

whom they owed the first dawn of religious knowledge and feeling. there are others who may have the Bible, so to speak, at their fingers' ends, and yet whose hearts and minds remain untouched by the spirit of that Holy Book. So much depends not only on the substance of what we are taught but on the mode of teaching.

Once more the office of a teacher should never be assumed save from the one motive of the love of Christ. Possessing this we shall not fail, even if we be not naturally gifted with the winning ways which draw the hearts of children. Our patience and our loving desire to do them good will, in the end, awaken their affection and respect, and make them reverence our teaching.

### GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH COLONIAL CHURCH.

#### CANADA.

HAVING now gone over a large portion of the globe, and seen the marvellous growth of the Church during this century, as exemplified in the number of bishoprics established, and missions started, we will briefly survey our own continent, beginning with British America. Let us trace the first attempts that were made, and see from what small beginnings the Church has grown. In 1701, the S. P. G. was incorporated, and in 1702 it made a grant of fifty pounds to a solitary Missionary in Newfoundland, the only minister of religion there. In 1705, another was sent out. Twenty years later, a third was stationed at Bona Vista. In 1720, one was stationed at Trinity Bay. From 1713 to 1749, the inhabitants of

Nova Scotia were all French Romanists, except a few at Annapolis Royal. A settlement of English people was made in 1749, and three clergymen were sent out. The next year, a Roman Priest joined the Church of England, and took charge of the French in Halifax. Mr. Burger, a Swiss, was ordained as Missionary to the Germans. In 1750, St. Paul's Church, Halifax, was built, and the Rev. W. Tutty officiated there. In 1758, the Church of England was proclaimed the Established Religion of Nova Scotia. In 1762, Rev. T. Wood, for the first time, visited the interior of the Province. About the same time the population of Halifax was 1300, with 950 adherents of the Church of England, and 155 communicants.

In 1784, Dr. Charles Inglis, of New York, was recommended for Bishop of Nova Scotia, the first English Colonial See that was ever erected. He was consecrated in 1787, with jurisdiction over Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. In 1785, Rev. Mr. Cook arrived at St. John, N.B., where he was gladly received by the people, who had some months before purchased a house for a church, 36x28, but had been unable to render it comfortable for Divine Worship. Mr. Cook called a Vestry Meeting, and the sum of £90 was collected in three days, which enabled them to plaster the interior and erect a gallery. He was removed to Fredericton, formerly St. Ann's, in August following, and his place supplied by Mr. Bisset. The Sunday following his arrival in Fredericton, he preached to a congregation of about seventy persons, in the King's provision store, the windows of which were afterwards glazed, and a read-