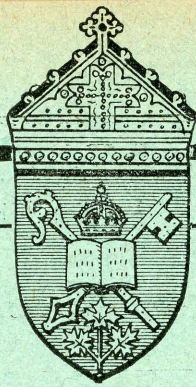


“Go ye into all the world
and preach the gospel to every
creature.”



“And lo, I am with you al-
way, even unto the end of the
world.”

The Algoma Missionary News

The Official Organ of the Diocese of Algoma.



September, 1903



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Temiscaming Country

Statistics to Study

Among the Miners at Michipicoten

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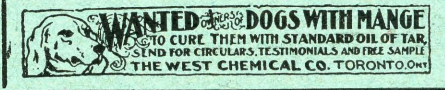
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1. Increase in Policies issued.....	\$ 350,705
2. Increase in premium income.....	39,312
3. Increase in total income from premiums and interest.....	42,575
4. Increase in assets.....	43,959
5. Increase in amount of Insurance in force....	1,399,466
6. Total available assets for security of Policy-holders.....	1,120,663

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The REV. CHARLES PIERCY,
Sault Ste. Marie West
Ontario.

Subscribers and friends are asked to bear in mind that all receipts beyond what are necessary to defray the bare cost of publication and management will accrue to the Diocesan funds. This being so, it is hoped that the friends of the missionary work of the Diocese everywhere will not only send in their own subscriptions promptly, but also induce others to subscribe for the paper.

THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE THORNELOE, D.D., D.C.L.,
Bishop of Algoma,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

THE VEN. THOS. LLWYD, D. C. L.
Archdeacon of Algoma,
Huntsville, Ont.

THE REV. JAMES BOYDFELL, M.A.,
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Homes,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

The publication in England of an "Ecclesiastical Supplement" to the "Premier Telegraphic Code" is evidence of the great intercommunication between the various parts of the Anglican communion throughout the world.

Bishop Lofthouse, of Keewatin, who has recently returned from England, reports that he has already raised \$18,000 of the \$25,000 asked for, towards the endowment of the See. Two additional workers have also been secured.

Bishop's Appointments for September.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Tues.— | } Sault S. e.
Marie. |
| 2. Wed.— | |
| 3. Thur.— | |
| 4. Fri.— | |
| 5. Sat.— | |
| 6. 13th Sunday after Trinity | |
| 7. Mon.— | |
| 8. Tues.— | |
| 9. Wed.— | |
| 10. Thurs.— | |
| 11. Fri.— | |
| 12. Sat.— Travelling eastwards. | |
| 13. 14th Sunday after Trinity | |
| 14. Mon.— | } Garden River,
Sylvan Valley. |
| 15. Tues.— | |
| 16. Wed.— | |
| 17. Thur.— | |
| 18. Fri.— | |
| 19. Sat.— | |
| 20. 15th Sunday after Trinity. | |
| 21. Mon.—St. Matthew, Apostle and Martyr. | |
| 22. Tues.— | |
| 23. Wed.— | |
| 24. Thurs.—Parry Sound Conference W.A.,
Port Cockburn. | |
| 25. Fri.— | |
| 26. Sat.— | |
| 27. 16th Sunday after Trinity. | } Bracebridge—
Thanksgiving. |
| 28. Mon.— | |
| 29. Tues.—St. Michael and All Angels.
Magnetawan. | |
| 30. Wed.— | |

Among the Hardy Pioneers.

THE BISHOP AMONG THE NEW SETTLERS
IN TEMISCAMING

NEW TOWNS—NEW TRANSPORTATION

The Bishop in his visit this summer to the Temiscaming region was permitted to see marks of growth and development of the country on a far larger scale than during any previous year. Leaving the C.P.R. main line at Mattawa the traveller takes the train to Temiscaming station on the branch line that extends to this point at the head of "The Long Sault." From here the boat starts up the lake. On the

TRIP TO HAILEYBURY

the passenger would note the greatly improved boat service. The Bishop found this season that he was not

held over night at Ville Marie. The boat went right on to the head of the lake. It reached Haileybury at eight o'clock p.m., where passengers alighted on a splendid new dock built by the government. It is of solid stone and extends out some 250 feet to deep water. The boat was crowded and there was some difficulty in providing dining-room accommodation for the passengers. Relay after relay kept the little room pretty constantly occupied.

Among the passengers was a member of the Ontario Provincial Government, the Hon. Mr. Latchford. He left the boat at the mouth of the Montreal River. His presence in the locality marks further advance, foretells a shorter trip when the iron horse will convey passengers and freight on a railway from North Bay to Haileybury in the space of from three to four hours. Already 60 miles of grading has been completed north of North Bay and the work of grading from Haileybury southwards is going on. The two ends must soon meet. It is possible that next year the Bishop may travel by this new route.

The passengers on the boat were all more or less interested in the settlement of the country. Quite a different type from the tourist element which has no interest beyond that of sports. The boats are all heavily laden with freight. The passenger boat, the Meteor, which has during previous seasons, often had its few berths unoccupied, is now so unable to meet the demand that, we suppose, an application for a berth should be made two weeks ahead.

HAILEYBURY.

Mr. Farr's selection of a site of a town is fully justified. Haileybury is the point in this new land of promise first touched by the new railway and is the most accessible port for landing from the boat.

The railway runs on the summit of the hill just behind our church and parsonage. The town has nearly doubled its population during the past twelve months. A number of new houses have been erected, as well as one or two stores. There is a gener-

al air of briskness and activity pervading the whole place.

The day following the Bishop's arrival was a gala day in Haileybury. It was somewhat anticipating, for it was a special holiday to celebrate the advent of the railway. Crowds of people were there who were regaled with games and sports and the strains of a brass band. Not even a shower of rain could chill the enthusiasm of the instrumentalists and their admirers. Among the new residents attracted by the railway is Dr. Smith.

