

shrunk not from it. He visited repeatedly every part of it. His Visitations of the wild harbours of Newfoundland, were particularly arduous—sometimes causing him to spend nights in open boats—and obliging him to encounter many dangers. No matter how bad the roads or the weather, or how great the distance, he was ever ready to go where duty called, and never careful as to what shelter or accommodation he might find. So that it might without presumption in a great measure be said of him, what without reservation St Paul truly says of himself,*—"In journeyings often, in perils of waters . . . in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea. . . In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often. . . Besides those things that are without that which cometh upon me daily—the *care of all the Churches*. Who is weak and I am not weak? Who is offended and I burn not?"

To him, under Providence, the Church in these Provinces is largely indebted for its present condition. He found it a grain of mustard seed—he has left it a wide spreading and a goodly tree. When he first came among us in his father's day, there were some half dozen Clergymen scattered over the land, and not as many churches. When he left us, there were in our own Diocese some sixty labourers, and more than twice as many Churches. He laboured successfully to place the support of the Clergy on a more comfortable and permanent footing—to which he devoted much time and personal exertion.

Of the Collegiate Institution at Windsor, founded by his father in 1788—he was the untiring friend,† procuring it much of the endowment it has hitherto enjoyed, and its valuable Library, and defending its interests with unceasing watchfulness, and zeal.

He rightly estimated the importance of that Institution to the well being of the Church, and his latest anxieties were given to its present difficulties—difficulties which call upon all members of the Church to rally around it, and contribute to save it from ruin.

Nor did he neglect the interests of education in an humbler way. He was the chief instrument in dotting our country with numbers of useful Schools, supported by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at a time when our Legislature did little or nothing in that way. Hundreds are indebted to these schools for all the education they ever received. And it should not be forgotten, that it was he who first introduced, about 1813, the excellent Madras or National system of instruction into this, and the other Provinces, which has been productive of so much good.

As a GOVERNOR OF THE CHURCH he was eminently qualified for his post by the calmness and clearness of his judgment, by his mild and forbearing

* 2 Cor. xi. 26-28 v.

† Bishop Inglis was one of the first Students of the Infant Seminary, then under the care of the late Rev. Dr. Cochran; but, like the Rev. Dr. Rowland, of Shelburne, Sir James Stewart, of Canada, and others his contemporaries, his course was completed before the Royal Charter, authorising the conferring of Degrees was obtained.