

## Missionary World.

### A FORWARD MOVEMENT IN WEST EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

sible. To them, the opportunity of obtaining full-bred or high-grade stock on the easy terms of sharing the progeny, was a great boon, of which they took advantage in large numbers. The cattle favoured by Mr. Hoyle were chiefly Durhams, a line which his successors continue till the present day; the sheep, apparently Leicestershires and merinos, and the influence of Rockliffe was a large element in the agriculture of the district. The contracts for lease of stock were in an old-fashioned semi-legal form holding the lessee responsible for the return of the animals after so many years, with so many lambs, calves, yearlings, etc., in sound condition, except in case of loss by "the fall of a tree or a stroke of lightning."

Every Autumn, Mr. Hoyle would drive through the region attended by his men, collect his year's crop of share cattle and send them to Montreal for sale, at the same time renewing his contracts and making fresh ones. The district through which this was done—that in which the widely-known Huntingdon fair is held—is now celebrated for its stock, and is in that respect unqualified in Canada and perhaps in America. Credit seems due in part for this to Mr. Hoyle's distribution of high-grades among the earlier settlers. Besides stock-farming he also made large purchases of land. From a list of these, the amount seems to have not been less than seven or eight thousand acres, all of the choicest, including a thousand acres at Huntingdon and large tracts in its vicinity, of which he thought highly. The purchases were generally also of the sites of possible villages, and were such as to control the best water powers. Adjoining Rockliffe, on the American side, he added some four hundred acres, so as to include a rich natural pasture, celebrated far and near under the name of "Hoyle's Beaver Meadow." The Lacolle mill-power, a large mill, etc., was afterwards given to Merritt Hotchkiss, M.L.A., who married Sarah Schuyler. That at Huntingdon was placed in the hands of Mr. Lighthall. Others were later on sold. He was liberal with the Churches, and the site of St. Andrew's at Huntingdon was his gift. Such was a brief sketch of the founding of the important industry of stock-farming in Canada and of the family immigration which occasioned it. About 1860, the last link with the South disappeared with the sale of a farm at Fort Edward, the remnant of the Schuyler manor at that place. Mr. Hoyle died about 1845 and his wife about 1858. Neither she nor her daughter were ever fully reconciled to their change of life and her last wish was, that she should be buried by the side of her first husband, and their lot surrounded by stone posts each bearing the beloved name of Schuyler. During her life she frequently made journeyed with some of her children to her former haunts and friends, visiting the mansion, and proceeded by rowboat down the river to the Van Rensselaer house, where she would land at the garden and dine with her cory, the old Patroon. Of the family, Sarah Schuyler married Merritt Hotchkiss, the member for Lacolle; Cornelia Schuyler became Mrs. Nye, the wife of a wealthy neighbour; Agness Schuyler, that of Douw K. Lighthall, the Registrar, for many years the most influential man in the district, and chairman for a quarter of a century of every general public meeting; Stephen Schuyler married a Bowren and survives at Huntingdon. John Van Bur-en Hoyle was established upon a large share of the original Robert's land; the Honorable Timothy Hoyle founded, with his brother, the Honorable George Vischer Hoyle, the Ogdensburg and Champlain Railway, carried on the Rockliffe farm, and was at the same time a Senator of New York and a Canadian Seigneur. The farm was managed by him as a favorite side-interest on the same lines as his father, although adopted to suit modern improvements. Though a banker and railroad man of prominence, he was proud in all parts of the world to call himself a "successful farmer," and to claim, that even as a business, he made Rockliffe pay seven per cent. regularly on his outlays. At his death a few years ago, it was divided, the American portion going to his daughter, wife of Prof. Burr, of Williams University; while the Canadian part, with the manor-house, is owned by his son, Mr. Henry Hoyle. The name Hoyleville, used in the old letters, has disappeared. ALCHEMIST.