The Church has certainly benefitted by the growth of the population. The congregation is larger and the services in the church very hearty.

NEW LISKEARD

At last the long dispute over the name of the town is settled. It is New Liskeard. A most marvellous growth is to be noted here. There are at least 1,000 people in the place, 15 to 20 stores, two commodious hotels, a lending library, two doctors, two lawyers, a newspaper (The Temiscaming Gazette) a steamboat wharf and what is popularly known as a "drudge." The "drudge" has deepened the channel, so that boats can now go right into the heart of "the city." Two boats ply daily northward to Tom's Town, a point on the Blanche River. The town has one large public school occupied and another in course of construction.

At New Liskeard the church building has been greatly improved. There are new seats and new furniture. The congregation has more than doubled in numbers and the singing is good. The people are fortunate in securing the services of a "catechist"—Mr. E. C. Southey—the effect of whose presence and devoted work is seen in every direction.

These two towns possess a

PECULIAR ADVANTAGE

over other centres in the Diocese of Algoma in that they have a good country behind them. Others are railway towns or mining towns—towns of one industry. But Haileybury and New Liskeard are towns having the characteristic of permanency because they are the receiving and distributing points of a large fertile country. Already for 20 or 30 miles back the lots in the new townships are wholly taken up, though many settlers have done nothing as yet. However, here and there in the dense bush, work has been commenced. A break is to be seen once in a while, and wherever the land is cleared the soil proves to be excellent. In the not far distant future a large and prosperous population will be established in this region. These two rising towns have a bright future.

OTHER CENTRES.

Haileybury and New Liskeard are not the only places in which the population promises to condense itself. Here and there throughout the surrounding townships are found the beginnings of hamlets and villages.

MILBERTA.

Fourteen miles from New Liskeard is Milberta. There is a mill, a store, eight or ten houses and a hotel nearly completed. The embryo village is situate on rising ground 200 feet above the level of New Liskeard, and when the forests are cleared will command a splendid view of the surrounding country. In this vicinity the Church has eight or ten families, and Mr. Southey has just begun to hold fortnightly services in the room over the store.

HANBURY.

Ten miles north of New Liskeard, in the Township of Harley is a settlement aspiring to the dignity of a village. There is but little development now, yet there is a mill and several houses close by the little post office known as Hanbury. Mr. McNaughton, a resident, has agreed to give a suitable site for a church. The Bishop inspected and accepted the site and arranged for its transference in due course. Mr. Southey has a fortnightly service in a school-house in this neighbourhood. While the Bishop was there an enthusiastic meeting was held at the house of Mr. Theaker, at which it was determined to proceed at once to erect a church. Labour and material almost sufficient were promised on the spot, the Bishop promising such help as he was able to give. There should be no difficulty in putting up the little church before winter sets in.

HUDSON.

Nine miles west of New Liskeard, in Hudson Township, at the point where the road turns off to Milberta, is a small settlement known as Hudson, simply because it is in the Township of Hudson. It has ambitions similar to those cherished in Harley. There is a schoolhouse and two stores—one facing the other—and several farm houses within easy distance. Here a site of half an acre has been given for a church by Mr. Bowers and steps are being taken for the erection of a suitable building. The hope is that it will be completed before Christmas.

TOM'S TOWN.

Twenty miles, perhaps twenty-five miles, north of New Liskeard, or forty miles by way of the lake and Blanche River, we find a little village known as Tom's Town. Here a solitary settler—"Uncle Tom"—has lived for years in the absolute wilderness, but now his retirement, much to his disgust, is being disturbed by aggressive settlers. On the south bank of the Blanche River, twenty-three miles from its mouth, stands Tom's tiny cabin. It is a little log hut, something like 10 feet square. Near by is a good-sized boarding house. Several other houses are to be found in the vicinity as well as the usual store. This place is the head of Blanche River navigation and seems certain to grow.

But ten or twelve miles in a wester-

ly direction, in the Township of Robillard we come to an equally promising centre to be known as

BROADWOOD.

Broadwood, founded by Mr. J. W. Hawksworth, of New Liskeard, is yet in its tender infancy. The whole town is reduced to a plan which will shortly be on file in the Crown Lands office, and Mr. Hawksworth hopes to be able to give deeds (which he holds at \$25 each) within six months. Mr. Hawksworth has given four of these lots, situate on the corner of Fourth avenue and Centre street, as a site for an English church. A saw-mill is to be erected and to be in operation, it is hoped, in June next. A store has already been opened.

One is led to think that this place will some day be an important centre chiefly for two reasons. First, because it is situate at the east end of Long Lake on which there are thirty miles of navigation westwards and, secondly, because the soil around is a rich clay, easily worked and quite free from stone.

UNO PARK

is the name of another small and aspiring settlement which may be a village some day. It is situate up the Wahbe River, nine miles from New Liskeard.

