

tial interest in Jewish evangelization on the part of a majority of Churchmen in the past was chiefly due to the want of a satisfactory channel through which to pay contributions. At the same time many of us will have to confess, with the Bishop of Salisbury at the annual meeting in October, that our interest has been rather as outsiders, and may be led to the same conclusion as the Bishop who "having looked into the matter more closely, had come to the conclusion to take as far as possible and more personal interest in the work."

Among the considerations that move many to interest themselves in the spiritual welfare of the Jews, are Christ's command to preach the Gospel, "beginning at Jerusalem;" St. Paul's example, whose "hearts desire and prayers to God for Israel was that they might be saved," that it was the Jews "of whom, as concerning the flesh, Christ came," and that through them we have received all our spiritual blessing; that they are the rightful heirs of God's promises and are now in evil case through unbelief—unbelief even in their own scriptures. These considerations are enough to lead us to follow the example of another of the speakers at the annual meeting, who promised and vowed three things:—That he for one would remember the object of the Fund in his prayers; that he would give an annual offertory from his Church on Good Friday; and he would form an auxiliary of the Society in his Parish.

One more reference to the action of the Society. A resolution was unanimously passed expressing their very cordial acknowledgements to the Canadian Church "for its most valuable sympathy and co-operation, and hailing the fact of the establishment of a Branch of the Parochial Missions to the Jews in the Dominion as one of the most encouraging incidents in the history of the Fund."

Allow me to appeal to the clergy to give notice on Palm Sunday of offerings on Good Friday for Bishop Blyth's Mission to the Jews of Alexandria in connection with this Fund; to press home the duty of Christian Churchmen towards the Jews by the above considerations.

All collections should be sent without delay to the Secretary-Treasurer, of the respective Dioceses, *carefully designated for PAROCHIAL MISSIONS TO THE JEWS, (Bishop Blyth's Fund)*. Any donations or subscriptions sent to myself will be thankfully received and acknowledged. I shall be glad to send marked envelopes to any Churchman who will distribute or use them for offerings on Good Friday in Parishes where collections for this Fund are not made.

J. D. CAYLEY

Hon. Sec. P. M. J.

[I shall be glad to correspond with any who would like to form a small auxiliary to the Fund in any place].

WEAK CHURCHES.

SIR,—There is a tendency in the present day in a few of the dioceses, to try and establish small churches in adjacent localities, with independent clergymen in charge. In Toronto this is very apparent and results from the distribution of the surplus of the vast endowments of St. James' Parish Church. The benefit however is doubtful, and tends to the narrower kind of congregationalism. Both Roman Catholics and Presbyterians prefer strong centres with missions radiating from them, and, in doing so they show their good sense. The most thoughtful men in the church are now coming to the conclusion that the multiplication of small weak churches is a great error and calculated to depress the standard of the clergy. One of the greatest and most learned Bishops of the American Church, the late Bishop of Maryland, declared in one of his diocesan addresses, "We are far too easily swayed by our sympathy in yielding to the temptation to multiply small church buildings

in our cities and counties. The people are beginning to demand a church right at their doors. Personal convenience is over-ruling all other considerations. Many dread the idea of driving two or three miles to service, our ancestors did not mind five or six. The result is, the centres of operation are weakened, while small congregations, which are a service tax on the nervous energy of both people and clergy, are allowed to take the place of the large ones. My own convictions, the result of long years of experience satisfy me that this is not wise. Cottage services would meet all the reasonable requirements of the parishes and ensure a far more vigorous growth. I know that many of you, wise and penetrating in judgment, share my fears. These are my views save that I would prefer mission chapels rather than cottages."

CLERICUS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

The Synod hall Montreal, was filled on the occasion of the Medical Convocation of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, held on the afternoon of the 3rd inst., Chancellor Heneker presided, and he was supported by Dr. F. W. Campbell, Rev. Principal Adams, Drs. G. T. Ross, Laphorn Smith, Proudfoot, A. P. Scott and Reddy.

