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Diocese of Algoma.

THE BISHOP'S TRIENNIAL REPORT.

To the Most Reverend the Metropolitan of Canada

MY LORD:—In compliance with Clause 4 of Canon XI, I present, "for the information of the Provincial Synod," a statement of the general condition of the Church in Algoma, and in doing so, feel constrained, on the threshold, to acknowledge, with a very grateful heart, the abundant visible tokens of success with which the Head of the Church has crowned our poor efforts "for the edifying of the body of Christ," through the far-reaching territory entrusted to my care.

Our missionaries still labor under many and serious difficulties, sufficient to put their faith and courage to very severe tests such as (1) their isolation, and consequently loss of the help and cheer that, in other Dioceses, comes of frequent opportunities of fraternal intercourse; (2) the absence of room for promotion, and the lack of the legitimate stimulus which such an expectation awakens in the breast of every zealous, faithful clergyman; (3) the scantiness of the stipends paid, necessitating, in every case, the practice of the most rigid economy, and, sometimes, in spite of it, the incurring of debt; (4) the uncertainty that hangs over the future of their wives and children, should they themselves be removed by death, or disabled by age or sickness, for active work; (5) the constant pressure of the wretched competition engendered by the simultaneous presence, in even the smallest villages, of three or four religious bodies, each struggling for its fragment of a support, the whole of which would be insufficient for the decent maintenance of any one; (6) the ignorance of a large number of our own members on all questions of Church order or usage, or even ordinary religious teaching connected with the conduct of the daily life, and their consequent liability to narrow and unjust suspicions, and (7) the utter indifference of others to any thought more elevating than the play of township politics, or the probable harvest yield. Against these and other discouragements our missionaries maintain a continuous struggle, but they do it bravely, with a "patience of hope" which rises superior to every mur-

muring thought, content to wait its recompense in the "well done" which will sooner or later greet every faithful toiler in the Master's service.

CLERGY.

Three years ago the number of the Clergy, including the bishop, was 16. It is now 24. In God's goodness, no breach has been made in our ranks by death. Other changes, however, have taken place. Of the 16 of 1883, one (Rev. A. S. O. Sweet), left for England in bad health, while two others (Revs. J. K. McMorine and G. B. Cooke) have removed to the Dioceses of Ontario and Niagara, respectively. Of the new accessions, six (Revs. J. Boydell, A. Osborne, F. W. Greene, C. J. Machin, S. E. Knight and J. Manning) have been received by letters dimissory, and six (Revs. F. C. Berry, R. W. Plante, W. B. Magnan, G. H. Gaviller, A. J. Young and G. Gillmor) by ordination (all the latter, save one, since advanced to the priesthood,) while one (Rev. J. Greeson,) was, at my request, ordained specially for Algoma by the Bishop of Oxford during my visit to England. Since this visit, the Rev. E. S. Stubbs also became connected with the Diocese, but ill health compelled him to return within about a year from his arrival. In him Algoma lost a most faithful and efficient missionary.

STUDENTS.

The experiment of utilising the services of theological students has been tried, and every year with marked satisfaction and success, thanks to the zeal and good judgment of the students themselves, and the fact that in every case they worked under the direction of some neighboring clergyman, who assigned the field of labor, prescribed the services to be held, and received the reports of work done. The remuneration paid by the Diocese was small, being only \$25 per month, with travelling expenses to and from destination. As a rule, the ministrations of students are more acceptable than those of lay readers, possessing, as they do, the double advantage of not being prophets in their own country, and also coming under the head of what might be termed the 'almost reverend.'

LAY READERS.

The labors of our missionaries are in several cases supplemented by those of faithful lay readers, who, in the absence of the clergyman, stand ready, as a "work and labour of love," to supply scatter-

ed congregations with such ministrations as they are licensed to furnish. The present rule of the diocese is that lay readers, after nomination to the clergyman by the people, are by him recommended to the bishop, and placed on probation for a year, after which, if found faithful, they receive a formal license, and are publicly inducted into their office, in due form with permission to wear the surplice. It is to the valuable services of this little band of co-workers we owe the fact that the attachment of many of the sons and daughters of the church has, in more districts than one, survived long years of neglect on the part of the mother: at whose knee they were brought up, but who, since they left the old home beyond the sea, has largely failed to care for their spiritual needs. As an example of the spirit that animates our lay readers, I may quote the case of a godly layman in the Mission of Uffington, who walks sixteen miles to one church in which he officiates, and the distance back again.

