

to pray and work because of the prayer must be helpful in every way. In England, danger threatens the Church in its relation to the State. To help the Church in its critical hour a "League of Prayer" has been formed, with Bishop Walsham How (of Wakefield) as its patron. It is felt that prayer is the strongest weapon of Church defence; but if the Church is in danger at home, what of the eight hundred millions of people abroad that have never heard of Christ? Is not a "League of Prayer" needed on such a momentous subject as this? Would not any country be more missionary in action if it was more missionary in prayer? The "League of Prayer" will be the means of strengthening the Church at home. It would also be the means of extending her abroad. On this principle, the members of the Canadian Woman's Auxiliary have banded themselves together to pray for missions every day at twelve o'clock. Will not others follow their example?

At midday the Saviour of the world hung upon the cross, lifted up that He might draw all men unto Him.

At midday Saul of Tarsus was converted and called to be an apostle to the Gentiles.

At midday Simon Peter was upon the house top praying and received the three-fold vision of the ingathering of the Gentiles.

THE DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.

According to the *Algoma Missionary News*, the Standing Committee of Algoma diocese have adopted the following resolution by a unanimous vote: "That the matter of most vital importance to the well-being and effective working of the diocese of Algoma is her incorporation with a synod having all the privileges and powers belonging to the synods of sister dioceses in this province, relieving thereby the Bishop of the financial burdens of the diocese, and, at the same time, securing to the laity their rights and privileges of sympathy and more hearty co-operation in the work of the Church in Algoma."

It would no doubt tend to the welfare of Algoma if the spirit of the above resolution could be carried out. What has prevented it, of course, has been the fact that Algoma was set apart merely as a missionary diocese, to be supported almost entirely from without. But now that it is securing funded interests of its own, such as an Episcopal Endowment Fund and Widows and Orphans' Fund, it would seem natural that some closer bond of union should exist amongst her own members, and that the diocese should be put into a position to look after and manage its own financial affairs, as other dioceses do—particularly as regards its invested funds. As Algoma now has repre-

sentation in the Provincial Synod, some measure will probably be introduced to secure for it that standing which it seems, not unnaturally, to desire. At the same time, it is hoped that no step will be taken tending to cut it off from that financial aid which, for a long time to come, it must receive from the older and more wealthy dioceses.

FROM JAPAN.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, of Japan, writes to us as follows:

I shall be obliged by your allowing me to correct a misstatement which was printed in your August number (p. 177) on our ecclesiastical organization in this country.

The main island of Japan has not, as yet, been divided into territorial dioceses. This delay is in deference to the strong feeling of the Japanese—a not unnatural feeling—that such division should be made by themselves after gaining their ecclesiastical independence.

Meantime, by a unanimous decision of a recent general synod, four missionary jurisdictions have been delimited, each with its own organization, termed respectively the jurisdictions of North Tokyo, South Tokyo, Kiyoto, and Osaka, of which the first and third are under the charge of the American, and the second and fourth of the English bishop.

My American brother and I greatly hope that it may prove possible before long to place a bishop in charge of each of these missionary jurisdictions. It will be felt how desirable this is when I mention that the average population of each district is eight million people.

We should also greatly rejoice if the Canadian Church were able to extend its own mission on the west coast, and to place a bishop at its head. In this case there will be no difficulty in delimiting a fifth missionary jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, under the present arrangement, both the Canadian missions (being in the jurisdiction of South Tokyo) remains under the charge of the English bishop in Central Japan.

I am, yours very faithfully,

EDWARD BICKERSTETH,
Bishop.

The Rev. Arthur Lloyd has been placed by Bishop McKim, the American bishop in Japan, on his list of clergy, having undertaken to serve, as far as possible, two churches in Tokyo, one at Kanda and the other at Asakusa. He still, however, retains his position in Keiogijuke College.

Mr. Lloyd writes to us as follows:

"It gave us all great pleasure to be able to welcome to Japan an old Port Hope boy and Trinity student in the person of Mr. Kennedy,