

southwestern coast by the formation of the diocese of Travancore and Cochin. In 1880 a new diocese was formed in China, and called North China; the original diocese bearing that name being designated Mid China.

In 1883 British Honduras was separated from Jamaica, and became a diocese by itself, and a bishop was also sent out from England for Japan. And in 1884 Athabasca, in Canada, was relieved of a large portion of its territory by the establishment of the diocese of Mackenzie River, Bishop Bompas showing his self-denial and anxiety still for pioneer and rigorous work by choosing it for his own field of labor instead of the more southern and genial territory, which retained the name of Athabasca. The diocese of Qu'Appelle was also formed in northwest Canada, chiefly through the zeal and liberality of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Anson, who became its first bishop. Riverina was formed in Australia, to the south of Bathurst, and north of Ballarat and Melbourne. In this year also the C.M.S. established the diocese of East Equatorial Africa, and sent James Hannington as its first bishop, only to yield up his life to God under the cruel torture of an African king. He fell—another and honored martyr to the work of modern missions. The story of Uganda and its heroic workers will ever adorn the pages of Church work in Africa.

Four years now passed by without any diocese having been formed in the regions abroad—a longer space of time than had yet elapsed since the Victorian age began; but in the next five years as many new dioceses were formed—bringing us down to the present time. These are the Corea, in 1889; Selkirk, in northern Canada, and Chota Nagpur, in India, in 1890; Mashonaland, in Africa, in 1891; and Lucknow, in India, in 1892. Selkirk was formed from Mackenzie River, and again Bishop Bompas exiled himself to regions farther north by taking for himself the territory which borders upon the Arctic Circle.

Such has been the increase of the Anglican episcopate throughout the world since Queen Victoria began to reign. Her Majesty has reigned fifty-five years, and during that time seventy-three dioceses in distant lands have been formed, and this takes no account of the sister Church in the United States, which has been gaining strength year by year, and making strong a noble Church in strict communion with our own. While the Anglican Church has added seventy-three dioceses abroad during the Victorian age, the United States has added about fifty-five; making during that time 128 in all, being rather more than two dioceses, outside of Great Britain and Ireland, every year since Queen Victoria began to reign.

This has been but a sketch of the work done. I have entered into no statistics either as to

money or men. I have chosen rather to show the extension of the episcopate throughout the world in the time embraced by the reign of Queen Victoria up to the present. Long may she reign! Hers has been a glorious reign. In literature, science, and art; in discoveries and inventions; in colonization and improvements, it stands pre-eminent. But amidst all its wonders, the growth and extension of the episcopate of our grand old apostolic Church throughout the world will ever remain by no means the least.

WHAT HAVE MISSIONS ACCOMPLISHED?

 AMUEL MARSDEN went to New Zealand in 1814, in his own brig, because he could not find a ship captain adventurous enough to take him where the people were savages and cannibals. In 1825 the first convert was baptized. In 1842 Bishop Selwyn wrote: "We see here a whole nation of pagans converted to the faith. . . . Where will you find, throughout the Christian world, more signal manifestations of the Spirit, or more living evidences of the kingdom of Christ?"

Karl Ritter, the great geographer, speaking of New Zealand converted from barbarism to Christ, called it "the standing miracle of the age."

Charles Darwin, describing a Christmas that he spent among the Maories, wrote: "I never saw a nicer or more merry group; and to think that this was the centre of the land of cannibalism, murderous and all atrocious crimes!" "The lesson of the missionary is the enchanter's wand." "I think it would be difficult to find a body of men better adapted for the high office which they fulfil."

Speaking of the island of Madagascar, Gen. J. W. Phelps writes: "During the present century, and chiefly through missionary agency, Madagascar has passed from a state of pagan barbarism to one of Christian civilization, in which it has entered and taken a stand among the Christian nations of the world." As late as 1857 nearly 2,000 persons were put to death for adhering to the Christian faith; now there are 1,200 churches and 71,586 communicants. The native churches have given nearly \$1,000,000 for the spread of the Gospel.

On one of the New Hebrides Islands, that great missionary John Williams and the Gordons were killed, and on another Bishop Paterson was slain. Many have been the martyrs for the faith in these islands.

There is now in the United States on a visit the Rev. John G. Paton, missionary to the New Hebrides. In October, 1890, the Rev. Dr. Storrs said in an address: "If you wish to read