On the part of the laity generally, I am glad to be able to report very marked evidence, in several cases, of the growth of a larger and more liberal conception of their duty to the Church which claims them as its members. Foremost among these stands the congregation of St. John's Port Arthur, which a few years since was without church or parsonage (both having been destroyed by fire), and was contributing \$300 to its clergyman's stipend, the balance being provided, partly by the S.P.G., and partly by the Mission Fund. To-day it is in possession of church and parsonage once more (both greatly improved and enlarged,) at an outlay of \$8,500, of which only \$300 remains unpaid, while it has further expressed its readiness to pay its clergyman a stipend of \$1,000 from its own free-will offerings, so soon as the bishop can send a deacon to take charge of the out-lying stations, and so enable its clergyman to devote all his time and energy to the care of this important central congregation. For this rare example of parochial progress, in which a little church community is seen mounting, almost at a bound, to the dignity of self-support, we are indebted, under God, to the zeal of both the present incumbent, Rev. C. J. Machin, and his predecessor, Rev. J. K. McMorine. At Uffington (Rev. J. Greenson), the people have erected a comfortable parsonage, by their united and self-sacrificing exertions, with only a little extraneous aid. At Broadbents (Rev. R. Mosely), the little flock is building a church under great difficulties, one family giving nearly \$200 worth of lumber, shingles, etc. At Huntsville (Rev. T. Llwyd), the congregation has purchased a parsonage, making themselves responsible for \$425 towards payment. At Gravenhurst, where the population is so migratory that the incumbent (Rev. A. Osborne) describes himself as 'preaching to a continuous procession, the congregation has pledged itself to a vigorous effort to raise \$100, over and above the stipend, in order to relieve, to this amount, the pressure on our Mission Fund. At Parry Sound (Rev. H. Gaviller), the amount formerly contributed for the stipend of the incumbent has been doubled within a single year, and liberal gifts have been subscribed for the im-

provement of the approaches to the church building. At Sault Ste. Marie (Rev. F. W. Greene) the ladies have raised \$100 for the purchase of a new chancel furniture, etc., for St. Luke's. At Bracebridge (Rev. J. Boydell), in addition to the proposed outlay of \$2,000 on the parsonage, a site for church, school, etc., has been purchased for \$550, and paid for. At Bruce Mines, under the personal supervision of the Rev. F. C. Berry, a church has been built, which for neatness and architectural correctness will compare favourably with almost any other in the Diocese. Of the whole outlay, \$1,700, only \$300 remains unprovided, and this the little congregation has bravely undertaken to liquidate.

ENGLISH VISIT.

My visit to England in the winter of 1883 and 1884 more than realized my most sanguine expectations. Personally, almost wholly unknown, and the name of Algoma familiar to only a few scattered individuals here and there, the prospect, at first, was most discouraging, but by the blessing of God, and through the influence of commendatory letters given me most kindly by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and several bishops, doors were opened in abundance, and, as the result of sermons (preached in pulpits, representing every conceivable variety of theological thought), platform addresses, drawing-room meetings, personal interviews, and communications by letter, \$6,798 were collected for the Endowment Fund, \$2,008 for the Missionary Boat, \$730 for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. In this connection I desire to acknowledge very gratefully the courtesy of the Rev. W. H. Tucker, M. A., and Rev. H. Grove, M. A., secretaries of the 'S.P.G.' and 'S.P.C.K.' respectively, in affording me every assistance in their power, in the arduous work in which I was engaged. Committees of ladies were organized in several places, which have already served as valuable channels for the circulation of our missionary intelligence, through the medium of the "Algoma Missionary News," and also as centres for the collection and transmission of such gifts as may come from interested and sympathising friends in the mother country. It is to this quarter, also, I must look mainly for the increase in our Endowment Fund; as shown by the fact that, during the last three years, but little has been contributed to it in Canada. I am well aware that this is not owing to indifference to our needs. It is due rather to the multiplicity of them, and the impossibility of obtaining from the Canadian Church of to-day, already heavily overburdened with the pressure of her own local claims, enough, not only for our current necessities, but for the permanent maintenance of the Episcopate of the Diocese through all the future. A large percentage of our population is contributed by England, and it is only reasonable to ask her to give us also, in part, at least, the means, for a time, of providing for their spiritual nurture.

ENGLISH SOCIETIES.

Algoma still continues to lie under a deep obligation to the English Societies, which have nursed so many Colonial Dioceses through their respective stages of weakness and dependence. But for their

annual subsidies, our missionary work would be most seriously crippled. Distributed in small sums over 17 of our 24 Missions, they are invaluable in supplementing local contributions, so enabling us, with aid from the Mission Fund, to find stipends for as many missionaries. The withdrawal of even £50 by either Society would inevitably seal the doom of some one mission, and compel its abandonment. The "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," ever and above its past, and promised, aid to our Endowment Fund, grants £650, annually, for stipends, and £100 to the maintenance of the "Evangeline," to which it has also devoted its last Quarterly Leaflet. The "Colonial and Continental Church Society," out of its more limited income, contributes £258, and also kindly undertakes the transmission of boxes of clothing, books, etc., free of charge, as far as Montreal. The "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," ever and above its grants for church building, which are always most promptly voted, on compliance with the proper and reasonable conditions attached to them, continues its periodic and liberal benefactions of Tracts, Service Books, Maps, Sunday School Libraries, etc., and also grants assistance to Theological students, in cases recommended by the bishop.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

