

Esquimalt; and Parker, of Washington Territory; Judge Walker, of Brandon; and Gilroy, of Winnipeg, Lay Delegates to our Provincial Synod. I, though neither a member of the Committee, nor of the Synod, was politely invited to join the Conference.

His Lordship met us in his drawing-room. Mr. Pentreath opened the proceedings by a brief account of the Federation movement, and then read the resolution of our Synod, a copy of which he handed to the Bishop. A general discussion then ensued, in which he expressed the great pleasure he had in receiving so large a deputation engaged in the important work of bringing together the scattered portions of the Church in British North America. He felt deeply the necessity of closer union, and expressed his determination to further it in every way possible to him. He warmly, and with evident feeling, thanked the gentleman from Rupert's Land for the great trouble they were taking in the interests of the Church, and said he would immediately call together his executive committee for the purpose of taking action in the matter, and would lose no time in communicating the result of their deliberations to Mr. Pentreath. We then strolled through the beautiful garden of His Lordship's residence, conspicuous, I cannot help saying, for the most extensive and most beautiful collection of flowers I ever saw anywhere, or at any time—not even excepting the Exhibitions of the Horticultural Society of Hamilton, Ont., which had, and I hope retains, the reputation of being the best exponent of horticulture in Eastern Canada.

We have been received with open arms by the Bishop and clergy of this important section of the Canadian Church. Our advent, they declare, has been the most important and delightful event of their lives in this beautiful country, and we, on our part, have been charmed by their courtesy and warmth of reception. Federation has by this visit, gained a most important accession of strength, and that it will soon effect a wonderful improvement in the condition of the Church in British Columbia there can be no doubt. In saying "good-by" to his Lordship, I added: "I feel quite certain, my Lord, that within a few years, you will see sitting in Victoria, the General Synod of the Federated Church of England in British North America." His Lordship's handsome face lighted up with a smile. I thought, of doubt. He may perhaps doubt,—I do not.

W. LEGGO.

Victoria, B.C., 23rd Aug., 1887.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

SIR,—A letter appeared in your paper of August 24th, in reference to the year in which King's College was founded. The writer states that the Academy at Windsor was established by private individuals in 1788; and that the College was established by Act of Parliament in 1789; and the writer calls in question the correctness of the date that appears year after year on the title page of our College Calendar: "Founded A.D. 1788."

The exact facts, so far as I have been able to ascertain them, are as follows:

Bishop Inglis was consecrated Aug. 12, 1787. Immediately on his arrival in this country he urged upon the Government the importance of educating in loyalty to the British Crown the sons of the numerous Loyalists settled in the Maritime Provinces, and of providing means to raise up and prepare a body of native clergy. His representations speedily bore fruit.

On 28th Nov. 1787, a series of resolutions passed the House of Assembly, recommending the establishment of an Academy at Windsor, providing grants for the stipends of the Principal and a Professor of Mathematics, and voting money for the purchase of a suitable house. The government and general management of this Academy was vested by resolution of the House in the hands of the Lieut.-Governor, the

Bishop, the Chief Justice, the President of the Council, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly. This was no private enterprise; and this was the first step towards the establishment of the College: for eleven years in fact the Academy and the College were one.

In 1788 the Academy was formally opened by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, who delivered a Latin oration on the occasion, and received an address from the magistrates and principal inhabitants of the County of Hants. The Bishop's nephew, Mr. A. P. Inglis, was appointed to take charge of the Academy for one year.

In 1789 the House of Assembly granted £400 per annum for the support of a College at Windsor; and voted £500 for purchase of a suitable property. In 1790 the British House of Commons voted \$1,000 towards the erection of a College in Nova Scotia; and that year the present collegiate building was begun. In May 1790, the Rev. W. Cochran was appointed to take charge of the College School; from 1788 to 1799 the Academy College formed one Institution; in that year the Academy was severed from the College and placed under a separate master. In 1802 King's College received the Royal Charter, which bears date at Westminster on 12th May, 1802, in the 42nd year of King George III., King's College beginning as a humble Academy in 1788, became a University in 1802: and then the question of the expediency of keeping up the school as an adjunct to College was mooted by the Governors; at a meeting held in July, 1802 they decided to carry on the School.

After the formal opening of the Academy in 1788 by the Bishop, we read of no opening of the College; but we find the Academy developing into the College, and for eleven years the two institutions grew together. T. B. Akins, D.C.L., probably the best living authority in this matter, told me a few days ago that he regarded the date on our Calendar, "Founded A.D. 1788," as correct, because we must look on the opening of the Academy as really the opening of the College; and this he said was the view taken by our late Bishop. I am indebted to Dr. Akins' Brief history of King's College for the facts above set down.