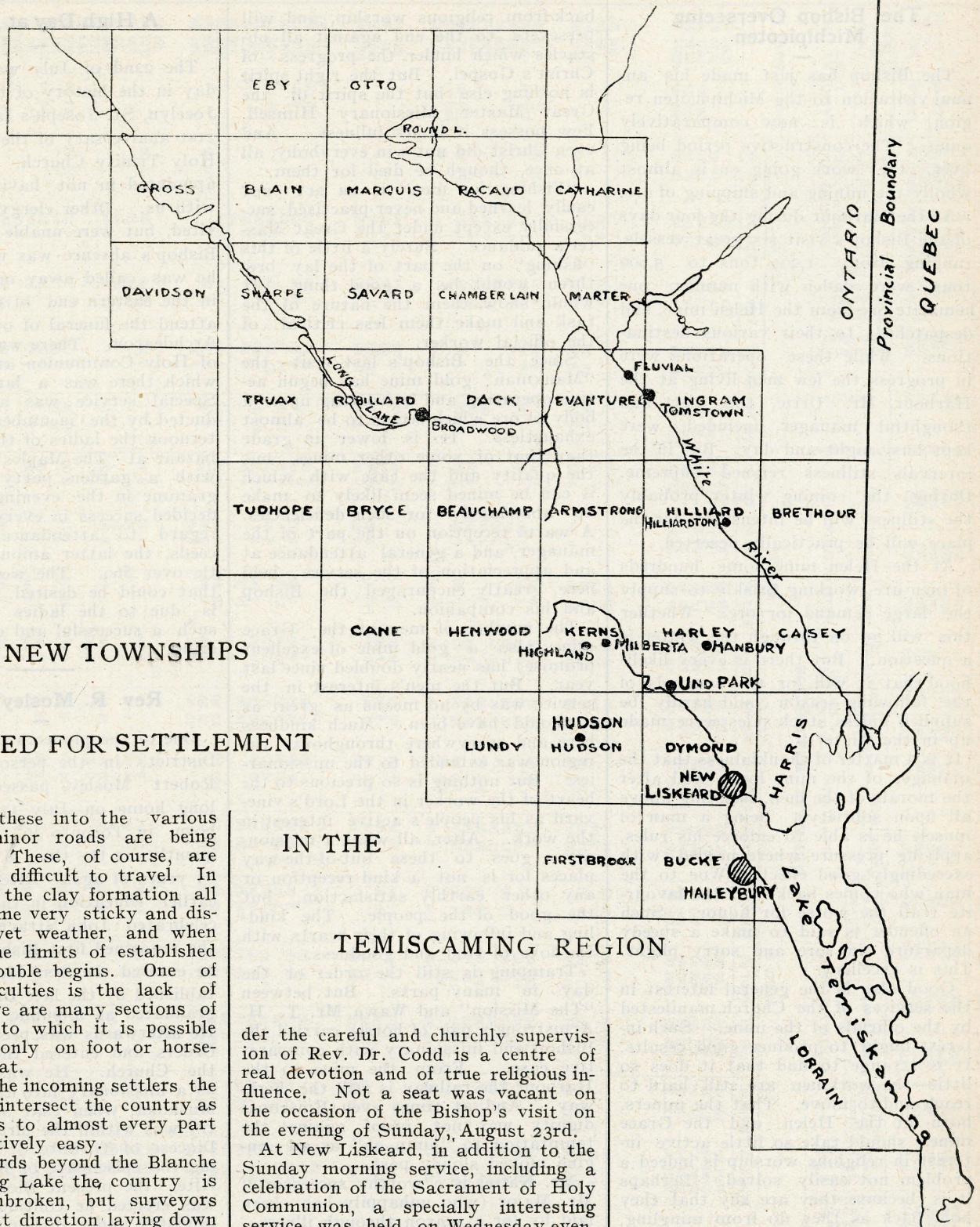
THE SETTLERS.

Scattered throughout the whole of the region we have spoken of are settlers of various nationalities and different faiths. All of them are striving to carve out homes for themselves in the forest and not a few have made considerable progress, having a number of acres under cultivation. Their houses are comfortable, if small, and frequently one can perceive, at least, the beginnings of those conditions of comfort which the thrifty farmer seeks to enjoy. Of course one comes upon people who are living in very small temporary shacks, but many of the houses are built of logs, to be succeeded in due time, no doubt, by more comfortable frame dwellings. Indeed, an air of contentment as well as an appearance of the beginnings of prosperity are observable on all sides.

Our Church people—unfortunately for us—are in the minority. Why Church people seem so much less inclined to move into these new fields than the adherents of other forms of faith it is not easy to understand. The fact, however, remains. For one Churchman in this and other similar localities we find many non-Churchmen. This makes our missionaries' work difficult.

THE ROADS.

The roads are a surprise. They are so good. If one considers the recent date at which the country was opened up and settled the roads are far better than could reasonably be expected. The Government has made three great highways—easterly, northerly and westerly—from New Liskeard, also a direct road to Hailey-



PLAN OF NEW TOWNSHIPS
OPENED FOR SETTLEMENT

bury. From these into the various settlements minor roads are being constructed. These, of course, are still rough and difficult to travel. In fact, owing to the clay formation all the roads become very sticky and disagreeable in wet weather, and when one passes the limits of established settlements trouble begins. One of the chief difficulties is the lack of bridges. There are many sections of the country into which it is possible to penetrate only on foot or horseback, or by boat.

Happily for the incoming settlers the waterways so intersect the country as to make access to almost every part of it comparatively easy.

Far northwards beyond the Blanche River and Long Lake the country is yet almost unbroken, but surveyors are out in that direction laying down lines for a number of new townships, which in due course will be opened to the settler.

THE BISHOP'S MOVEMENTS.

The Bishop visited all the places named above, with the exception of Broadwood and held services in the more important centres. In every instance these services were well attended and characterized by much heartiness. That at Haileybury, as might be expected, was in every way the most satisfactory service held. The substantial church there is now complete in its appointments and un-

IN THE
TEMISCAMING REGION

der the careful and churchly supervision of Rev. Dr. Codd is a centre of real devotion and of true religious influence. Not a seat was vacant on the occasion of the Bishop's visit on the evening of Sunday, August 23rd.

At New Liskeard, in addition to the Sunday morning service, including a celebration of the Sacrament of Holy Communion, a specially interesting service was held on Wednesday evening. One of the leading men of the congregation who, owing to conditions of his early life, had not been able in his youth to obtain the blessing of confirmation, came forward to receive the apostolic rite. The event was an object lesson to those present to witness it.