Very substantial progress has been made towards the solution of this important problem. Less than three years since, we were in possession of little more than conditional promises of £1,000 each, from the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," and the Council of the "Colonial Bishops' Fund." The amounts required in the conditions attached to these promises have been raised, and the sum of \$25,000 has been securely invested at 4½ per cent. towards the support of the bishop of the diocese, the management of the fund being provided for by the execution of a trust deed, which has been accepted by the donors of the grants above referred to, and according to which the Bishop of Toronto and Niagara, with the Treasurer of the Missionary Diocese, for the time being, are constituted Trustees. Whether the annual interest shall be allowed to swell the sum total, or become immediately available for the reduction of the several diocesan assessments towards the bishop's income, the Provincial Synod will, doubtless, determine.

The Synod will also be glad to learn that the 'S.P.G.' and 'S.P.C.K.' have responded favorably to my application for further aid to the same fund by each granting £500 more, to meet the balance of the second £5,000, to be obtained from other sources by December 31st, 1891. There is every reason to believe that the Council of the "Colonial Bishops' Fund" will grant the same additional aid. I trust that the generosity of these noble Societies will stimulate Canadian Churchmen to give this fund a place in the appropriation of their annual free-will offerings, and also to remember it in their last wills and testaments.

MISSION FUND.

This is, financially, the foundation stone of our missionary work. Whatever else be lacking, the stipends of our clergy must be forthcoming. Averaging, as they do, only about \$750 per annum, rea-

sonable men will not consider such a sum extravagant, when told that out of it has to come, (1) the maintenance of a family, at more than ordinary expenses, owing to high retail prices, in out of the way places; (2) the rent, in many cases, of a house, at from \$60 to \$100 a year; (3) the keep of a horse from \$80 to \$100; (4) repair of summer and winter vehicles, and of harness; (5) the doctor's bill; and (6) the calls of charity, which knocks first of all, at the clergyman's door. Under such circumstances, it is imperative that the treasury be kept in a condition to meet the demands upon its resources. The priority of our claims on the church in this Ecclesiastical Province is indisputable. They are founded in facts which, to every impartial mind, carry with them all the weight of a most righteous obligation. (1) The Provincial Synod called the Missionary Diocese of Algoma into being, and so bound itself, by all the laws of parental responsibility, to the duty of maintaining it during the period of its infancy. (2) This Synod gives Algoma its bishop, denying it alone, of all the dioceses, either vote or voice in the election of its head. (3) This Synod holds Algoma responsible to it in every department of its internal economy, and requires from its bishop a triennial report of its missionary work, as well as financial receipts and expenditures. These considerations applying, as they do, exclusively, to this alone of all our missionary dioceses, suffice to give it, not, indeed, an exclusive, but certainly a prior claim to the sympathy and substantial support of the eight independent, self-supporting dioceses of older Canada.

By the will of the late Jas. Kyffin, Esq., of York, County of Haldimand, the sum of \$4,000 was bequeathed to our Mission Fund. This legacy was promptly paid by the executors (with \$500 from the same source, for the benefit of the Shingwauk Home), and invested as a Reserve or Sustentation Stipend Fund. Another legacy of \$3,000 was bequeathed by the late John Labatt, Esq., of London (1,500 for missionary stipends, and \$1,500 for the education of an Indian student for Holy Orders), but this bequest was lost, in consequence of a legal decision that it came within the terms of the Mortmain Act, there being no one at that time legally qualified to claim as against the restrictions of these Acts. Due provision has been made against the possible recurrence of any similar loss in the future, by the passage, through the Ontario Legislature, of a special Act, in incorporating the present bishop and his successors in office, and investing them with all necessary powers.

THE MISSION FIELD.

Despite the criticisms pronounced, in some quarters, on the too rapid development of our Missionary Diocese, and the heavy financial outlay involved, I beg to say most emphatically, that the field is not yet adequately occupied by the Church of England. Since 1882, seven new missions have been formed by subdivision of districts too large for the energies of their respective clergymen, while another, on Lake Nipissing, has been acquired by transfer from the Diocese of Ontario, but there are yet four other territories which eagerly await the advent of faithful, energetic missionaries. One lies on the north

shore, between Algoma Mills and Thessalon, a distance of about 50 miles. A second is to be found on the southern shore of Manitoulin Island, embracing Providence Bay and the Lake District in the interior. A third is found in the Thunder Bay District, to include Oliver, the Town Plot, Fort William, and the mining region recently opened up at Rabbit Mountain. The incumbent of Port Arthur cannot possibly cover all this ground. He endeavors to do so, and in a class of candidates recently presented for confirmation were two who had travelled 80 miles to receive the "laying on of hands." A fourth region, nearly 40 miles in length, most urgently needed a missionary, lies between Magnetawan and Lake Nipissing. All through these several fields, church families are scattered "as sheep having no shepherd." The nearest missionaries are too far off, and already too heavily burdened with work to care for their souls. If not cared for, one of two destinies awaits them—either inevitable absorption into other communions, or certain relapse into utter apathy and indifference.

