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## THE TRUE IDEAT OF IIFE.

A vicious element that pervades much of the advice and exhortation given to the young is that the standard of success set before them, at which they are urged to aim, is so largely outward and material, appealing to what is merely worldly and selfish in them. From platform and pulpit, in day school and Sabbath School, the young are told of the success to which they may attain, and are pointed, for their encouragement and example, to men who have "risen" in life from porters to preachers, from boot blacks to barristers, from lumbermen to lawyers, from rail splitters to rulers, from errand boys to merchant princes.

Now if a boy has a desire for larger duties and greater responsibilities than those of his present lot in life, and capacity to do and bear them, by all means let him take hold of them if the way be open. It is but the acceptance from Providence of a larger trust. But the wrong to the young consists in setting before them the false idea that such men are mora truly successfui and more worthy to be imitated than others who have remained in a narrower sphere. Life may be a notable one among men and yet be an utter failure so far as success in all that makes up true manhood is concerned.

The truly successful life is that which has so lived, and used its opportunities, that at its close it has the most of what it can take with it to another life. A man at life's end finds, as a result of life, two things, what he has and what he is. What he has, is largely the result of what he has done for himself. What heis, is the result of his loving, unseltish doing for others. What he has he leaves behind. What he is goes with him. The successful life is that which results in large store of the latter, while the life which results only in wealth or position or influence among men is an ut!er failure.

James and John were looking for that kind of success when they sought
'the highest offices from Christ. But He told them that greatness in His Kingdom was not after this fashion, but that he who made himself lowliest and humblest in spirit and tried to do the most good to the most people that he could, to be servant of all, was really the greatest, because the largest in heart, the most like Christ.

Our young people should be taught that I the true ideal of a successful life is not in getting away from so-called lowiy position !and work, but in filling one's place faithiully in that position. They should be taught I that the boy who stays at home in what may seem humble life, and in loving helpfulness makes comfortable a parent's closing years, is living a more truly successful lipe, developing a grander character, than his brother who with merely ambition to shine, goes out and becomes prominent in the world of wealth or nower. They should be taught that the boy who learns a trade and works at it all his life, and by his example and public spirit helps to make of his neigisbors good citizens, with a true ideal of their duties in civil and political life, is as worthy a model for them to follow as the boy who goes to college, wins honors, is sent to parliament, and makes laws for the land. They should be taught that the country boy who settles on a small farm and by his lifo and work as a church member, S.S. teacher; or elder, helps to keep up the little church in the neighborhood, as a centre of religious life, may be as true a success, as worthy an example, as his brother who enters the ministry and sways multitudes from the pulpit of some metropolitan church.
The evil results of false teaching along this line are hard to estimate. Few, at best, can follow the examples so constantly set belore the young as ratterns of success,-for the prominent places are few and the obscure places many;-and the tendency is to lead them to regard all else as comparative failure and to create 2 discontent which injures their own characters and unfits them for real usefulness in life.

JOHN KNOX AND THE MISSIONARY CAUSE.

By Rev. Dr. Patrerson, New Glasgow, N.S.
In the February Number of the Recons several aspects of the life and work of Knos are presented. There is cne other point of view in which I should like to bring him under the notice of your readers, and that is his regard to the salvation of the world, or what is now called the Missionary undertaking. The Reformers had work enough to do in delivering their respective nations from Romish error and Anti-Christian tyranny. But their hearts went forth in pity and desire for the salvation of those in heathen darkness. In this spirit John knox fully shared. In evidence of this I would refer to his recorded prayers. Thus in a form of prayer "to be used in privat houses every morninge and evenynge" occurs the following:-
" And becawse thow haste commanded us to pray one for another, we do not onely make requeste, 0 Lord, for ourselves and theym that thow haste already called to the trew understandinge of thy heavenly wyll, but for all people and nations of the wcrld, who as they knowe by thy wonderfull workes that thow arte God over all, so they may be instructed by thy Holy Spirite to believe in thee their onely Savicur and Redemer. But for as moche as they cannot beleve except they heare, nor cannot hear but by preaching, and none can preache except they be sent; therefore, 0 Lord, rayse up faithfull distributers of thy mysteries, who setting aparte all worldely respectes, may bothe in theyr lyfe and doctrine onely seke thy glorie."