The Bishop also administered here the Sacrament of Holy Baptism to a child who was named Eleanor Louisa Omega. This is not quite equal to a title conferred on a similar previous occasion, when the child brought forward received the name of Candelaria.

DAWSON'S POINT.

On the afternoon of Sunday, August 23rd, the Bishop had a nice service in the schoolroom. He made the trip from New Liskeard to Haileybury in a row-boat, going over to Dawson's Point on the way. There are signs of encouragement at this place, too. Our congregation of worshippers is growing and will soon outgrow the available room in the school-house. The need of a church building is already being talked about.

The Bishop Overseeing Michipicoten.

The Bishop has just made his annual visitation to the Michipicoten region, which is now comparatively quiet. The constructive period being over, the work going on is almost wholly the mining and shipping of ore.

At the Harbour during the four days of the Bishop's visit six great vessels, ranging from 1,200 tons to 5,600 tons, were laden with number one hematite ore from the Helen mine, and despatched to their various destinations. While these operations were in progress the few men living at the Harbour, Mr. Urric, the alert and thoughtful manager, included, were kept busy night and day. But in the intervals stillness reigned supreme. During the coming winter probably the stillness will be intensified, for the place will be practically deserted.

At the Helen mine some hundreds of men are working briskly to supply the large demand for ore. Whether this will go on through the winter is a question. But there is every likelihood that it will, for the demands of the following season could hardly be supplied unless stock piles were made up in the winter.

It is a matter of thankfulness that the manager of the mine looks well after the morals of the men, insisting above all upon sobriety. Being a man of muscle he is able to enforce his rules, applying pressure where needed with exceedingly good effect. Woe to the man who comes back over the favourite trail the worse for liquor. Such an offender is said to make a speedy departure in sore and sorry plight. This is excellent.

Good also is the general interest in the services of the Church manifested by the officials of the mine. Such interest ought to produce good results. It is strange to find that it does so little—the workmen are still hard to reach and to move. That the miners, both at the Helen and the Grace mines, should take so little active interest in religious worship is indeed a problem not easily solved. Perhaps it is because they are shy that they hold back as they do from mingling, in their rough attire, with the better dressed officials. Perhaps the cause lies deeper than this and is a great deal more serious. Whatever it be the work of the missionary is to find it out and remove it. This is no easy task!

It is the same everywhere in some degree. One often wonders if they who criticize their pastors so freely realize how hard it is to deal with men! No doubt a "right spirit" in the missionary will generally make, if it cannot find, a way through the shyness and prejudices which hold men

back from religious worship, and will persevere to the end against all obstacles which hinder the progress of Christ's Gospel. But the right spirit is nothing else but the spirit of the Great Master Missionary Himself. Few possess it in its fullness. And even Christ did not win everybody, all at once, though he died for them.

"Fishing for men" is an art not easily learned and never practised successfully except under the Great Master's guidance. Surely a little of this "fishing" on the part of the lay brethren would be a good thing. It would show them the nature of the task and make them less critical of the official worker.

Since the Bishop's last visit the "Manxman" gold mine has begun active operation and is working upon a body of ore which seems to be almost exhaustless. It is lower in grade than that of some other mines, but the quality and the ease with which it can be mined seem likely to make up abundantly for such deficiencies. A warm reception on the part of the manager, and a general attendance at and appreciation of the service held here, greatly encouraged the Bishop and his companion.

The number of men at the Grace mine (also a gold mine of excellent promise) has nearly doubled since last year. But the men's interest in the service was by no means as great as it should have been. Much kindness here and everywhere throughout the region was extended to the missionaries. But nothing is so precious to the heart of the worker in the Lord's vineyard as his people's active interest in the work. After all what a missionary goes to these out-of-the-way places for is not a kind reception or any other earthly satisfaction, but the good of the people. The kindling and inflowing of their hearts with the love of God and goodness.

Tramping is still the order of the day in many parts. But between "The Mission" and Wawa Mr. T. H. Armstrong's pair of horses carried the Bishop and missionary with comparative ease. From the mine to the Harbour the railway is still the highway. And at times even Episcopal dignity was not proof against the temptation to "jump on" as an engine moved slowly past.

Mr. Naftel is a worthy successor of Mr. Major (who unhappily has been laid by for a season through illness—may God restore him speedily). Every where kind words and kind acts testify the appreciation in which the worker is held. And many were the enquiries as to the prospects during the coming winter.

It is to be hoped some one may be ready to step into the breach when Mr. Naftel returns to his studies at the end of September. There must be at least 1,000 souls scattered about this region—many of them not Roman Catholics,—for whose spiritual refreshment the ministrations of the student are the only provision made.

A High Day at Jocelyn.

The 22nd of July was a red letter day in the history of the Mission of Jocelyn, St. Joseph's Island, being the 21st anniversary of the opening of the Holy Trinity Church. We were disappointed in not having the Bishop with us. Other clergy were also invited, but were unable to come. The Bishop's absence was unavoidable, as he was called away on a sad errand in the eastern end of the diocese to attend the funeral of our late beloved Archdeacon. There was a celebration of Holy Communion at 11 o'clock, at which there was a large attendance. Special service was at 3 p.m., conducted by the incumbent. In the afternoon the ladies of the W. A. held a bazaar at "The Maples" in connection with a garden party and a programme in the evening. It was a decided success in every way both in regard to attendance and the proceeds, the latter amounting to a little over \$60. The weather was all that could be desired. Great credit is due to the ladies who conducted such a successful and enjoyable gathering.

Rev. R. Mosley's Death.