I am helpless in the matter. I have neither the men nor the means needed to give these poor neglected ones the spiritual comfort and help they long for. I can but state the facts. If the church does not give bread to her own hungry children, let her answer it to Him who solemnly charged the chosen twelve, "Go ye, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

(To be Continued.)

Rev. E.F. Wilson's Tour Through Canada.

THE Rev. E.F. Wilson, accompanied by two of his little Indian boys from the Shingwauk Home, has been making a tour through the eastern part of Canada, with the view of stirring up some fresh interest in his work, especially in regard to the proposed extension to the north west. Following are a few "jottings by the way."

MONTREAL Sept. 11.—"We are the guests of Miss Gee who has kindly given us rooms during the time of the Provincial Synod. I had an opportunity given me to present my cause at the missionary meeting on the evening of Thursday the 9th, and again before the Provincial Synod on Friday; the two little boys in their dark blue jackets and scarlet sashes came on the platform, and Willie sang very sweetly in English the hymn "Rock of ages cleft for me." After the meeting a gentleman met me on the street and said he had heard me speak and liked my plan of not asking for collections after my meetings. "I am not a member of your church," he said, "but if you will tell me your address I would like to send you a cheque," and he sent me a cheque for \$25. After a meeting of the women's auxiliary, at which I said a few words, a lady followed me out into the passage and said "I want to give you a gold chain for your work," and she gave me a very handsome one valued at \$25.

OTTAWA Sept. 14.—We came here on Saturday. I had written to Sir John Macdonald, as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, asking for a five minutes interview, and he very kindly acceded to

my request. We met him in the Council Chamber on Saturday evening, and he appointed us to come to his house on Monday morning. On Sunday I preached in the morning at St. Albans, evening at St. John's, besides addressing the Sunday school; St. John's Sunday school has promised us \$50 a year toward the establishment of a Branch Home in Assiniboia. On Monday morning we called at Earncliffe and had quite a lengthened interview with Sir John and lady Macdonald, they both seemed interested in our work and gave some little presents to the two boys and \$25 to our extension fund. Sir John also has promised to bring forward the subject of our Indian Homes before Parliament at their next session and propose a special grant toward the establishment of the Branch Homes which we purpose building. He also promises some increased help towards the maintenance of our present Institution.

BROCKVILLE Sept. 20.—We are guests here of Judge Macdonald who has very kindly received both myself and my two little Indian boys into his house. After leaving Ottawa we had meetings at Carleton Place, Perth, and Smith's falls, all well attended, and a good deal of interest seems to have been aroused. The two little boys attract great attention and people are surprised that they behave so well. Willie, the eldest one, who is an Ojibway, sings a hymn in English softly and sweetly at our meetings, and Elijah, a young Sioux of 8 years from the North West, sings a verse or two in his native tongue. Towards the close of a meeting Willie arrays himself in the costume of a wild Indian of the prairies, blanket, leggings, and moccasins, one arm and breast bare, and his face painted and feathers in his head. We have sold a great many photographs after the meetings. Yesterday I preached at Trinity in the morning St. Peter's in the evening. The Sunday schools connected with these two churches support an Indian boy at our Home between them. In the afternoon I addressed St. Paul's Sunday school.

KEMPTVILLE Sept. 21.—At our meeting here last night the room was packed full—about 300. I had my large pictures (painted in oils on calico) hung up all round the walls. They represent Chief Shingwauk, Chief Buhkwujjinene, the fire at Garden River, wild Indians in the North West &c. &c., also a large map showing the position of our Homes at Sault Ste. Marie and that of the proposed Branch Homes at various distant points.

KINGSTON Sept. 29.—After leaving Kemptville we held meetings at Prescott, Cornwall, Morrisburg, and Gananoque. Every one at each place we visit is very kind and hospitable and the meetings have been well attended, generally crowded. Here we are the guests of Miss Gildersleeve; the boys have found a plum tree in the garden and have received permission to eat as many as they please. On Sunday I preached at the Cathedral and St. James' and addressed a mass meeting of all the Sunday school children in St. Paul's church. Monday evening we had a crowded meeting at Cataraqui, and last night the 28th, I spoke in St. George's Hall; as it was a drenching wet evening the attendance was not very

large, but there was a full attendance of the city clergy on the platform, and Mr. Walkem said a few kindly words. We sold nearly \$20 worth of photographs. Profits on these are applied to travelling expenses.

