

we are sorry to say, is unwell and was forbidden by his physician to leave. Mr. Moore is an enthusiastic member of the Brotherhood. His address at the service on work was a great power, and his suggestions and advice during the discussions were very useful. Mr. Davidson's address on the objects of the Brotherhood in the afternoon, and the part he took in the discussions, were most appropriate and helpful. The different chapters of the Brotherhood represented formed themselves into the Western Council for promoting the objects of the order, with President, Mr. James Woods, Galt; Vice-President, Mr. N. Bowman, Berlin; Secretary, Mr. Stanley, of Guelph, and another officer, Mr. Baker of Stratford. Rev. Messrs. Belt, of Guelph, Ridley, of Galt, and Beamish, of Stratford, were present and took part. The chair was filled by Rev. J. Downie. The choir of St. John's church gave very valuable help in the musical part of the services. A reception took place at the Rectory after the convention was concluded. All the delegates attended, and partook of an excellent repast, consisting of lemonade, cake and ice cream, which was provided by the Berlin Young Women's Christian Endeavour Association, and St. John's Chapter of the Brotherhood.

ALGOMA.

RAVENSCLIFFE. On Friday, the first of May, a very large congregation met in the Church of St. John the Baptist, and fifteen members of the choir were present. After the service the May Queen Festivity instituted by Rev. L. Sinclair began, and was held in the school house. Mr. Sinclair said, "It gives me great pleasure to say that I have crowned Kitty Brown the first Queen of the May in this part of the world." The Queen and her five maids were chosen from the choir, and the festivity proved so successful that the custom is likely to be continued in future. A full account is given in the secular papers.

MOOSONEE.

(Letter from Bishop Horden, Feb. 16th. 1891.—I have now heard from all our out stations, and proceed to give a short account of each: From Churchill the news is most distressing; food was so scarce that the people were all but starving, and to aggravate the trouble there were two attacks of severe influenza, which were very destructive, carrying off many people. The Lofthouses were sorely tried, but they write bravely and feel the promise is made good to them, "As thy day so shall thy strength be." At York Factory things were very bad in the Spring. The break up of the great river is thus described by Archdeacon Winter:

"On May 31st the ice looked as solid as in mid-winter. You can imagine how anxious and excited we were when, on June 1st, we saw a general move in the river. The water rose and fell several times. On one occasion it came up within a few feet of the boats, and we really thought it would have destroyed them, but it remained stationary for some time, and then a tremendous rush told us that it had found a way for itself. We found afterwards that it had passed right over the point at the mouth of the river, pushing its way through the woods from behind the beacon. The islands and banks are covered with ice and the latter everywhere torn up most fearfully. The launches have to be renewed.

"Matters were getting very serious as to food; I was afraid that many would die. Some of the people had become quite unsightly and a few could scarcely walk about. This continued until one morning when the dogs were seen to run away with their tongues hanging out. Every boy and man went off in the same direction, and in an hour or so were in the midst of one of the largest herds of deer ever seen. On the first days scores were allowed to run at liberty. We did not forget to praise God for His mercies. Geese and fish have been very plentiful since, and every one is happy again."

From Trout Lake Mr. Dick writes that the Indians have been in great want, but that deer have at length come to relieve their necessities.

From Osnaburgh my dear friend, Mrs. Wilson, writes: "At present I could be content with a rabbit, but I am sorry to say that rabbits are very scarce. We never had such a time as this, for there is no meat of any kind; there are signs of deer, but as yet no venison has been taken."

From Fort George, Mr. and Mrs. Peck write very cheerfully. Mr. Peck says: "Our work has gone on steadily. School has been held regularly during the winter, and I am glad to say that at our Examination held at Christmas some of our scholars showed good progress with their work of the preceding term. Our Eskimo boys—I have two of them—have been taught regularly every day and I am much encouraged with them on the whole. Every Indian or Eskimo who arrives at the Post has been sought out, and we have tried to push them on with their reading. Our Sunday services have been well attended."

The food question is indeed a very serious question with us throughout all the country. There are few cattle in the country, the expense of keeping them being so very great, from the great length of winter, and even when summer comes, it is long before the cows find sufficient to subsist on.

Before I conclude let me say that by the time this letter is in print I shall have been a Missionary forty years. I had hoped that on the completion of that term, the Diocese of Moosonee would have been very moderately endowed, so that our liberal mother the C. M. S. might have been substantially relieved: £700 are still needed to make up the required sum of £9,000, to which the C. M. S. has generously promised to add £1,000.

I have for years past freely, cheerfully written on every available opportunity, so as to keep friends well acquainted with whatever of interest takes place in the Great Lone Moosonee. Am I asking too much of those to whom I have written, in requesting them to make up the sum needed, which may be sent for Moosonee Endowment Fund to the C. M. House, Salisbury Square, London.

British and Foreign.

WEST INDIES.—Last month we made a brief announcement of the addition of a new see to the colonial episcopate in the consecration of a Bishop for British Honduras. We are able, on the authority of the *Record* correspondent in Jamaica, to add further details. The Provincial Synod of the West Indies met at Barbados on Feb. 28, and unanimously agreed to the appointment of the Ven. Henry Redmayne Holme, M.A., archdeacon of St. Kitts-Nevis, as the first Bishop of Honduras. In consequence of the small amount of money in the Episcopal Endowment Fund, and the difficulty at present of raising a sufficient stipend for the Bishop, it was further agreed that he should be rector of St. John's, Belize, until such time as he or the synod of his diocese should determine that it was no longer necessary or desirable for the Bishop to have any parochial responsibilities. The Bishop of Jamaica accordingly appointed Archdeacon Holme as the rector of St. John's, and when his appointment as bishop was agreed to, the Bishop of Jamaica resigned his connection with the see and his jurisdiction over the colony of British Honduras.

