

The Mission Field.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS is expected home this week from Uganda.

COMMISSIONER JOHNSTON'S Sikh force for the suppression of the slave trade in Central Africa is to be doubled.

REV. ED. ROSS, M.A., Newcastle, probationer of the Presbyterian Church of England, has been appointed and ordained as a missionary to Jamaica.

DR. GEORGE F. HERRICK, principal of the Americo-Armenian college at Marsovan, calls on all Christian Europe to demand from Turkey free exercise of the Christian religion.

DEATH has been busy among the missionaries at Old Calabar. Since December last the deaths have been recorded of Rev. J.W. MacKenzie, Mrs. Dean, Mr. J. Murdock Ross, and Mrs. Cruikshanks.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is making a special feature of its medical missions and has just granted a further sum of £2,000 for the erection and equipment of buildings, and for the maintenance and training of medical missionaries.

THE Presbyterian Church in Japan is not divided into half a dozen factions, but is one body, having six Presbyteries, seventy-three churches, and 10,993 communicants. Able and discreet men are coming forward from among the natives to be leaders in things religious. Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity; and especially when upon heathen soil.

THE Rev. C. Campbell Brown, who has been minister at Holybourne, Hants, for the past six years, has been appointed by the Foreign Mission Committee of the English Presbyterian Church, to the post in Amoy, China, vacated by the Rev. Alex. Gregory. Mr. Brown studied Chinese under Professor Legge, LL.D., at Oxford, and has been contemplating service in the Foreign Mission field for some time. He is a nephew of the late Rev. I. r. Thomas Brown, of the Dean Free Church, Edinburgh, and took his theological course at the London College.

THE proceeding of the Ninth Continental Missionary Conference, held in Bremen in May, have now been published. There were about thirty members of Conference representing the sixteen leading Missionary Societies of Germany, Switzerland, Denmark and the Netherlands. Amongst the members of Congress were Dr. Varneck, Dean Vahl, Bishop Romig, Dr. Grundemann, Pastor von Bejelschwingh, Count Bernstoff, and others eminent in missionary devotion; a considerable number of ministers were also present as auditors; the chair was occupied by Inspector Oehler of Basle. We learn from the proceedings that a joint committee of the German Societies transacts a large amount of business in watching over matters of common interest, and renders valuable service in this way. We are also glad to notice that a hopeful step was taken towards procuring uniformity in the preparation of missionary statistics. Several important subjects were discussed in a luminous and helpful manner, such as: The relation of Evangelical to Roman Catholic missions; The quality of existing native Christian Churches, and its practical bearing on the conduct of missions; The regulation of the administration of baptism; The relation of missions to the press; The official and financial relation of native missionary agents to those sent from home; The missionary and self-defence; Temperance Societies in the missionary field.—Missionary Record.

ABOUT a year ago, Merza Ibrahim, a Mussulman convert to Christianity, was brought before the Governor-General in Tabriz for his apostasy. He made a noble confession of his faith in Christ, and was consigned, in consequence, to the miseries of a Persian prison. He lay in the dungeon for twelve months. While there he embraced every opportunity of speaking to his fellow-prisoners of Jesus and His salvation. In April last he did so to twelve wicked outlaws who were with him in prison. They

got angry and attacked him mercilessly, beating him and kicking him. By turns they attempted choking him, till his eyes almost fell from their sockets. At intervals, in his torture, they asked him, "Ali or Christ—which?" He replied, "Jesus, though you kill me." The injury done to his throat turned into edema. He could scarcely speak or eat. Dr. Vanneman of the Mission visited him, but he died on the 14th of May, happy in Christ, his Saviour. May his blood be seed of a Christian Church in Persia!

AFTER sixty years of help and oversight, the Baptist Missionary Society has arranged for the withdrawal of all pecuniary assistance from the Nassau and Bahamas churches. The district thus thrown upon its own resources includes nineteen islands, ministered to by ninety-four native evangelists, who are superintended by one European missionary. The same course is to be taken with San Domingo, Turks, and Caicos Islands after four years of gradually decreasing grant. These embrace fourteen stations, wrought by two missionaries and forty evangelists. "The churches here," writes one of the missionaries, "are certainly progressing steadily in power and spiritual force; thirty-two persons have been baptized in the Caicos Islands during the past year. Trinidad is also to be similarly treated, with its twenty stations, two missionaries, and thirteen evangelists. It is hoped that after four years in that Island, also, the churches will be able fully to maintain their own religious ordinances.

Summer Session and Winter Supply.

