

schools, and the latter diocese has again been sub-divided by the promotion of the new Diocese of Selkirk, west of the Rocky Mountains.

This, Bishop Bompas has elected to preside over, while Mackenzie River will have the subject of this sketch at its head. His name has been mentioned by Bishop Bompas as his successor, several times since 1885. The Archdeacon did not for some years see his way to the acceptance of the responsibility. He offered to return as Archdeacon for a few years, to relieve the Bishop, and so set him free to visit the Youcon and also come east.

This arrangement was made for a time, but the Bishop became increasingly anxious for the division of the diocese and for the Archdeacon's appointment to the eastern portion. For several reasons the latter shrank from the work, and it was only when the repeated solicitations of the C.M.S. and friends seemed to indicate the path of duty, that he consented to allow his name to be submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury. His grace cordially approved of the choice.

Portions of God's Word, the prayer book and lesson books, have been translated into several dialects, and many can use them well. In some of the churches are congregations as earnest and devout as in more civilized lands, and in some of the schools the children would hold their own against those enjoying greater privileges. Many have given clear evidence of conversion, and amongst the 3,000 adherents are about 200 communicants.

Unpaid Christian leaders go about amongst the Tukudh, trying to teach their fellows; and in many places, an earnest desire for Christian instruction is manifested.

The needs of the missions are: First, more sympathy and practical help, which true sympathy will always prompt; second, prayer, frequent, fervent, and persevering for the workers and the people; third, more workers. It will be our aim in this department to give our readers such news of the work as will enable them to give it intelligent help. The special objects now in view are. (1) To open up fresh work where for years past the Indians have been begging for our help. (2) To provide a missionary for the Esquimaux. (3) To found and carry on a Diocesan School. (4) To establish a Mission farm in the southern part of the country, at the one spot where grain can be grown, and thus make some provision against times of scarcity. (5) To add to the fund of \$5,000 now in hand for the support of Tukudh native pastors. (6) A fund for church and other buildings. (7) An Endowment Fund for the Bishopric.

We earnestly bespeak the prayers and help of our readers for Bishop Reeve and his work. It is one which appeals in a peculiar way to the Church in Canada. Let us do what we can.

## THE BIBLE IN INDIA.

THE *Statesman's* "Year Book" contains a table of the population of British India classified according to the leading languages and dialects. It is as follows:

Hindustani, 82,497,168; Bengali, 39,968,428; Telugu, 17,000,358; Mahratti, 17,044,634; Punjabi, 15,754,793; Tamil, 13,068,279; Gujarati, 9,620,688; Canarese, 8,337,027; Oriya, 6,819,112; Malayalinr, 4,848,400; Sindhi, 3,718,961; Burmese, 2,611,467; Hindi, 1,880,777; Assamese, 1,361,759; Kol, 1,140,489; Sonthali, 1,130,509; Gondi, 1,079,565; Pushtu and Afghani, 915,714; Karen, 553,848.

According to this table the total population is 228,351,976, an increase of nearly 22,000,000 since 1881. The population of all India is estimated to be about 285,000,000. Tried and revised versions of the Bible have been translated into twelve of the languages representing a population of 204,058,097, so that some over five-sevenths of all the population of India have the Word of God in their own language. According to the above tables there are yet eight languages in India representing a population of 24,293,879 into which the Scriptures have not been translated.

A great work has been accomplished, and all of it has been done in the present century. But a still greater work, if possible, remains as the heritage of Christians whose privilege is to live in this marvellous age. Before the century shall have ended the incomprehensible millions of India should not only have the Bible translated and printed in their own tongue, but they should have its blessed message conveyed to them. The Lord does not stay the waters of salvation. All that is necessary in order that the message of grace shall be heard, not only in all India, but in all the dark places of the world, is consecrated messengers and consecrated money to send them.

*The Herald of Mission News* says: "The Samoan group of islands have a Christian population of 30,000. In the largest of these islands, there are not fifty families that fail to observe family worship. Last year, besides supporting the Gospel at home, they sent a thank-offering, as their custom is, of £1,800 to the parent missionary society of London, to help to carry the good news farther on. When a Church member dies, they still keep his name on the books, and put a mark after it, denoting a word-picture which means: 'We cannot think of him as dead, either to us or to the work. We shall give a contribution in his name, that the cause may not suffer by his removal hence.' We don't know if the tide of devotion and liberality has reached as high a water-mark anywhere the world over."