

long been a Christian land, and now at seventeen more stations on different islands, there are many worshippers of the true God. There are eighteen missionaries, and about 140 native teachers working on twenty of the islands. "Taking all things into consideration," says the report of the Mission Synod, "very satisfactory progress has been made during the past year." Violent opposition to the missionary has to a large extent ceased in these islands and places where the darkness is breaking and the daylight at hand.

The island of Trinidad, second in order of our Foreign Mission fields, belongs to Great Britain and is the most southern of the West Indies. It is about fifty miles long and thirty-five miles broad. The work here is of a deeply interesting kind and is full of encouragement. Our missionaries in charge are Rev. John Morton, D.D., at Tunapuna, Rev. K. J. Grant, at San Fernando, and Rev. W. L. Macrae, at Princess town, with Canadian lady teachers—Misses A. Blackadder, M. Graham and A. G. Archibald—and a staff of native assistants. This year the Rev. F. J. Coffin, of Prince Edward Island, has been designated to Couva and is now labouring there. The general report states that there are thirty-eight schools on the island with an average daily attendance of 1,433. There are 412 communicants in good standing. The finances of the mission are in a healthy state, only one district being in debt for a small amount.

The third great department of Foreign Missions of our Church is that of the Indians in the North-West, and should be of the deepest interest, as it concerns the degraded inhabitants of a portion of our own land. Education and evangelization are the two-fold methods employed.

The industrial boarding-school system is gradually being extended so that there are now seven of them, all established within the last five years. In these schools children are clothed, lodged, fed and educated entirely under the care of the Church, and by agents appointed by the Church, part of the cost being borne by the Government to the extent of \$60 per pupil per annum. In these schools an ordinary English education is given and religious exercises are carried on in the school and homes of the children. There are eleven missions in all, with 187 Indian communicants, of whom twenty-four were added during the year. There are seven missionaries who labour on nineteen reserves, and there are nine teachers. All honour to our noble missionaries who have obeyed the Master's divine command and gone to civilize and Christianize "the poor Indian with untutored mind." They deserve our abundant, practical sympathy and earnest prayers. They are doing a glorious work and at last will receive the "well done" of the Great Head of the Church.

The fourth great mission of our Church is China, which comprises Formosa and the province of Honan. Formosa, "the beautiful" is a large island on the south-east coast of China, opposite the province of Fokien and distant from the mainland about ninety miles. Its length is 237 miles and average breadth seventy miles. Our missionaries there are the Rev. G. L. MacKay, D.D., and the Rev. John Jamieson. The headquarters of the mission are at Tamsui, in northern Formosa. Dr. McKay has been about nineteen years labouring in Formosa, and