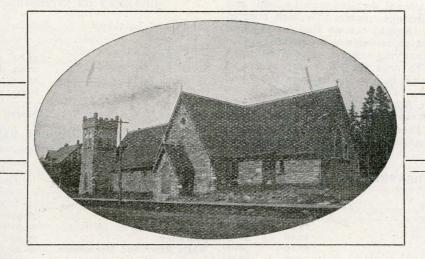
Mow it is high time to awake out of sleep.



The maketh This sun to rise on the evil and on the good.

The Algoma Missionary News

The Official Organ of the Diocese of Algoma



Bisbop:

The RIGHT REV. GEORGE THORNELOE, D.D., D.C.L., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Diocesan Officers:

The VEN. GOWAN GILLMOR,
Archdeacon of Algoma, - Rosseau. Ont

The REV. CANON BOYDELL, M.A.,
Bishop's Commissary and Examining Chaplain,
Sudbury, Ont.

The REV CANON PIERCY,
Clerical Secretary of the Synod,
Sault Ste. Marie West, Ont.

J. A. WORRELL, Esq., K.C., Hon. Treasurer (of Invested Funds), 18-20 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

H. PLUMMER, Esq.,

Treasurer of the Synod,

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

GEO. LEY KING, Esq.,

Principal of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Indian Homes, ---- Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

C. V. PLUMMER, Esq., Lay Secretary of the Synod, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

APPORTIONMENTS FOR 1908.

To the Clergymen, Church Wardens, and Laity of the Diocese of Algoma:

BRETHREN:-The amount EAR asked by the Mission Board for the Diocese of Algoma as the Apportionment for 1908, is \$2,347. This is \$547 more than we have hitherto been asked to give. It has been a difficult task to allot to our various Parishes and Missions the sums they ought to give in order that this increased apportionment may be forthcoming. The list given below goes as far as is thought reasonable in each case, and forms a basis of action. There may be a few Parishes and Missions able to do a little more than is here asked of them. There are also certain unorganized regions where occasional services may be held and special offerings made. To such sources alone it is thought can we look for the sum of \$282, which remains not provided for in the accompanying scheme. It surely is not necessary to urge the great importance of doing all that is possible to raise the whole sum asked of us. To fall behind in the Missionary Apportionment is regarded, and rightly so, as a discredit to any Mission, Parish or Diocese.

I am your faithful friend and Bishop, GEORGE ALGOMA.

DEANERY OF ALGOMA.

	190	7.	1908.
Blind River	\$ 50	.00	\$ 50.00
Bruce Mines		.00	30.00
Garden River	25	.00	25.00
Gore Bay		.00	30.00
Korah		.00	30.00
Little Current		.00	30.00
Manitowaning		.00	25.00
Massey and Walford			10.00
Sault Ste. Marie-			
St. Luke's Pro-Cathedral		.00	150.00
St. John's		.00	45.00
Silverwater		.00	10.00
St. Joseph's Island	30	.00	30.00
Sheguiandah	15	.00	20.00
Thessalon		.00	30.00
Victoria Mines			10.00
Webbwood		.00	25.00
	\$520	.00	\$550.00

DEANERY OF MUSKOKA.

4 1:	27 00	\$ 25.00
Aspdin		" 0
Baysville	25.00	25.00
Beaumaris	20.00	20.00
Bracebridge	65.00	65.00
Franklin	15.00	15.00
Falkenburg	25.00	25.00
Gravenhurst	50.00	50.00

Huntsville	 	 	60.00	60.00
Novar	 	 	30.00	30.00
Port Carling	 	 	35.00	35.00
Port Sydney	 	 	35.00	35.00
Uffington	 	 	20.00	20.00
			405.00	\$405.00

DEANERY OF PARRY SOUND.

Burk's Falls	\$	40.00	\$ 40.00
Depot Harbor		25.00	25.00
Emsdale		40.00	40.00
Magnatawan		35.00	35.00
Nipissing			15.00
Parry Sound		60.00	70.00
Powassan		40.00	40.00
Rosseau		45.00	45.00
Seguin and Broadbent		30.00	30.00
Sundridge		35.00	35.00
	\$3	50.00	\$375.00

DEANERY OF NIPISSING.

Cobalt and Latchford	\$ 20.00	\$	40.00
Copper Cliff	 		10.00
Haileybury	 30.00		35.00
New Liskeard	 25.00		30.00
North Bay	 80.00		90.00
Sturgeon Falls	 45.00		45.00
Sudbury	 80.00		90.00
			-
	\$ 280.00	\$2	10 00

DEANERY OF THUNDER BAY.

Fort William \$	85.00	\$
St. Luke's		60.00
St. Paul's		60.00
St. Thomas', West Fort		
William		30.00
Nepigon		5.00
Oliver	20.00	20.00
Port Arthur	85.00	150.00
Schreiber	35.00	35.00
White River and Messanabie	20.00	35.00
\$2 St	245.00	\$395.00
SUMMARY.		

Algoma	\$520.00	\$550.00
Muskoka	405.00	405.00
Parry Sound	350.00	375.00
Nipissing	280.00	340.00
Thunder Bay	245.00	395.00
- Charles St. Lawrence St.	\$1800.00	\$2065.00

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Jan. 15, 1908.

Among the twelve new statutes that came into force in Great Britain on New Year's Day is the Factory and Workshop Act, which the Church Times describes as "an honest attempt to compromise the vexed question of the inspection of convent laundries. It may be hoped that it will succeed."



