

Province of Rupert's Land.

Including the Dioceses of Rupert's Land, Saskatchewan, Moosonee & Athabasca.

DIocese OF RUPERT'S LAND.

We draw attention to the very forcible appeal of the Bishop of Rupert's Land, which has just been forwarded to England for publication, and which by the courtesy of the Bishop we have the privilege of giving at once to our readers.

NELSON.—This Mission is about 70 miles from Winnipeg, and 30 miles beyond the present end of the South Western Railway track. It is in charge of Rev. J. N. Wilson. Nelson is a growing little village, and when it secures railway accommodation will no doubt become a thriving town, as South Western Manitoba is the garden of the Province. Services have been held for some time in a log school house. A small brick Church is now built, which will be opened on the 8th of October. Mr. Wilson visits the Boyne Settlement and other places. We took a few days holiday to visit this celebrated part of Manitoba. Undoubtedly the land is magnificent farming land. The country is being rapidly settled, but in the very nature of things missionary work will be for some time very arduous. The farms are generally 320 acres. Even if the lands were all settled this would make a scanty population to minister to. But altogether too much land is held by speculators. Here and there are small settlements of a few houses, but it is only in certain places that agricultural towns will spring up. In the Pembina Mission worked by Rev. J. N. Jones for instance, there are only two places as yet where there is even a school house. The farms are far apart. Here and there are settlements dignified by the names of cities, such as Mountain City, Carman City and so on, consisting of less than 20 houses. Nelson is the only incorporated town in a large district, and it is only a small village. Porlingford has "great expectations," but only 50 people at present. Still the future of this part of Manitoba looks very bright. We travelled for many miles over a fine village prairie, dotted here and there with groves of trees and small streams. Thousands of acres of excellent land were lying idle, and at intervals were from farms with magnificent crops. To the eye of a practical farmer, the country must be an earthly Paradise. Grain is in abundance. Ducks can be found in every pond—prairie chickens can be found in every direction among the grass, and scrub of the prairie. Railways are projected to traverse the country whose wheat producing qualities are unrivalled. Altogether the outlook for Southern Manitoba is very bright, but at the present time the work of the Missionary is largely in travelling many miles over the prairie gathering little handfuls of people, or visiting the lonely farm house. The establishment of railways will be a great boon, as it will create cities of population.

The following statement has been sent to England by the Bishop of Rupert's Land:—  
BISHOP'S COURT, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,  
12th September, 1882.

The Bishop of Rupert's Land asks the earnest consideration of Churchmen to the following statement:—  
The Diocese of Rupert's Land includes within it the Province of Manitoba and a large extent of the fertile land of the North-West Territories of Canada.  
Two facts respecting this country are now well known, not only in Canada but in Great Britain—the almost boundless extent of fertile land ready for occupation, and the large emigration coming to it.  
In the past year there has been extraordinary progress. The white population is supposed to have been nearly doubled. Winnipeg, the capital, is now, as regards the payment of taxes on imports, the third city in the Dominion. Its population has risen from 12,000 to 20,000, and its assessed property from nine millions to thirty millions of dollars.  
Winnipeg has a railway for sixty miles south, connecting with the lines of the United States, and another for 450 miles west over the prairies of the North-west. It has also several branch railways. Almost all the land adjacent to these railways for a considerable breadth will be settled on this season and very much behind. Winnipeg has also a railway for 450 miles east to Lake Superior. This is mainly the result of the last three years.  
Fifty-two municipalities have been formed for local governments in the part of Manitoba now being settled. In 38

