

large sums which it has hitherto expended on the Diocese of Toronto.

In like manner the Society, though it has for some years past greatly diminished its grants to the West Indies, and discontinued its allowance to some of the more prosperous islands altogether, still finds that there is a strictly Missionary work to be done in Trinidad, as well as in Guiana, owing to the introduction of vast numbers of Indian Coolies.

The work of the Society is, however, not confined to the support of Missions within definite territorial limits. For several past years it has devoted much attention to the moral and religious care of the many thousands of emigrants who yearly leave the shores of this country for some one or other of our colonies, or for the United States of America. Chaplains have been appointed at the ports of embarkation in this country, as well as at Quebec and Sydney, and a grant of £500 from the Jubilee Fund was voted towards the establishment of a Hospital for British emigrants at New York.

There remains to be mentioned another department of work on which the Society has been led, by a great emergency, to enter—the supply of an additional number of chaplains to minister to our soldiers; especially to the sick and wounded of their number at the Seat of War. This special Mission to the army, which arose out of peculiar circumstances, though merely temporary, may yet, it is hoped, under God's blessing, have the effect of awakening the attention of the Government to the duty of permanently attaching to the army a more adequate staff of chaplains. At all events, it has led the Society to resolve upon the erection of a Church, and the establishment of a permanent Mission at Constantinople.

To sum up all in a few words, the "Mission Field" of the Society may be said to extend over an area of 7,000,000 square miles, and to comprise countries which are inhabited by about 5,000,000 of British descent, and 150,000,000 Asiatics.

The total expenditure from the *General Funds* of the Society, during the year 1854, was, in round numbers:

For Missions within British Colonies & Settlements £25,000
For Missions to the Heathen..... 23,000

Truly the Society may assume the language of the Psalmist—"Thou hast set my feet in a large room."

BORNEO.

Progress of the Mission during the last three years.—Three years have now elapsed since the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel accepted the responsibilities which had become too weighty for the Borneo Church Mission Committee,

and undertook the whole charge of the English Mission to the largest island in the world. At a distance of eight days' sail from Singapore, the nearest commercial mart of civilized nations; in the north-west corner of an island more than twice as large as great Britain, four clergymen had already mastered the primary difficulties of more than one new language—had built a church, and maintained the daily testimony of Christian worship in the native tongue—had won the hearts of the heathen by their medical skill and their readiness to impart secular knowledge—and had received by baptism into the family of Christ fifty natives of mixed race, chiefly orphan children adopted by the Missionaries, and such adults as, after careful training and examination, were thought to have shown signs of the grace of God in their hearts. Since the beginning of 1853, it has pleased God to encourage by apparent marks of progress, notwithstanding some impediments, both the Missionaries themselves and those who, at a distance, help by their alms and prayers to support the mission.

The principal Missionary, the Rev. F. T. McDougall, was absent from his post during part of this period; having been invited to England in 1852, partly on account of business connected with the transfer of the mission, and partly for the recovery of his health, which was affected by his indefatigable labours, and by exposure to the changes of a tropical climate. While at home, his time was devoted to the interests of the mission. Besides improving his medical knowledge, he gladly took advantage of every opportunity to impart some of the interesting information which he had accumulated during his four years' sojourn in Borneo. By conferences with the members of the Society, and by attendance at public meetings, he made the wants and claims of the Mission fully and widely known. By the sale of more than three thousand copies of Mr. McDougall's "Letters from Sarawak" (Grant and Griffith), similar information, in an attractive and more permanent form, was conveyed to a large circle of readers. The kindness of private friends enabled Dr. McDougall to collect and to take out with him a quantity of educational and other apparatus to assist the Missionaries. The Society found means to strengthen his hands with two additional coadjutors,—the Rev. J. Grayling, of Wheldrake, York, and Mr. D. Owen, a young Industrial Schoolmaster, of Cambridge. In answer to a private appeal from Mrs. McDougall, *Borneo Female Mission Fund* was raised, by which the passage and partial maintenance of two ladies were provided.

The special object of this fund is to support teachers of their own sex for the

Malay and Dyak woman and girls. Mrs. McDougall testifies of them, that they are "gentle and docile; and as they have much leisure, not being required by the men to work hard, they would willingly amuse themselves by new acquirements. Their custom of living in communities affords a peculiar facility for teaching them. Each town is divided into *campongs*, and the women of one neighbourhood would be assembled at the house of the head man and master of the *campong*, by order of his wife; and thus a large class might be collected without much trouble. The Malay woman will never be much influenced by English clergymen, as their manners and Eastern customs make them shy of the other sex."

Before the Missionaries were again sent forth, they were commended to the protection and blessing of the great Lord of the harvest, at a special service in St. James' Church, Westminster, on September 28th, 1854, when they and their friends partook of Holy Communion, and received parting words of encouragement and comfort.

The Missionary party sailed from Portsmouth in the *Alfred*, on October 1st, 1854; reached Calcutta on January 21st, 1855; Singapore on March 18th, and Sarawak on April 24. The aspect of the English Church on the coast between India and Singapore was anything but cheering. It seemed to take no part in Missionary work. A French Roman Catholic bishop and his coadjutor were at Penang, with a staff of clergy continually increasing from a well-filled college, with another college at Malacca, and sisterhoods at Penang and Malacca; engrossing the work of female education. Throughout the English settlements in the straits—the centre of commerce, and civilization, and religious influence to the Malay race—the work of Missions and of education was apparently left in the hands of the Roman Catholic priests and nuns from France; and they seem to have no lack of funds. Yet the straightened income of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel barely sufficient for the work already in hand, forbids it at present to do more than cast a wistful eye on so promising a field of labour.

On arriving at Sarawak, Dr. McDougall wrote,—“We found the town almost deserted, as every available European and all the militia of the town had been called out with the Rajah, to cruise after the Bolonini pirates; who were reported to be ravaging the coast. They returned, however, in a few days; and most gladly did everybody, from the Rajah downwards, welcome us on our return.”

They found that on the preceding Christmas day, the Rev. W. Chambers had brought from Linga, and had baptised at Sarawak, four Dyak, the first fruits of his