The Algoma Missionary News

New Series-Enlarged Vol. 5. No. 2. FEBRUARY, 1908.

Published Monthly 50 cents per annum in advance

THE TEMPLE OF THE AGES.

THESE mountains sleep, white winter's mantle round them,

The thunder's roar no longer breaks their rest, From bluest heights, the sun beholds with rapture

The noble pose of each gigantic crest.

The generations of the clouds have vanished Which lingered idly here through autumn days,

The leaves have gone, the voices of the tempest No longer roll to heaven their hymn of praise.

Deep hid in snow, the streams with muffled murmurs

Pour down dark caverns to the infinite sea, This awful peace has vexed their restless childhood,

They hurry from its dread solemnity.

Even the climbing woods are mute and spell-bound.

And, halting midway on the steep ascent, The patient spruces hold their breath for wonder,

Nor shake the snow with which their boughs are bent.

Now, as the sun goes down with all his shining,

Huge shadows creep among these mighty walls,

And on the haunting ghosts of bygone ages
The dreamy splendor of the starlight falls.

Not Nineveh, not Babylon, nor Egypt, In all their treasures, 'neath the hungry sand, Can show a sight so awful and majestic As this waste temple in this newer land.

The king that reared these mighty courts was Chaos,

His servants fire and elemental war, The Titan hands of earthquake and of ocean, These granite slabs and pillars laid in store, And lauding here the vast and living Father,
The ages one by one have knelt and prayed,
Until the ghostly echoes of their worship
Come back and make man's puny heart
afraid.

-Frederick George Scott.

"DIE FIGHTING."

DREAM not my brothers you have vainly striven

Because you see not yet the end of strife; And winning, losing, on the side of Heaven Scant triumph greets you in this lower life.

Oft, though the foemen have not yet retreated, God's soldier, knowing not, has broke their pride

And won the battle, when he seemed defeated—Died fighting—Victor only when he died.
—W. H. Draper.

THE CHILD.

WHERE did you come from, baby dear?" "Out of the everywhere into the here."

"Where did you get your eyes so blue?"
"Out of the sky as I came through."

"Where did you get that little tear?"
"I found it waiting when I got here."

"Feet, whence did you come, you darling things?"
"From the same box as the cherub's wings."

"Where did you get that pearly ear?" "God spake—and it came out to hear."

"How did they all just come to you?"
"God thought about me—and so I grew."

"But how did you come to us, you dear?"
"God thought about you, and so I came here."
—G. Macdonald.



DIOCESAN NEWS *



OUR INVESTED FUNDS.

A LTHOUGH the Executive Committee cannot publish this month a statement of Diocesan Accounts as presented by the Treasurer of the Synod, the audit not being completed, it publishes below the statements of Invested Funds as presented by the Honorary Treasurer of Invested Funds (Mr. J. A. Worrell, K.C., Toronto) to December 31st, 1907.

THE EPISCOPAL ENDOWMENT FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. OR CR.

July 2 By cash from Synod of Toronto,

July	4	By Cash Holl Synod of Tolonto,	
		on \$9,900 at 4% for 0	00 00
			8.00
		" cash from City of Toronto,	
		interest on \$9,733.33 at	
		$3\frac{1}{2}\%$ for 6 months 17	0.33
	15	" cash re George Kerr, interest	
	10	on \$10,000 at 4% for 6	
		months	5.00
	0	inonemo,	0.00
Aug.	6		
		interest on \$10,000 at 4%	0.00
		101 0 1110110	00.00
	15	" cash from Thomas Johnson,	
		interest on \$6,000 at $4\frac{1}{4}\%$	
		for 3 months6	3.75
Oct.	1	101 0 1110	
Oct.	1	Trusts Co., interest on	
		arusts Co., interest on	0.00
			0.00
Nov.	15		
		interest on \$6,000 at $4\frac{1}{4}\%$	
			3.75
Dec.	2		
Dec.	-	on \$2,000 at 4% for 6 mths.	0.00
	00	011 \$2,000 00 1/0 101 0 1110	
	22	cash from fingerson, interest	
		on \$5,000 at 4% for 12	00 00
		months	00.00
		\$1,26	0.83
		DR.	
July	15	To cash to Mr. Plummer\$ 59	3.33
			0.00
Aug.	10		3.75
Oct.	23	Cubit to har.	
Dec.	31	" Bank Commission	75
66	66	" cash to Mr. Plummer 30	3.00
			-
		\$1,26	0.83
		STATEMENT OF SECURITIES.	
		Rate of A	nnual
			come.
1 Al	mon	nte, Town of,	
		enture 4% \$ 2,000.00 \$ 8	0.00
00	ene		SHE
2 00	rnw	vall, Town of,	0.00
L	ebe		0.00
3 Du	nnv	ville, Town of,	
I	ebe	enture\$887.31	
Ac	lvan	nced by W. &	
0	Fi	und116.85 $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ 770.46	4.65
4 In	rers	soll. Town of.	
1 III	John	enture4% [5,000.00] 20	0.00
1 107 -	MUUU	multine / O Ma Lo, oo	State State of

9,900.00 5,000.00	396.00 200.00
9,900.00	396.00
9,900.00	396.00
9,733.33	340.65
20,000.00	100.00
10 000 00	400.00
10,000.00	500.00
10 000 00	500.00
6,000.00	255.00
2 000 00	077 00
	6,000.00 10,000.00 10,000.00 9,733.33

THE B. S. M. SUSTENTATION FUND.

	111.	E B. S. M. SUSTEMMENT TON	11.
		INTEREST ACCOUNT.	
1907		CR.	
July	4	By cash from City of Toronto,	
		interest on \$6,000 at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$	
		for 6 months\$	105.00
		" cash from Brantford, interest	
		on \$2,000 at 4% for 6 mths.	40.00
		"cash from Cobourg, interest	
		on \$2,000 at 4% for 6mths.	40.00
100	24	" cash from St. Catharines, in-	
		terest on \$3,000 at 4% for	
		6 months	60.00
Aug.	6	" cash from St. Catharines, in-	
	13	terest on \$500 at 4% for	
		6 months	10.00
	14	6 months	
		est on \$2,688 at 4% for 6	
		months	53.76
Oct.	3	" cash from Belleville, interest	
000.		on \$10,000 at 4% for 6	
		months	200.00
	14	" cash from Seaforth, interest	
		on \$4,000 at 4% for 6	
		months	160.00
	15	" cash from Belleville, interest	
	10	on \$7,000 at 4% for 6	
		months	140.00
Dec	11	months " cash from Seaforth, interest	
Dec	11	on \$1,200 at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ for 12	
		months	54.00
	24	" cash from Tilbury East, in-	
	21	terest on \$1,834.60 at 4%	
		for 6 months	36.69
	31	" cash, interest on uninvested	
	OI	money to date (\$159.28)	2.38
		money to date (#150.125).	
		\$	901.83
		DR.	
July	15		184.70
Sept.	7	" cash to Mr. Plummer	123.61
Nov.	20	" cash to Mr. Plummer	499.25
Dec.	31	" cash to Mr. Plummer	92.67
	31	" Bank charges on Collection	
		of Coupons	1.60
		THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	

\$ 901.83

	CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR
STATEMENT OF SECURITIES. Rate of Annual	STATEMENT OF SECURITIES. Rate of Annual
Interest, Principal, Income.	Interest. Principal. Income.
1 Belleville (City) De- bentures4% \$ 7,000.00 \$ 280.00	1 Belleville, City of, Debenture 4% \$ 3,000.00 \$ 120.00
2 Belleville (City) D e-	2 Belleville, City of,
bentures4% 5,000.00 200.00	Waterworks Deb't 4% 10,000.00 400.00
3 Belleville (Water- works) Debentures 4% 5,000.00 200.00	3 Belleville, City of, Debenture4% 2,000.00 80.00
4 Brantford Debent's 4% 2 000 00 80 00	4 Brantford, City of,
5 Brockville " 4% 2,688.28 107.53	Debenture 4% 1,000.00 40.00
6 Cobourg " 4% 2,000.00 80.00	5 Cobourg, Town of,
7 Cornwall " 4% 2,078.46 83.14	Debenture 4% 780.00 31.20
8 Seaforth " 4% 4,000.00 160.00	6 Cornwall, Town of,
9 Seaforth " 4½% 1,200.00 54.00	Debenture 4% 421.75 16.87
10 Bilatioid 4/0 4,000.00 100.00	7 Dunnville, Town of,
11 St. Catharines " 4% 3,000.00 120.00 12 St. Catharines " 4% 500.00 20.00	Debenture $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ 352.48 15.86 8 Dunnville, Town of,
13 Tilbury East " 4% 9,902.00 396.08	Debenture $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ 116.85 5.25
13 Tilbury East " 4% 9,902.00 396.08 14 Tilbury East " 4% 1,834.60 73.58	9 Ingersoll, Town of,
15 Toronto " $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ 6,000.00 210.00	Debenture 4% 372.17 14.88
16 Cash	10 Owen Sound, Town
. They develop they shall be the second of t	of, Debenture 5% 1,680.50 84.00
\$56,362.62 \$2,229.10	11 St. Catharines, City
THE WIPOWG! AND ORDII ANG! DINE	of, Debenture 4% 1,000.00 40.00
THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.	12 Toronto, Synod of,
INTEREST ACCOUNT.	Interest on Mort- gage
1907 CR.	gage
July 4 By cash from Brantford, inter-	200.71 0.00
est on \$1,000 at 4% for	\$23,024.46 \$ 938.06
6 months\$ 20.00	SUMMARY.
" cash from Cobourg, interest	Original Capital \$18,000.00
on \$780 at 4% for 6 mths. 15.60	Added Capital\$ 500.00
" cash from Synod of Toronto,	198.46
interest on \$3,100 at 4% for 6 months	1,551.54 425.73
"Instalment of Principal 1,000.00	75.30
24 " cash from St. Catharines, in-	2,751.03
terest on \$1,000 at 4% for	Accumulated Interest 2,273.43
6 months	\$23,024.46
Oct. 30 " cash from Belleville, interest 20.00	\$23,024.46
Oct. 30 "cash from Belleville, interest on \$10,000 at 4% for 6	
0ct. 30 "cash from Belleville, interest on \$10,000 at 4% for 6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR.
0ct. 30 "cash from Belleville, interest on \$10,000 at 4% for 6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR. July 1 By balance as per Statement of
0ct. 30 "cash from Belleville, interest on \$10,000 at 4% for 6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR. July 1 By balance as per Statement of June 30, 1907
0ct. 30 "cash from Belleville, interest on \$10,000 at 4% for 6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR. July 1 By balance as per Statement of June 30, 1907
6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR. July 1 By balance as per Statement of June 30, 1907\$ 26.05 Dec. 11 "cash from Seaforth, interest on \$1,200 at 4½% for 12
6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR. July 1 By balance as per Statement of June 30, 1907\$ 26.05 Dec. 11 "cash from Seaforth, interest on \$1,200 at 4½% for 12 months
6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR. July 1 By balance as per Statement of June 30, 1907
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6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR. July 1 By balance as per Statement of June 30, 1907\$ 26.05 Dec. 11 "cash from Seaforth, interest on \$1,200 at 4½% for 12 months
6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR. 1907 July 1 By balance as per Statement of June 30, 1907
6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR. 1 By balance as per Statement of June 30, 1907\$26.05 Dec. 11 "cash from Seaforth, interest on \$1,200 at 4½% for 12 months54.00 30 "cash from Peterboro', interest on \$1,000 at 3½% for 6 months\$17.50 Interest on \$1,000 at 3% for 6 months\$15.00 32.50 31 "Cash Interest on Deposit
6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR. July 1 By balance as per Statement of June 30, 1907\$ 26.05 Dec. 11 "cash from Seaforth, interest on \$1,200 at 4½% for 12 months
6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR. July 1 By balance as per Statement of June 30, 1907\$ 26.05 Dec. 11 "cash from Seaforth, interest on \$1,200 at 4½% for 12 months
6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR. 1907 July 1 By balance as per Statement of June 30, 1907
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6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR. 1907 July 1 By balance as per Statement of June 30, 1907
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6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR. July 1 By balance as per Statement of June 30, 1907
6 months	\$23,024.46 THE SUPERANNUATION FUND. INTEREST ACCOUNT. CR. July 1 By balance as per Statement of June 30, 1907

