

training. The minds of the men are not so easily moved as are those of their children and some of them seem unable to grasp some of the subjects required in the ordinary school Curriculum: but all show a very manifest advance in their Christian knowledge and Christian character. My absence forced me to entrust the work here to my native Christian brethren to an extent never before tried and whilst some things might have been done better they have shown a faithfulness in the work that is very cheering. May we soon have many a Mr. and Mrs. Johary. Wishing you all the compliments of the season. Yours faithfully,

J. WILKIE.

CANADIAN MISSION COLLEGE, INDORE, Jan. 3rd, 1895.

MY DEAR DR. PHILLIPS:—I regret that I was not here when you favored us with a visit in October last but hope that sometime soon on your travels you may be able to reach Indore and give us, if possible, and Sabbath. Could you have been with us on Christmas day your heart would have been cheered. We gathered together all our different Sabbath school scholars to the number of over 800 in the College hall, each school having its own special place. It was to us cheering to hear them all singing together such hymns as "Jesu Masih Esamasi mefa Prana Bachaya," ("Jesus Christ has saved my life") etc., and to hear some of the schools chanting the 23rd Psalm, beatitudes, etc.

Our Sabbath School Association appointed a committee to examine all the schools, which was done during the previous two weeks, and on this day they were gathered together that the successful scholars might receive their prizes and that all might receive the Christmas cards and some sweetmeats. To all those who had not missed a single Sabbath, a medal was given, such as can be obtained at the M. E. Press, Lucknow.

We have 18 Sabbath schools every Sunday with 600 to 800 children present, and if we had more teachers we would have proportionately a larger number of schools and scholars. There is almost no limit to the extension of this kind of work, and as we realize the great benefits that must result from instilling into the minds of these young people the truths of Christianity, we regret that we are not able to keep pace with our opportunities. In the examination of the schools many interesting facts were brought out; in one a little tot scarcely 4 years' old with a lisp on her tongue was able to repeat the Ten Commandments; the greater part of the children could repeat the Ten Commandments, the Lord's prayer and the leading outlines of the life of our Lord; and amongst the scholars a number seemed to have an intelligent knowledge of the truths of Christianity and a heart felt appreciation of our Loving Saviour. In one class a boy of 16 openly before his companions professed his faith in Christ and his determination to live in and through Him. One class of boys whose ages ranged from 14 to 20 rather amused us by asking their teachers for dolls for their young wives or for their little sisters. We had present with us that day a large number of outsiders attracted by the Tamasha. Mr. Chapman a political assistant here, an earnest Christian man, also spoke a few warm words in appreciation of what Christ was to him. A year ago when first the experiment was tried we were afraid of possible complications, as our Sabbath schools are conducted amongst all classes of the community; but by carefully keeping the schools separate, we believe only good was done; and, at any rate, as we saw that large number gathered together we all were enabled to realize the extent of the work as otherwise was not possible, and the workers were cheered to look forward to another year's efforts in the name and power of our Lord and Master.

Our schools are conducted in some very unpromising quarters; one teacher has gathered together in a little mud hut, often as many as 50 scholars. He is a teacher in the College and takes over with him some of his school class, all Hindus, and with their help gathers in the children of the district; another teacher has a grass hut for his school which the people of the Mohalla helped him to erect. It has no windows and for a door an opening about four feet high, but as the cows in passing take a mouthful out of the side and roof we get more light and ventilation than is always agreeable, yet he has in this place as many as 60 scholars sometimes gathered together. Some of the schools are held under the shelter of tree or an open verandah, but we prefer to get where we can, covered quarters. But my letter is already too long for the "Journal." Hoping soon to see you, and wishing you all the compliments of the year. Yours in the work,

J. WILKIE.

## Mission Notes.

A despatch from Bataguna, West Africa, announces the death of Rev. A. C. Good, a missionary of the Foreign Board.

He went out in 1882, being assigned to the Gaboon and Corisco Mission. He was a native of Western Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, and of the Western Theological Seminary.

During the last few years he has been acting as the explorer of the board and has penetrated far into the interior on various expeditions for the purpose of selecting sites for the missions. A widow and young son, now living in Ohio, survive him. Says Rev. Dr. Gillespie: "Dr. Good was one of the noblest men who ever gave his life for the salvation of Africa. He stood deservedly high in the estimation of his brethren on the field and of the Board of Foreign Missions, and indeed of the church at large, for he had come to be well known during his furlough in 1889 in the United States, and through his exceptionally able and thrilling reports of his explorations."

Dr. J. G. Patton was recently asked by a newspaper reporter about the interest that cultured people take in the subject of missions. The reporter asked: "Is it popularly supposed, Doctor, that only average Church people have an interest in missions. Did you find that your meetings created any interest, for instance, in cultured or aristocratic circles?" Dr. Patton replied with promptness and with clearness: "Oh, yes. I addressed sixty-three universities during my travels, from Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Princeton, to the smaller institutions to be found in different parts of America. There was great enthusiasm among the students. The answer was no surprise to us. The broader a man's education, the greater is his ability to enter into plans for the benefit of the world, and also the greater will be his apprehension of the great motive for missions, which is the honor of Christ, and our desire for His glorious triumph.—N.Y. Observer."

There was a large attendance at the resumed annual missionary meeting of Central Presbyterian Church, Toronto Jan. 31st. Mr. Alexander T. Crombie occupied the chair, and there were also on the platform Rev. Dr. MacKay, of Formosa, Rev. R. P. MacKay and Rev. Dr. McTavish, pastor of the church. The latter gentleman read extracts from the report of the treasurer of the missionary society—which was presented and adopted at the annual congregational meeting—showing that the contributions for mission work for 1894 were \$400 in advance of the previous year. After a brief address from Mr. Crombie, Rev. Dr. MacKay delivered a lecture on "Formosa." The speaker had a large map of the country, on which was plainly marked the places at which churches have been established. The address, which has been heard a number of times in this city, was given in Mr. MacKay's usual vigorous style, and many times the audience showed its appreciation by warm applause. In concluding, the speaker said that there were now sixty churches in Formosa, four of which are self-supporting, with a membership of 2,700, and that last year the expenses amounted to only \$14,000, of which sum considerably over \$2,000 was contributed by natives.

The Canadian College Missionary, the official organ of the Colleges' Mission, contains a report of the eastern trip of Mr. John Griffith, travelling secretary of the mission, from which the following extracts are taken:—"The eastern tour of the travelling secretary are completed, and results can, in a measure, be summed up. It was realized before the trip began that the reaching of some schools so late in the term as would be necessary after the close of the Belleville convention, would not be conducive to such good results as were obtained in the western trip. This has proven true, especially in the case of model schools, where the system of weekly offerings could not well be put into operation so near the close of the session. However, the same ready sympathy with the aims of the Canadian Colleges' Mission have been manifested, as a rule, by the students of the east as by those of the west. The students of the six Model schools, visited—Whitby, Port Hope, Napanee, Kingston, Morrisburgh, and Cornwall—were, with one or two exceptions, practically unanimous in their desire to help the mission, and we believe that a deeper interest in the great problem of the evangelization of the world has been aroused in the hearts of many. Three Ladies' colleges—Ontario, Demill, and Coligny—have been visited, and the growing interest in missions manifested among the students of these institutions is very gratifying. The same may be said of Pickering College, where a meeting was held, and also of many model schools. A meeting with some members of the Y.W.C.A. of McGill University was obtained. The increasing earnestness with which Christian work is being carried on by this association is very gratifying, and, without doubt, the claims of the Canadian Colleges' Mission will receive due consideration. A very interesting meeting was held in the Normal school, Ottawa."