

was conveyed to Canada. In 1871 the little village of Winnipeg, which had sprung up where I resided, had a population of two hundred and forty. A railroad from the United States reached Winnipeg in 1880; in the next six years the Canadian Pacific Railway was carried fifteen hundred miles west of Winnipeg, and twelve hundred miles east. In a single year it was carried across the present diocese of Qu'Appelle. This explains the extraordinary and I believe quite unprecedented difficulty the Church has in the new North-West of Canada in providing for the services of our Church. The railways have preceded the people, the settlers are thus encouraged to choose their homesteads over the whole face of the huge country. The last public educational statistics of Manitoba show that there are 786 school Districts in that Province. Winnipeg, one of them, has excellent schools. There are forty or fifty others, usually containing a small town, village or hamlet, with a considerable number of children. But 740 out of the 786 have not an average attendance of thirty children, and of these 637 have not twenty, 462 have not fifteen, and 211 have not ten. As our Church people scarcely form a fourth of the community, there is, of course a small number of Church families in any country district. For a full supply of services there should almost be a church for every school. In a majority of cases each of those centres of population, to-day, in that most fertile land, is a nucleus of what in a single generation may be expected to be a considerable settlement.

I wish now to point out briefly what has been done to meet the difficulties of our condition. First, my huge diocese has been happily divided into eight dioceses; through the generous action of the Church Missionary Society provision has been made for Bishops in the vast Indian territories. I cannot conceive how helpless I should have been as Bishop, but for this wonderful help. Still I am left for the most immediately pressing Province of Manitoba. The southern part is nearly as large as England. In this part of my diocese there are over seventy parishes and missions under clergy, with over two hundred congregations. The average size of one of our missions is about four hundred square miles. I have still a wild, rocky district larger than Great Britain.

Secondly, during the early years of my episcopate, when there was as yet no pressure for new missions, though the coming immigration was in sight, a strong centre for educational and mission purposes was established in St. John's College and Cathedral. I obtained small endowments for five professorships. The glebe of St. John's, the mother church, was by Act of Parliament transferred from a single incumbent to a collegiate body consisting of a dean and canons to whom the professorships were attached.

I do not claim that the whole of the growth of the Church is due to the bold and devout men whom I was privileged to gather round me; certainly their work would have been very limited but for the increasing grants of the English societies. But, at any rate, had it not been for this centre, there would have been little opportunity for their grants. The little Cathedral of St. John's at Winni-

peg is the mother church in that country in a very real sense. We have now seven self-supporting rectories in Winnipeg which, in addition to meeting their own expenses, maintain five missions. All the outside help Winnipeg ever received was a grant of £60 by the S. P. G. for two or three years. We have scarcely a mission in the new settlements which were not served by the College and Cathedral Mission. We have now fourteen self-supporting parishes with twenty clergy and fifty-five missions. It we had the means of giving a grant in aid, several of them would have a resident missionary. Seldom has the Church of England been asked where there was greater promise for the future. In 1888 the amount raised in the diocese for its missions was 1629 dollars; this year the sum is 5600 dollars. In short, the average contribution for every Church family for Church purposes is about £3 and for the mission fund 5s. But the College has done great educational work, the value of which we cannot estimate. It has trained forty-eight of my present clergy. It has had an important influence on the moulding of our State University. I will quote from a too-kind address presented to me by the General Synod of Canada last year:—"From a Church point of view, however, we feel that it is hard for us to speak too highly of what you have accomplished for religion in your fostering care for the Church College of St. John. Few will ever know and none can thoroughly measure, what the Church in the North-West owes to your devoted efforts in that direction." Our students have gained a good share of the University scholarships and medals, but I cannot tell you how hard has been the struggle to keep up the efficiency of the instruction. It has only been done by my taking the higher mathematics. With all the duties falling upon me from the different positions I fill in the Church, it is a great matter that the effort should succeed which is now being made by the College for adding to the staff a mathematical lecturer who would relieve me from having to lecture on that subject.

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Archbishop Machray.

The following editorial paragraphs from the London Canadian Gazette, of Jan. 13th, will be read with pleasure by Winnipeggers, and many others throughout the Canadian West.

"Our readers will be glad to learn that alarmist reports again current in Canada as to the health of Archbishop Machray are unfounded. Though still weak from the effects of an attack of pneumonia, which occurred about a month ago, he is progressing favorably. He is now allowed down stairs, and hopes to leave London for Wales, very shortly. He has abandoned the idea of returning immediately to Canada."

"Archbishop Machray is one of the most interesting personalities in the Canadian public life of to-day. The sole remaining colonial bishop, we believe, who received his appointment directly from Her Majesty, and not as the result of selection in the colony itself, the Primate of Canada has an almost unparalleled record of unselfish devotion to the