The consecration service was arranged for 11.30 on Sunday, March 1, in the Cathedral of St. Michael, Barbados, and was a most impressive ceremony. The sermon was preached by the Coadjutor of Antigua (Bishop Branch) from the text Acts xiii. 2. After calling attention to the fact that this was the first consecration of a bishop held in the West Indies, Dr. Branch traced the growth of the Church in the Province, a very practical sermon with an earnest and affectionate charge to his old friend and co-worker in the diocese of Antigua.

On Monday, the Bishop of Honduras, with the Bishop and the Assistant-Bishop of Jamaica, sailed for Jamaica, and Bishop Holme intended after spending a week or ten days in that island, to proceed to his diocese by way of Grey Town. This is rendered necessary by the difficulty of obtaining direct communication between British Honduras and the other West Indian islands. The correspondent adds that the Bishop of Jamaica in printed statement (bearing date July 10, 1890), setting forth the need for appointing a resident bishop for British Honduras, said of the newly consecrated Bishop:—"He possesses many qualifications, physical, mental, and spiritual [for the post]. He is a graduate of Cambridge and a sound Churchman, able to work heartily with all loyal Churchmen. He has had a considerable experience of tropical work in the West Indies, which has been varied by a visit of inspection (undertaken at the request of the committee) to the Rio Pongas Mission in West Africa."—*Church Review*.

Bishop Tucker writes that the native Christians of Uganda are so eager to get a copy of the New Testament in the Swahili language, that a man will work for three months to obtain it. Only a limited edition of the completed volume has as yet reached the country.

The Basel missionaries in China labour principally among the highlanders of the southeastern part of the empire, a region which with fond recollection of their Swiss homes, they call the "oberland." They have 3,482 converts.

The Rev. J. Tyler, a veteran missionary among the Zulus, writes that the large tribe of Amastazi, in southeastern Africa, seems destined to be swept away, and that, too, in a short time, by the rum supplied to them by unscrupulous white men.

The *Jiji Shinpo*, a leading daily newspaper of Tokyo, Japan, says: "Had there been no missionaries here and had things been left to follow the merchant's convenience, this country's amicable relations with foreign states would have been brought into very questionable relations ere now."

Bishop Synthies has returned to Africa accompanied by three clergymen and two ladies, making a complete mission staff of seventy persons. During his sojourn in Europe the Bishop visited Berlin, and was cordially welcomed by the young Emperor of Germany, who spoke with marked sympathy and appreciation of the Universities' mission.

It is gratifying to know that the eight missionaries who have gone to labour among the ten millions of the Balolos, on the upper Congo, report the region to be healthy. A missionary at the Lolongo station writes: "Only one lady here has suffered from fever since our arrival fourteen months ago; three of us have enjoyed wonderfully good health. The combined fevers of all three of us may perhaps have lasted twenty-four hours."

Mr. Quarrier, who is carrying on Christian work in what may be called darkest Scotland, viz., the worst part of the city of Glasgow, was recently visited by some persons from the western coast, who laid upon his table \$10,000 in bank notes for the building of an orphanage. They desired that no names, not even initials, should be published, and they declined to take a receipt, saying to Mr. Quarrier: "You have got the money, and that is enough."

—*The Spirit of Missions*.

Mission Notes.

SOUTH INDIA.—The *Mission Field* for April affords some further information concerning the great Nazareth Mission, under the care of Rev. A. Margoschis, some account of which was given in former Mission Notes. Forming part of this is the district of Mudalur, in charge of a native clergyman, the Rev. S. Devasagayam, who is assisted by two catechists, three schoolmasters, six schoolmistresses, and eight other native agents. The rev. Missionary reports several instances of remarkable piety and faith, beautifully illustrated by sayings and offerings. One man, he says, who had shown great unwillingness to make the customary offerings, paid last year three or four times as much as was expected of him, as his tithe on plantain cultivation, saying, "I have realized the blessing of making God my partner." But perhaps of even greater interest are the struggles of those seeking to enter the Kingdom of God, and their firmness under persecution. Udipukudy, one of the villages in this district, is noted for heathen opposition to the Missionaries. Three years ago, three families in this village promised to put themselves under Christian instruction with a view to Holy Baptism. For this reason they were greatly terrified by the influential heathen. But in the case of one of them grace was triumphant, and after due preparation, the members consisting of eight persons, were duly baptized. The landlords being enraged at this, persecuted them by robbery, destruction of property, litigation and "boycotting," but they stood firm, and the head of the family, Abraham by name, a man of means, promised to pay tithes to the Church. Sad to say, both the father and a son of 18 died of cholera within three days of one another, having great faith in the Saviour. These had been the first to suffer from the disease, and the heathen boasted of their immunity through the power of their demons: but they too were soon stricken down in numbers.

MADRAS.—The S. P. G. Theological College, of which the Rev. Arthur Wescott is principal, is continuing its successful work, sending up candidates for the (English) Universities' preliminary examination with a view to Holy Orders. Of the seven students sent up at the end of the year only two failed. There were 16 students in the College during 1890.

TINNEVELLY.—Bishop Caldwell, the aged Missionary Bishop who has long had the oversight of Tinnevely and laboured with success, has at length given in his resignation to the Bishop of Madras.

MAURITIUS.—The Rev. R. J. French, who has the superintendence and the visiting of a number of mission stations in this island, and is the incumbent of St. Thomas' Church, gives a brief account of the work, and the condition of the population in charge of himself and his fellow missionaries. He speaks of the frequent removals by death through the unhealthy climate, the sudden departures on duty among the shifting portion of the population, the fresh faces pressing eagerly to renew the struggle