

the sending out of John Horden, and the occupation of the district of Moosonee, around the shores of Hudson's Bay; further the beginning in 1857 of the Mission on the North Pacific coast, now called British Columbia, and the starting of the Niger Mission under Samuel Crowther. But before these new lands were occupied, the C.M.S. celebrated its first jubilee, in the year 1849. Great was the rejoicing as it was realized that all round the world, as the day moved westward, the praises of God were being sung by those rescued within the last fifty years, from the chains of Heathenism; and Henry Fox gave expression to the general gladness in a noble hymn now published in the *Church of England Hymnal*, commencing—

"I hear ten thousand voices singing
Their praises to the Lord on high."

That decade closed with the terrible Indian Mutiny, but the next began with the blessings God brought even out of this calamity. The steadfastness of the converts had been shown by some having chosen to die sooner than abjure their faith; the blessing of Christian rule was demonstrated by the fact that it was the Punjab, the province administered by men who never hid their Christian principles, which saved the British empire in India; and lastly, the Government of the empire now passed from the East India Company to the direct rule of the Crown, and the natives understood that their Sovereign was a Christian Queen. The cities of Allahabad and Lucknow were at once occupied by the C.M.S., and since then extension has gone gradually forward. In North India, further, the Mission to the aboriginal tribe of Santals was begun in 1860, and the work in Kashmi was started by the Rev. R. Clark in 1863; while in 1861 the Island of Mauritius, as well as that of Hong Kong, was occupied.

The fourth decade of Queen Victoria's reign was peculiarly fruitful in new developments. Already in 1853 the first unsealing of Japan had taken place, but it was not until after the remarkable revolution of 1868, when the power of the Shogun was broken, and the Daimios of feudal chiefs voluntarily surrendered their rights and became loyal subjects of the Mikado, that the C.M.S. began work there by sending out the Rev. Geo. Ensor to Nagasaki. Very cautiously and quietly he had to begin, but in a few more years other laborers had arrived, stations were multiplied, and even long before the edict against Christianity was repealed, it had become practically of no account. In the same year that Mr. Ensor went to Japan, the Rev. R. (now Dr.) Bruce visited Persia and began to work at Julfa, a suburb of Ispahan, and in 1875 the C.M.S. formally adopted the Persia Mission. Meanwhile the work in North-West Canada had extended so largely that the first diocese of Rupert's Land was now divided into

four. On the North Pacific coast a missionary was sent from Metlakahla to work among the wild Hydah of Queen Charlotte's Island—now entirely Christianized. In East Africa a new start was made by the founding of Frere Town, on the coast, as a refuge for liberated slaves; and in 1876 the first missionary expedition started for Uganda. Mtesa's capital being reached by Lieut. Shergold Smith and the Rev. C. T. Wilson in June, 1877.

The fifth decade saw the commencement of C.M.S. Missions in Baghdad and Cairo, both in 1882. It also witnessed alternately cloud and sunshine in Uganda, the murder of Hannington, the deaths of numberless martyrs among the converts, and the gradual, though quiet growth of the work, until 1887, the year that we kept the Jubilee of our Queen, Mackay was driven out by the Arabs and retired to Usambiro.

But the sixth decade, which we have nearly concluded, has witnessed the triumph of Christianity in Uganda, and the advance of the Gospel into the countries lying around it. It has seen the people of Uganda throwing themselves into the arms of England, and begging, not only for the ægis of her protection, but for that Word of Life which has made her prosperous and powerful. It has seen extension in every region occupied by C.M.S. Missions, in China, in Japan, in India, in Ceylon, in Africa, in Palestine and Persia, and in North-west Canada and British Columbia. It has seen English girls going forth into the Mission-field, shrinking neither from toil, nor hardship, nor danger, and laying down their lives in the Master's service. It has seen the Gospel brought by means of Medical Missions, within reach of thousands who might otherwise never have heard it. It has seen Native Christians in all parts of the world bestirring themselves on behalf of their Heathen countrymen, and taking up the work of evangelization. Lastly, it has seen the Church at home caring more, praying more, working more, giving more than it had ever done, and lastly, girding itself up to fresh enterprise before the century closes. Surely there is no more blessed thought for the Christians of England in the sixtieth year of our Queen's reign than this: that during those long years the feet of messengers, beautiful in the eyes of the Lord of Hosts, have gone forth from her shores on His errands to the nations afar, and that a goodly number of her sons and daughters have been, "in the midst of many peoples as dew from the Lord."

—*Sarah G. Stock, in C.M. Gleaner.*

No man has come to true greatness, said Phillips Brooks, who has not felt, in some degree, that his life belongs to his race, and that what God gives him is given for mankind.