

Mission Field.

THE St. James Auxiliary of the W. F. M. Society at the stake Road, Wallace, have held their annual thanksgiving service. The meeting was fairly attended. The pastor, Rev. H. B. MacKay, delivered an address on the several branches of our foreign missions. A very appropriate recitation was given by Miss McNab. Miss Cunningham presided at the organ, and led in some very sweet and inspiring music. When the envelopes were opened it was found that the thank-offering amounted to \$34. When we consider that this society is in a rural district, where money is not a very current article, the result was regarded as very good.

THE ninth annual meeting of the Chatham Presbyterian W. F. M. S. was held in the First Presbyterian church, Chatham, on Thursday, February 1st. The meeting was well attended, almost all auxiliaries being represented. The treasurer's report shows the receipts from auxiliaries to be \$805.62; from Mission Bands, \$118.60. Total receipts for the year, \$924.12, which is an advance of \$50.03 over last year. The secretary reports that four new auxiliaries have been formed, and one Mission Band has been inaugurated during the past year. The following officers were elected to office for the ensuing year: president, Miss Stone, Chatham; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Walker, Chatham; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Forbes, Tilbury; 3rd vice-president, Mrs. Kay, Duart; corresponding secretary, Miss McNaughton, Chatham; Mission Band secretary, Miss Annie Walker, Chatham; recording secretary, Miss Eva Bartlet, Windsor; treasurer, Mrs. Geo. Bartlet, Windsor. Addresses were given by Miss Walker, of Regina, and Dr. Marion Oliver, of Indore, India. A large audience attended the evening meeting. The Rev. Mr. Davidson, of Bothwell, and the Rev. J. C. Tolmie, of Windsor, addressed the meeting.

THE annual meeting of the London Presbyterian Society was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 30th and 31st, in Glencoo. The attendance was large and the weather charming. The church was decorated with plants and looked very bright and attractive. After the meeting was opened by devotional exercises by Mrs. Ball, president, the delegates and friends were given a cordial address of welcome by Mrs. Wilson, Glencoo, which was responded to on behalf of the delegates by Miss McColl, Wilton Grove. Mrs. Ball, president, gave her annual address in her usual hopeful vein. She urged individual responsibility, reminding us that the love of Christ should constrain us to love to read about Christ's kingdom, to love to come to our meetings, and to love to influence one another for good in extending Christ's kingdom. She expressed sorrow that the tie binding her to this society, of which there can never be but the kindest memories, was about to be severed. Miss McColl, rec. secretary, read the minutes of the ninth annual meeting, after which the condensed reports of the different auxiliaries and the Presbyterian report were read by the cor. secretary, Miss Fraser, and the hearts of all present were cheered by the knowledge that a higher standard than ever before has been reached by the workers. We have now 29 auxiliaries and 10 mission bands. The number of auxiliary members is 767, mission band members 311, number of members of general society 156. About 500 of our members subscribe for the *Letter Leaflet*. The thanksgiving services have been universal in all our societies and the offerings generous. Miss Kessack, convener of the supplies committee, gave an interesting address containing many useful suggestions. The librarian's report was read by Miss Kennedy and the treasurer's report by Mrs. Thomson. The value of clothing sent to the North West was \$1,173.75; money contributions to the general fund \$2,025.32. The treasurer closed her encouraging report by reading a beautiful poem: "I am debtor—I am ready." The adoption of the different reports was moved by Mrs. Murray, London, seconded by Mrs. Hopkins, Glen-

coo. Mrs. Roger led in earnest prayer, dedicating the money. Mrs. Carson, London, read a thoughtful paper on "What constitutes a good president." This closed Tuesday afternoon's meeting. The lunch provided in the lecture room proved the good taste and the large hearted hospitality of the Glencoo ladies. The evening meeting was addressed by the newly-inducted pastor, Rev. R. W. Ross; Revs. E. H. Savors, Westminster, J. A. McDonald, St. Thomas, and J. F. Scott, Rodney, Mrs. Cameron and choir added much to the interest and variety of all the meetings. The elected officers for 1894 are as follows. President, Mrs. Currie, Belmont; vice-presidents, Mrs. Murray, London; Mrs. McInty, Glencoo; Mrs. McDougall, St. Thomas; and Mrs. Talling, London; cor. secy., Miss Fraser, London; rec. secy., Miss Murray, Aylmer, treasurer, Miss Thomson, London; secy. of supplies, Miss Kessack, London. Much regret was expressed that Mrs. Ball and Mrs. Roger have both removed from the Presbytery of London and that we can no longer claim them as president and vice president of our society. Mrs. Laughton, Bothwell, gave greeting from the Chatham Presbytery in a few well chosen words. Dr. Oliver, Indore, India, gave an interesting account of the native Christian women and their work. The next annual meeting will be held in London. Mrs. McKinnon closed with devotional exercises.

Our Jewish Mission.

