

vices of Canon Newton as Travelling Missionary from Edmonton, Eastward to Beaver Lake and Northward to the Sturgeon River, involving much self-sacrifice on his part. He regretted that the Mission Districts of Banff, Mitford and Sheep Creek were all vacant, though a clergyman was in view for Banff, and a student, who had almost completed his college course, would probably be available for Mitford. He returned thanks to the C. C. S., S. P. G., and C. M. S., for assistance given to his Diocese.

It appears from his Lordship's charge that the Rev. H. T. Bourne, of the Piegan Reserve, receives \$400.00 per year from the St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, and that the Woman's Auxiliary of that diocese supports Miss Perkes; the Huron W. A. M. A. Miss Busby; and the Ontario Society Miss Brown, all three lady missionaries doing a most valuable work on the Blackfoot, Blood and Piegan reserves of Indians. "We receive," said the Bishop, "grants for my whole work in the Dioceses from the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Church of England in Canada, and offertories and donations from congregations and individuals there."

Referring to the work amongst the Indians the Bishop said "There are 3 Day Schools on the Blackfoot Reserve, 3 on the Blood, one on the Piegan, and 2 on the Sarcee reserves. There is also a boarding School for boys and one for girls on the Blackfoot reserve, and a boarding School for girls on the Blood and Piegan reserves—all in connection with the Church of England and under the direction of her Missionaries, and their influence for good is rapidly on the increase. "So much progress has already been made among the Indian children attending our schools," that at its last meeting the Executive Committee of the Synod adopted a resolution asking the Indian Department to give us an Industrial School to be located in Calgary on the basis of the Roman Catholic School at High River: "and a formal request for such a school had accordingly been forwarded to the Superintendent General through the Indian Commissioner. Our Indian work is more full of promise than it has ever been hitherto."

He urged upon his Synod the erection of a See House where such hospitality as the requirements of his work and office demand might be found, also that they should set actively to work to raise an Endowment Fund for the support of the Bishop of Calgary, that the two dioceses (Saskatchewan and Calgary) may each have its own Bishop, and he intended to proceed to England next month to do what he could towards raising money for this fund. The S. P. G. and the Council of the Colonial Bishops had promised £1,000 each towards the Fund.

Speaking of Consolidation, his Lordship referred to the action of the Conference at Winnipeg, and added:—"At all events, the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land, representing the eight sees of Rupert's Land, Moosonee, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, Qu'Appelle, Mackenzie River, Calgary and Selkirk, has taken its stand, and knowing, as many of its members do from actual experience, the value of a Provincial system, and prizing the privilege of being permitted to take a part in its formation, will forego the advantages of a General Synod if its cost is the sacrifice of our autonomy. The question then of the retention or the surrender of Provinces is not a debatable one. It seems necessary to say this, because in one or two Synods where this Basis of Union has been considered, time has been spent in discussing this feature of it. Churchmen in this Province yield to none in their desire for closer union with their brethren in all parts of Canada. They will do their best, if the Basis of Union is adopted, to give strength and reality to the General Synod in which they will have their place, but they mean to retain that freedom of action in matters of local concern which has led to such grand development as the Church of Rupert's Land has witnessed during the past twenty years of her existence."

The Synod subsequently passed a formal resolution on motion of Mr. Justice MacLeod expressing unqualified approval of what the Bishop had done in the organization and development of the Diocese of Calgary, and its gratitude to the S. P. G., and the Colonial Fund for the gift above referred to. Also expressing satisfaction that the Bishop proposed to visit England in the interest of the Fund, believing that the growth and prosperity of the Church in the North West called for a Bishop in each Diocese as soon as possible.

The Bishop referred to the death of the Duke of Clarence, and a committee appointed by him drew up an address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, expressing their sympathy and condolence and their loyalty and attachment to the Queen.

The proposal that the Dominion Government should erect an Industrial School at Calgary as suggested by the Bishop, receives the indorsement of *The Calgary Daily Herald*, in an editorial on the subject.

## DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

### RAT PORTAGE.

DESTROYED THE CHURCH.—St. Alban's Church was completely destroyed by fire Sunday night, 17th January, involving a loss of \$5000.

## DIOCESE OF ATHABASKA.

The Journal of the second meeting of the Synod of this Diocese held at Lesser Slave Lake, Athabasca, N. W. T., is before us. It includes the Bishop's address and the proceedings of the Synod. There were present five clergy and two lay delegates. The stipends of the clergy of this diocese appeared to be \$750.00 per annum paid half yearly, including also a house, and in some cases necessary grants for mission expenses. The expenses, however, for clothing, provisions and freight charges are very heavy. At the Synod resolutions were passed congratulating Bishop Reeves upon his appointment as Bishop of Mackenzie River; also of thankfulness to the Woman's Auxiliary of Canada for the generous aid afforded by its several branches to the missions of the Diocese. The need and the importance of carrying out a translation of the New Testament into colloquial Cree and having it printed in plain syllabics, was affirmed and the members pledged themselves to translate and render into syllabics the Gospels of St. Mark and St. John during the coming winter, and requested the Bishop when in England to arrange for the printing of the same. The Synod also requested the Secretary to write to the lady Secretaries of the branches of the W. A. M. A. in Canada (in accordance with the invitation of the branches) as to the character of the articles desired and most useful in the Diocese. It was further resolved that in the opinion of this Synod

the character of the work in this Diocese is such that there is urgent need for some kind of lay assistance; and that an appeal to the Church in England and Canada for some such help and for funds towards meeting the expense of the outfit should be made. The Synod considered that no more than £30 per annum should be allowed for the salary of such laymen over and above board.

## GROWTH OF THE ANGLICAN EPISCOPATE.

Let us go back to 1841, just fifty years ago, and we find that in that year there were in England and Wales, including the Bishopric of Sodor and Man, twenty-seven bishops, and that there had been no increase in the number since the Reformation, or a period of some three hundred years; for though the Bishop of Ripon was created in 1836, that of Bristol was at the same time merged with Gloucester which left the number the same. In 1847, Manchester was made a bishopric, which made an increase of one. No more were created until 1877, when St. Alban's was founded, and then in rapid succession followed Truro, Liverpool, Newcastle, Southwell, and Wakefield, making a total increase of seven, whilst all necessary legislation has been obtained, and more than two-thirds of the funds raised to endow and restore Bristol as an independent bishopric, and in the course of another year that will be an accomplished fact. Moreover in 1841, there was not a single suffragan, assistant, or coadjutor bishop in England or Wales, whilst now there are, if we include the bishop in charge of chaplaincies in Europe, twenty-two of them, so that there are now in England and Wales, without counting the proposed see of Bristol, no less than fifty-six bishops against only twenty-seven in 1841.

In 1841 there were only ten bishoprics in the English colonies, whilst at the present time, counting some five coadjutors and assistants and a few missionary bishops, there are no less than eighty-five. In 1841 we had in the United States all told, twenty-one bishops; now we have, including three missionary jurisdictions in heathen lands, and the Bishop of the Church in Haiti, seventy-four. Altogether, then, where in 1841 there were only fifty-eight bishops in the countries named, there are now two hundred and fifteen, being an increase of one hundred and fifty-seven, or an average yearly increase of more than three for each of the fifty years. Of course this great increase in the number of bishops means a very large increase in clergy and in membership, though what amount exactly cannot be ascertained, as the Church of England makes no report of its membership.

No account has been taken in the above figures of the number of bishops in Scotland and Ireland, as in the former country they are just the same in number now that they were in 1841, though since that time there has been a great growth in the Church there, whilst in Ireland there are now somewhat fewer bishops than there were in former years. But it must be remembered that the population of that country has been steadily on the decrease, having fallen from 8,200,000 in 1841, to 4,750,000 in 1891. Of late years, however, in 1886, one of the bishoprics which had been abolished in Ireland, that of Clogher, has been re-established.—*Living Church*.