To the Students of the Church:—

THE supply of our Missions during the winter season is suggested by the first of August. The summer session in Manitoba College gave us considerable relief last winter, twenty-seven young men having remained in the field. These furnished supply for as many fields, connected with which were over 1,200 families of our own Church. We shall receive valuable help this winter in the same way. But the work is growing and the supply of men not adequate. Over seventy fields will be vacant this autumn, and even should every man now attending Manitoba College volunteer his services for winter work, there will still be over forty fields unsupplied. Will not some of the young men of the Church come to our help to supply these? It will be a great pity if we cannot man our fields when circumstances are so favourable and work so important and promising. Let us look at the case.

1. There are more students at present studying for the ministry of the Church than can find settlement without waiting. Although twenty-seven were attending Manitoba College nearly forty more students sought appointments under the committee of the Western section last spring than could be appointed. Thence some went to the States, to find settlement there, likely, in some cases, after finishing their course.

2. The interests of the Church demand the careful cultivation of the mission field. Dr. Torrance, in his report to the Assembly, states that the communicants in the Synod of the Maritime Provinces were 791 fewer in 1892 than in 1891, and that the total increase of communicants in the Church for 1892, from ocean to ocean, was only 8,681. Of this total increase, he finds 4,152 west of Lake Superior. Supposing exceptional causes swelled the figures in the west for that year, it is easily seen where the Church is growing, and where her strength will lie if Christian work is followed up.

3. The interests of the country demand that religious and educational institutions be planted in the west. How shall such a country as Canada be governed unless the moral and religious tone is high.

4. Souls must perish unless we follow up settlers and give them continuous service. A missionary sent to a new field this spring, reports that, in a district seventy miles long, he found, after careful inquiry, only one professing Christian. Shall we abandon this field after the summer passes away?

5. Is not the growth of the Christian Church to be mostly from within? Of the nominal 450,000,000 Christians of to-day were not 272,000,000 born within the Church during the past 100 years, while 4,000,000 only were received from without? Should not every branch of the Church therefore care for this internal growth?

Consideration of this nature should influence our young men to make sacrifices if necessary, for the Home Mission work of the western part of the Church.

Last year it was said that many were prevented from offering their services because of the uncertainties of the Summer session. These facts should dispel all such fears for the future.

The staff of Manitoba College, under the new arrangement, is the peer of any in the Church. Principals King and Grant, Professors Baird, McLaren, Scrimger and Thomson, and Rev. D. Wright, B.D. form a brilliant staff; and the staff of 1894 will not be a whit behind that of 1893.

The health of the students was never better than during the current session, and in the examinations already passed the average number of marks received, it is said, was higher than in any previous session. Scholarship has not suffered by the summer session, and the students are more than pleased with the experiment so far.

As was stated last year a student can come to our help for a winter, take the summer session and return to his own college for the following session, and not lose a day in graduating. The rate of remuneration during winter, for summer session students is \$5.00 per Sabbath and board. Travelling expenses to and from fields are provided for as in the case of students attending colleges during winter. Who will come to our help?

J. ROBERTSON.

Winnipeg, Man., August, 1st, 1893.

Zambesi Industrial Mission.

A FAREWELL meeting, in connection with the departure of twelve missionaries to the colony founded by this mission, was held at Exeter Hall. The chair was taken in the absence of Mr. John Cory, J.P., through indisposition, by Rev. C. J. Moore, who was supported by Messrs. J. G. Govan, Frederick G. Toller, treasurer, J. B. Keith, Haldwicke, F. J. Rayner (whose daughter was among the missionaries leaving), and Burroughs.

The twelve missionaries were Dr. and Mrs. Fallow, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. Allan (who has received medical training) and Mrs. Allan; Mrs. Wilson, Miss Rayner, Miss Davis, Miss Mortimer, Mr. J. G. Edwards, Mr. J. E. Booth (the only son of Mr. Booth, the pioneer missionary to Africa). The chairman said that meeting was to take farewell of the friends who were going forth to the dark places in Africa to spread the gospel by living among the natives. There were certain things which could only be accomplished by founding a colony, and though the mission had only been formed twelve months, so far it had been a success. Mr. Caldwell, the secretary, said the effort to form a Christian colony in Zambesi was commenced about a year ago. It was not a mere human effort, but of divine purpose and it had succeeded beyond all expectation. One thousand acres of land were at first considered sufficient, but this had increased to 100,000 acres, and all the money was forthcoming as required.

There were, with those now starting, thirty missionaries, some of whom were going partly at their own expense. The colony was in Nyasaland, near Lake Nyassa. In two or three years' time the colony would be entirely self-supporting, and the natives would become pioneers to other parts. Another effort of the mission was on behalf of the 150,000 slaves in Angoniand. To every family they offered an acre of land whereby these slaves were brought under the protection of the missionaries, who taught them how to cultivate the land, and at the same time preached the gospel to them. The twelve missionaries, each in few words, told how they were led to give themselves to the work. Mr. Govan and others also addressed the meeting.