IN KORAH MISSION.

THE BISHOP'S VISIT TO GOULAIS BAY AND SOME OF THE LARGER CAMPS ALONG THE GOULAIS BAY ROAD, JANUARY 18TH AND 19TH.

T is always a great pleasure to the Church people of our Mission to be favoured by a visit from our Bishop, for his words of encouragement, exhortation and teaching are always inspiring and lift us to a higher plane, from which we are enabled to see in true perspective the proper places of things temporal and eternal, and are thereby Letter fitted to press on toward the prize which is set before us. This privilege was enjoyed by us last month.

The Bishop's last visitation included three of the large lumbering camps, situated along the road between Goulais Bay and Sault Ste. Marie, which was conducted by the International Pulp and Paper Co., whose mills are at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and at the time of our visit they had about 100

men employed.

The readers of the "A.M.N." can easily picture to themselves a service in our backwoods churches where, even though it be a log building, the surroundings are of an ecclesiastical character, more or less complete, but to any one unacquainted with the "shanties" the picturing would be somewhat more difficult. A short account of our visit to these camps may therefore

be interesting.

The privilege of holding the service in the "cook camp" is usually granted by that important personage in the camp, the cook, but sometimes it is not, and it happened so for one of our services, but the foreman invited us to the "sleeping camp." This was a log building, about 16 x 24 feet, with the bunks in two tiers, on three walls, with accommodation for 40 to 50 men. Along the front of the lower bunks was a flattened log which answered for a bench to sit upon. The remainder of the floor space was nearly taken up by the water barrel, wash bench, wood pile and stove, while in mid-air the horizontal portion of the stove pipe was the center of several poles parallel with it, upon which were hanging to dry socks, shoe-packs, and various other articles, which from where we stood obscured our view of some of the upper berths. In many of these the men were lounging during the service. Our service at this camp was held on Sunday afternoon. The men being at liberty, nearly all were present. The Bishop and priest robed, and with no place upon which to lay a book but a corner of the wash bench, conducted what was indeed a deeply impressive service. The Bishop's earnest words from the text, "Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it," will no doubt long be remembered by many of the hearers, and it is to be hoped will be helpful in their many struggles to secure the victory over the great enemy of their souls. The remembrance of what "He saith."

The services at the other camps were just as interesting, but in them, having the cook's favor, we enjoyed the privileges of the "cook camp", and a description of oue will do for both. The building was con-siderably larger than the other I have described. One end was particularly the cook's quarters, for here was a large range, baking tables and other kitchen conveniences, while in one corner were the coos' bunks, for a camp of 50 men has generally two cooks and a "cookie" or helper. There are no partitions, but this culinary apartment occupied one-third of the building, the rest being the eating apartment. Among the visitor's first impressions would be the durability of the table ware, nothing breakable being used, and here with ecclesiastical surroundings as lacking as in the "sleeping camp," we held our service. An end of one of the tables, upon which the cook had spread his white apron, took the place of reading desk, lectern and pulpit, while the men seated on benches alongside the tables were fed on Scripture truth from the parable of the Great Supper, many lessons being drawn from the "excuses", which the Bishop made intensely interesting and practical by putting them into present day phraseology. Those of the company who continue to be rejectors of our loving Saviour's invitation will do so without excuse.

DIOCESAN NOTES.

Archdeacon Gillmor left Sault Ste. Marie on the last day of January to continue his mission of collecting the "Thanksgiving Fund" from Algoma. He stops at points on the Sault branch of the C.P.R., thence goes to the far western corner of the diocese, taking in the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William. After that he returns over 700 miles to take in the town of North Bay and Cobalt.

The new Church of St. Paul, Fort William, will be by far the finest Church edifice in this diocese. When completed and furnished it will cost \$62,000. This does not count the value of gifts towards furnishing.

