

1713 were engaged in some matters of heresy as taught by private individuals, and therefore left themselves no time for some wholesome measures that might otherwise have been passed. Probably they would have bent their energies to these had they known that they never would have an opportunity again of assembling together under Queen Anne. But so it was. The good Queen passed away on the first of August, 1714, to the great grief of her loving subjects.

The Church of England lost a good and powerful friend in this Queen. Like her grandfather, Charles I., she loved the Church for the Church's sake, and had no desire to make it anything else than it was, either popish on the one hand or Puritan on the other. She died, unfortunately, without leaving an immediate heir to the throne. Though she had had numerous children, they all died young; and when the last of them passed away the throne was disposed of by making Prince George of Hanover, descendant of James I. through his daughter Elizabeth, the heir. From him the Church had little to expect. He did not belong to it, and did not even speak English. The tears, therefore, that true Churchmen shed at the graveside of Queen Anne were those of sincere grief over an irreparable loss and keen anxiety as to the future.

(To be continued.)

SOME MISSIONARY COLLEGES.

No. 6.—THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

USUALLY the first care of a missionary bishop is to provide his diocese with a theological college, and not the least important result of the missionary activity which has characterized the last fifty years or so of British history has been the establishment of missionary seminaries in various parts of the world. These are more or less seats of learning and centres of Church work. From them issue young men made ready for the work of the missionary.

Such a college was established in St. John's, Newfoundland, by the first bishop, Dr. Aubrey G. Spencer, with the aid of the ever helpful S.P.G. (England). It was, however, but a small beginning.

When Bishop Feild, Bishop Spencer's successor, was appointed in 1844, he found the "little theological seminary" in a very poor condition, but his energy soon gave a new impetus to it. The building and site had been provided by private liberality. It was left for Bishop Feild to provide an endowment for it. This he did to the extent of £7,500, which he collected and handed over to the S.P.G. in

trust for the college. Provision was made that in case, at any time, through failure of funds or any other cause, the college should not prove a success, students might be sent to England, or elsewhere, for their education, by means of the interest on the endowment. This, however, has never been necessary. The college, like most things in Newfoundland, has pulled through dark days.

The majority of the clergy—according to *Church Bells* (England)—who have worked in the diocese during the last forty years have passed through the college, and twenty-seven out of fifty-five now working in Newfoundland are Queen's College men. Several of the former principals and vice-principals are now laboring at home, the most prominent being Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Moray and Ross. The college escaped the fire of 1892; but, owing to the inability of the Bishop to procure a principal, the post being vacant at that time, the college was closed for nearly two years, and the building used as a temporary episcopal residence.

The college, which at present can only accommodate six students and a principal, was reopened on February 12th, 1894, under the present principal, Rev. C. Knapp, M.A., who is endeavoring to extend the influence and usefulness of the college. The paucity of clergy, and the wide extent of the missions, have necessitated the placing of a number of newly ordained men, who need the guidance and supervision of more experienced parish priests, in charge of large missions, immediately after they have completed their course of training at the college. These Deacons' Missions have ever been a source of weakness to the Church, and the present effort is an attempt to retain the deacons at the college for the period of their diaconate, during which time they will work upon the large mission known as the St. John's Outpost, while at the same time continuing their theological studies.

It will be necessary to increase the accommodation of the college very considerably before this can be effected, and Mr. Knapp is appealing for an immediate £1,000 for building and necessary alterations, and a further £2,000 to increase the permanent endowment of the college.

Mr. Knapp is a young man, but has already shown promise of a useful career in the Church. He was educated at Oxford, taking his B.A. degree in the Second Class Theological Schools in 1891. He was ordained the same year by the Bishop of Wakefield to the curacy of Brighouse, in Yorkshire. Two years later he was appointed principal of Queen's College, St. John's, where he has been laboring with signal success, and where his influence is already widely felt among the students.

It is a missionary college, and probably will always be such.