioneers, at the front, working for Jesus. Will their old friends stand by them now as in the past?

The Chiniquy Fund. THE SUM of five dollars was received since last issue of the REVIEW, towards the Chiniquy Fund from the executors of the late Mrs. Mary Hilson, Elders Mills.

Home Mission Report. A CONDENSED statement of the Home Mission Report for this year, in the form of a four paged leaflet, has been prepared for the use of ministers and office-bearers, in bringing the claims of Home Missions and Augmentation before congregations and mission stations at the regular Sabbath services, or at missionary meetings during the ensuing winter. The form in which it is issued makes it also serviceable to enclose in letters to friends of this important department of Church work. Dr. Reid will supply them in quantities to those who desire them for circulation in their congregations. Application should be made at once.

Late Prof. Tyndall. THE death of this noted man leaves a breach in the world of science which will be severely felt, for Prof. Tyndall occupied a unique place which cannot well be filled. He was a brilliant son of the Emerald Isle, and as strong an Anti-Home Ruler as he was distinguished in natural science. He occupied a prominent place in theological controversy, his views being directly opposed to those of believing Christians. He was probably the most effective writer, his style being singularly lucid, on the agnostic side of great controversies. His career in science may be said to have begun in 1847 when as a teacher in Hampshire he began those original investigations which have placed him in the foremost rank among the explorers of science. He prosecuted his researches in several German Universities, and conducted investigations on different phenomena. In 1853 he was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and succeeded the celebrated Faraday as superintendent. In 1859 he commenced his researches on radiant heat, which disclosed relations previously unthought of. He was a Rumford medallist of the Royal Society, and a member of various foreign scientific societies; he was made LL.D. of Cambridge in 1855, and LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1866. From the proceeds of a lecturing tour in the United States in 1872 he handed over \$13,000, the net profit of the tour, to a committee, who were authorized "to expend the interest in aid of students who devote themselves to original research." In 1873 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. For some years Professor Tyndall was scientific adviser to the Board of Trade and to the Lighthouse authorities, but he resigned those offices in May, 1883. He has written "The Glaciers of the Alps," 1860; "Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion," 1863; "On Radiation," 1865; "Sound," 1883; "Faraday as a Discoverer," 1870; "Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air in Relation to Patrefaction and Infection," 1881; and several other works. He was married in 1876 to Louisa Claud Hamilton, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton.