

highest temperature recorded was 96.6, and the lowest fifty-one, the mean daily range being about seventy-one. During six years there were 227 thunderstorms, sixty-six hailstorms, and seventy-five gales of wind.

A MISSION band has been organized at Blue Mountain, Pictou Co., under favourable auspices. The office-bearers are:—Miss Mary MacDougall, President; Miss Winnie Ross, Secretary and Miss Cassie Macintosh, Treasurer.

It is understood that not only men but women are in training to go out to Nyassaland next season to found a new training institution on the comparatively healthy uplands of Bandawe.

THE Arabian mission, which was begun three years ago by Prof. Lansing and three theological students of the New Brunswick Seminary, has been formally adopted by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church.

DR. GRIFFITH JOHN, the veteran Presbyterian missionary in China, tells of a native Christian whose consistency and faithfulness were such that his native friends said of him "There is no difference between him and the Book."

IN Sumatra the Battas dwell about the shores of the central Lake Toba. They number about 300,000, of whom 22,670 have been baptized. Upon the island of Nias, apparently an ancient Batta colony, are found 4,054 communicants and 5,914 catechumens.

IN Japan there were, in 1892, 704 Protestant missionaries, an increase of 78 for the year. There are 35,534 Christians (20,250 men, 14,923 women and 361 children.) There are also 44,812 Roman Catholics and 20,325 of the Greek Church.

LORD ROBERTS in returning thanks for the freedom of Glasgow maintained that a supreme power was necessary to hold together the various races of India. "India for the Indians" meant a fight of wild animals from which the Mohammedan tiger of the north would emerge victor.

MOROCCO, ALGERIA, TUNIS, TRIPOLI, and the great unexplored Sahara, stretching from Egypt to the Atlantic, from the Mediterranean to the Niger and the Congo, these countries, with their millions, now under the sway of the False Prophet, are gasping for the Gospel.

THE Netherlands Government has declared that in view of the high importance which attaches to the beneficial results of missions in the advancement of civilization in the Dutch East Indies, it will hold itself bound to see that the forces of missions are not weakened by the competition of various societies in one place.

THE Hindus are entering into leagues to banish the missionaries from their Zenanas. A Calcutta native newspaper says it has long seen that something serious is the matter with womankind in India, and has been able, at length, to locate and define the root of the evil and peril. It says "It is the lady of the Zenana Mission, inoffensive in appearance, who introduces herself into the apartments of our women to turn their heads upside down. The mistresses of Zenanas receive them with eagerness. If these missionaries succeed, it is all over with Hinduism."

AN African missionary tells the following story, "One day an old Chief came to me, with two wives, one old, the other young, and wanted to join my church. I told him we didn't allow a man to have more than one wife. He went away and the next week came back with the young wife, both of them smiling, and said: 'Now we join church: me all right now.' 'Where is your old wife?' I asked. 'She all right too; me eat her up,' placidly answered the old savage. I postponed the decision as to his application for admission to a more convenient season."

DR. PATON delivered an address in the Presbyterian church, Campbellford, on Thursday, the 3rd of August. The large church was crowded by an attentive and interested audience, though the meeting was at 11 a.m. Rev. Marcus Scott, the pastor, introduced Dr. Paton as the successor in the

mission field of Dr. Livingstone. The doctor's address was the most thrilling and instructive ever heard from a pulpit on the great subject of Missions, and his visit was counted a great honour by all who heard it. The collection was \$44.00, which was handed to Dr. Paton for his work in the New Hebrides—Com.

DR. PATON is at present holding meetings daily in Eastern Ontario. They will close with his meeting in Cornwall on the 28th inst. He will then hold meetings for the following six days under the auspices of the Presbytery of Montreal. After a meeting in Quebec on Sept. 4th, he leaves for Nova Scotia. The Foreign Mission Committee (Eastern Section), is engaged in an effort to free their Fund from the debt which has burdened it for some time, and he has very generously offered his aid for two weeks to assist them in the effort. After a few days in New York he then purposes to sail for Britain, where a series of meetings have been arranged for him, beginning about Oct. 15th.

REV. JOHN STERLE, B.A., of Swatow, gives some impressions of China in a letter in the August Messenger of the English Presbyterian Church. Writing from Jamtsan, where he is learning the language, he says: "Here there is a flourishing church under a Chinese minister educated in our schools and college, and duly licensed and ordained. He is a fine young fellow, and a truly godly man, and among the congregation are some Christians who would put to shame many of our home people. On an island in the bay a mission is conducted by a man sent out by the native churches round here for that special work. This church not only calls its minister, but supports him too, so that it is in all respects on a footing with our home churches. The united congregations of three neighbouring towns have called another man, the present college tutor in Swatow, and he will be ordained in spring (D.V.) This is but a hurried glimpse at some of the work, but there is much more in the same strain. God is giving the blessing very abundantly, and He is also giving us many opportunities of work. We thank Him and press forward, knowing that His stores of grace are boundless."