of these, embracing over 700 townships, there is no clergyman of our Church—each township has 36 square miles. Yet there are few of these townships without settlers, and they are, as a whole, being rapidly taken up and sparsely settled on. In several other municipalities with from 12 to 40 townships there is only one clergyman.  
But the gravity of the position of the Church will be better understood from this further consideration: The Canada Pacific Railway is being carried still further west at the unprecedented rate of three miles a day. This season it will reach the south branch of the great Saskatchewan. The capital of the North West Territories has been removed from Battleford, in the Diocese of Saskatchewan, to a new town called Regina, in this Diocese. Regina is fixed on as the capital permanently of the new Province of Assiniboia, formed west of Manitoba. This Province will be mainly in this diocese. The Canada Pacific Railway will cross its whole width this season, about two hundred miles. A stream of emigrants goes with it and before it. Many Colonization Societies are settling townships further back. There is a C. M. S. Indian Mission at Touchwood Hills about 100 miles north-east of Regina. There is not another clergyman of our Church in the whole of this Province—not one for the new settlers! There ought to be a Bishop and a staff of clergy.  
Nor is this all. The great deficiency of the supply of the means of Grace by our Church thus described is simply the result of the emigration and progress of settlement of the last two or three years. In even another year the story will be much worse.  
(a.) England. We have received no new grants for Missions from the S. P. G. or C. and C. S. since 1879, except a grant lately from the S. P. G. of £100 yearly for two years. The S. P. G. grants to the old Canadian Dioceses are being reduced yearly. We had hoped that this Diocese would have received a considerable additional grant yearly for some time from this source, but it has not. A lady in England is giving us a missionary for the emigrants in Winnipeg. This will be very useful. The S. P. G. has most generously offered us £3,000 in sums of £500 for endowment, if we raise three times the amount. Perhaps in the five years allowed we may do something, but at present the necessities of the day prevent us from taking up endowment.  
(b.) The Eccles. Prov. of Canada. Till 1881 we did not receive in any year above a few hundred dollars. In 1881 we received \$859. In 1882 we have already received \$2,000, of which \$1,000 is from the Diocese of Quebec. But what we receive is still not given methodically, but in uncertain sums at uncertain times, and we do not know with any certainty what we may expect. The support given by the other denominations to their brethren here is on a totally different scale. Even such a comparatively small body as the Canadian Episcopal Methodists maintain missionaries in this Diocese. The Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches must support in part from 40 to 50.  
(c.) Ourselves. Winnipeg is the only place in this Diocese which can yet give us any help. It is prosperous and we share in its prosperity, but it is after all a very small place in view of the country being described and its citizen are mostly new settlers beginning life. It is growing so rapidly that it will have enough to do to supply its own needs. None of its Parishes have permanent churches—none of them, Holy Trinity, has been expecting by the sale of its old site—part of an acre in the best business part of Winnipeg to build a fine church. That piece of land simply aids that congregation. Still Winnipeg will support two or three missions outside of it.  
Some missions may be able to release their grants wholly or partially within a year. But on the other hand from an arrangement made by the Diocese with the C. M. S., unless some of the C. M. S. lands become productive, we shall have some of their old missions drawing more largely on the Diocesan Funds.  
According to statements in Canada a good many Churchmen have come to this country having some means, who used to be formerly helpful in their old parishes. We receive for our Mission Fund no help from any such outside Winnipeg. The explanation doubtless is that they are simply lost sight of in the vast expanse of this country. At the most, with countless expenses upon them in settling on the bare prairie, they can only help in the individual mission where they reside.  
The population over the whole country is so sparse, owing to the large tracts of land given by the Government or purchased, that it will be a considerable time before districts can be self-supporting, unless where a town rises up.  
Then there are other temporary but most serious difficulties in the way of the support of clergymen. The very prosperity of the country is making the expenses of living great. It is usually almost impossible to get a suitable house for a clergyman's family in a new District—even often to get lodgings for himself. The building of a parsonage is accordingly a necessity. We are proposing to raise a large fund to aid in this. Yet, though this is always so pressing in a new district, the people will push at the same time for a church or churches.  
Churchmen are scattered everywhere over this country in varying proportion with other bodies—but by the census last year the Church of England was numerically slightly the largest body. It is needless to add that unless a large additional yearly sum can be obtained for some years from England and the old Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, the Church must greatly suffer. English Churchmen and Canadian Churchmen emigrating to this country must be left without the ministrations of their own Church, and will, to a great degree, pass away from it. It is an old story. It is not unknown in Canada in the past—but here, owing to