As I have my pen in hand allow me to make a brief reference to the Financial Statement of the College recently issued with the Calendar for '87-'88. Some disappointment has been expressed that that statement contains no account of the subscriptions paid to the new endowment fund during the year ending June 30th, 1887. Such an account was drawn up by the Ven. the Archdeacon, the treasurer of that fund, and handed by him to Dr. Partridge, a member of the Printing Committee. In the hurry of his sudden leaving for England, the Doctor either took the account with him or locked it up, so that was not accessible. During the pressing business of the Synod it was impossible for the Archdeacon to duplicate a somewhat lengthy account; and as the Calendar had already been too long delayed, it was resolved to print it without the account of the new Endowment Fund for the past year '86-'87. No doubt the Board of Governors will publish it on the Doctor's return.

In the estimated expenses for the year '87-'88, there is a mistake, which may mislead those who get the Calendar, as to the financial position of the College. One Professor is paid from the Visitor's Fund; four from the General Fund; only three are estimated for. This makes a difference of \$1,000, in the estimated expenditure, and will leave a deficit instead of a surplus of \$500 in the expenditure for the current year. I remain yours truly,

ISAAC BROCK.

President of King's College.
King's College, Windsor, August 29th, 1887.

There is not one sin that we ever commit but has its effect upon our souls in after years.

NEW BOOKS.

An Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament, by Benj. B. Warfield, D.D., Professor of New Testament Criticism, in the Western Theological Seminary, Alleghany, U.S.; S. R. Briggs, Toronto; cloth, 221 p., 90c.

This book only purports to be a "Primer" to the Art of Textual Criticism rather than to the Science itself, and is introductory to such books as Dr. Dort's introduction; Dr. Gregory's *Prolegomena*, &c. The author does not claim originality for his treatise, but nevertheless has produced a work which will be found highly useful. The book is divided into 4 chapters under the titles: *The Matter of Criticism*; *The Methods of Criticism*; *The Praxis of Criticism*; *The History of Criticism*.

MAGAZINES.

The Century for September.—The September Century has both a holiday and a political flavor, in each of which respects it makes a strong appeal to current interests. The second part of "Snubbin' Through Jersey," by Mr. Hopkinson Smith and Mr. J. B. Miller, narrating a unique summer excursion in a canal boat, is even more rollicking than that already published. The narrative not only reflects a very admirable holiday humor, of the sort which should characterize a "lark," but has the ballast of a substantial presentation of an interesting and little-known type of American life. The reader is likely to rise from a perusal of the papers with a desire to repeat the experiment for himself. The illustrations, by Hopkinson Smith, George W. Edwards, and O. H. Perry, realize and supplement the text.

Other papers of outdoor life (and of cumulative interest in The Century series on photography) are devoted to "The Amateur Photographer," by Alexander Black, and "The Camera Club of Cincinnati," by D. W. Huntingdon. Mr. Black's article reflects the growing attractiveness of amateur photography, while Huntingdon records the organization and doings of the Cincinnati Association. Accompanying the two papers are a number of odd views, including, A street band from a third story window, A man divor, and Some Roses of Sharon wet with dew.

The Homiletic Review for September is prompt in its appearance, and shows no falling off in interest. One of the marked features of the Review for the current year is the series of masterly and brilliant papers on some of the "Representative Preachers of the Day," which is justly attracting wide attention. Dr. Talmage, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, were discussed in former numbers, while Dr. Philips Brookes is the subject of the current criticism. The article is much longer than the former ones. It will be read with intense interest by Dr. Brooks' friends and by the public, Dr. Eaton, of Louisville, Ky., has an able and sensible article on the Labor Problem, and Prof. Winchell gives a short paper on Recent Scientific Discoveries of special interest to clergymen.

Funk & Wagnalls, 18 & 20 Astor place, New York. \$3.00 per year; 30 cent per single number.

The American Magazine for September is, as always, full of interest. Of especial merit are the articles on our "New Navy" and the "Military System of Canada." The magazine is profusely and well illustrated.

The Church Eclectic for September is an admirable number, and well worthy careful reading. It contains amongst other selections:—*The New Roman Dogmas* (2), by Rev. W. Bol-lard; *Roma-Phobia—the Bane of Foreign Missions*, by Rev. S. C. Partridge; *Egyptian Christianity* (ii) from *Church Quarterly Review*; *The Church and the World, and the Second Advent*, by J. G. D.