One of the pioneers of the Muskoka District, in the person of the Rev. Robert Mosley, passed away to his long home on July 17th. He was born in Toronto in 1820 and consequently at the time of his death was 83 years of age. After receiving his earlier education in the school of the celebrated John Strachan (afterwards the renowned first Bishop of Toronto) he entered the first Model School established by the late Dr. Ryerson, and graduated as a public school teacher. He afterwards was prepared for Holy Orders and entered the ministry of the Church. He was sent in 1869 as a missionary into the District of Muskoka, when that section of country was within the jurisdiction of the Diocese of Toronto. That was during the episcopate of Bishop Bethune. After the present Diocese of Algoma was erected he continued his active ministry under Bishop Fauquier, and for a year or two under Bishop Sullivan. Mr. Mosley made what is now the town of Parry Sound his centre, and saw the present church building there erected in 1876. His were the earlier days in the backwoods when settlers were few. In 1885 Mr. Mosley was placed, by the Diocese of Toronto, on its superannuation list, he being originally licensed by the Bishop of Toronto. The deceased died suddenly while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. R. Taylor, in Winnipeg. The interment was in the cemetery at Aurora.



One of Our Wards.

FRANCIS, 11 years of age, belonging to the Ojibway tribe — A pupil of the Shingwauk Home.

The Algoma W. A. in the Deaneries of Parry Sound and Muskoka will be specially interested in the above photograph and following school report of their "adopted boy."

The report taken from the school registers, covers the quarter ended 30th June last, and reads:

MARKS TAKEN AT LAST EXAMINATION.

Reading	5 out of 10 marks.
Arithmetic.....	40 out of 50 marks.
Writing	8 out of 10 marks.
Drawing	15 out of 20 marks.
Dictation	7 out of 20 marks.
Scripture and Catech-	
ism.....	15 out of 40 marks.
Total for school	
work.....	90 out of 150 marks.
General result (in-	
cluding industrial	
work.....	160 out of 250 marks.

CONDUCT REPORT.

Very good, 1.
Standing in class 11.

Principal King gladly takes the opportunity of again heartily thanking the members of the W.A. in the above mentioned deaneries for their generosity and goodness in having, since October last, collected and recently remitted to the Homes the sum of \$59 towards the maintenance of their protegee.

Let us all hope little Francis will appreciate more and more as time goes on the advantages afforded him through the Shingwauk Home and grow up alike a credit to the institution and his supporters.

Victoria Mines.

On a recent trip homeward from a visit to the eastern part of the diocese the Bishop got off the train at Victoria Mines, where he had an evening service. It was well attended and bright. There were from forty to

fifty-five persons present. There were three persons confirmed. They had been carefully prepared by Mr. Colloton and after due examination by Rev. J. Boydell were presented to the Bishop.

At this place the smelter is still in operation, but the mines are not working at present, though they are in excellent condition and the showing of ore is extremely good. The inaction is due to causes best known to the company, but we are not without hope that in future things will go on vigorously at this point, though at present we are not warranted in undertaking the erection of a church. The school-room is placed fully at our disposal and Mr. Colloton, who still acts as lay-reader, holds regular services in it. For the present it seems hardly possible to improve upon this arrangement. Much kindness was extended to the Bishop by Mr. and Mrs. Hickson. Mr. Hickson is the manager of the mine. All that they can do to facilitate our work they evidently esteem it a privilege to do.

Bishop Sullivan Memorial Sustainment Fund

The following sums have been received since last report. The strenuous efforts of our diocesan Church people, aided by the generous gifts of others, especially our Old Country friends, will soon enable us to reach the \$50,000 limit that we set out to reach. With the end so near, why not try to attain it before 1903 is gone:

Rydal Bank.....	\$ 1 00
Bruce Mines.....	4 77
Richard's Landing.....	5 00
Algoma W.A., per Miss Begg:	
Novar	\$ 1 00
Richard's Landing.....	9 75
Ravenscliff.....	2 00
Gravenhurst.....	12 30
Gravenhurst Girls' W.A..	1 00
Korah	3 00
	29 05
Gregory, offertory at consecration	
of Church.....	22 78
Offerings at Royal Muskoka	5 00
Thessalon.....	5 67
English Association, per Miss A.	
B. Tucker.....	484 62
Watford.....	1 90
Massey.....	2 30
Nairne.....	2 20
Miss Rounthwaite, collected.....	6 00
	570 29

W. A. Notes.

In the July issue an account was given of the W. A. branches of Algoma, in the Rural Deaneries of Thunder Bay and Nipissing. This month's page will be devoted to the Muskoka and Parry Sound branches.

In the Deanery of Muskoka are ten W. A. branches. Bracebridge, with 17 members, raised last year the sum of \$206.71, of which \$20 was given to diocesan funds. Our former Vice-President, Mrs. Bridgeland, is a member of this branch, and her daughter, Miss Bridgeland, has lately been elected Secretary. Its former

President, Mrs. Thomas, planned the arrangements and programme for the Huntsville W. A. conference last year, in Mrs. Bridgeland's absence. Bracebridge has a band of young women working as an auxiliary to the parish, but they are not affiliated with the diocese.

We have a branch of 6 members at Novar, with Mrs. Paget as Secretary. They raised \$16.09 last year, of which \$5.60 was given to the diocese. In the same mission, at Ravenscliff, there is another branch, with 8 members; \$53.47 represents their year's work (a large sum for such a few women to get together); \$5.80 of this amount was given to the diocesan funds. All the members but two belong to the same family as their energetic Secretary, Miss Tipper. Dissent is rife in the neighborhood, and the Church members are few in number. Ravenscliff is a small farming community, five miles from Huntsville. The W. A. held a sale of useful and fancy articles last June, which realized \$6.60. They propose having another sale at the time of their harvest festival and again at Christmas. Truly they deserve success.