DESERONTO Oct. 1st.—This is an Indian mission, Mohawks—about a thousand of them—nearly all members of the church, they have two stone churches both built at their own expense, and four day schools. The mission is in the charge of the Rev. G.A. Anderson. We arrived yesterday morning, and in the afternoon had a most interesting meeting at one of the stone churches. I had my pictures up on the walls, and the building was crowded. They all seemed very much interested in what I told them about the early history of our work, the burning of our first Institution, Chief Buhkwujinn ene going with me to England &c. They would gladly have had a collection for us, but I told them my reasons for not taking up any collections after my meetings, and they then said that they would get up a subscription list and send it round to all the houses and get what they could for us. After the meeting we took tea with Mrs. Hill, grand daughter of the famous Brant.

BELLEVILLE—Oct. 5th—Last week we had meetings at Napanee, Deseronto, and Stirling, and we reached here on Saturday. For hospitality we are indebted to the Rev. J. W. Burke. On Sunday I preached at St. John's in the morning and St. Thomas' in the evening, and in the afternoon addressed two Sunday schools and held a short service at St. Paul's Mission Chapel. The meeting on Monday evening was held in the City Hall and there was a good attendance, about 200. We paid an interesting visit to the deaf and dumb Institute. There are 220 inmates and they are exceedingly well cared for. Mr. Matheson, the superintendent kindly took us all over so that we might see everything. The pupils were amused with some of the Indian signs which I showed them used by some of the wild tribes up in the North West, the signs were not unlike those which they use themselves. Afterwards we went into the chapel and I addressed them all for a short time, one of the teachers interpreting what I said into the sign language. It was very interesting to see the whole school repeating the Lord's prayer in perfect harmony by signs.

PORT HOPE Oct. 9th.—We had a very pleasant little visit to Picton on the 5th, it is a beautiful part of the country and we had fine summer weather and met with a warm welcome; the meeting in the evening in the Town Hall was so crowded that many persons had to go away. From Picton we went by steamboat to Adolphustown, a little country place, but the people turned out well and seemed to be very interested in seeing and hearing our boys. A gentleman afterwards said that a work of faith like ours ought to be helped and that I should hear from him shortly. A Methodist minister also who was at the meeting spoke very kindly and said that he had no idea that there was such a great work going on in Canada on behalf of the Indians. We were rather late arriving at Coburg on the 7th having been detained by fog on the

lake which hindered the connection of the steamboat with the train. We had only 20 minutes to run up from the station to the meeting, but it was satisfactory to find the hall well filled, and willing hands at once set to work to hang our pictures on the walls. We had to wait till the meeting was over about 10 p.m. to get tea, and then next morning at 8 a.m. we came on to Port Hope. Dr. Bethune very kindly arranged to curtail the hour of evening study, and all the boys met in the speech room at 8 30 p.m. for me to address them. We had our 15 large pictures hung up all round the walls and the meeting passed off most successfully. Willie sung his hymn very sweetly and firmly the boys observing perfect silence and listening very intently till he had finished when they gave him a thundering applause. Afterwards he dressed up in the wild Indian costume and had his face painted. Our old pupil, David Osahge, who has been at the school since last May seemed very pleased to see us, and it is satisfactory to learn that he is making excellent progress in his studies, he is also training for the races and other sports which are to come off next week and I hope will get a prize. I hope we may have a succession of pupils passed on from our Shingwauk Home to Port Hope, and from Port Hope I would like some of them to go to the military college at Kingston, and from the military college to be officers in the Canadian or English army or to fill Government posts at Ottawa.

Bachelor Farm Life on the Lake Frontier in Canada, By R E W Besant, Late of Congleton Eng.

ARRIVED IN Canada on the 21st of May, 1886, after a very pleasant voyage, having spent most of my time with my head over the side of the boat, feeding the fishes. Having landed on the dock at Point Levis with two friends, we tried to pass our luggage through the Custom House the leader of the expedition with whom I am living, being an old settler of some six years standing, commenced to get the baggage by tipping a detective one pound, which was soberly refused and luggage immediately forfeited, anticipating dynamite etc.; we then took a lawyer to help us and succeeded in the end in getting our baggage clear of duty, only losing one trunk out of some nineteen. We had a most charming trip up the lakes in the Athabasca, one of the C. P. R. steel boats, and arrived at Sault Ste. Marie at 11 a. m., 25th of May, and were met by an Englishman—an old tar in a sail-boat—who had been engaged by a friend for the purpose of taking our baggage and ourselves from the American side to live once more under the Union Jack. When we set foot on the Canadian Sault, a team was waiting to take us to my new home, three miles from the village on the lake shore. We had a sort of triumphal march the latter part of the way home as we were met by some 40 Indian boys from the Shingwauk home, and had to pull up and shake hands with them as we went along. Finally we reached the Shingwauk, where we were again stopped for an hour and an half to eat a most substantial lunch

I had never heard of the Shingwauk Home, but it is a place that I shall never forget, after the many happy evenings I have spent within its hospitable walls. We then proceeded on our journey, and, having arrived at our home, we commenced to unload our luggage, and to unpack, which took up the remainder of the afternoon and a good part of the night. I should very much have liked some of my friends to have been able to see the state of my room and the passage outside. The house is situated on the river bank and has a most magnificent view.

