

missions. She must either sanction comprehensive plans and large expenditure, or else retire from the field. A few imperfectly trained missionaries, dispersed among a hostile population of a million and a quarter, and unsupported by those educational appliances that are deemed essential in other departments of missionary work, are placed at an immense disadvantage. The expenditure of six or seven thousand dollars per annum makes a poor showing against an adversary whose resources are practically unlimited. The demand of the hour is for concentration. Scattered forces make a feeble impression; a wavering policy invites defeat. The Church must settle definitely the plan of campaign, and resolutely fight it out on that line. The defences of Rome seem to be impregnable, but there are at least two forces by which they can be entered. These are colportage and education. In saying this, we do not undervalue direct evangelistic work, nor would we withdraw a single missionary from the field; but it is not desirable to increase that agency until we can send forth men who are thoroughly trained, and for that training the Church must make provision. While this is in progress, the other agencies can be employed to almost any extent, and so prepare the way for the work of direct evangelization.

For several years a French Institute has had an existence in the city of Montreal, and enough has been done to show that an important field awaits cultivation; but better buildings and better appliances are essential to permanent success. A building on a good, healthy site, sufficient to accommodate at least one hundred pupils, should be provided without delay, and put in charge of a thoroughly qualified principal and staff of instructors. The aim of the Institute should be two-fold: 1st. To give thorough instruction in all branches needful for High School entrance, especially the French language; and, 2nd. To ground the pupils in evangelical truth, and train for service in the Church those who give evidence of sound conversion. With such a source of supply, we would be able, in the near future, to replenish the ranks of the French ministry with trained candidates, and might count, with some degree of confidence, upon retaining them permanently in the work.

A system of colportage is also highly important. A little has been done already in this direction, and the results are encouraging. But the system needs to be thoroughly organized, and a larger corps should be employed. Colportage presents an inviting and useful field for candidates for the French work, and in no way could adult students from the Institute better employ the vacation months. Only let the seed be widely sown, and the harvest will come—perhaps far sooner than we expect.

#### THE HOME WORK

presents, as usual, many encouraging features. On these missions there has been a decided gain in membership, and new fields are being occupied as rapidly as the funds of the Society will allow; but many doors are open which we have not been able to enter. The work should be extended in British Columbia, in the North-West, and in the vast region lying between Mattawa and Port Arthur, along the line of the C. P. R.

At the present time the utmost is done that limited resources will allow. We have long prayed the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers, and there are more laborers waiting now than we are able to employ; but there is great need that the Church should prove the sincerity of its prayers by such offerings as will sustain those already in the field, and open the way for many more to enter the work.

The statistics of our mission fields for the past year show the following results:—Domestic Missions, 415; missionaries, 426; members, 43,255; net gain, 4,457. Indian Missions, 44; missionaries, native assistants, teachers and interpreters, 102; members, 4,216; net gain, 224. French Missions, 12; missionaries, lay agents and teachers, 17; members, 275; net gain, 28. Japan—Missions, 10; missionaries and assistants, 26; of whom 19 are natives; members, 781; net gain, 190. Chinese Missions, 1; paid agents, 4; members, 15. Grand totals: missions, 482; missionaries and other paid agents, 574; members, 48,542; net gain for the year, 4,914.

#### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1886-7.

##### Income.

Subscriptions and Collections .....	\$162,158 84
Juvenile Offerings .....	25,526 71
Legacies .....	2,023 46
Donations upon Annuity .....	1,500 00
Indian Department, and for schools .....	9,047 98
Miscellaneous .....	1,617 35
<b>Total Income .....</b>	<b>\$201,874 34</b>
<b>Net Increase .....</b>	<b>12,062 97</b>

##### Expenditure.

Domestic Work, including Missions to Settlers in Missionary Districts.....	\$83,148 64
Indian Work, including the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution .....	38,175 61
French Work in the Province of Quebec .....	7,335 03
Chinese Work in British Columbia .....	1,200 25
Foreign Work—Japan .....	20,740 56
Special grants for purchase, erection, or repair of Mission property, furniture, etc.....	8,826 29
Special grants for affliction and supply .....	570 50
Grants towards Allowances of Superannuated Missionaries .....	4,900 00
District Superintendent's Expenses .....	837 25
Circuit expenses—Deputations, advertising, etc. ....	3,377 33
Annuities in consideration of Donations .....	940 09
Interest, Discount on Drafts, etc .....	5,183 10
Publishing charges.....	5,108 97
Cost of Management * .....	8,942 53
<b>Total Expenditure .....</b>	<b>\$189,286 15</b>
<b>Net Increase .....</b>	<b>6,283 79</b>

Surplus to be applied to reduction of debt.....	\$12,588 19
Present Indebtedness .....	999 22

\* The "Cost of Management" includes the salary of the General Secretary, the Assistant, and the Accountant; Rent of Mission-Rooms; Travelling Expenses of General Board, Committee of Finance, and Conference Missionary Committees; Office Charges, such as Wages of Clerk and Caretaker, Postage and Telegrams, Stationery, Printing of Schedules, Circulars, Subscription Cards and Collecting Books, Cost of Missionary Boxes, etc., etc.