IT is rather striking, to say the least, that while the Foreign Mission Committee of our Church has been seeking out some suitable place to found a mission to the Jews in Palestine, an attractive and promising field has been found at our doors, and a devoted servant of Jesus Christ, a converted Israelite, to occupy it. Montreal contains, it is said, above 6,000 Jews, and among these, Mr. G. A. Newmark has been labouring now almost three years. Mr. Newmark is a native of Poland, in Europe, and was reared and educated in the Jewish schools of Warsaw, its capital. He was destined for the ministry of the Jewish church, and, accordingly, went to the Jewish seminary at Amsterdam, in the course of time, to acquaint himself with Rabbinical lore. Being too young to graduate, he was sent to Stockholm, Sweden, to a friend of his father, a Rabbi, with whom he studied privately and assisted him in his work. There he undertook to teach Hebrew to young men studying for the ministry of the Lutheran church, whose pointed questions set him pondering upon the claims of Jesus to be the Messiah of the Jews. He was led to confess Christ soon after, and was baptized in His name. He returned, full of missionary zeal, to his friends at Warsaw, desirous of leading them to embrace the faith of the Gospel. As usual, some heard, and some refused to hear, but the new wine could not be contained in the old bottles. He left the home of his boyhood, now no longer congenial to him, and spent a few months at Hamburg, seeking out his former co-religionists, and declaring to them the truth as it is in Jesus, with more or less encouragement. From thence he went to London, England, where he spent a couple of years after the same manner, after which he came to Montreal. Here his work has been very encouraging and successful. Being able to speak Russian, Polish, and German, as well as English, he is thus fitted to reach Jews speaking these languages. The results of his work as reported in the last Minutes of Assembly show that he had gained access to more than 400 Jewish families, preached Christ to over 600 men who had been taught from childhood to hate this name, and brought twenty-eight young men to believe in Jesus as their Saviour, ten of whom had been baptized. Four of these converts are now engaged in mission work among Jews—two in London, one in New York, and one in Russia, the last having been instrumental in bringing thirty-eight Jewish families to accept Christ, in six months. Is not this cause for thanksgiving? Mr. Newmark at the last meeting of the Montreal Presbytery early in January, reported his work as steadily increasing, amidst all opposition and difficulties.

He said, "The influence of earnest inquirers to listen to the Gospel, at the Mission Hall, has been most encouraging. Although I have not been able to visit as many families as I did the previous six months, yet I have met with more success than ever before. Many Jews, strangers in the city, have been spoken to in the streets, about Jesus Christ, the true Messiah and Saviour of the world, by my assistant and myself. Most of them have not had any opportunity of hearing the Gospel message before, and were therefore willing and very eager to hear. Several Jewish young men after many arguments, have admitted that they had been taught wrong by their teachers and Rabbis, and professed faith in Jesus Christ as their only Saviour." Nearly 800 Jews were present at Mr. Newmark's meetings during the last six months of the year, while 300 were spoken to in the streets, and 102 Jewish families visited. He further adds, "At almost every Gospel meeting there were two or three who showed by their words and actions that the Holy Spirit had touched their hearts. After explaining the Old Testament prophecies which were fulfilled in the Lord Jesus Christ, no fewer than eight Jewish youngmen have come to me privately, at different times, asking to be baptized and made members of the church of Christ, but I am sorry to say I was compelled to dissuade them, until they should be able to support themselves, for it is here our greatest difficulty presents itself: As soon as a Jew embraces Christianity and joins the Church, he becomes a 'renegade' and an 'outcast' among his former co-religionists. Moreover, as the love and sympathy of Christians towards converted Jews is not yet fully displayed, the question, 'What are we to do with Jewish converts, meets us as a difficult and unsolved problem.'" It is to be hoped that Christian employers of labour will see it to be a duty to encourage young men, converts from Judaism, provided, of course, they are as acceptable workmen as others. Meanwhile our missionary fears that the work will suffer from the above cause, and does not know how the trouble is to be met. The Presbytery was much interested, and expressed sympathy with Mr. Newmark in the matter, at the same time commending his work to the support of the Church. It will be cause for deep regret if this mission should fail, because its converts are thrown out of their occupations, and unable to secure work. Let us hope that means may be found to help them, when cast out by their friends, until they shall find employment, that the work of the Lord be not hindered, and that none who believe in Jesus may be prevented from confessing and following Him.—H.

The Jews of Cochin.

ONE of the most interesting chapters in Dr. Rao's book on the Syrian Church in India tells the story of the Jews of Cochin. Dr. Rao states the number of the Jews in India at ten thousand, but we notice that the census returns of 1891, give a total of 17,180, with an increase of over 500 since 1881. While the largest and most influential Jewish community is to be found in Bombay and Puna, the colony in Cochin, which in 1881 numbered only 1,294 souls, is certainly the most interesting. They seem to have been a much stronger body at one time, for the Rajah of Cochin used to be called by the early Portuguese the King of the Jews. They include both white Jews and black—the white being descendants of the Jewish immigrants from other lands, and the black being native proselytes to Judaism and their progeny. But the two sections of the community remain quite distinct, with separate synagogues. The Jews in Cochin, as elsewhere, have refused to amalgamate with the people of the land, maintaining the strict exclusiveness peculiar to their race. In fact the black Jews seem to be just the descendants of five hundred native slaves who were purchased by the first Jewish settlers and who became proselytes. To this day they are a servile people, hewers of wood and drawers of water to their Israelite masters. The white Jews are merchants and traders; the black are sawyers, blacksmiths, carpen-