I arrived at the Sault rather respectably dressed, but two days sojourn on the farm greatly reduced my wearing apparel, which now consists of a pair of cotton overalls, a cotton shirt, a pair of top boots and a straw hat with a foot and a half brim. When I had spent about one week on the farm I came to the conclusion that I might be able to milk, so I commenced operations on the cow in the stable, and got along famously until the cow was nearly milked when, all of a sudden, I found myself lying full length on the floor and the cow walking calmly out of the stable. The next mishap I sustained, was at milking time again. I was just settling myself on a three legged stool, bending my back to sit down, and judge of my surprise and horror on receiving a huge bunt in the rear, which flattened my nose on the stable floor once more. This, however, I found only to be a little mild play on the part of the calf. I must describe one more accident before I leave my friend, the cow. I started out about 5 o'clock p.m. through the bush to look for her, and having walked about one and a half miles I was fortunate enough to stumble upon her, and commenced driving her home, first, however, getting her out on to the road. She was going along very nicely about thirty yards in front of me, when some mad idea got into her head, and she turned off sharp to the right and made for the river full gallop. I had on only a pair of light shoes at the time, and she was off through marshy ground however, I manfully gave chase and first was stopped by the loss of my eye-glasses which fell off my nose, owing to my unusually quick motions; then I continued the pursuit bravely, reaching the bank of the river just as the cow stepped into it. Then I had to stop; not so the cow. She proceeded until the water came up to her middle, and then turned round, gave a wink with one ear, twitched her tail, and gazed good-humouredly at me. I called in vain in sweet tones,—Co Bossy, Co Bossy, Co, but all to no purpose. I had to stand there for fully half an hour waiting until she should have enjoyed her bath and my discomfiture before she came out. As soon as she came out I drove on to the road again, and succeeded in placing my arm securely round her neck. Whether she disapproved of what she considered my misplaced affection I cannot tell, but sure enough she commenced to make for home at full gallop and it was down right hard work to keep up, but hang on I would until she kindly tripped me up with her fore foot, sent me rolling on the road, and walked over me, after which she walked quietly home. Now I must describe our culinary

operations. One of the friends who came out with us on account of his health, kindly intimated to me that he intended to act as cook; we unsuspectingly consented, and he immediately commenced his life with great zeal. At first L. W. was rather unfortunate. Once he poured the dripping off the pork into the rhubarb pie by mistake but we did not mind little things like that. Then he constantly put mustard instead of sugar into the tea, the porridge had a sufficiency of meal in it; then when you took a spoonful and shut your teeth on it it was perfectly impossible to open it for some time. This, we came to the conclusion, was done to prevent us making any complaint at breakfast time respecting the victuals, as I am convinced he must have read Thackeray's opinion on the advisability of every one holding his tongue at breakfast time as at that hour in the morning one's temper is not truly angelic. However I must in justice remark that he is now an accomplished cook, and his bread would simply be a treat to the greatest connoisseur. Next, I was seized with envy, by the Assistant Superintendent and the Schoolmaster at the Shingwauk having a boat of their own, and my having none, a bright idea struck me, and I determined to build one. My material consisted of a piece of canvas, a few barrel staves, and a balsam tree. After working hard for some half day, I finished it all but the painting which took some time to dry. On the following morning I valiantly set sail, my sail being made out of a bag. I think I must have represented rather a curious sight to passing boats as mine had a way of folding up in the middle, and one had to be very careful how one sat in it, or the water would come in. However I sailed across the river and back, and went up to the Shingwauk to show them my new craft, and many a good ducking I have had in it. My next adventures were in the hay field, where I got along splendidly with a scythe until I discovered a wasp's nest which I only discovered by several of them stinging me at the same time. I did not move, however, so intent was I in driving them off, until I looked up and saw my friend roaring with laughter at the figure I was cutting, and then it dawned upon me that I, perhaps, was standing in the middle of a nest of them, and then I moved myself in a hurry you may be sure.

My next mild but rather unpleasant experience was on agricultural show day. We intended showing a number of things, amongst them a stupendous pig. Show day arrived and all was in readiness—bar the pig. We had prepared her box with a net over it and carried it to her pen; then climbing over the side of the pen, we commenced operations. My friend took the bow, and I took the stern of the pig, the word of command "to heave" was given we heaved, when all of a sudden—I knew not how it happened—I found myself with my arm caressingly pressed around her waist, and her hind legs tenderly encircling my neck. She evidently did not appreciate this endearing position as she ought, for she commenced to weep and kick most pitifully. However, she was soon safely deposited in the box, and thence to the waggon. We started. She

