

in Edinburgh. He opened a station at Demirdesh, in Asia Minor, and reported ere long a thriving school, a fair congregation, and a church of 15 communicants, but owing to several causes, chief of which was the unexpectedly large demands made for mission buildings and carrying on the work, and the growing conviction that their agent might possibly be as well suited to some other line of life, they decided to withdraw from that field, and along with the union to cast in their lot with the work in the South Seas. That work, as carried on by the united body and the "kirk" in Nova Scotia, and later, by the eastern section of the Presbyterian church in Canada, we have already seen.

In following down the foreign mission work of the Presbyterian church of the Lower Provinces, after the union of 1860, we come to

TRINIDAD.

Rev. John Morton, a young minister, settled in Bridgewater, Lunenburg county, went to the West Indies for his health. Sojourning in Trinidad, his attention was turned to the 25,000 immigrants from India. Some time previous, owing to the scarcity of laborers, estate owners had begun to import men from the far east. These were to serve five years for a certain wage, and receive a return passage free, if they wished to go back to India, or, in lieu of the passage, a free grant of land if they remained in the island. Here was India brought to our doors. Evangelize them, and if they remained they would be Christian; if they returned, they would help to leaven India with the gospel. He came home, laid the matter before the church, and the synod in 1867, resolved to undertake the work, and sent Mr. Morton as their missionary.

Three years later they called to the work Rev. K. J. Grant. Another three years, and Rev. Thomas Christie was sent. Mr. Christie, after seven years' service, removed on account of illness, which afterward proved fatal. In 1880 Rev. J. W. McLeod was appointed, and four years later died at his post. Rev. J. K. Wright was sent in 1884, and last year retired from the mission, while the latest addition was the Macraes in 1886. In all there have been six missionaries with their wives sent to Trinidad. Three still labor, two have died, and one removed, and here, as in the New Hebrides, the pion-

eers have been the longest spared.

Besides the six mission families, six teachers have labored there. Three of them, Miss Blackaddar, Miss Semple and Miss Copeland, after periods of service of from four to ten years, are still in the work. Of the other three, John A. McDonald and Alexander Campbell are preaching in the home field, and Miss Archibald has been taken away by death. *The progress of the mission is stated by Mr. Morton in his 21st annual report, received a few days since, as follows:*

"The hopelessness with which our efforts were at first regarded has largely passed away. The three children with which our first school opened has grown to 2,000 pupils in our own or government schools, thirty-four schools, some of them held in large and comfortable houses which serve as local chapels, five respectable churches and four organized congregations cover the ground that was unbroken 21 years ago. The 25,000 E. Indians are now grown to 60,000, while an increase of 2,000 new comers annually, steadily enlarges our work.

One feature of the work in Trinidad is that half, and sometimes more than half, of its entire cost, from year to year, is paid in the island itself, by native converts, estate owners and friends.

If I might describe this mission in two words, these would be "solid" "success."

The next, the third, of these tributary streams to our foreign mission work of to-day is that of

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The chief part of that work prior to the union of 1875, was that of Messrs. Goodwill and Robertson in the South Seas, which we have already seen in connection with the other work in that field. They were so bound together that we could not well take them separately. And we might notice in passing that that intertwining was one of the things that drew the churches together and helped to bring about the union at home.

Besides her work in the South Seas that church was looking toward India, and her first missionary there, and one of the pioneers from our church to India was a woman. In 1874 Miss Johns, lady principal of one of the Halifax schools, offered herself for mission work. The Kirk synod accepted her and she was sent to Madras to engage in orphanage and