IN the last weeks of 1891 a Moravian mission was planted in North Queensland amongst the aborigines—treacherous, distrustful savages. Already the devoted little band of workers, two missionaries and their wives, are giving thanks for hopeful signs of quickening round about them. Idle, wild, fighting, naked cannibals—so the natives at the station of Mapoon were at Christmas, 1891. The missionaries, in a few months, won the confidence of the people. Bloodshed has ceased; the savages are beginning to work; they are acquiring a knowledge of Christian truth, which is making way into their hearts, though there seemed no door of entrance when the missionaries first appeared. The blacks have no notion of a Creator of the world or a God who made them. The missionaries must use broken English interspersed with native words to make the way of salvation clear. Pictures and signs are brought in as helps. The necessity of regeneration is insisted on in various terms—e.g., "The bad man must come out before the good man can go in," or "We must have a new heart—the Lord Jesus gives that." Heaven is described as the "House above there." Of "home" these wanderers have little conception as yet beyond what they have learnt by what they see of the happy, godly life in the pleasant mission-house. Last Christmas Day, "after dark," writes one of the missionaries, "the boys came to the mission-house for singing and to look at pictures. We encourage their coming in the evening, and, as a rule, I give them a short Scripture lesson, and then sing to them hymns tending to explain the lesson. They are very much taken with 'Jesus in the boat,' as they call the hymn 'Master, the tempest is raging,' with its refrain—'The wind and waves shall obey My will.' 'Will you meet me at the fountain?' is another favourite. That Sunday evening they were more than usually impressed. Presently I asked them, 'Now, who are going to belong to Jesus?' The impulsive Treacle,

(an orphan lad) was at once ready to assent. So was another boy named Harry, and also a bonny-faced child, likewise called Harry. They all said 'Mo, Master! Mo, Master!' The others, a round dozen, declined to commit themselves, but these little fellows stuck to their guns, declaring they would be Jesus' boys." The brethren fondly hope that these young hearts are Christ's, and that rich blessing will soon come to the mission.

DR. SMYTHIES, of Zanzibar, in a letter to the Universities' mission for Central Africa, describes a remarkable incident in the capture of slave dhows by H. M. S. Philomel while he was en route for Chitangali. He says (writing on May 7): "While we were at lunch the exciting news was brought, 'Dhow has been braved and is full up with slaves.' It turned out to be an interesting capture, rather out of the common, and it was a great pleasure to see the happiness of the poor people when they understood, as they now did, that they were amongst friends. The dhow was not large, but forty-two slaves were found crowded on board, besides a crew of six men and eleven traders, including the owner of the dhow. The slaves were mostly adults. I noticed one little girl and one baby in its mother's arms. The mother was very weak, and when one of the sailors took her baby to help her on board the boat she began to cry, but soon understood it was only to help her."

THE Mid Continent reports that Dr. Jackson "has been doing some excellent work in breaking up the whiskey traffic with the natives. He found thirty barrels of the stuff on a whaling fleet, and had the satisfaction of emptying it all into the sea. We have heard of putting water into whiskey, but reciprocity is good, and turning the whiskey into watery depths is only fair, yes, much better. Would that his power of protecting poor natives might extend to other parts of the country. Another bit of his good work has been his success in introducing a new line of animal food for the people." The destruction of the whale and walrus by whalers who care only for the bone and ivory tusks—killing the animals used by the natives for food, has reduced many to starvation. Dr. Jackson has already successfully introduced 150 reindeer from Siberia into Alaska for the sake of these starving people. "Experienced herders have been brought to teach the natives how to take care of the animals." The reindeer serves all the purposes of food and clothing. For the latter its fur is indispensable; it furnishes milk and meat; its horns are manufactured into needles, household utensils, sled runners. Quantities of moss grow under the snow which is the only food needed for these animals. An Alaskan Christian refused a job because he would be required to work on Sunday.

THE Presbyterians of the United States are trying to raise during the current year \$1,200,000 for foreign missions. The receipts for their Home Mission work last year, including all that was given for work among the Freed-men, extended even beyond \$1,000,000. All the missionary activities of that communion are represented in the one missionary magazine called "The Church at Home and Abroad," whose average monthly circulation is about twenty-one thousand. Some other denominations, notably the Congregational, might well take a lesson as to the best way of presenting missionary information to their constituents. One thoroughly good magazine like "The Church at Home and Abroad" is far better than half a dozen inferior ones which few people care to read. The work is divided into two parts—the "Infield" and the "Outfield." On the "Infield" are provided the resources which are used on the "Outfield." Fifty six new missionaries were sent out last year. The Presbyterian Board now has at their posts 623 missionaries, and 1,647 native workers, of whom 187 are ordained. The Chairman of the General Assembly's Committee on Foreign Missions is the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, and no better man for that responsible position could be found in the Church.