The branch at Aspdin has 10 members. Their income last year was \$41.25. They recently paid \$20 insurance on local church property. They also pay the rent of a hall for parochial purposes, and have repaired the tower of St. Mary's Church. They are now engaged in helping the congregation to pay the diocesan assessment. A few women also have organized as a guild at Stanleydale, in the same mission, but are not as yet affiliated with the W. A.

Allensville, also in Aspdin Mission, has a most energetic branch. Numbering only 13, they raised last year immediately after organization, the large sum of \$118.49. They set themselves at once to their work with zeal and energy, and give valuable assistance to the Church in their midst. When Stanleydale is affiliated, which we hope will be soon, we shall have to congratulate the Rev. L. Sinclair on having three W. A. branches in his mission. Every little helps, and these small mission branches are not asked or expected, until they themselves offer, to do work outside their own immediate sphere. Indeed, assistance to diocesan funds from the W. A. is at all times voluntary. Self help in our missions is most important, and the Board desires to encourage the small branches in this local work. Every dollar given to local Church needs relieves the diocesan mission funds. It is impossible to know what forces of energy and devotion may be latent in a band of only three or four conscientious Churchwomen. Unquestionably, missions where W. A. branches exist are not the least prosperous.

Perhaps it has been thought that the diocesan claims, as a right, help from these workers. This is not the case. The branches are perfectly free to work as they choose, in every

respect. Old established and large branches, it is true, are invited and expected to help the diocese, as being the missionary work lying nearest to their hand. But it is a different matter with the small branches found in mission centres. If the board diverted their help from their own mission it would simply be robbing that mission. Even if a small, or indeed, any branch, able to give, is informed of diocesan needs, it is always at liberty to decline assistance.

For instance, in the case of our W. A. pledge for an extra catechist's salary,—two branches, when asked to contribute, stated that they have so much to do for their own mission that it was impossible for them to help in this matter. The small branches in Algoma show an example of devotion and untiring work in the midst of many difficulties.

Of the Huntsville Branch Mrs. Thos. Llwyd, daughter-in-law of our late lamented Archdeacon, is President, with Mrs. Trimmer as Secretary. They have 33 members, and reported \$155.25 as results of last year's work. They gave \$15 to the diocese.

Gravenhurst is a very energetic branch. Our Deputy Vice-President, Mrs. Gossage, is its Secretary. They have a membership of 30, and raised last year \$293.71, of which \$23.50 was devoted to diocesan funds, and they have a reserve fund (towards parsonage building) of \$384.75.

Port Carling did no work last winter, but has recently re-organized.

Gregory labours under many difficulties, but does good work, though meetings are few. They raised \$26 last year, and supply outfit for a Shingwauk boy.

Port Sydney is dormant just now, but hopes soon to re-organize. The Rev. R. Atkinson thinks he will be able to organize a second branch at Newholme before long. He reports the women there as active and zealous.

Parry Sound Deanery has nine W. A. branches. Powassan Branch, though small, is devoted. They show for the year's work \$68.81.

Burk's Falls (Secretary, Mrs. Pringle), with 15 members, raised \$48.70 and gave \$9.00 to the diocese. Sprucedale, a small place in the same mission, has 10 members; last year's work amounted to \$72.31.

Parry Sound, affiliated last year, has 23 members, and raised \$294.26. As Parry Sound is on its way to independence, we hope for great things from their branch in the future. The Rev. Mr. Chilcott has three other posts in his charge, and hopes before long to report another branch.

Emsdale is an old-established branch, although a small one, with but 10 members. They report \$71.26 for last year, and gave \$14 to diocesan objects. They recently sent \$7 to the Sustentation Fund. Such a report gives evidence of devoted effort. Kearney, in the same mission, has a small branch, which has not reported itself for the last year.

Magnetawan has 10 members, and raised \$54.15, of which \$4 went to the diocese. Its secretary is Miss French, a daughter of the clergyman in charge.

Sequin has a branch of 8 women, and shows most excellent work. They reported \$210.84 for last year. The women at Sequin are indefatigable in good works. Still, there is room for one or two more branches in the Rev. J. Waring's large mission.

Sundridge has a branch of 10 members and raised \$69.25 last year, of which sum \$6 were given to the diocese.

Altogether, the Muskoka and Parry Sound branches raised during the year just reported, no less a sum than \$1,874.71, of which amount \$113.90 was given to diocesan funds and \$991.11 went to the help of their own missions and parishes. They also clothe two Shingwauk boys. And this is the work of 259 women.

Gravenhurst also has a girls' branch of 17 members, reporting \$83.31 for the year. A Junior branch has lately been organized in the same town, with Mrs. McPhee as superintendent.

Brief Outline of Progress of Christian Missions in China

(From "The Land of Sinim," the Chronicle of the Church of England Mission in North China.)

With the subdivision of the Missionary Diocese of North China into the Diocese of North China and Shantung, and the appointment of a Bishop to the newly-constituted Diocese of Shantung, occurs an opportunity for a brief resume of the progress of Christian Missions in China.

The earliest preaching of Christianity in China is assigned to the first century, but with what success is unknown.