travelled beautifully. She seemed to know exactly what we wanted of her. Sitting down in her box, she smiled winningly up at us with a bit of an eye she had left. The rest was bunged up with fat. Presently we arrived on the scene of the action, putting everything in its right place including the pig, which was put in the pen allotted to it. Time went on, and the show came to an end. We got quite a few prizes, and amongst others, one for the pig. We put everything back into the waggon, pig and all, and set forth on our homeward journey. We had travelled about a mile when the pig (I do not know if it was taken with a sudden bilious attack, or spasms, or anything of that kind, or not) with a terrific shriek and a bound burst the netting and was half out of the box before we knew it. I jumped out and shoved it back again; we drove on another ten yards when the act was encored; we drew up and held a council of war. Now some one had to keep this pig amused for the next two miles, but who? I immediately volunteered my services, and valiantly mounted the back of the wagon, and seated myself on the colossal pig. The wheels had not got around three times when I found myself suddenly elevated some two feet higher than my proper position. Exerting all my strength, I forced her down again but of what avail? Another five seconds saw me again majestically balancing myself on the pig's snout. This went on at intervals all the way home; the pig going it hard for one minute and resting two to get her wind. I have ridden quite a few animals in my life, such as horses, cows, donkeys, and goats; but as yet no record can come up to a too-ter-rible two miles ride on a pig's snout. I must finish my adventures for the present, and I sincerely trust that these few lines will have the effect of bringing some more young men out to this country.

DIocese OF ALGOMA ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY, 1883, TO 30TH JUNE, 1886.

WHENCE CONTRIBUTED.	GENERAL	STIPEND
Quebec Diocese.....	\$ 585 86	\$1,125 00
Toronto do	6,635 88	3,000 00
Montreal do	2,717 00	1,500 00
Huron do	349 91	2,100 00
Ontario do	1,442 11	1,200 00
Niagara do	95 10	1,500 00
Fredericton Diocese.....	1,707 69	900 00
Nova Scotia do	274 00	750 00
Algoma do	1,006 47	
Domestic & Foreign Miss'n B'd	9,480 56	12,075 00
S. P. G.".....	11,144 76	
do for Ep. Endowment...	4,877 77	
"S. P. C. K.".....	2,153 59	
do for Ep. Endowment..	4,877 77	
Col. Bishopric's fund Ep. Endow.	4,877 77	
"C. C. C. S.".....	4,235 88	
English Collections.....	30,883 15	
Sundry Sources.....	5,737 75	
	93,117 03	
Episcopal Stipends.....	12,075 00	
	105,192 03	

OBJECTS	AMOUNT
General Diocesan Fund.....	\$38,470 19
Neepigon Mission.....	724 76
Widows and Orphans.....	4,868 59
Churches and Parsonages.....	1,167 22
Episcopal Endowment.....	26,052 30
S. P. C. K. Grants.....	2,133 59
Mission Boat Fund.....	5,196 79
Mission Reserve.....	4,000 00
Special Purposes.....	7,316 73
General Purposes.....	1,252 33
Indian Homes.....	1,934 53
	93,117 03
Episcopal Income.....	12,075 00
	105,192,03

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from 1st July, 1883, to 30th June, 1886, as above.....	\$105,192 03
To Investments as on 30th June, 1883...	18,074 27
Cash in Bank.....	3,521 10
Suspense.....	7 13

EXPENDITURE.

By Expenditure	Diocesan Fund.....	\$39,102 18
do	Neepigon Mission.....	2,686 83
do	Grants to Churches and Parsonages.....	1,593 65
do	Insurance W. & O. F'nd	523 65
do	Per "S. P. C. K.".....	2,189 93
do	Missionary Boat Fund..	7,975 63
do	Special Purposes.....	6,531 53
do	General Purposes.....	8147 60
do	Indian Homes.....	1,187 26
do	Sundry Charges.....	274 51
do	Bishop's Income.....	12,000 00
		\$75,762 76

Investments.....	\$40,900 00
Cash in Bank.....	9,280 23
Cash in London.....	396 52
Advances on Salary.....	240 00
Suspense.....	15 00
	50,831 53
	\$126,694 53

Clothing and Boxes for Indian Homes

From Rev. H. Holland, a box of books. From the W.A. per Mrs. McLeod Moore Prescott, a nice supply of boys and girl's clothing. From Rev. W. Hill Kincardine, a box of boys clothing. From Chapter House S.S. London, a box of boy's clothing for T. Johnson. From Mrs. V. McWilliams, a parcel of socks mitts and a cap. A box of clothing for Jesse Eastman from St John's S.S. Strathroy. From Miss G. Milne Home Scotland, a parcel containing frocks, scarfs, shawls, Xmas presents etc. From St. Luke's S.S. Halifax N.S. for Alice McGregor a large box containing clothing for Alice, also presents, some boy's clothing and a nice supply of Xmas tree articles books etc. From Mrs. Warren 1 quilt. From P.O. box 104, Coburg, flannel shirts under wear &c.

