

Negro population of the States be true (see *Canadian Churchman*, March 1st, 1894), viz., that that population is seven millions five hundred thousand, or about one-ninth of the whole; that it furnishes more than one-third of the country's prisoners and contributes more than one-third of all imprisoned manslaughterers in the country, then it is evident that the whole question has to be kept well to the front, and that vigorous evangelistic methods have to be pursued to deal with it adequately.

(2) The American Church has her foreign field as well as her domestic. Urged by the commanding eloquence of her great men for the past half century, and such as the late Bishop of Massachusetts of more recent times, she is nobly endeavoring to carry out her Lord's injunction, His marching orders, as the Iron Duke called them, and has carried the Gospel into China, Japan, Africa, Greece, Haiti, and elsewhere. This, of course, means that salaries have to be provided for twenty missionary bishops at a figure of three thousand dollars per annum, and twelve hundred missionaries at an average of \$1,000 per annum in foreign fields, and support has to be forthcoming for Church schools (which experimentally she has proved she cannot afford to do without), Church hospitals, orphanages, etc.

Reverting now to some of these foreign missionary enterprises of this Church in the order named, we find that her work in China is divided into two districts, the first called the Shanghai, and the second Wuchang. In the former, the Shanghai, there are thirty-three churches, chapels and mission halls, and in the latter thirteen, making a total of forty-six. In the course of the year some nine thousand services have been held, with an average attendance of one thousand six hundred natives, and sixty-two foreigners. Last year's roll of baptisms (perhaps a fair average year) showed a total of native and foreign, adult and infant, of four hundred and forty-three, there being only one foreign child baptized in the Shanghai division. In both divisions there are some eight hundred and fifty communicants, and over one thousand day and Sunday-school scholars. On the fourteenth of June last, in St. Thomas' Church, New York, Doctors McKim and Graves were consecrated bishops for the Church's mission in Japan and China, the consecrator being Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island and the preacher, Bishop Dudley of Kentucky. Before leaving this field we may say that a most interesting record of the succession of workers since 1834, when the first missionary, the Rev. Henry Lockwood, entered upon this work, is to be found at the close of the "Historical Sketch of the China Missions," written up to 1892, and from which we learn that the present value of the American Church's possessions in China is nearly \$170,000.

Japanese statistics from the same missionary report show by comparison with China's returns a larger number of places of worship, there being eighty in all; a larger number of communicants, there being one thousand five hundred; and besides the Trinity Divinity Catechetical School, the Church in Japan has forty Sunday-schools, and ten day schools. This progress is all the more wonderful when we consider that work was begun in this field as late as 1859 by the Rev. John Liggins, who, still living, I believe, visited the country for the benefit of his health. Going there as a missionary from China in May of that year and, meeting with much cordiality, he decided to remain there, having as his co-worker the Rev. Channing Moore Williams. From that, which was a veritable day of small beginnings, to the present, the succession of missionaries has been well sustained, until now there are one hundred and six in the field, missionaries of all kinds, and property to the estimated value of \$87,000. A comparison between the valuations of property in China and Japan would indicate either that land generally in China was more valuable than in Japan, or that the Church had acquired properties in China that were in more valuable localities than the Church's properties in Japan.

(3) And what, in a sentence or two, shall we say of the work in Africa? Here we find eighty clergy, catechists and lay readers, including the Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Ferguson, with the small number, however, of only nine mission churches and chapels, valued at \$42,600. Such, in brief, for we have not time to consider the work in Haiti, under Bishop Holly, are the main foreign enterprises of this missionary Church.

Let us now, for a few moments, looking at her from this standpoint of a missionary organization, enquire what are her methods for overtaking these labors. Obviously, in this utilitarian age, they must be thorough, and such she endeavors to make them. Again, promising to be brief, I will only outline what these methods are, many of which we have wisely imitated in our own Canadian Church. Perhaps we cannot do better than begin by looking at what, since the first of this year, has become to be the central focus of missionary effort in the American Church. I mean the Church Mission House, at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York, a valuable corner, costing \$175,000. Here we have a magnificent and massive structure, erected at a cost of \$240,000, of which, however, only \$170,000 has as yet been received. It is built of Indiana limestone, seven stories in height, steel frame and thoroughly fire-proof, of Flemish architecture, pitched red tiled roof, with ornamental finials, the high central gable crowned with the statue of Faith.