

forth with his life in his hand to the blood-stained heathen, there is scope for all. If we do not see the way to do some work for Christ, we need but ask him to show us, and when it is made plain, we have but to ask His never-failing help to do it aright.

### GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH COLONIAL CHURCH.

WE commence this month a few notes on the growth of the Church in Asia. We have seen in preceding numbers how the English Church has prospered in Africa, the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand; a few statistics will now be given about that great dependency of the Empire, India, and the adjacent countries.

These brief notes which we have been giving are not designed to present anything more than a glimpse of the rate of progress of the Colonial Church, and our object will be accomplished if we give our readers some little idea of the marvellous way in which the Mother Church of the Anglo-Saxon race is conveying the open Bible, the Apostolic Faith, the New Testament government by three orders, throughout the world, and lead the more thoughtful reader to enquire further into the Missionary operations of the Church to which he belongs.

It is not necessary for us to touch upon the history of India any further than to say that the connexion of England with India was considered sufficiently important in 1813 to require the establishment of a Bishopric of Calcutta, which comprised "all the British territories in the East Indies." Ceylon was ad-

ded in 1817. In 1824, all British territories within the continent of Asia, and Islands, north of the Equator, were added, besides all places between the Cape of Good Hope and Magellan's Straits. To this immense district was added, in 1824, New South Wales and its dependencies, including Van Dieman's Land. If the reader will consider for a moment the extent of this territory, and trace it out on a map, he will have some idea of the responsibilities involved in the acceptance of the Bishopric of Calcutta by Bishop Middleton and Bishop Heber.

Bishop's College was built soon after the founding of the See. In 1823, a Missionary of the S. P. G. began work in Bengal, and in different parts Missions were established. Ceylon was made a centre of work in 1838. The Bishopric of Madras was established in 1835; Bombay, 1837; Colombo, 1845. In 1877 two assistant Bishops were granted to Tinnevely. The Missions given and extended into the Telugu country, and into Cawnpore, Delhi, Poona, Assam, Burmah, Singapore, and other important places. Assistance has also been granted to the Nestorians, an ancient Christian body, whose country lies East of Lake Orumia. Missionaries are at work in China, Japan, Mauritius and Borneo. We leave these for another number and notice:

*Calcutta*—This Diocese now comprises Bengal, the North-West and Central Provinces, and Assam. The Bishop is Metropolitan. The Government supports 90 chaplains of the Church of England and 5 of the Kirk of Scotland. There have been 8 Bishops in 52 years. The present Bishop is Dr. E. R. Johnson, con-