on the Hudson's Bay Company's vessel to York Factory, on the western side of Hudson's Bay. From this port they were carried in open boats up a dangerous, toilsome route of over five hundred miles. Scores of times they had to be unshipped and carried on men's shoulders round the falls, or rapids, of treacherous, dangerous rivers, until finally they reached their owner, after having crossed the Atlantic twice, and travelled altogether a distance of some twelve thousand miles; many months having been taken to perform a journey which now, by the aid of rail and steamer, can be made in five days.

Grandly and well did Evans and Rundle and Barnley toil. Their names, in that great land, are still fragrant as the breath of heaven. Their heroic deeds live on, their faithful words are not forgotten; and to this day there still remain many Indians who were rescued from paganism by their faithful labours; and the "Church triumphant" holds a goodly company who have finished their course with joy.

In 1854, the Indian Missions in the North-West Territories were transferred from the English Wesleyan to the Canadian Methodist Church. The appointments for that year were as follows:—

Norway House, Lake Winnipeg,-Thomas Hurlburt.

OXFORD HOUSE,-Robert Brooking.

LAC LA PLUIE,-Allen Salt.

EDMONTON AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS,-Henry Steinheur.

Thomas Hurlburt was of a family that gave five sons to the Methodist ministry. He entered the ministry in 1829, and devoted the greater part of his long ministerial life to the evangelisation and civilisation of the Indians—a work in which he was very successful.

Robert Brooking also deserves honourable mention. Before coming to America, Mr. Brooking was a missionary of the English Wesleyan Church. For years he lived and laboured in Ashantee, on the West Coast of Africa. His health failing in the excessive heat of that field of labour, he returned home, and, after his restoration, came to Canada, and devoted himself to the Indian work. Strange to say, he was now sent to the coldest