

## Mission Field.

### At Home and Abroad.

The Forward Movement of the London Missionary Society, although liberally responded to, is proving a cause of serious embarrassment to the finances. The contributions from Scotland this year have been more than £1000 less than last year.

It is difficult to realize the growth of Christianity in China, but one fact may be of interest. When Dr. Talmage landed in Amoy there were but six native Christians in China; and when he left China, forty two years later, there were in connection with all the Societies some 37,000 communicants, and probably about 80,000 native Christians.

On the evening of Nov. 23rd, the Auxiliary of W. F. M. S. of South Missouri Presbyterian Church held their first annual Thanks giving meeting. An address was delivered by the pastor, Rev. W. W. Craw, B.A. The thank offerings amounted to \$28. At the annual meeting recently held the following officers were re-appointed:—Pres., Miss Bessie Craw; Secy., Miss Patterson; Treas., Miss J. Gillies.

It was explained at the meeting of the Assembly's commission that no part of the Madras Christian college is used as a drink shop, the premises talked about being part of a building vested in the pension fund trustees and not under control of the Foreign Missions Committee. And the "Roman Catholic professor" in Bombay college is only a former student of it, to whom Dr. Mackichan has given temporary employment as a teacher of Latin.

The mission begun by the late Dr. McAll, in France, is being carried on with spirit and success by his successor, Dr. Greig. The services in the halls are largely attended by many who have no connection with the Protestant Church, and who would not think of attending Protestant places of worship. Dr. Greig is the son of a Scottish minister, and a distinguished graduate of Edinburgh University. He has relinquished brilliant prospects in this country, that he may devote himself to the work in Paris.

LETTERS from Miss Johnston, missionary in Alberni, B.C., say that there are now sixteen children in the Indian mission school there. Miss Johnston mentions that owing to the high prices (are it pays the people better to purchase goods in Toronto and pay the express rates on them to Alberni than to purchase them in the "home market." Rev. R. McLennan, missionary to Honan, married Miss Bella MacLeod of Tarbert, Harris, Scotland, on his way to Honan recently. A letter has been received from Rev. Dr. Hart, Methodist missionary to Shento, China, dated Oct. 11. Dr. Hart reports all in good health. He, with Mrs. and Miss Hart, recently went on a twenty-days' trip down the river. They received courteous treatment from the natives, and express satisfaction at the result of their trip. The triennial examinations have passed off without trouble of any kind.

The directors of the Upper Canada Tract and Bible Society held their monthly meeting on Tuesday evening of last week with Mr. J. K. Macdonald in the chair. The following work was reported:—During November the colporteurs in Manitoba, Algoma and Ontario sold 392 Bibles and 1,075 of the best religious books. Special grants of healthy Gospel literature were voted to the Girls' Industrial Institute, to the Nursing at Home Mission and to the Salvation Army Shelter and Prison Gate Mission. Fourteen lumber shanties were supplied in November with free grants of Christian reading. Mr. Bone of the Welland Canal Mission and Mr. James S. Potter, the sailors' missionary for Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, are steadily and successfully carrying on their special mission work. Free grants are going out every month to new and poor Sabbath schools, hospitals, city mission work, Chinese work and the many foreigners coming to Canada who sorely need the Gospel in their mother tongue. During November, Dr. Moffat, the Secretary, gave fourteen sermons and addresses on the work of the Society in Paisley, Brucefield, and other places. The board received notice that the sum of \$100 had

been left to the society by the late Thomas Thompson of St. Mary's.

The evangelization of the world in this generation depends, first of all, upon a revival of prayer. Deeper than the need for man; deeper far than the need of money; ay, deep down at the bottom of our spiritless life is the need for the forgotten secret of prevailing, world-wide prayer. Missions have progressed slowly abroad, because piety and prayer have been shallow at home. "When I shall see Christians all over the world," said John Foster, "resolved to prove what shall be the efficacy of prayer for the conversion of the world, I shall begin to think that the millennium is at the door." The condition and consequence of such prayer as this is a new outpouring of the Holy Ghost. Nothing short of His own suggestion will prompt the necessary prayer to bring Him back again in power. Nothing short of His new outpouring will ever solve the missionary problems of our day. Considering the fearful consequences of it all, something like criminal neglect has marked for years the attitude of the Church toward the matchless power of prayer for the world. Shall it be so longer, or shall a change come over the Church!—R. E. Speer, in "Prayer and Missions."