When Jesuibas of Gadala was the head of the Nestorian religion, the Nestorians re-introduced Christianity into China. Towards the close of the seventh century it had spread in every direction. The monument, dated 781, found at Hsi-an-fu in Shensi, gives a remarkable account of the progress of this Mission, and Marco Polo in the 13th century speaks of new Nestorian churches at Chin-Kian-Fu. The Nestorian Christianity seems to have been extinguished by persecution under the Ming dynasty during the 14th to 17th centuries. At the end of the 13th century the Franciscans, stirred by the accounts of Marco Polo, established a Mission in North China, and in 1282 Blessed John of Monte Corvino was Archbishop of Kambalu. He had great success, but not long after the work languished, and by the 16th century it had practically ceased. In 1516 the Portuguese arrived, and settled at Macao; they would not allow St. Francis Xavier, the Jesuit, to preach a Christian Mission in China. In 1552, about 30 years afterwards, another Jesuit, Matteo Ricci, got into

China, and in 1601 was settled in Peking. The Jesuits were very successful, till later other Roman congregations arrived and interminable disputes took place. In time three dioceses were formed, Macao, Peking and Nanking, but in the 19th century they were (except Macao) suppressed, and the whole of China outside Macao is under the directions of about 40 vicars apostolic (in Episcopal orders). In 1892, according to the official publication of the Propaganda, the result of three centuries of work was represented by a total of 569,551 Roman Catholic Christians, excluding catechists.

The Russian Orthodox Mission was established in the 18th century primarily to care for certain Russians imprisoned in Peking. They now number some hundreds, mostly the half-caste descendants of these original captives.

1737-8.—Someone (it is thought a Roman Catholic Missionary) in Canton had made a manuscript translation of St. Luke, the Acts, and St. Paul's Epistles. This translation was lodged in the British Museum. Mr. Moseley, a dissenting minister, collected money for its printing and circulation, then called the attention of the C.M.S. to it, and handed over the money to a China Fund, which was started in 1801. The project for a time came to nothing. In the meanwhile Dr. Morrison was preparing, and was much influenced by this manuscript.

One cannot but admire the devotion of the non-Episcopal bodies in their efforts to win China to Christ. From returns made in 1893 eight out of more than thirty societies numbered alone no less than 37,000 communicants.

"C.M.S. conferred with Dr. Morrison as to a Mission to China on the occasion of a visit to England, but nothing came of it. In 1835 the American Church sent two missionaries to Canton. They, however, retired to Batavia, where, in 1837, they were joined by Mr. Boone. Directly after the treaty of 1842 had been effected they removed to China, and settled at Amoy, one of the five treaty ports. In 1844 the Rev. William James Boone was consecrated in America as the first Anglican Bishop for China. He returned to Amoy, and at once transferred the headquarters of the Mission to Shanghai. They also had mission work in Chefoo or its neighbourhood in 1861. In the year 1902 Wuchang or Hankow (600 miles up the Yangtse) was erected into a separate diocese, and an American Bishop consecrated.

The C.M.S. wrote to Dr. Morrison in 1835 with a view to starting a mission. He had died, but Dr. Gutzlaff replied suggesting Singapore as an outpost and Hangchow as a point of attack. Hangchow (not Hankow) is on the coast, on the Bay of Hangchow, to the south of Shanghai. It is the capital of the Province of Cheh-Kiang. In 1836 C.M.S. sent out the Rev. E. B. Squire (afterwards Vicar

of Swansea) to prospect. He worked for a time at Singapore, and also visited the Portuguese settlement of Macao, but did not consider China open.

After the "opium war" was concluded in 1842, Hong-Kong ceded to England, and the five treaty ports opened (Shanghai, Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy and Canton), S.P.G. applied for funds to help the English Church in Hong-Kong and with a view of introducing Christianity amongst the Chinese. It raised £1,800, the interest of which in 1845 was put at the Bishop of London's disposal towards the maintenance of one or more chaplains in Hong-Kong. It also assisted in raising the endowment for the Bishopric of Victoria (Hong-Kong), but beyond this it was unable to take any further direct action there.

The C.M.S. started a "Special China Fund" in 1843. Rev. G. Smith and Rev. T. McClatchie began C.M.S. work, the latter residing at Shanghai, the former with instructions to visit Hong-Kong and all the treaty ports, and to report. The Mission in Shanghai spread in 1848 to Ningpo, which has since become the head-centre of the Mid-China diocese.

The Rev. G. Smith, who had been invalided home, was consecrated in 1849 at Canterbury, Bishop of Victoria (Hong-Kong), and subsequently received charge of all the English Church Missions in China and Japan. Not till 1862 did Bishop Smith visit Peking, and left there the Rev. J. S. Burdon. He and others continued work there till 1880. Bishop Smith resigned in 1867, and was succeeded at Victoria (Hong-Kong) by Bishop Alford, who resigned in 1872 when all China north of latitude 28 degrees was made into a separate diocese under Bishop Russell, as Bishop of North China at Ningpo. Rev. J. S. Burdon was consecrated Bishop of Victoria in 1874. In 1883, Bishop Poole being consecrated for Japan, the Diocese of Victoria was restricted to China alone south of latitude 28 deg.

The first S.P.G. missionary to China, Dr. J. A. Stewart, commenced medical work in Peking in 1863, and was joined by the Rev. F. R. Michell, of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. Dr. Stewart was recalled in 1864, and Mr. Michell accepted work at Shanghai, and all S.P.G. work in Peking was suspended until 1880.

The same week in which Bishop Russell was consecrated in 1872, was held the first day of Intercession of the English Church for Foreign Missions. Soon after S.P.G. received from an anonymous donor an offer of £500 per annum for five years for a new Mission in China, and in 1874 Rev. C. P. Scott and Rev. M. Greenwood left England in July and arrived at Chefoo in October. The same year was founded the North China Missionary Association in England.

Bishop Russell died in 1879, and then the North China diocese was further sub-divided. The six Northern

provinces of China being assigned to a new diocese of North China, and the rest of the old diocese being styled Mid-China.

An offshoot of the Mid-China Mission established itself in 1892 in the interior province of Sze-Chuen, over 1,000 miles from the coast as the crow flies. The amalgamation between these missionaries and the Anglican members of the China Inland Mission there led to the formation of the Diocese of West China in 1895, when the Rev. W. W. Cassels was consecrated at Westminster on St. Luke's day as its first Bishop.