the great attractions for emigrants and the unprecedented rapidity of the opening up of the country, it is being repeated on an enormously large scale. If things remain as they are, owing to the deep interest taken by other denominations in the progress of their bodies and the number of missionaries being sent by them to this country, the Church of England is likely to suffer as it has never suffered before.  
But although we have need of many additional grants to enable us to supply clergymen in large settled districts, yet we have been unable even to supply them districts for which we have grants. Several missions have been vacant for 8 or 9 months. One reason is doubtless the small salary in view of the present expense of living here with too often the want of a parsonage.  
The Bishops in Canada naturally desire to keep efficient men in their own Dioceses. Missionaries, after accepting appointments here, and keeping us for months in expectation of their arrival, have withdrawn from, better appointments being given them in their old Dioceses, or from being discouraged by a representation of difficulties and pecuniary sacrifices by coming here. It is in fact quite clear that at present in getting Missionaries from England or Canada here is likely to be dissatisfaction in a large proportion of cases on one side or the other, to the grievous loss of the Church.  
We feel, therefore, that the most pressing necessity, and one that can be met by a comparatively small sum of money, is to complete the means for our educating men ourselves.  
We hope, with the aid of £1,000 from the S. P. C. K., to raise in this country \$100,000 (£20,000), for the erection of a new building for St. John's College and the residences of the Professors of Theology. We still want about \$15,000 (£3,000) of this. We hope to raise this here.  
We have sufficient endowment for the Professors of Theology. But for the occupation and working of the new building and efficient tuition in Arts in connection with the University of Manitoba we require 50,000 (£10,000), and we cannot touch that here. We shall afterwards require Scholarships to aid deserving Theological Students: but we hope, when the building is off our hands, to accomplish that to a large extent ourselves.  
There are other most important reasons for members of the Church making an effort to secure us the above sum of £10,000, besides the necessity for the education of our theological Students.  
There are two other Colleges in the University of Manitoba—St. Boniface College (Roman Catholic) and Manitoba College (Presbyterian). Both of these have now buildings capable of receiving a large number of students. St. Boniface College has also a large staff of teachers. Manitoba College has its difficulties like our own, but it receives a large sum yearly from the Presbyterian Church of Canada and has also annual grants from the Presbyterian bodies in Scotland and Ireland.  
It is important for securing that the aid, that will by and by be given by the State, shall go entirely to the University as a whole and not to an Undenominational College to be erected that the tuition and buildings of the Denominational Colleges should be satisfactory. In the general interests of religious education this aid to us is of first importance. It is of course also specially important for St. John's College for its securing the confidence of the country and the attendance of students that it should in efficiency compare favorably with the other Colleges.  
The sum of 10,000 will we believe be sufficient for carrying us through present difficulties and enabling us to do in the future for ourselves.  
It is not more than is given constantly to build a Church in England. Is it too much to ask Churchmen to give us when it will do more than anything to meet the wants of their brethren scattered through this vast and great country?  
The following subscriptions have been given:—  
S. P. G., (if £9,000 from other sources).....£1,000  
Miss Hutton, Lincoln..... 100  
Profit from an Investment..... 500  
Miss Hutton 2nd donation..... 100  
G. V. Philip Smith, Esq..... 100  
The Bishop of Rupert's Land..... 100  
Various sums..... 100  
The Very Rev. J. Gisdale Dean of Rupert's Land, is now in England to promote the effort.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.  
SKETCHES OF THE FIRST BISHOPS.  
BY G. HERBERT LEE, B. A.  
NO. VI.  
The Right Reverend GEORGE JEHOSEPHAT MOUNTAIN, D. D., third Bishop of Quebec.  
George Jehosaphat Mountain, the second son of the first Bishop of Quebec, was born at the parsonage house of St. Andrew's, in Norwich, England, on the 7th July 1809. In 1793 his father left England for Quebec, with his wife and family, to fill the position of first Bishop there.  
In 1803 George J. Mountain was confirmed by his father at Quebec, and when just sixteen years