

ment, seem almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of many.

When religious knowledge has spread among the Jews, the breath of the Holy Ghost may come, and the dry bones will live again. Our position with regard to the Jews is specially favourable in this respect, that their Scriptures are our Scriptures, and their God and Father is our God and Father.

It is impossible to doubt that a fairly considerable number of Jews in each year do earnestly and honestly seek baptism, and from such it should not be withheld. But we read the signs of modern times in the ancient prophecies (Isaiah xxvii., 12. Jeremiah iii., 14). "Ye shall be gathered one by one, O ye children of Israel;" "I will take you one of a city, and two of a family, and I will bring you to Zion."

Medical Missions are carried on in many places with much success.

The Anglican Church appears to be fitted in a special manner to gain the goodwill of the Jews, first, because the English-speaking people show themselves just and kindly towards their race; and also because the liturgical services of the Church are such as to win their attention and admiration, their own worship being of a similar character. The Book of Common Prayer has been translated into Hebrew and circulated among them.

But one of the greatest hindrances which impede the work arises from the strange lack of interest manifested by the Church in the Evangelisation of the Jews. But scant attention is given to their religious needs, and Missions to Jews have shared but little in the rising tide of Evangelistic effort which marks our age.

Yet our Lord gave them precedence and the Gospel is the power of God for salvation to the Jew first.

Why should not similar zeal be shown for the conversion of the Jew as of the Gentile? Why should the

Annual Day of Intercession be held in behalf of the Mohammedan and heathen world only and not also for the salvation of Israel? If this great work were given its true place in the Missionary efforts of the Church we might surely expect that a far richer blessing would descend on her labours than even now is vouchsafed her.

As to the means to be employed, it appears from the evidence that the Jews receive the visits of Gentile Christians more readily than those of Jewish converts to Christianity; while, on the other hand, it is agreed that the latter understand very much better the Jewish mind, and can deal more clearly and effectively with Jewish difficulties. This being so, the Committee can only advise that both agencies should be employed, and that care should be taken to use in each place the kind of agency best adapted to its circumstances.

*(To be continued.)*

#### RESOLUTIONS.

i. That while we heartily thank God for the missionary zeal which He has kindled in our Communion, and for the abundant blessing bestowed on such work as has been done, we recommend that prompt and continuous efforts be made to arouse the Church to recognise as a necessary and constant element in the spiritual life of the Body, and of each member of it, the fulfilment of our Lord's great commission to evangelise all nations.

ii. That the tendency of many English-speaking Christians to entertain an exaggerated opinion of the excellences of Hinduism and Buddhism, and to ignore the fact that Jesus Christ alone has been constituted Saviour and King of Mankind, should be vigorously corrected.

iii. That a more prominent position be assigned to the Evangelisation of the Jews in the intercession and almsgiving of the Church, and that the var-