It may interest our readers, says the United Presbyterian Missionary Record, Scotland, in these days of missionary forward movements, to hear a little of an advance lately resolved on in a region of West Africa, not far removed from our own sphere of labour in Old Calabar. The Gaboon and Corisco Mission, under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of the United States, is carried on at six chief stations stretching from Baraka, near the equator, to Batanga, on the coast, 170 miles north of it. Batanga is in German territory, and lies, roughly speaking, about as far to the south of the Kamerun Mountains as Old Calabar lies to the north-east of them. The work there was begun in 1875, and is carried on by three ordained missionaries with their wives, two lady missionaries, one native licentiate, and five native helpers. Their efforts have been blessed with much success. The communicants already number 358, and 81 were received into church fellowship during 1892. At a recent communion season, the sacrament of baptism was administered to 21 adults, and nineteen children. One man before being baptized, gave gratifying evidence of his thoroughness, declaring all his four slaves free in the presence of the congregation. During the service, the church was crowded within and without. Some of the people had come from far, and had to start on Saturday in order to be present. But a new and special interest attaches to Batanga, as the base from which a forward movement is about to be made into the dark interior. This movement is the outcome of journeys of exploration, made by Dr. Good, of the mission there, in July and October of last year. The reports he brought back were so favourable, that the Board decided to open a new station at Nkonemekak, about sixty miles a little south of east from Batanga. A site for a second station, four or five days' journey to the north of Nkonemekak, has also been fixed upon, and a suitable place for a third is also in view. The whole region is in German territory, where the missionary operations are welcomed by the authorities; and a further great advantage is, that the tribes inhabiting it speak closely related dialects of one and the same language, so that, as the country is thickly peopled, access will readily be obtained to not less than one million souls. The climate is regarded as salubrious and healthy, and likely to be quite safe as a permanent residence for missionaries. Three men, one of them a medical missionary, have been appointed, and probably by this time have sailed to commence their pioneering work. With all our heart we wish them God speed! May their example provoke us also to love and to good works, and arouse our Church to give ever more heed to the call which to us too (and not least by way of Old Calabar) comes from the Regions Beyond!

In the north-west of India, in the region of frost and snow in the western Himalayas, the Moravians, as far back as 1855, established a mission at Key-lang, in British Lahoul. Here the missionaries, far away from civilized life, laboured under the greatest disadvantages, enduring the greatest privations. They hoped that from Keylang they would be able to influence the Tibetans, into whose country no European was allowed to enter. The Darjeeling Supplement informs us that another mission—the Scandinavian Alliance Mission—has sent nine missionaries, three male and six female, to attempt mission work among the Tibetans, entering from Sikkim, in the eastern Himalayas. They arrived at Darjeeling about a year ago, and have been working since that time among the Bhutias and Tibetans at Ghoom and in the Bhutia Bustel. They lately made a journey to the boundary of Tibet. This is what they said when they arrived there: "As we stood there and looked into that promised land, our hearts yearned for the time when we should be pushing into the very heart of Tibet, to win it for Christ."

By direction of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Established Church of Scotland, there has been sent out to all its missionaries, the recent Deliverance of the General Assembly, enjoining them to reduce the number of persons employed by the Mission, to withdraw from undertakings not absolutely required, and generally to practise the most rigid economy. The Assembly made this injunction with regret, as it can hardly fail to depress our good and successful missionaries. The Committee feel—and

the whole Church of Scotland should feel—that the sending out of this necessary injunction, lays a heavy responsibility on ministers and congregations. We have excellent missionaries, good mission-fields, and a very large amount of immediate and visible success. The Committee have said to the missionaries, "We wish to begin this year to apply a portion, at all events, of the legacies which we may receive to the reduction of debt, with a view of forming by and by, a Reserve Fund by means of legacies and special gifts." The debt is nominally £4,345; but the Committee showed in their recent Report to the Assembly that, when everything is taken into account, the adverse balance which has to be faced and overcome, may amount to £8,000. The Committee, therefore, go on to say, "We ask that, for the sake of the future of the Mission, and even for its existence, you will, at any cost, to present work, prosecute retrenchment rigorously just now." And they end by saying, "In asking you to retrench your good work, we are asking you to exercise the kind of self-denial which is most difficult to a true missionary. But we hope it will bring a great reward, making our beloved Church a far more missionary Church after a period of trial."

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#### TWO EXPERIENCES IN KEMPTVILLE OF INTEREST TO OTHERS.