After having declared the Convocation open, Chancellor Heneker said:—My first duty to-day is to express the deep regret of the university, and especially of the Medical Faculty, on the decease of one of its most active members, the late Dr. Kennedy, a man who was well known in Montreal, who earned for himself a high reputation in his intimate association with the members of this Faculty. The Medical Faculty have already passed a resolution of condolence with his family; therefore I need not trespass on your kindness, feeling sure that you will join with us in the expression of our deep regret. Another loss has also fallen on Montreal, and indeed on the Dominion of Canada, in the death of Dr. Howard, so well and widely known throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. Here again the Faculty have not been behind hand, having taken immediate steps to express their deep regret in his untimely death. I may say, if I may be allowed to do so personally, that he and I were old friends of many years standing, and it comes hard at this time to be presiding over a Medical Convocation so soon after the death of such a man. Although he was not one of us, he always had kindly, generous feeling towards us that made us feel equal with those who were more immediately connected with him.

The Chancellor delivered an able address in regard to Medical Science and study, referring to the noble character of the Profession; its antiquity as practised in all ages and always held in the highest esteem and the rapid advancement made. He also spoke of the splendid retrospect afforded to those graduating. "History informs you that you can boast of a long roll of great names—leaders in your profession, who have been the trusted companions of the great rulers of the ancient world, and are even at the present day often the intimate friends of mighty monarchs, the rulers of the destinies of millions of men. From Galen, the intimate friend and physician of Marcus Aurelius, the great stoic, philosopher and ruler of Rome in the second century, to Baron Stockman, the intimate friend and counsellor of the late Prince Consort Albert, the Good, of England, a long chain of eminent and high-minded men have upheld the character of the profession."

In the course of his address the Chancellor referring to the prosperity of the Parent Institution at Lennoxville—consisting of the College and School, said: The College is full with the largest number of students ever in

attendance. Every room is occupied. (You will recollect that our system is residential, and that our out-students consist only of those who reside in the vicinity of the college). The work in the Art course is more varied than it was in former times, when it was particularly limited to Latin, Greek, and mathematics. The staff in those days consisted of the principal, who was professor of classics, the professor of divinity, and the professor of mathematics. The present staff consists of the Rev. Dr. Adams, Principal and professor of Mathematics; the Very Rev. Archdeacon Roe, professor of Divinity; the Rev. Dr. Allnatt, professor of Pastoral Theology and assistant Classical professor; the Rev. B. Watkins, professor of classics; the Rev. A. C. Scarth, professor of history; Mons. LeRoy, lecturer in French; Mr. R. N. Hudspeth, lecturer in Natural Science; H. J. H. Petry, lecturer in Classics; Mr. Woolcombe, lecturer in Political Economy. We have, open to the students, on condition of examination, scholarships, exhibitions, bursaries, etc., of the aggregate value of more than \$2,000 a year. The school is equally prosperous, there being in attendance between 90 and 100 boys ranging from 10 to 18 years of age. There cannot be found anywhere a finer or more manly set of boys; on the whole admirably behaved—trained in that spirit of liberty without license, which is the boast of the English public school system. The staff of the school is large, consisting of no less than 7 masters, all men of high class acquirements and reputation. You will thus see that you have no reason to be ashamed of your Lennoxville friends, associates and co-workers. The interest of the public in the institution is growing, and this is proved by the fact that within the past few years large sums of money have been contributed to establish the Chairs on a sound basis free from the dangers of fluctuations to which many like institutions are liable. What we do, we want to do well, and to do anything well you require first-class teachers, who cannot be expected to join an institution where their pay—small at all times in comparison with the ordinary pursuits of life—is liable to be effected by sudden changes and accidents. Endowment is the only true principle, and already we have \$70,000 of invested money to make the principal professorships secure.

There has just been completed also a new building in connection with the school, but which on great occasions will be used by the college. This is known as the Bishop William's wing, and is an enduring memorial of the valuable labors of the present Lord Bishop of Quebec when he was rector of the college school. It is no wonder that the old pupils of the Bishop should retain a lively memory of his government, for he exhibited a combination of rare qualities, scholarship, judgment, tact, discipline, method and a knowledge of character seldom found united in one man. He exacted implicit obedience, but was sympathetic to an unusual extent in all his relations of life. His pupils both loved and respected him, and their recollection of him leads them, grown to be men in every career of life, to show unbounded enthusiasm when on any important occasion he appears amongst them and speaks to them as few men can speak—in clear and distinct language, refined and cultivated yet weighty and searching.

The Chancellor concluded his very able address by expressing the hope that the Medical school would continue to prosper in the future as it had done in the past; that its numbers would grow; that its students will exert themselves to take advantage of the self-denying labors of the professors, and in this province and this Dominion men may point to the Medical school of this university (Bishop's College) as a bright spot in the educational system under which we live.

(Continued on p. 14).