The annual thank-offering service in connection with St. James W. F. M. S., Antigonish, was held on the evening of the 6th inst. There was a large attendance, all the denominations in the town being represented. Rev. Mr. Gardiner, Baptist, was present, and led the opening prayer. The annual report of the Society, read by Mrs. Jocelyn, showed that the contributions of the past year, \$162, were the largest in the history of the Society, now in its sixteenth year. The Mission Band report was read by Miss Tupper. The membership of both W.F.M.S. and Mission Band has increased during the past year, that of the former being now 70, and the latter 35. The total contributed by the Mission Band amounted to \$28.26, including the life membership fee of Miss Blanche Munro. The singing by the Mission Band, led by Miss Percy Archibald, recitations by Miss Blanche Munro and Masters Percy Archibald and Earnest Munro, were much appreciated. An excellent paper was read by Miss Ross, "Women's work for women." Most earnest and eloquent addresses on mission work were delivered by Messrs. Turnbull and Laird. Their words of faith and love will not soon be forgotten. The proceedings were brought to a close by the reading of the slips handed in with the thank-offerings. The offerings of the evening amounted to \$7, a very encouraging result. May the whole Christian Church speedily rise to the conviction that one of the greatest opportunities of the age lies along the line of "Women's work for women" among the depressed and degraded women of the heathen empires of the world.

The problem presented by the Chinese "invasion" has been dealt with by the various classes affected in characteristic ways. The hoodlum class of the cities and mining regions of the Pacific coast, influenced, it would seem, more by pure devilry than anything else, have resorted to brute violence, and by unprovoked and murderous attacks upon the Chinese have not only proved that the savage instinct still lives, and that civilization is only a comparative term, but have placed American missionaries, and others residing in China, in great danger from Chinese mobs, who have sought by open violence to revenge the indignities put upon their countrymen in America. I am aware that other causes have been assigned for the outbreaks in China; but those who are competent to speak, and are not deterred by political considerations, do not hesitate to affirm that resentment against American treatment of Chinese has been at the bottom of outbreaks from which Americans in China have suffered. The politicians, pandering to the labor organizations and the hoodlum class, have sought to meet the case by repressive and oppressive legislation, culminating in the Garry Act. Whether this Act can be enforced remains to be seen, but if it can, it will remain to all coming time a standing blot upon American honour. No one pretends that this Act is not a direct violation of rights guaranteed by solemn treaty; and no nation, were

it twice as strong as the United States, can long stand before the opprobrium that attaches to treaty-breakers. The politicians have yet to learn, however, that national honour, although involving some inconveniences at times, is of infinitely greater importance than any temporary advantage gained by breach of national faith. Canada, I regret to say, has been moving in this matter in the footsteps of her sister nation, but has not gone so far, and I hope she may yet see occasion to retrace the steps she has taken. Meanwhile, there is one circumstance which all concerned would do well to note, namely, that the characteristic quality of the Chinese is plodding perseverance. They are slow to take a step forward, but having taken it, they never go back. The fact may as well be recognized first as last—the Chinese in Australia, in America, in Canada, have come to stay, and as mob violence and unjust legislation have failed to drive them out in the past, so they will fall in the future. The Chinese problem will have to be solved along entirely different lines from these.—Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D., in *the Missionary Review*.

### East Indians in Granada

The following interesting letter has been published in the Presbyterian Witness:—I had been preaching at the town of Gonyave, to a mixed audience of Indian, and black and coloured and white people, and was staying with Mr. McPhail, owner of Palmiste Estate. Mr. McPhail, as his name shows, is a Scotchman, who came out as a young man to the West Indies 40 years ago, and who is now proprietor of a beautiful estate from which many bags of cocoa are shipped annually to the London and French markets. As the cocoa was being picked from the cocoa trees I determined to go with the overseer, a young Scotchman, to see what was being done. Off we went among the tropical vegetation passing a dangerous lake by the way. Here and there were young coffee trees, orange trees, lime trees, etc. Then we found ourselves among palm trees and cedars and other giants of the forest. When we got to the scene of the day's labour we were favoured with the shade of numerous cocoa trees. They were not very high and were all about the same size. They were about thirty feet from the ground, and were covered with bright green long leaves. Here and there sticking to the trunk and high up among the branches overhead you could see the far famed cocoa beans on which the wealth and prosperity of Granada at present depend. Lying on the ground were scattered heaps of the beans, large, beautiful, golden in colour. I have been told that the Indians have been tempted away from their own country by stories of a land which grows trees bearing golden fruits. Here were the Indians and here the golden fruit, but it was not for them. The scene was for the West Indies a busy and picturesque one. Litho Hindcos with black straight hair and swarthy countenances were armed with long poles like a sailor's boat hook. With these poles which had knives and hooks at the end, they reached up among the branches and after a cut, and perhaps a thrust down came the golden bean. Very expert these Indians were and seldom did they thrust in vain. Some of the very Indians I saw are said to be very expert fencers, which to judge from their sinewy frames I could well believe. Not a few were clad in ordinary Indian costume of white cloth wound artistically round them, and turban on the head—while some were just dressed like the negroes, in shirt and blue trousers. Their heads but not their feet were covered. Indian women moved actively about, baskets under left arm with cutlass in right. You did not see the cocoa gatherers stoop down, what she did was to strike the cutlass into the bean and lift it into the basket. Many of these women looked like children. They were married however and one young creature I was told was the mother of three children. They marry very early in life, in fact when they are mere children. They are much more handsome than the black women but not so strong. I was much amused to hear from a Coolie the names of his boys, a negro boy and a little Coolie who gathered the stray beans. The one was John King, the other was George Khoudabacus. Very clever boys they were