

Bishop Machray for nearly twenty years, was consecrated Bishop. He laboured most faithfully and energetically in the new Diocese and encountered many hardships. He founded Emmanuel College, and several schools and organized missions in remote and almost inaccessible spots. After his death in 1887, the enormous diocese was divided, and the Diocese of Calgary was formed, but Bishop Pinkham (his successor) was obliged to undertake the oversight of the two dioceses until sufficient money could be raised to form an endowment fund for Calgary. This has not yet been accomplished.

The Blackfoot Mission, established in 1883, has been most successful, and is now in charge of the Rev. Mr. Stocken. Greatly owing to the efforts of Archdeacon Tims there is a nice church, a school house and a small hospital, where Dr. Turner and his two daughters form a most efficient staff. The Woman's Auxiliary has done much in finding the funds for carrying on this work.

The Rev. E. F. Hockley, the C. C. M. A. missionary on the Blood Reserve—where there are 1350 Indians—in addition to his work among them, had charge of the Kiskoak Homes, in which there are 64 children, during Mr. Swainson's absence in England. Mr. Hockley has returned to his original location Red Crow, and Rev. Arthur Owen has taken his place at Blood Reserve.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Huron has been most generous in contributing to the work being carried on at Omokse.

Miss Rutherford, also sent by the C. C. M. A. has charge of the school at St. Paul's Mission, Blood Reserve, in which there are twenty-five girls.

The Rev. J. Taylor, of St. Mark's Mission, Sandy Lake, says that the work is very encouraging, but they are sadly in want of funds. From Onion Lake, our President has received many letters full of interest from Miss Shaw, in whom we, of the Montreal Auxiliary are specially interested, telling of the progress of the work there. Miss Phillips is also a most efficient worker. There is also a mission to the Sarcee Indians.

A new building has recently been erected for the Peigan Indians, and it is called the "Victoria Jubilee Home for Indian Children." The Rev. Mr. Hinchcliffe has been labouring in this mission for many years, and is still in charge, but his stipend is very much in arrears. Miss Brown is being supported at the Peigan school by the W. A. of Ottawa and Ontario.

Mr. Hines has been doing faithful work at the Devon and Pas mission. At Calgary there is a large Industrial School.

The work is everywhere most encouraging, but the labourers are few, as the field is so

large. The combined area of Saskatchewan and Calgary is five times more than that of England and Wales. The Bishop makes an earnest appeal in behalf of the diocese. Three or four more clergy are needed at once, and more missions should be established to meet the needs of a largely increasing population.

Now we turn to Rupert's Land where the first missionary was sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1820. The Rev. John West proceeded to the Red River settlement and built a church and schoolhouse, on a lot set apart for church purposes by the Hudson's Bay Company, which is now within the City of Winnipeg, and known as St. John's church lot. He did good pioneer work among the Indians, and on his return to England in 1823, the C. M. S. sent out the Rev. David Jones, and later the Rev. A. Cochrane. In 1841, the mission was strengthened by the arrival from England of Rev. A. Cowley. In 1844, Bishop Mountain of Quebec paid a visit to the Red River Settlement, and was much interested in the work being carried on.

Owing to the munificent bequest of a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Co., aided by grants from the Company itself, it was found possible to establish a Bishopric, and the first to hold the position of Bishop of Rupert's Land, was Rev. David Anderson, who was consecrated in Canterbury Cathedral in 1849, and immediately proceeded to his vast diocese. After labouring faithfully and with wonderful success amongst the wild and uncivilized Indians for fifteen years he resigned and returned to England.

The Rev. Robt. Machray, his successor, a noble man, physically, mentally and spiritually, was consecrated at Lambeth in 1865, and almost immediately afterwards went out to his remote diocese, which then included Selkirk, Mackenzie River, Moosonee, Saskatchewan and Calgary, Athabaska and Qu'Appelle. For several years Bishop Machray had entire episcopal jurisdiction over this vast territory, and then in 1872 MacKenzie River, Moosonee, and Saskatchewan were separated, and later there was a further division of the Northern Diocese.

The Clergy list of Rupert's Land, when Bishop Machray first came, amounted to eighteen. Now in the same territory (although of course under separate Bishops) there are 152. This shows how great the progress and extension of missionary work has been, and what wonders the Bishop has accomplished. His energy and zeal have been boundless, and he has started schools and missions, built churches, placed St. John's College, Winnipeg, on a more satisfactory footing, and collected large sums of money, besides giving most liberally himself to help on the work. In 1875