Mr. Hugh Brownlee Tells How He Was Cured of Sciatica After Much Suffering—Miss Della Main Suffered From Trouble Incident to Girlhood—Her Case Critical—How She Found Release.

From the Kemptville Advance.

One of the best known men in the county of Grenville and the adjacent county of Carleton, is Mr. Hugh Brownlee, of Kemptville. Mr. Brownlee was born in Carleton county, in the year 1834, and until about five years ago resided in the township of North Gower. Having by industry and good business ability acquired a competence, he determined to retire from the somewhat laborious life of a farmer; and, taking up his abode in a beautiful home in the village of Kemptville, has since continued to reside here. It is well known to Mr. Brownlee's friends and acquaintances that he has suffered many years from Sciatica of a violent form, and it has lately been understood that he has at last been relieved from the pangs of this excruciating disease. Recently, while in conversation with Mr. Brownlee, a reporter of the Advance asked him to give his experience for the benefit of other sufferers, which he gladly consented to do.

"You are aware," said Mr. Brownlee, "that most of my life has been spent upon a farm; and in addition to farming I followed the business of buying cattle, sheep and lambs. In doing so I was exposed to all sorts of weather and over-exertion, which brought on severe attacks of Sciatica. I suffered for about ten years, trying all sorts of powerful remedies, but without doing me a particle of good. During this long period of suffering I was deprived of much sleep and many a night tumbled about in bed nearly all night long, suffering the most excruciating pains. In fact I was rapidly approaching the condition of a chronic cripple. I had tried so many remedies that I was becoming discouraged, and almost despaired of obtaining relief. While in this condition I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took the pills for some time without any noticeable results; but feeling as if they were a last resort I continued their use. Then came a slight change for the better, and every day added to my steady improvement, until now, after the use of about eighteen boxes, I am nearly as well as ever I was, being almost entirely free from pain. I am still using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and feel confident that my cure will be permanent. You may be sure that I am grateful for what Pink Pills have done for me, and I am only too glad to bear testimony to their merit. Indeed I believe they are deserving of every good thing that can be said of them."

Mrs. Brownlee was present and said that she, too, could vouch for the beneficial effects derived from the use of Pink

Pills. She had suffered for nearly four years with terrible soreness and pains in the back of the head and neck, accompanied by frequent attacks of dizziness which caused great distress and inconvenience. Having observed the beneficial effects Pink Pills had upon her suffering husband, Mrs. Brownlee determined to try them, and from the outset found relief; and after the use of four boxes found that the soreness was all gone, and for the past three months she has been almost entirely free from pain. She has the greatest confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and believes them the greatest medicine of the age.

#### A YOUNG LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

Having heard that Miss Della Main, a young lady who lives with her parents, not far from Mr. Brownlee's residence, had also been greatly benefited by the use of Pink Pills, the reporter next called upon her. Miss Main is a handsome young lady, eighteen years of age, with the glow of health in her cheeks. In reply to enquiries, Miss Main said that some two years ago she began to be affected with weakness peculiar to many young girls. Her face was pale; she was troubled with heart palpitation; and the least exertion left a feeling of great tiredness. She had good medical treatment, but without getting relief; and at last her condition became so bad that her parents and friends feared she was going into a decline and almost despaired of her recovery. At this juncture Miss Main was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are an unfailing specific in cases of this kind. Having lost all confidence in medicine, Miss Main took Pink Pills, irregularly at first, but finding that they were helping her, she began to take them regularly according to directions. From this time on improvement in her case was steady and rapid; and after the use of a dozen boxes she found her health fully restored. "I believe," said Miss Main, "that if it had not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would not be alive to-day, and I strongly recommend them to all girls who find themselves in a condition similar to what mine was." Miss Main's mother was present and fully endorsed what her daughter said, adding that she fully believed Pink Pills had saved her life.

Mr. Angus Buchanan, druggist, who is also reeve of the village, was asked if many Pink Pills are sold. His reply was that they have a larger sale than any medicine, and still the demand steadily increases, which is the best evidence that Pink Pills are a great remedy, and there can be no question of the great good they accomplish.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus's dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart; restore the glow of health to pale and sallow complexions, and relieve the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humours in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes covered with the firm's wrapper and trade-mark, (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.