

of faithful, self-denying missionaries—the abandonment of promising fields of labor—the consignment of hundreds of loyal sons and daughters of the Church to the care of other religious communions, and last, but not least, deep reproach and dishonour to the Church of England in Canada.

2. A very serious reduction in the amount of contributions received directly from the various Dioceses in the Ecclesiastical Province has contributed to this deficit. For the year 1894-5 the total, exclusive of the Bishop's income, was \$10,203.72. For 1895-6 it was \$3,790.30, a falling off to the extent of \$6,413.42. In one Diocese alone the total dropped within that period from \$6,532.16 to \$1,312.77. This shrinkage is, doubtless, largely due to the general financial depression, which has seriously affected the local funds in the several Dioceses, and has thus necessarily diminished their power to aid Algoma.

• 2. A very marked falling off in the sums received from the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Board, consequent on the fact that the amount of "undesignated" money at the Board's disposal has all but reached the vanishing point. The appropriation to Algoma for the year ending June 30th was \$1,400, supplemented by \$774.92 specially for Indian work.

4. The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Board several years since declared against special appeals on behalf of individual fields, as not consistent with an even-handed justice to the whole area of her missionary enterprise. In obedience to this declaration, Algoma has studiously abstained from such appeals, neither her Bishop, nor any clergyman authorized by him, having since then attempted deputation work in behalf of her general funds, and she has paid the inevitable penalty. Other missionary dioceses have made them systematically, and have reaped their reward.

Over against these and other causes for the deficit with which we are confronted will doubtless be set the frequent objection, "Algoma has been the Church's foster child too