

procured, and he hoped the money thus spent would not cripple the funds for the work of this great diocese. He wished in conclusion, to mention rather a delicate matter—that he had observed far away west, and generally in the outlying districts in Canada, on the fringe of settlements and civilization, that missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church and agents of Protestant communities other than the Church of England were more often met with than emissaries of the Church of England. He thought it right to mention this in London, where the power existed of correcting this inequality of representation; and he mentioned it in order that everyone, whether travelling official, or tourist, or navy, might have an opportunity, if he be a member of the Church of England, of having the ministrations of the clergy of his own Church.

The Bishop of Algoma then gave an interesting account of the work of his diocese, and said that those engaged in that work were in dire need of assistance. There was a population numbering from 60,000 to 70,000, consisting of small farmers, fishermen, lumbermen engaged in the timber forests, navvies, and miners; but it must be remembered that the mines were owned in America and England, and although they made it a condition that the congregations should contribute something, outside help was absolutely necessary. Their work among the Indians, of whom there were 2,000 to 10,000, had been a decided success.

The Ven. Archdeacon Farrar, D.D., alluded to the heroic work of the bishops in missionary dioceses, and also commended the work of this diocese to general support, because there was no doubt that England owed an immense debt and reparation to savage nations for crimes which they would repudiate with horror, but which had been committed by those of English blood and name.

On the motion of Bishop Aiford, seconded by the Rev. A. Styleman Herring,

a vote of thanks was passed to the Marquis of Lorne for presiding.

The benediction having been pronounced, the meeting separated.

Early Days.

The first missionary of the Church of England to Sault Ste. Marie was Dr. McMurray, the present Archdeacon of Niagara; the following extracts from an account of his life-long labours, which appeared recently in the Dominion Churchman, will we believe be read with interest.

I have still, my brethren, to give a brief outline of one whose life history has been interwoven with the Bishop's from their boyhood, in ties of brotherly regard and affection, and who also has been an active agent in moulding the history of the Canadian Church. Like Samuel of old, William McMurray was dedicated to God's service when a child, soon after the arrival of his family from Ireland, where he was born, and he and our Bishop were schoolmates for many years. Having completed his Divinity studies before he was of age to be ordained, he was appointed by Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, to establish mission posts among the Indians on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, the first church missionary ever sent from Canada to the great North-West. Sir John could give him no information as to the country or how he was to get there, but referred him to the Surveyor-General. This functionary examined all the maps at his disposal, but found there was no survey beyond an Island in Lake Huron. However, nothing daunted, he set out for the "terra incognita," and succeeded, after exactly a month's travel, in reaching Sault Ste. Marie, which he made the centre of his work, establishing several stations on the shores of the two lakes. After a year's successful labour, he returned to Canada for ordination, which he received at the hands of Bishop Stewart, at St. Armands, on the