

with Bishop Anderson of Rupert's Land in 1855. He is in charge of the mission at Albany, and has done a great deal of hard, self-denying work. There is a school at every mission, at which English is taught. The Indians are also instructed in their own language. The three principal mission posts are Churchill, York, and Moose. In order to get from Moose Fort to York, although the distance is only five hundred miles, the Bishop has to travel two thousand miles, while the easiest and most comfortable way is via England. It has been estimated that the population of the diocese is 10,000, of these there are 5,000 baptized church members, so that thousands still remain heathen. In all this vast diocese there are only nine missionaries, and a few catechists. Archdeacon Lofthouse, during his recent visit to Montreal, described most graphically the hardships and privations of a missionary's life in the North West—tramping 1,000 miles over the snow, wading through ice cold water, fighting against heavy blizzards, exposed to extreme cold, and being often for days without food.

He has been assisted by the Rev. R. Faries, a native of the diocese, who was sent from Moosonee to the Theological College, in Montreal, to be prepared for the ministry. Another student from the same college, the Rev. A. C. Asch, after labouring successfully for about two years in this diocese, Montreal, resigned his position, in obedience to what he believed to be a call to missionary work in the Diocese of Moosonee, and went out to assist Bishop Newham.

Mr. Buckland, who formerly worked as a catechist out in that diocese, has been living for some time in Montreal, and is attending the Diocesan College, with a view to taking Holy Orders, and going back to labour in that field.

In the southern part of the diocese the Rev. J. Saunders is working at Biscotasing. The bishop and his devoted wife are doing their utmost to further the work, and bear, uncomplainingly, isolation and hardships. Shall we not try to do more to strengthen their hands, and cheer their hearts? The people are thirsting for the water of life. "The harvest is plenteous, but the labourers are few."

Now we come to Algoma, which has been called the child of the Canadian Church. In 1832, Mr. McMurray was sent to Sault Ste. Marie, a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, to minister to the heathen Indians. He built a log church, and after labouring for a time, he withdrew and was succeeded by Rev. F. A. O'Meara who became an enthusiastic worker among the Indians. Many other missionaries laboured in that field, and in 1872 the Diocese of Algoma was formed. It

included the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, and St. Joseph and Manitoulin Islands in the Georgian Bay. Archdeacon Fanquier, who had been working for more than twenty-five years in the Dioceses of Toronto and Huron, was elected the first bishop, and was consecrated in 1873. By personal application he succeeded in obtaining grants from some of the Church societies in England, in aid of his new diocese. The constant and unremitting labours, anxiety and financial difficulties, told upon the bishop, yet he struggled bravely on, until at last his great loving heart gave way under the strain, and he was called away from earthly labours to the rest of Paradise, Dec., 1881.

His successor, Dr. Sullivan, so well known and greatly beloved in Montreal, was consecrated in St. George's in June, 1882; and during his occupancy of the bishopric devoted all his powers, mental, physical and spiritual, towards the furtherance of the work, and the extension of missions. He used his great gifts of speech to obtain large amounts of money from people in England, so that he might place the diocese on a more solid financial basis. He formed the Episcopal Endowment Fund, Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and in every way did most thorough and successful work.

At last the health of this most energetic and faithful bishop, like that of his predecessor, broke down, under the constant worry, physical hardships, and mental strain, and in 1896, after long and determined struggling against ill-health, he was compelled to give up his work and resign.

His successor, the Rev. George Thornloe, was elected in November, 1896, and consecrated in the Cathedral, Quebec, in January, 1897. The population of Algoma is estimated at 80,000, including 10,000 Indians. There are great mineral resources in the country in the way of gold, silver and copper mines, but they are waiting development. There are seventy-seven churches in the diocese, sixty-eight of them are free and out of debt. Forty-one were erected during Bishop Sullivan's time. Shingwauk Home, an Industrial School for Indian boys, built at Garden River by the Rev. E. J. Wilson in 1875, is in a most flourishing condition, with the Rev. Ley King as Principal. There are seventy boys in residence.

The Wawanosh Home for girls, erected in 1879, is being rebuilt. There is a large debt on the Mission Fund, and the Bishop is hampered in his work for lack of funds. A flourishing association has been formed in England for the aid and support of Algoma. At the meeting of the D. & F. Board held in Montreal last autumn, \$2,000 was voted to