

Metropolitan, and assisted him at an ordination held in the cathedral two days after my arrival. I could make no long stay, for the next day I went to Selkirk by rail, and went on board the steamer about to start for Norway House. The passage through Lake Winnipeg was quiet and the weather fine; had it been otherwise, we should have had a great addition to our discomfort, for the steamer was the most disagreeable and dirty craft I have ever travelled in. Three days brought us to Norway House, and here I remained over two Sundays, on each of which I preached twice—once to the occupants of the fort; the second time in the church in the village, two miles and a half from the fort, and where my congregation was entirely Indian. At the end of eleven days boats came from Oxford House, lying between Norway House and York Factory, and in one of these a passage was kindly given me by the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company. In this I was very much troubled by mosquitoes, which gave us no peace as long as we remained ashore, unless we shut ourselves up in our tent. Five days brought us to Oxford House, where I remained ten days, and busy days they were. The number of Indians was large, and nearly all were anxious to be fed; but they have for some years been sadly neglected. A Bible was possessed by the Indian teacher, but no one else had one, and of hymn-books there were very few. I had the Indians with me every day, and baptized a large number of children. At the last Sunday morning service at the fort nine adults were present; of these, one, a former pupil of the Bishop's College, Winnipeg, was confirmed, and all received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

"Leaving Oxford House, a pleasant journey of six days by boat brought me to York Factory, where I received the heartiest of welcomes, and where I found Archdeacon and Mrs. Winter in full work among their people. They had prepared a large number for confirmation, and they hoped I might be able to ordain one who for several years as catechist had had charge of Severn and Trout Lake. I was at once in full employment examining the candidates; and the evening before I left for Churchill, as I could not stay over the Sunday, I held a confirmation service, attended by all the Europeans and Indians at the place, when no less than forty seven candidates were presented to me. I shall confirm twenty more on Sunday next. I left for Churchill in a boat which was taking forward Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and family, who during the last year have resided at York. This trip is sometimes looked on with dread, for the distance is two hundred miles, and the sea quite open with scarcely a harbor, and no protecting islands. To us it was as smooth as a fish-pond; we were often obliged to look over the boat's side to see whether we were moving or not; the truth is, we had ice outside us the whole way, and this was a perfect protection. Our trip occupied five most agreeable days. Churchill was full of people; there were at least two hundred and

fifty there, but speaking no less than four totally distinct languages—English, Cree, Chipewyan and Eskimo. I did my best to supply spiritual food for all, services and classes going on all day long. Most of the Eskimo soon took their departure, but the rest remained until I myself left. Mr. and Mrs. Lofthouse had left their mark, for they had worked well; and I was able during my stay to confirm forty-five persons—Chipewyans, Crees and half-castes. After a stay of twelve days I returned to York, arriving here last Monday week. I at once set about the examination of Mr. William Dick, a pure Cree Indian, but with a tolerable knowledge of English. He satisfied my requirements, for I took into consideration the faithful service he had rendered already in the mission, and last Sunday I was enabled to ordain him in the presence of as large a congregation of English, half-castes and Indians as were able to assemble together. The service was one of the most solemn and interesting I have ever conducted, and I trust received the blessing of God. Yesterday Mr. Dick left for Trout Lake, where he has a wife and large family. I don't yet know what I shall do this autumn. We are expecting a schooner here from Moose; should it arrive before the departure of the annual ship, now daily expected, I will take a passage in it on its return to Moose; otherwise I shall return to England for the winter, and seek to raise funds for strengthening our northern mission, and extending it as far as Chesterfield Inlet. Had it not been for Mr. Dick's ordination, I should have gone as far north as Marble Island myself this summer, and deeply regretted my inability to do so.

"P.S.—Sept. 4th, 1889.—The ship has just come to her anchorage just opposite the fort. On Saturday I start for Moose by the Moose schooner, which arrived ten days ago. I shall not be in England this autumn."

Archdeacon Phair reached Winnipeg safely on Dec. 20th, and will at once proceed on a tour of inspection through the different C. M. S. Missions.

THE Diocesan Synod of Lahore, India, met on Nov. 5th in the cathedral, the opening service being attended by 60 of the clergy and others. The sermon was preached by the Rev. S. S. Allnut, of the Delhi Mission. In the afternoon the clergy assembled in the Chapter House, and the Bishop gave his charge.

THE Metropolitan of India arranged to meet the Bishop of Madras on November 21st at Amrarti in the Berars after his visit to Mhow and Indore, in order to confer with him as to the best means of providing episcopal supervision for Tinnevely. The Rev. J. Barton's supervision of Bishop Sargent's district is only temporary. It is hoped that the conference of the two bishops will lead to a settlement of difficulties, and a peaceful and vigorous administration of this most important part of the Mission field.