The Executive Committee urged Archdeacon Gillmor to go to England with the Bishop this summer to take a place in the Pan-Anglican Congress. It is rather doubtful, however, whether he can see his way to consent.

The earlier part of the winter has been beautifully mild. But February is ushered in by very low temperatures—10 to 50 degrees below zero. Such intense cold will soon make compensation.

Among the most active workers in St. John's Church, Sault Ste. Marie, were Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Daniels. News of Mrs. Daniels' death at Wilmington, Delaware, on Christmas Day, drew forth much sympathy from their many friends. Though absent from Sault Ste. Marie for some eighteen months, Mrs. Daniels' death was felt as a keen loss to those with whom she was associated in Church work.

FROM WHAT LITTLE BEGINNINGS.

"MARY JANE"

may interest those who use Quarterly Intercession Paper for Missions, published by S.P.G., to hear a little about the very humble person who started the Candidates' Fund. It was my privilege to visit her last autumn in a workhouse in North Devon, along with the chaplain, and a more pathetic and touching visit I never paid. I will call her Mary Jane, as her full name is not to be known. She is completely blind and some deaf, but she can speak. She lives a life of prayer in her darkness and solitude. She is intensely interested in missions, and always uses her Braille copy of the Intercession Paper. A little more than a year ago, she gave the chaplain 3s. for missions, a sum she had saved out of little presents given to her for what we would call necessaries. In a very little while she added 2s. The chaplain then felt that such an offering of faith and love must not go into the general fund. Like the woman in the Gospel, it was literally "all that she had." So he sent it up to the secretary, Canon Bullock Webster, with the story of Mary Jane. He was so touched by it, that, after prayer and consultation with the committee, he decided to start the candidates' fund, which he had long wished to do, and this was just the impetus needed to set the ball rolling. And now, in a year, the sum has reached over £3,000! Need I say Mary

Jane is most humbly thankful that she was enabled to start such a work. has sent up another 5s. this year, and is still saving all she can for Missions. She was in a little bare ward in the workhouse when I saw her, looking very sad because her Braille copy of the Mission Field had been torn; but she jumped up at once when the chaplain touched her, and forgot her trouble. She is in the most complete communication with him; he speaks to her in the finger language on her hand, as of course she cannot see his hands. He tells her all that is going on, and she takes an interest in everything. She asked me to pray for her, and then told us she not only prays for missions, but also for the parish, the Sunday schools, and Band of Hope, etc., and one felt rebuked as one thought of her life of prayer, always thinking of, and interceding for others, in her darkness and silence. Truly she "has done what she could," and her self-denial has been blessed far beyond what we in our short-sightedness could have dared to hope. She composes hymns, and repeated for me a really beautiful one for Christmas, showing that she has grasped the mystery of the Incarnation in a wonderful manner.

She is a regular communicant. She sits close to the chaplain in the chapel, and he by touching her hands guides her through the service. It was a revelation of love and faith, and one was filled with wonder and humiliation that she could do so much upon so little, while we who have the senses she is deprived of, do so little with all our gifts.—"A.F.C.," in the All Saints', Clifton, Parish Magazine.

Regarding the work of the Anglican Church amongst the Jews in Bible Lands-(under the supervision of the Bishop in Jerusalem, Right Rev. Dr. Blyth) it is not generally known that the permission of the local Government in Palestine is required for opening hospitals and schools, and experience has further taught the Bishop that such institutions must have their own buildings protected by Imperial Firmans, and that the Jews are more easily approached by means of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, and nursing homes that are open to all, by which method the racial and religious prejudices of the different nationalities in the country are broken down, and an atmosphere of public opinion created, under which the conversion of the Jew will be less difficult, and his life as a Christian easier. Open-air preaching and such methods are prohibited by law.

WW WOMAN'S AUXILIARU W

ONE BODY



IN CHRIST

HE importance of the Pan-Anglican Congress, to be held in London, England, during June, this year, and the beneficial results to the Anglican Communion throughout the world, which must inevitably flow from it, cannot be over stated. For more than four years preparations for holding this Congress have been going forward, and the great work undertaken has been organized in a very Bishops, complete and effective manner. clergy, laymen, and women from all parts of the world will be present, and the most eminent and capable men and women identified with the Church of England and sister communions to-day, will participate in the proceedings outlined for the Congress.

The scope and variety of the subjects to be dealt with, the personal attainments and high standing of those who will take prominent part in the deliberations of this Congress, the assembling together for the first time in the history of the Church of a body composed of its leaders and representatives from all parts of the world, exemplify the widespread interest in the objects and organization of this Conference, and point to the origin and opportunity for exercise of an influence for the uplifting of the various peoples to whom the Church ministers, by adapting thought and teaching to the conditions of life met with in the various world fields wherein the Church labors.

With the object of assisting in the work and deliberations of the Congress, and to enable the women of the Church to take their full share in its labors, a Women's Committee, consisting of over 100 members, with an executive of thirty members, has been formed in England, of which Mrs. Creighton, Hampton Court Palace, London, is President, and Mrs. Montgomery, Bishopsbourne, Grove Park, Chiswick, is Hon-Secretary. In recognition of the position and influence of women in affairs of the Church to-day, representation on the General Committee, and also on Sectional Committees, has been accorded to them.

