

cept which forbade labor met with their hearty approval ; but not so that part respecting the holy character of the rest enjoined. When we tried to teach them God's will respecting personal purity of morals, many simply rejected our teachings. From earliest times they have been taught that woman is only a beast of burden, and for the gratification of their lower passions. It is a very common thing for them to exchange wives for a few days or weeks. Yet there are signs that our words have not fallen to the ground fruitless."

Brazil.

BRAZIL is the largest among the divisions of the Western world, being exceeded in area only by the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Its climate is varied, its products multifarious, and its resources marvellous. Among its many rivers is the Amazon, the widest on the continent, which, with its tributaries, gives free navigation to 30,000 miles of territory. Every kind of mineral, valuable and useful, is found beneath the surface, from the common coal to the priceless diamond. On its surface grows every species of precious and ornamental wood, while the possible agricultural products are without limit in variety and quantity.

Having a territory of 2,600 miles in length, and more than 2,000 miles in breadth, with a coast-range of 4,000 miles, this vast country, with capacity for the support of 200,000,000 people, has a population of about 15,000,000. These people are generous, hospitable, charitable and susceptible to foreign influence and impression to a far greater degree than the stolid and almost stupid nations of the Orient. They have had little else in the way of religious light than that which is offered by that form of Romanism which has so long been the established faith of that country. Here, amid this people, we have one of the most inviting and promising fields for our Protestant Gospel of light and life.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Rio de Janeiro, with its 600,000 people, is the capital and maritime gateway to the Republic of Brazil. It is to Brazil as Rome to Italy, or Athens to Greece. Commercially and politically, it has ever been the metropolis of Brazil. The home of the emperors in the days of its monarchy. Politics centered in the emperor and his court. Men whose strength bore upon the public interest gathered about the royal headquarters. When a man rose to eminence anywhere in the dominion, he was soon brought to Rio. Hence Rio has ever been the controlling centre of this great country.

The city is built on the bay, and between the mountains, whose feet dip into the sea. The older and business part has much of the Portuguese style. Low buildings with tile roofs, and fronts ornamented with a peculiar light checked tiling, once very common among the Portuguese. The business streets are very narrow. We measured the Rua Ouvidor (the fashionable shopping street), and found its width just eleven feet between the sidewalks. Vehicles are not allowed on this street after a certain hour in the morning, and the entire street becomes a sidewalk for the multitudes.

In company with Rev. H. C. Tucker, a resident of Rio and the General Agent of the American Bible Society in Brazil, we strolled on Sunday evening through the city to visit the Protestant churches and observe the people. It was the hour for evening service, but we found the pleasure gardens

and billiard resorts thronged. In one place was a large hall, in which more than half a hundred of young men were being instructed in the art of dancing. The streets were thronged with thousands moving to and fro, and seemingly aimless. So great are these Sunday sauntering crowds that the entire streets become sidewalks, and you elbow your way through the middle of the street.

If some philanthropist of means would provide a large hall in this part of the city, many among this aimless and restless throng might be brought under Gospel influence. The people are there and unsaved. The need is a preaching place and a preacher. Will not the Lord incline some one to this enterprise in the interest of Rio's unsaved thousands?

We visited three of the Protestant churches during the hour of service, and found about 600 worshippers in the three. That was about *one* person to every *thousand* in the city. We stood in the middle of that moving mass on that Sabbath evening and thought: "Surely there can be no better field for missionary effort." Not a host of heathen in lowest degradation and bestiality, but a multitude of enlightened but religiously deceived and disgusted people. A people who have been under the dominion of a false Christianity, having endured until "forbearance was no longer a virtue," and now having given up their old faith they are in the fogs of agnosticism, "without God and without hope in the world;" "vainly striving with earthly toys to fill their empty minds."

A strong Gospel centre here is not only a necessity for the multitude of Rio, but the ends of the earth touch here as they go and come; and thus the truth would find a radiating centre, reaching the transient hearers and through them touch others elsewhere and everywhere.—*Rev. C. H. Morrison, D.D.*

The General Board and the Students' Missionary Campaign.

DR. HENDERSON, of the Mission Rooms, gives the following summary of the action of the General Board in the matter of the Student's Missionary Campaign:

"An interesting event in the proceedings was the waiting on the Board of a number of young people representing the Students' Missionary Campaign and the young people's Forward Movement for Missions. Mr. F. C. Stephenson, a medical student of Trinity College, read a report setting forth the genesis, growth and nature of this new movement. He put emphasis upon the statement that the object of this Forward Movement was to act as an auxiliary to the Missionary Society; to be under the guidance and government of the Church, and to move along strictly connexional and constitutional lines. The question was referred to a special committee, whose report, as finally amended, is as follows:

"Your committee, having conferred with the deputation representing the Students' Forward Movement in the cause of Christian missions, begs leave to report as follows:

We recommend:

"1. That the Board expresses its cordial sympathy with the students in their work, its gratification with their desire to place the work under the direct control of the Church through the Board, and its belief that the movement, wisely guided, will result in stimulating and developing widespread interest in missionary work among our young people and in securing substantial additions to the income of the Board.