On the 28th October, 1880, the Rev. G. E. Moule was consecrated Bishop of Mid-China, and the Rev. C. P. Scott Bishop of North China, and the C.M.S. work in Peking was transferred to S.P.G., the Rev. W. Brereton, of the C.M.S., remaining on with the S.P.G.

The first Anglican consecration took place in China in 1884, when the Rev. W. J. Boone became the third successor to his father in the American diocese of Shanghai. He was consecrated in Shanghai by Bishop Williams, senior American Bishop in Japan, and the English Bishops Burdon, Moule and Scott.

The first native ordination in North China took place in 1888, Chang Ching Lan, of Yung-Ch'ing, being ordained deacon. He died in 1893.

The work of the North China Mission spread slowly but gradually until in 1899 in Chi-li there were central mission stations at Peking, Yung-Ch'ing, and Tientsin; whilst in Shantung there were Chefoo, Tai-an, and P'ing-Yin; 12 English clergy, licensed native helpers 8, native schools 17, buildings for native services 22, baptised members 1,007, communicants 502.

In that year Mr. Greenwood died, after 25 years' devoted service, and on the last day but one of that year the Rev. S. M. Brooks was killed by the Boxers.

In 1900 Dr. Alice Marston died; the Revs. H. V. Norman and C. Robinson were killed at Yung-Ch'ing. Tientsin was besieged later, and the European population in Peking besieged in the British Legation. The missionaries were withdrawn from the interior, and a few days after the relief of Peking Mrs. Scott succumbed to disease contracted in Tientsin.

In the utter collapse of everything occasion was found to disperse the European workers for a short time, some going to England, some to Corea, some to Japan to recuperate after the strain of those terrible months. There were left in Peking the Rev. F. L. Norris and Mr. C. P. Williams; in Chefoo, the Revs. F. Jones and A. E. Burne, and Mrs. Burne; and in Wei-hai-wei, the Rev. F. J. Griffith.

From that time the gradual revival has taken place. All the stations have been re-opened, and the Province of Shing-King, in Manchuria, has been annexed to the Diocese of North Chi-

na, which now includes Chi-li, Shan-si, Shen-si, Ho-nan, Kan-suh, which were separated from the original diocese of North China in 1880, and Shing-King, which from 1891 had been in the missionary jurisdiction of the Bishop of Corea. The new diocese of Shantung is co-extensive with the Province of Shantung. There are now in North China European workers, male 6, female 9; in Shantung, male 6, female 4; or altogether 25.

In the year 1899 the native Christians in China in the Missions of the Church of England were: Baptised members, about 13,416; communicants, about 6,358. At the present date it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the membership after the sufferings and the dispersion of 1900.

Acknowledgments.

Received by Diocesan Treasurer to Aug. 13, 1903 —

MISSION FUND.

English Association, \$175.09; P.M.C., Toronto, \$13.40; Blenheim W.A., \$2.00; Little Current, Missionary Meeting, \$12.26; W.A., Ontario and Quebec, per Miss Carter, \$26.23; Miss Champion, \$2.00; Beaumaris, \$13.76; Edinburgh Ch. Ass'n., \$65.05; W. S. Dent, Esq., London, Eng., \$242.36.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Manitowaning, \$1.12.

SPECIAL PURPOSES.

Emsdale, per S.P.G., \$20.98; Nepigon Boat from Jocelyn, \$10.00.

CHURCH PARSONAGE FUND.

Rev. E. T. and Mrs. Gurney, \$48.59; Compton, Que., Ch. Guild, \$40.80; W. A., London, per Mrs. Sage, \$13.00.

MISSION BOARD OF CANADA.

Emsdale, \$8.60; Baysville, \$11.67.

BISHOP SULLIVAN MEMORIAL SUSTENTATION FUND.

Gore Bay, \$4.81; Kagawong, \$4.17; Mills, 99c.; Victoria Mines, \$1.45; Sturgeon Falls, \$1.00; Dorset, \$3.00; Baysville, \$3.55; Parry Sound, \$5.00; Oliver, \$1.00; Fort William, West, \$2.30; Sundridge, \$3.55; Midford, \$2.36; South River, \$1.50.

SUPERANNUATION FUND

English Association, \$4.86; Manitowaning, \$1.40.

GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Port Sydney, \$5.00; Thessalon, \$5.00; Sundridge, \$5.00; Garden River, \$4.00; Sturgeon Falls, \$5.00; Baysville, \$3.00; Fox Point, \$1.00.

INDIAN HOMES

Parkdale Epiphany S.S., for Charlotte Oaks, \$18.50; English Association, \$4.86; from S.P.G., \$11.28; S.P.C.K., for Scholarships, \$483.70; St. George's S.S., Toronto, per Mrs. McMurray, \$11.50.

Contributions received by Principal direct during July, 1903:

Toronto, Miss Mason, \$1.00; Palmerton, St. Paul's S.S., \$2.00; Port Dover, St. Paul's S.S., \$6.00; Port Carling, St. James' S.S., \$2.00; "A Friend," Brockville, \$5.00; per Treasurer, F. H. Beattie, Hespeler, \$14.20; Petrolea, \$22.35; Richard's Landing, W. A. (Special), \$5.00; Toronto, St. Philip's S.S., \$9.51, St. John, N.B., St. Paul's S.S., \$12.50; Marbleton, P.O., W.A., \$1.25; W. A. of Parry Sound and Muskoka Deaneries, for Francis Penance, \$59.00; Sudbury W.A., \$10.00; Sturgeon Falls W.A., \$5.00; Korah W.A., \$3.00; Port Arthur W.A., \$8.50.

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