Chief among the objects of the Women's Committee, is the aim to impress upon all Church women the necessity of peeparation for the work of the Congress by reading and study beforehand of the subjects to be discussed. A knowledge of these subjects acquired prior to the opening of the Congress, will increase the interest to be taken

in the actual proceedings, and also assure greater beneficial results personally than could otherwise be expected. Impressions more lasting will undoubtedly be derived from following the proceedings and discussions, and reading the papers and reports issued, by those who have beforehand become familiar with the various problems to be considered.

Upon the Programme of the Congress are many subjects in which Church-women are especially interested, and in connection with the study of these subjects a list of books for reading has been prepared and recommended by the Women's Committee.

The following are a few of the subjects, in which, as stated, women have a special interest: (1) Modern Views about Marriage and Divorce; (2) Gambling amongst Women; (3) Women's work and wages; (4) The Liquor Traffic; (5) The status and work of Deaconesses; (6) Phases of modern religious belief, their truth and error; (7) The work of organized bodies of Churchworkers; (8) Missionary Problems, etc.

Next in importance to the preparation for the Congress, by discussion and study of the subjects to be considered, is the attention given to the deliberations while the Congress is in session, by following as closely as may be possible the reports of its daily proceedings. Arrangements have been carefully made for the sale and distribution by mail of numerous publications preliminary to the Congress, and also of reports and papers to be issued during its sessions. Examples of these publications in Leaflet form are:—

The Preliminary Handbook, costing is. 6d. per 100 post free; Notes on the Thank-offering, costing 6 d. per 100, post free; Women's Committee Leaflet, costing is. 6d. per 100, post free; Prayers suggested by the Archbishop of Canterbury, 9d. per 100.

Anyone who wishes to have a copy of every paper issued by the Congress Committee, sent post free after publication, is asked to pay a deposit of 2s. 6d. to the Secretary. Notification will be sent to the subscriber when the deposit has been ex-

hausted.

All these publications can be obtained from Rev. A. B. Mynors, the Church House, Westminster, London, and the prices place same within easy reach of all branches of the W.A. in this Diocese.

@ GENERAL CHURCH NEWS &

HE Scottish Chronicle says:—"A spirited protest comes from a South African correspondent against the use of the word "foreign" in describing the missionary enterprise of the Church in other lands. It is a protest with which we heartily sympathise. The work of the Church is to win the world for Christ; and to split that work into two watertight compartments is contrary to the whole spirit of the Gospel message."

The Archbishop of Sydney at the last meeting of Synod, in his address, touched on the socialistic trend in Australian politics, and said the fact was one which must be noted by the Church, which should judge the movement fairly, recognising its righteous aims, but resisting it in so far as it became unjust and irreligious.

It is pleasing to note the progress of the movement in the Established Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) for the week-day opening of city churches for the purpose of private prayer. It is a healthy sign.

The S.P.G. hopes to be in its new house by Easter next.

English residents in Venezuela are very soon to have the benefit of the Church's services there. Archdeacon Trotter, who one time worked in Trinidad Diocese, but lately in Brisbane, Australia, is returning to his old diocese to start the work.

The Editor of "The Mission Field," publishing an account of a missionary meeting from the columns of "The Times," remarks that "it is significant of the increase of public interest in foreign missions that "The Times" should devote a whole column to a description of the meeting."

The late Lord Kelvin, one of the first scientists of the century and a strong and consistent Churchman, was buried in Westminster Abbey on December 23rd last.

In the "Church Missionary Review (C.M. S.) appears the report of the Bishop of Moosonee to the Church Missionary Society.

At the missionary exhibition and sale at Westminster, our constant and devoted English friends made £106.

The Right Rev. Dr. Drury, the new Bishop of Sodor and Man is the first Manxman born and bred to ascend the episcopal throne of the island for something like 700 years. He is heartily welcome to the islanders.

The Islington Clerical Conference, which for sixty years has stood mainly for criticism, made a new departure this year. Instead of the Protestant note of theological controversy it sounds the new note of Christian Social Service. Says the "Guardian":—"It is a real step forward for the Evangelical school. The Church will be the stronger for it. The nation will be all the richer."

When in 1887 Bishop Blyth was consecrated Bishop in Jerusalem there were about 60,000 Jews in the Holy I,and. Now there cannot be less than 160,000. Then there were about 20,000 Jews in Jerusalem. Now there are not less than 50,000 out of a total population of 70,000.

The voluntary offerings of the Church of England for the year ending Easter, 1907, are returned as £7,462,244 (\$36,266,400) excluding contributions to societies in which Churchmen and Nonconformists co-operate.

An alarming landslide has practically wrecked the Anglican cathedral at Newcastle, Australia.

By the scheme for the re-endowment of poor benefices in England, adopted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, from May 1st next all benefices in public patronage, where the population exceeds 1,000, and the income is less than £200 per annum, will be raised to that sum, and all benefices similarly circumstanced where the population is at least 500 and the income less than £150 per annum will be raised to that sum.

On St. Paul's Day at Westminster Abbey were consecrated Rev. Dr. C. J. Ridgeway as Bishop of Chichester and Rev. Dr. H. J. Moloney as Bishop of Mid-China.

The Very Rev. M. Day was consecrated Bishop of Clogher in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on St. Paul's Day.

LING & & & CHURCH TEACHING & & & & F

WHAT ARE CHURCH PRINCIPLES?

E may consider Church Principles in two ways. First we may regard them as those fundamental truths which underlie the Christian Church—those truths which account for her existence, and justify her faith, her practice, her teaching and her ceremonial.