Received by Mr. Wilson while Travelling.

Mrs. Nivin on acct. support boy	\$ 15,00
Manager merchant's bank Montreal	25,00
Per Mr. Abbott St George's Miss. union, Car-	
lton Place	37,50
Women's auxiliary Prescott for Wawanosh	5,00
H. B. White Prescott for Wawanosh	1,00
A lady for Willie	5,00
St John's Belleville for Wawanosh	5,00
A lady for Willie	5,00

ALGOMA MISSIONARY NEWS.

G. Armstrong 25c. Rev. R. L. Stephenson 3,65

TOWARDS TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Collection S. S. Athabasca	\$ 7,98
Carlton Place	4,30
Napanee	2,50
Coll. Lindsay	5,12

SHINGWAUK EXTENSION.

Sir John A. Macdonald	\$ 25,00
A widow lady, a gold chain valued at	25,00
Collection St John's S.S. Ottawa	13,75
Collection Perth	31,00
Mr. Williscraft	5,00
Mrs. Beccles	3,00
Collection Brockville	4,00
Collection Cornwall	8,00
Dr. Hamilton	5,00
Collection Stirling	4,20
Charles Wilkins	1,00
Mrs. Bogert	2,00
Miss Barker	2,00
Collection Picton	6,70
Collection Coburg	9,17
J.P.C. Phillip's	1,00
Adam Dawson	5,00
Coll. Lakefield	8,75

BRANCH HOMES

Collection Kemptville for Assiniboia	\$ 15,00
Mrs. McGregor Kemptville for Assiniboia	5,00
Miss Fowler for Manitoba	20,00
Rev. W. Mignon for Manitoba	1,00

Receipts For Indian Homes.

AUGUST 1886.

Per Rev. J.J. Morton collect. C.P.R. boat	\$ 10,00
Visitors Shingwauk	2,05
Per Mrs. Wallis W.F. & D.M.S. Peterbpro	12,25
St. Peter's S. S. Toronto for boy	16,25
Trinity S.S. Galt for boy	37,50
Ashton Fletcher for Homes	15
Collection S. S. Campana	6,46
St. George's S.S. Goderich for boy	6,25
Miss E.J. Robins for Wawanosh	1,00
Jehu Matthews for two girls	75,00
Per C.P.G. Hill for boy £15	72,40
	254,16

SEPTEMBER.

St. Peter's Guild Sherbrooke for girl	\$ 18,75
St Paul's S. S. Rothsay	5,00
St Paul's S.S. London ½ yrs. sub. for Waube-	
geezis at Port Hope school	60,00

Per Rev. J. Davidson collected while camp-	ing	2,50
Visitors Shingwauk		3,50
Ch. of Redeemer S.S. Toronto for boy		37,50
Cathedral S.S. Quebec for Wawanosh		10,00
St Paul's S.S. Port Dover for boy		10,00
Visitor to Shingwauk £1.		4,86
T.H.M. Bartlett for Homes		8,00
Memorial S.S. London for boy		18,75
Mrs. Bryan for Homes		1,00
Holy Trinity S.S. Toronto for boy & Wawanosh		15
Yarmouth S.S. Nova Scotia for boy		25,00
J.J. Mason for Shingwauk		7,62
" " Wawanosh		12,63
Per Rev. Rev. L.N. Tucker Montreal		6,25
Trinity S.S. Aylmer for girl		18,75
Friend Montreal for Shingwauk		1,00
		\$266,11

OCTOBER.

Per H. Kott for Homes	\$ 6,30
St. John's S.S. York Mills for Wawanosh	3,00
St. Stephens S.S. Toronto for girl	7,00
Per Rev. J.J. Hill S.S. Woodstock	18,00
Miss Stewart for Homes	1,00
The Missis Patterson for Homes	10,00
A. G. Duncan	5,00
Chapter House S.S. London for boy	20,00
	70,30

RECEIPTS FOR BRANCH HOMES.

Mrs. & Miss McLaren for Qu'Appelle	
Home	\$ 10,00
Christ ch. S.S. Gananoque for Qu'Appelle home	2,50
Per Miss Pigot a friend England £3	
Miss Pigot Southport Eng. 5s.	15,76
Cathedral S. S. Quebec	5,00
Christ ch. S.S. Gananoque	3,25
	\$ 36,51

RECEIPTS ALGOMA MISSIONARY NEWS.

AUGUST.

Ven Archdeacon McMurray	\$ 2,00
Mrs. Jas. Young	20
J. McLeod	20
Miss Johnson Eng.	22
Miss Harrison	40
	\$ 3,02

SEPTEMBER.

Mrs. Ready	25 c.
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OCTOBER.

Miss Stewart	20
Miss Wade	20
Mrs. H. Bent	22
	62c.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Wilson will be greatly obliged if friends when sending boxes will kindly state on a piece of paper inside the boxes who they are from, otherwise it is impossible for her to distinguish one box from another.