

and noble ends.' May that be the motto of every worker in and for Algoma this year. So best may honour be done to two noble men and God 'be glorified in His saints.'"

WRITING from the Spanish River Reserve, Miss Morley, who was burned out of school and home in June last, reports to the Bishop that "we moved into the new schoolhouse on Dec. 19th last." Though not quite finished, the cold weather hastened the removal. Note is made of a visit by Rev. Mr. Storer, who visited a sick Indian, who died soon after. Mr. Storer returned two days after for the funeral on the 24th of December, when a boy was also baptized. Grateful acknowledgment is made of bales sent by the St. James' W. A., of Kingston, the St. James' W.A., of London. On Christmas Eve they had a midnight service and morning and evening services on Christmas Day. Miss Morley accepted an invitation to dinner with the Indians in the schoolhouse, but the Christmas joys were saddened by the death of the chief's eldest daughter and by the death of little Isaac's father.

The Church Missionary Society (England) proposed to send a mission to Khartoum, but received a check when the Anglo Egyptian authorities closed Khartoum and its neighborhood to missionary enterprise. It seems strange to read that the authorities who are responsible for this check express themselves in terms of the strongest sympathy with the C. M. S. The *Record* says: "To warn off religious institutions, even a Medical Mission, whilst founding a purely secular agency, seems to us a project utterly unworthy of the British nation, and wholly unsuited to fitly perpetuate the memory of General Gordon. We can only hope that the decision which at present shuts the gates of Khartoum against the teacher of Christ's faith may be as short-lived as possible. It can only be a reproach to the nation while it lasts." The Government that strikes a blow at Christian missions inflicts an injury on itself. While the Anglo-Egyptian authorities deny missionary enterprise to touch the Mohammedans at Khartoum they will not obstruct a mission to pagans in the country beyond!

I LOOK upon the work of the Church abroad as being, above all other works, stimulating and elevating to the Church

as a whole. We have passed the day when the Church could afford to take a mean and narrow view of her own call. It is with the Church in this matter as it is with the State—the Imperial idea is in the air. There were "Little Englanders" once, but their day is past; and there were "Little Churchmen" once, and their day is past. I conceive that no man rises to a true and full apprehension of the Church of England who does not regard her as entitled and pledged to carry the message of the Gospel at least to all the subject-peoples of the Queen; and when men speak of missionary failure I only wish they would consider what the state of the world in respect of Christianity was a hundred years ago, and what in all probability it will be a hundred years hence. The great continent of Africa and countries like China and India have been opened to Christian effort, and whether the spread of the Gospel be slow or fast, I imagine that there is now no thoughtful man or woman who doubts that the time is coming—yes, and is sure to come—when, as our Lord said, the Gospel shall be preached to all nations under heaven—*Dr. Weldon, Bishop of Calcutta.*

RIGHT REV. H. J. FOSS, the new Bishop of Osaka, Japan, commenced his missionary work in Kobe, Japan, in 1876. In a sermon lately preached in London he gave some interesting facts concerning the success of missionary effort in the Land of the Chrysanthemum. Not many years ago (1858) that land was closed against all foreign intercourse. Christianity was a forbidden religion. Information leading to the arrest of a missionary was rewarded by a gift of £500 to the informer. Forty years ago our first missionary landed in Japan, and began to sow the seed in the face of much prejudice. A result of the faithful sowing of the seed is now seen in the wholly changed attitude of the Government towards Christianity. The war of 1894-95 had deepened the respect for Christianity. Christian soldiers were more under control, and an officer of one of the regiments said he wished all the soldiers could be made Christians. The people by their actions, in the time of the terrible floods in the northern island, gave ample evidence that they considered Christians far more trustworthy than Buddhists. Now, there were nearly 8,000 Christians, and, in connection with the

mission, forty clergy. In Osaka there were nearly 10,000,000 souls. The members of our Church numbered 2,000. That showed the magnitude of the task of Christianizing the Japanese. However, the success of the past was enough to make the missionary take courage and continue to sow the seed of the Gospel

THE Gordon Memorial College to be established at Khartoum is to be a secular institution. It is not, by many educational philanthropists, considered as likely to achieve grand results as long as the faith of the Christian is thus denied. General Gordon's sister has asked that the Bible be not altogether banished from the college. The *Church Times* draws attention to an interesting paragraph in February's *Intelligencer* (C.M.S.) relating to General Gordon and his views of Christianity in the Soudan which have hitherto not been noticed. The Archbishop of Canterbury, a few weeks ago, stated before a large meeting of undergraduates, that "just before Gordon went out for the last time (in 1884) to the Soudan he called upon the Archbishop, then Bishop of Exeter, and told him that he wished to make the Gospel known to the people who would come under his care, and that he desired to have the Bishop's authorization to baptize any of them who should be willing to confess the faith of Christ. The authorization was gladly granted, and Gordon set out, conscious of, and intent on, even a nobler mission than that given to him by his country. He went as a soldier of Christ armed with the sword of the Spirit, a Christian missionary to declare the love of God in Christ to the Mohammedans of the Egyptian Soudan. This evidence should set the question of Gordon's views and wishes completely at rest."

THE other day a missionary was called upon to hold a short service in connection with the burial of a little infant who had not during its brief hour of life received the Sacrament of Holy Baptism. The parents are Presbyterians. At the grave-side some concern was shown in order that no mistake was made in the position of the body in the grave. Its feet must be to the east. People who find fault with little acts of reverence in God's house may often be found practising traditional customs of the Church in other things. In the case mentioned we question whether those so much in-