There is nothing necessarily controversial in this view of Church Principles. It is simply an account of what the Church is and does. We may regard it as the theory or explanation of the Church's character and ways. It traces all we find in the Church back to the solid ground of divine revelation; and discovers its roots in historic fact, in Scripture teaching, and in sound reason. Viewed in this light, Church Principles are often simple truths which all Christian people agree upon and hold in common.

For example, the unfailing presence and nearness of God, working with and watching over us for good, is a Church Principle. This is the great burden of Scripture revelation, especially in the Gospels. It is the unvarying witness of Christian men in every age

Again, it is a Church principle that the first day in every week is the Lord's Day: a day to be observed by all Christian people by rest and worship: a day which supersedes and fulfills the old Jewish Sabbath, which was Saturday, the seventh day of the week. The observance of the Lord's Day rests, not on any Scripture command, but on Apostolic practice, confirmed by Scripture and supported by the solid reasoning that the day on which the Lord Jesus Christ rose triumphant over and sin is a day which ought to be thus observed by all who believe in Him as their Deliverer.

Yet again it is a Church Principle that the prayer of faith is efficacious, especially when offered by a number of people who agree together in what they ast. This too has the support of Scripture, which recounts our Lord's promise, "If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." On this principle and promise rests the Christian practice of assembling together periodically for united prayer.

But there is another way of looking at Church Principles. We may regard them as those truths which distinguished the Ancient Church, the Church which is truly Catholic and Apostolic, from Churches which have adopted novelties, or from Christian bodies founded by men in modern times

This idea of Church Principles is distinctly controversial. It not only points out the noteworthy fact that radical differences of principle do exist between the Aucient Church and other bodies of Christians, but it draws a line between the two, regarding the ancient body which holds, and lives by, all the old Church Principles, as occupying the solid ground of Apostolic truth and order, while the bodies which have wholly or in part abandoned those principles stand in a novel position, on ground which is uncertain and insecure to say the least.

This may be illustrated by a brief reference to some of the leading Church Principles, for example the following: (1) The Church is a Divine and not merely human Society; (2) The Ministry of the Church is divinely appointed and not a matter of mere personal feeling; (3) The Church must be visibly One, to accomplish the divine purpose: (4) It must also be Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic; (5) Schism, therefore, or the deliberate breaking of the Church's unity and order is sinful; (6) The Sacramental principle pervades the Church.

Space does not admit of the discussion of these points. The following summary of the teaching of Church principles must suffice:

Christ's great work on earth was in a sense consummated by the banding together of the faithful remnant of the Jews into a new order, or kingdom, which after all was only the old order amplified and fulfilled. This new order was a body perfected for the very highest uses. Into it, when duly organized by the appointment of laws and officers, Christ breathed His Holv Spirit, and it became a living thing. In a lesser sense it was an Incarnation like Himself. Rather it was an extension of the great Incarnation. the organ whereby. through the Holy Ghost, Christ might still visibly live and work among men to the end of time. This perfected, mystical Body of Christ, thus animated by His Spirit, is to be in the world like leaven, not merely possessing sacraments, but itself a sacrament, gradually spreading its influence throughout mankind, touching, quickening. moulding, uplifting, and purifying men and nations until the day when-

Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Doth his successive journeys run; His kingdom stretch from shore to shore Till moons shall wax and wane no more.

The Algoma Missionary News

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THE ALGOMA MISSIONARY PRESS, 44 RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO

THE ALGOMA MISSIONARY NEWS is the official organ of the Diocese of Algoma. It is published for the Diocese by The Algoma Missionary Press, 44 Richmond Street West, Toronto.

THB ALGOMA MISSIONARY NEWS (New Series) is published monthly. The price for single copies is 50c. per annum.

All items of news and other communications should be sent direct to the Editor,
The Rev. Canon Piercy,

(Box 66) Sault Ste. Marie West,

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.

A LOOK AT ALGOMA IN 1788.

AST year we made a dive into the Third Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario, and reproduced an extract from the report of Deputy Surveyor General John Collins concerning a trip made up the Great Lakes as far as the end of Lake Superior in 1788. Our former extract was descriptive of the Falls of St. Mary (Sault Ste. Marie) and the north shore of Lake Huron for some miles eastward.

Again the story is taken up from the report as the traveller journeyed on to

THESSALON

"Thessalon is twenty leagues to the eastward of the Falls of Saint Mary. The shore on each side of the entrance of the river here is low, but dry; the long projecting point is rock and sand; the river is about 100 feet across. It has a bar with only six feet of water, but within there is three fathoms, and it is navigable for boats as far as the rapids, which are eighteen or twenty miles up. On each side of the headland or projecting point before mentioned there is a good bay, secure from northerly winds, and one of them well sheltered from the easterly and the other from the westerly winds, but I should imagine neither of them safe when it blows from the southward. If the entrance of the river was practicable for vessels it would be a good harbour, and might perhaps be of some convenience to the trade, and could also be protected by a battery on the point of the headland with a better work behind it near the entrance of the river : but I ap-

prehend the want of water over the bar for vessels drawing more than five or six feet will always remain an obstacle to its being a place of any consequence either in commercial view or as a port. I was in great hopes of being able to find a place which might have combined these objects at the south east entrance of Lake George, and at the same time to have had the entire command of the ship channel, which is not more than a quarter of a mile wide here, and the east shore being higher than and commanding the opposite side; but upon particular examination of the ground, I found it to consist of small rocky islands none of them capable of admitting a better work than a small battery of block houses, not the least particle of earth for raising vegetables or feeding stock, and in all the rout from St. Mary's to Thessalon I have not observed any situation possessing advantages sufficient to recommend it; indeed with respect to the concerns of trade only by the way of Lake Superior, I am not aware that any post is necessary on the communication short of the falls. There is some tolerable good land along the banks of the river Thessalon, but it does not appear to be of any great extent, and from the falls of St. Mary to this place: except some small spots of indifferent good land on Lake George, the coast is rocky and barren.

