

we think his cause a good one, if we think his method for prosecuting it a wise one, we surely ought not to withhold that which will not only greatly encourage him, but without which he can not undertake it.

These are among the reasons why money is needed for missionary work. Others might be mentioned, such as the work of the medical missionary. This powerful auxiliary to the "furtherance of the Gospel," a leading feature of the present age, is being found most effective and useful. To save life, to minimize bodily affliction, to nurse with tender care the distressed and the diseased, is to gain an honest and powerful hold upon the affections, and if this can be utilized to win souls to Christ and to teach them the ways of His true and beautiful religion, surely it ought to be encouraged and upheld. But here again money is necessary.

"The field," said our Lord, "is the world," and the English-speaking peoples are certainly trying now to occupy it, and to sow in every land the good seed of the Kingdom. The reports of the great Missionary Societies of the Church of England, and of other communions, and of those in the United States of America, would, if carefully read and pondered, fill you with admiration for the enthusiasm, courage, and heroism, the endurance, perseverance, and devotion of those who are toiling and laboring, and, in many instances, giving their lives, sometimes by actual martyrdom, for the spread of the Gospel, and the coming of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ; for the reports are full of the most interesting and heart-stirring accounts of what is being done.

Brethren, we can not now stop to reason with the man who says that he does not believe in foreign missions. We have pointed out over and over again that it is a work which must be done, but which calls for faith. Thank God, there are enough who do believe in it to make foreign missions a feature of the present age.

Of this we will point to but one solitary instance. It shall be that wonderful country, Japan. But yesterday it was a barbarous and cruel land. But times changed. A wave of civilization reached her shores. By degrees one product of civilization after another was introduced throughout the whole country, until it could be called a barbarous land no longer. By the late war with China, a country ten times larger than herself, and the speedy conquest gained, Japan proved to the world that she had not been idle in learning the arts of modern warfare both on land and sea; and her Parliament, postal arrangements, railways, telegraphs, and all other like improvements of the age show to the peaceful visitor that she has advanced far along the road of civilized improvement. Her religion alone remains, dark, superstitious, and, as we view it, unreal.

But even in this she has shown a willingness to learn. In her barbarous state she refused to listen to the Gospel. Her gates were closed to the missionary. No one dared mention the name of Christ there; but now every facility is offered for the propagation of the Gospel. It seems unquestionable that the Lord has opened "a great door and effectual" for the Gospel in Japan.

Our mention of this country is specially appropriate because it is the one solitary foreign field where the Church of England in Canada is personally represented. In the year 1888, Wycliffe College, Toronto, sent the Rev. J. Cooper Robinson as a missionary to Japan. Two others and a lady missionary were afterwards sent to his assistance, and they have now a flourishing mission at Nagoya. In the year 1890, the Board of Management of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society sent Rev. J. G. Waller to Japan to establish a Canadian mission there. Two others—one a native deacon—have since been associated with him in his work, and Miss Smith, as a medical missionary, who has already had nearly three years' experience in hospital work at Kobe, Japan, has also joined the mission. Miss L. Paterson, of Toronto, is likewise there, devoting her time and means to the work.

Besides these, mention must be made of others, such as the Ven. Archdeacon Shaw, a native Canadian, for many years a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Japan, while your special attention is called to the fact that the Rev. J. McQueen Baldwin and his wife, together with Miss Paterson, already mentioned, have gone to the same interesting country, at their own charges, and are spending themselves and their substance in the furtherance of the Church's work there.

Thus is our Church represented, if not adequately, at least by a few living agents in the foreign field, and already the bishops in charge of our missionaries in Japan have spoken in most encouraging terms of their work.

It is thus with a strong claim upon your interest and sympathy that we appeal to you to-day for missionary contributions. The amount given last year for foreign missions by the Church of England in this part of Canada was \$15,553.93, being over \$1,500 more than the previous year; and if this amount itself was not very large, it is satisfactory at least to know that it is on the increase.

We press upon you the great necessity, in this busy and hurrying age, of your taking time to think upon those matters which are of prime importance, so that you may see your duty respecting them. Of these, none can be greater than glad and ready obedience to the last command of our King, "Goye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." You have had communicated to you the