

Land and of Ontario, the Bishops of Huron, Montreal, Toronto, Algoma, Qu'Appelle, and Selkirk are among the number. This society is greatly in need of money and has sent out an urgent appeal for assistance. The Rev. A. F. Burt, Shediac, N.B., is the Canadian secretary. In 1892 "The Children's Beehive for Israel," was formed to interest young people in the society's work. Boxes in the shape of a beehive can be procured to secure money for this purpose.

And what about our Jews in Canada. They number about 8,000. Montreal is said to have the largest number of any Canadian city, while in Toronto there is estimated to be about 3,000. Work is being done in both these cities; in the latter a missionary is employed who spends his whole time among them, holding meetings and visiting. Many have through this agency heard the Gospel message. This is an undenominational work. The report of these societies give some idea of what is being done for the evangelization of the Jews, and are open doors by which all can aid and help with money and prayer, yet tens of thousands of Christians in Canada are doing nothing for "this tribe of the wandering foot and weary heart."

MOOSONEE.

EDITED BY DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

FOR the information of those readers who may not have seen much about the remote diocese of Moosonee, it seems desirable to give some details. It originally formed part of the diocese of Rupert's Land, out of which it was taken in 1872, when the late Bishop, Dr. Horden, was consecrated. At present its area is about 600,000 square miles, but the contemplated formation of the new See of Keewatin will reduce that area about one-fourth. It is understood that the new diocese when set aside will include stations at Forts Churchill, York and Severn, also Trout Lake, and to extend south of the C.P.R. to include the Indian work at Fort Francis and Rainy River. Until the change takes place the diocese extends from Algoma and Ontario on the south, to the most extreme northerly point where human beings exist. It takes in, of course, the whole basin of Hudson's Bay and so much more that it is practically impossible for us to have any just idea of the "magnificent distances" to be got over, by such means as the missionary can command, generally so extremely inadequate, that one feels amazed at what is accomplished under great difficulties. In the Bishop's annual letter he speaks with profound thankfulness of the blessings poured out on the work, and the good-

ness of friends who by their prayers and alms have so strengthened his hand. After telling with joy of the prospect in the near future of the formation of the new diocese of Keewatin, he goes on to say, "Then no longer shall the poor isolated missionary feel that he is almost out of touch with his Bishop; no longer will letters between them be only possible twice a year, and then take a year or eighteen months for an answer; no longer will the young people have to wait for confirmation or the missionary for ordination, for eight or ten years. I believe the Bishop of Keewatin will be able to visit all existing missions every two or three years, whereas the late Bishop was only able to visit this part twice in twenty-one years. Have I not ground for joy in the prospect of this? Though I shall be very sorry to lose such a promising field, and such earnest, fearless, and tireless missionaries." The Bishop further tells us that there is an increase of missions and missionaries, and after giving some particulars of clerical changes which have taken place, he says, "Work all along the line has continued to be faithfully, and I believe, successfully done. The missionaries have travelled their hundreds or thousands of miles and visited their several stations. In spite of changes the work has gone on. It is pitiful to hear that there has been a great deal of poverty and famine among the Indians and some deaths from starvation."

The Bishop who wrote from Norway House, Nelson River, pleads for some help in establishing a school at that place for the Indians, who are too far from the existing school, and being non-treaty Indians cannot expect the government to give them one. The need is very urgent. Some brief extracts from the diary of Rev. E. J. Peel may be of interest. He writes: "Coldest day so far this season, 43° below zero. Mr. Sampson preparing to start for Kikkerton Station (Cumberland Sound). Later, Mr. Sampson was five days on his way to Kikkerton Station, he mentions having had a large snow house erected as a kind of church; very cold day, 42° below zero. The poor Eskimos are now suffering terribly, scarcely a seal has been caught lately and some days they have not a morsel to eat, but of course we cannot stand by and let them starve although our own stock is but limited. During the whole of my missionary life I have never known such a trying winter in connection with the food question." In a letter from Archdeacon Lofthouse, from Split Lake, the hopeful prospect is mentioned, and he writes: "Yesterday was a full day, the house in which Joseph lives was simply packed. We had three baptisms and forty-five stayed to communion. Everyone is suffering with cold, and the coughing, etc., was pretty bad. I am so sorry for these poor creatures, it has