FRENCH RIVER

"French River is eighty leagues to the eastward of the Falls of St. Mary: the entrance is composed of a considerable number of small islands and channels, but the westmost of these latter is the best navigation. It is about 250 feet wide and has from two to three fathoms depth of water. It is narrower a little way up, and about half a league from the entrance becomes exceedingly intricate on account of the small islands and channels which are here so numerous in every direction, and so much resembling each other in appearance as to make it extremely difficult without a guide to find the true navigable channel, which in general is deep in some places, not less than thirty feet, but so narrow that there is scarce any room for two canoes to pass each other; the bank in these situations is a steep rock almost perpendicular, and there are very strong currents. The country adjoining to and near this river is a rocky desert, nothing growing but small scrubby bushes and pine trees not thirty feet high; my own observations did not extend above three or four leagues up the river, but, as I am informed, the

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same dreary prospect continues all the way up to Lake Nipissing, which is reckoned 25 leagues; and, indeed, I cannot speak more favorably of the general complexion of the coast all the way from Thessalon to French River, for it is a rude, barren and inhospitable shore, and in no respect fit for or capable of supporting any settlement. There are scarce any situations that I have observed capable of any cultivation, except on the border of the River Mississague, but the tracts of good land here as well as at Thessalon appear of such small extent, and must therefore be so unconnected and unsupported that no advantage could I imagine, be expected from them sufficient to encourage any attempts to settle on the north shore of Lake Huron. The greater part of this coast is also a dangerous navigation even for canoes, and would be much more so for vessels, as the rocks in many places run to a considerable distance into the lake. Canoes, indeed, with discreet management and by seeking in time a place of safety on the appearance of a gale of wind, may generally find shelter among some of the islands which lie along most part of this coast: but vessels would not always so readily meet with a harbour; and to navigate here in storm with any probability of safety, would require a thorough knowledge of this part of the lake."

THE CHURCH IN CHINA.

(FROM "THE LAND OF SINIM")

♥ O us there seemed to be one mistake which was underlying the whole celebration, that is the assumption of Dr. Morrison's entry into China being the beginning of Protestant or non-Roman Missions in China. We do not hereby minimise all that we owe to Morrison—the praises we would give God for his work—but we would point out to Churchmen that weakness which made Dr. Morrison's official work, or our Missionary Societies in their present form, a necessity at all. In 1585, English baptised members of Christ who were not Roman Catholics arrived in Kwei-chow. On their journey hither they had suffered persecution, as being Christians and yet not Romans. They were then in China as members of the Anglican Church, members of the mystical body of Christ, known by the Chinese to be Christians. It matters not that they remained but a short time; there was the witness for or against Christ. Again, from

1684 the Anglican Church has been permanently in China, ever since the Hon. East India Company settled there, for, if only one or two (though, as a matter of fact, the majority) were members of Christ by baptism, and of the Anglican Communion, there was the Church. Though there have doubtless been very many loyal Christians, the story of British Commerce in China from 1684 to 1807, and even to 1907, is the story of Christians, known to be Christians on the whole not working for Christ but against Him. All this time, however, the Church of Christ has been in China, if our being "regenerated and grafted into the body of Christ's Church," is not a delusion altogether.

In consequence of the Bishop's absence in Parry Sound District, the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee is postponed until the 14th.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Receipts by Treasurer of Synod to 15th January, 1908:—

MISSION FUND

Grants from M.S.C.C. for 1907, \$2,760.00; S.P.G., \$421.04; C.C.C.S., \$389.88; Webbwood, \$8.75; Algoma W.A., \$112.50; Hudson, \$1.50.

MISSIONARY APPORTIONMENT

The Slash, \$2.00; The Slash S.S., \$2.94; Hilly Grove, \$1.00; Manitowaning W.A., \$5.00; Jocelyn, \$7.17; Haileybury, \$4.12; Goulais Bay, \$11.50; Richard's Landing, \$2.00; Fort William, \$6.00; Nipissing, \$6.35; Restoule, \$3.00; Litt'e Current, \$1.15; Webbwood, \$6.25; Sheguindah, \$10.00.

EXPENSE FUND

Haileybury, \$7.23.

SUPERANNUATION FUND

Haileybury, \$9.73; Rosseau, \$7.01.

CHURCH AND PARSONAGE FUND Haileybury, \$7.71.

SPECIAL PURPOSES

S.P.G. and C.C.C.S.—Haileybury, \$4.52; Rosseau, \$2.02. S.P.C.K.—Broadbent, \$1.65; New Liskeard, \$5.13.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS

Goulais Bay, \$1.90; Rosseau, \$3.80; Korah, \$6.60.

INDIAN HOMES

Per C.C.C.S.—Mrs. Fremlin, £5 (\$24.10); Miss Bevan, £1 is. (\$5.06); Miss Mason, for Christmas dinner, \$5.00; English Association, £26 i3s. 5d. (\$129.20); Falkenberg S.S., \$2.00; New Liskeard S.S., \$1.50; Sudbury S.S., \$3.55.