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C	α
The University Sermon	117
The Lord Bishop's Engagements	122
Notice to the Clergy	122
The Bishop's June Visitation	122
The Bishop's June Visitation	•
ville	. 122
Professor Dorey's Work	126

TI	ENTS:	
l	Quebec Clerical LibraryWedding Bells	126 127
	To all who Wcrship in the House of God	127 127

The University Sermon.

DELIVERED IN BISHOP'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, LENNOXVILLE, BY THE PURHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA, JUNE 27TH, 1895

Other men laboured, and ye are entered into their labours."—S. John IV, 38.

It does not need that I should tell you I his sermon of the circumstances which werrounded those who originated Bishop's College, nor of the difficulties which had to be faced by them; nor of the contrast presented by the outward and visible appearance of things in 1845 and that of a later ate, for all these matters were recorded han address by the first principal, Dr. Nicolls, in 1860, which was printed in full the April number of the Mitre, and are herefore fresh in your memories.

But the present occasion furnishes us with an opportunity for recalling the past. ndeavouring to estimate its significance, b recognize its principles, to ascertain hether or no we have been, and are still, rue to them, what changes of method in applying them have been necessitated, and thether any, and what, further changes re required, or will be in the near future. I. We note, in the first ple?, the signifince of the object which the originators I Bishop's College set clearly before themelves. That object was to furnish those the should come under their influence ith the best and highest education possile, and therefore to exercise their powers on the best material available. For we Last never forget that education, as its me imparts, is the drawing forth and naturing of the powers of the individual. Prorionco teaches us two things in this

matter: first, that individuals are variously gifted as regards their intellectual endowment; and second, that the intellectual endowment of the individual brings forth a harvest accordant to the quality and variety of the material furnisher; for its exercise.

Keeping this, then, clearly before our minds, I think we may feel sure that the Founders of Bishop's College were profoundly convinced that long experience had established as the best method of procedure the early teaching of Latin and Greek, together v. th Mathematics, for the purpose of strengthening, by exercise, the powers of the mind, and giving the mind itself the tone and temper derived from those two so-called dead languages, in which are enshrined, in almost perfect forms of prose and poetry, some of the noblest, most exalted, and vivilying thoughts which have stirred and enriched the minds of men.

And this, I take it, was in order that the young mind, thus trained, should be the better able to enter upon the study of literature, logic, law, mental and moral philosophy, and all that comes under the designation of Letters.

But our wonder and admiration for these men are evoked, when we remember that this highest ambition as regards education was deliberately adopted, as worthy to be aimed at, and as possible of attainment, in a comparatively new country, and by a people whose attention was concentrated upon levelling the forest, cultivating the soil, and engag. g in trade, for the purpose of gaining a livelihood—in which pursuit the boys of the family were generally expected to take an active part at as early an age as possible. We do not wen-