

and inhospitable regions have bravely borne aloft the banner of the Cross. In all lands now, undeterred by dangerous climates or rude conditions of life, are female evangelists to be found, and it has been the unfailing testimony of their male fellow workers that they would not do without them, for the blessing given is in increase ratio to the number of agents before employed.

Native female agency also during the period under review has developed into a grand factor in the onward progress of Christ's Church in heathen lands. That timid hitherto secluded women, fenced round and trammelled as they are by a public opinion based on centuries of heathen tradition, should come forth as public workers, mixing freely and openly among their country women is a triumph of God's grace such as we of the enlightened west, whose ideas are so totally different, can perhaps scarcely appreciate. God has thus forged a weapon against which the forces of superstition and prejudice shall be powerless. Witness for instance the work done by those born Christians like Mrs. Hensman and Mrs. Clarke of Madras and some of the North Indian Christians. Some are even entering the lists as medical practitioners, and may be found working in dispensaries and village missions.

Nor are the women of China backward in working for the Saviour whom they have found, as the heroic journey of Mrs. Ahok to England and Canada in 1889 bears witness, while native helpers and Bible women in almost every mission station in the Nuh Kien province show that the constraining love of Christ is a power as much in the east as in the west.

The developments of Women's Home Mission work during the past twenty years have not been less remarkable. At the beginning of that period many of our most helpful agencies such as deaconesses, parochial women and parish nurses had scarcely begun to be. Now probably there is scarcely a parish in our large towns that does not thankfully acknowledge the blessing following the labors of these devoted women. The slum work of the Salvationists, too, is noteworthy, for little as we may approve of some of their methods yet there can be no doubt that they have been the means of bringing many into the kingdom of God, who otherwise might now be outside. Fearlessly down to the darkest abodes of human sin, misery and degradation go these noble women of both high and low degree, tending, soothing, evangelising, uplifting, their visits prized by the poor, lost and sunken ones as of angels of mercy and restoration, themselves looking for no reward but the Master's sweet word of commendation, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me. (To be continued.)

NOTES FROM THE MISSION FIELDS.

FROM C.M.S. AND S.P.G. MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.—At an ordination in Christ Church, Lagos, on April 29th, Bishop Oluwole admitted to Deacon's Orders Mr. Johann Maximilian Adolf Cole, of the Niger Delta Pastorate.

Bishop Oluwole opened a new church at Ijebu Ode, the capital of the Ijebu kingdom, on April 26th, in the presence of between 6,000 and 7,000 people, including the native princes, the king's councillors and chiefs. The Bishop preached from Ps. xc. 16, 17; and at holy communion there were 166 communicants. The church is described as a really handsome building; it has cost £1,200 (exclusive of labor by the converts, valued at £400) and this sum, with the exception of about £50 has been raised by the Christians of Ijebu Ode. The church has been named "Olugbala," (St. Saviour's.)

The Rev. T. J. Dennis, presently in England on furlough, says in regard to the forward movement in the Ibo country on the east and west sides of the Lower Niger, that he desires to see *four* Europeans and about *twelve* natives set apart for this extension. His wish is that two Europeans and some of the natives should itinerate on the Onitsha side of the river, making their headquarters as far to the east of Onitsha as possible. The remainder would itinerate on the Asaba side, making their headquarters at some distance from Asaba. They would aim at getting as far as possible into the interior, leaving the towns within easy reach of Asaba and Onitsha to be evangelized from those stations.

Letters have been received from the Hausaland missionaries, from Zaria, a town only six days' journey from Kano, the objective of the party. Dr. Miller had had a fall from his horse, but otherwise the missionaries were well. They have been welcomed everywhere by the people, and laden with presents. "Sheep, corn, fowls, yams, cooked food for the men, honey, etc.," have been presented to them in every town they have passed through. Altogether it has been a very interesting journey. At first they had great difficulties with the men of the large caravan. Special services in Hausa and Yoruba were held as opportunities occurred, and Bishop Tugwell says these services were a means of blessings. He writes; "God is manifestly with us. I trust and believe many of our carriers will be permanently influenced by what they learn and hear from us."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.—On February 18th, Bishop Peel baptized the first converts of