But the Missionary spirit is seen more remarkably in the Confession of Faith, prepared by him in 1560, which was the standard of the Church of Scotland, till the adoption of the Westminster. In the front of it is the motto :-
"And this glaid tidingis of the Kingmome sall be precheit throweh the haili, worid, for a witnes wito ahi, vatiouns, anj then sali, the end cem."

And at the close he utters a fervent prayer which culminates in these words, "Asn lett all Nationis atreane* to thit thew hnowLedge.""

Upon this striking and instructive circumstance the late Dr. Andrew Somerville, Foreign Mission Secretary of the U. P. Church of Scotlend, has the following remarks:-
" The Reformer just touched the missionary principle, and stopped. His heart, glowing under the influence of the expansive doctrines of free grace which the Confession had detailed, and which delineate that knowledge of God which gives eternal life, breathed the wish, 'And let all nations attain to thy true knowledge;' and he ceased to write, feeling, like David, that his prayers were ended.
"There is something deeply touching as well as nobly beautiful in this fact. The large mind of the Scottish Reformer, panting for the spiritual welfare of his country, becomes so filled with admiration of the precious and life-giving truths which he had enumerated, and which form the gracious scheme of salvation which is needed by all men, that, looking abroad over the perishing world, he cries out, 'And let all nations attain thy true knowledge.' Never did John Knox rise so high, or exhibit so distinctly the world-wide benevolence of the Gospel, as he did at that moment, for then he appeared as the true servant of him 'in whom all the families of the earth are to be blessed.'
" The entire history of modern missions is just the expansion and the application of that closing prayer of the Scottish $\mathrm{Re}_{\mathrm{E}}$ former. The missionary, therefore, is the genuine successor of Knox. He takes up the work where he left it, and goes forth to accomplish in deed what Knox uttered in wish, 'That all nations may attain to the true kniwledge of God.'
" And as this was the last sentence of the Confession,-the crowning wish of the Re-former,-so will the Reformation receive its due and complete development, when, through the agency of the missionary enterprise, all nations shall have attained the true knowledge of God, and are brought to rejoice in him who is God's 'salvation to the ends of the earth.' "
: Later printed copies have "cleave" instead of " attain," but the MSS. copies have the latter, and it is so printed in Laing's edition of the Reformer's works. The alteration shous that sume of those who cameafter Knox had not his bro:ul virws -G. I.

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Growth in our Home work, East and West, is steady and sure. The truest patriotism is to aim at leaving our country a better country than we found it. And the best way of doing this is to leaven it with the Gospel. The two following items from many that might bc given are illustrations of that progress.

Emerson and Deloraine, Manitoba, have both opened new churches, the latter 17 Jan., the former a week later, and a new congregation is to be organized in the western part of the city of Winnipeg. Forty odd degrees below zero at Emerson on opening day could not daunt the worshippers nor cool their zeal, and the growth in many a new congregation on the prairies and among the mountains tells of a zeal and courage beftting $a$ first love.

The opening of a new church in Chipman congregation, N.B., calls attention to the fact that there is splendid Home Mission work and growth in the older Provinces as well as in the new North-West. The pastor, Rev. D. McD. Clarke, has in winter 6 regular preaching stations, and in summer. with the assistance of a catechist, 14 stations. During his six years pastorate, a church, a hall, and a manse, have been built. The congregation th $\circ n$ receiving $\$ 200$ annually from the Augmentation Fund has become self-sustaining, and supports the catechist in summer as well; families have increased from 60 to 110, and miombers from 145 to 252 ; and contributions to the Schemes of the Church have nearly trebled. We give this instance as a sample of what many earnest, faithful men are doing, and of the good accomplished East and West by the Home Mission and Augmentation Funds. those nursing funds of our Church.

## CHURCE NOTICES.

## Cailis.

From New St. Andrews, New Glasgow, N.S., to Mr. Wm. McC. Thompson.

From St. Andrews, Toronto, to Mr. J. McCaughan, of Belfast, Iroland. Accepted.
From St. John's Chureh, Brochville, to Dr. Abraham, Burlington, U.S.A.
From Watford, Ont., to Mr. Robert Haddow.
From Newmarket, Ont., to Mr. A. McNab of Meaford, Ont. Accented.

## Inductions.

Mr. E. A. Currie, into, Delhi and Windham Centre, 22 Dec.
Mr. W. L. Atkinson, ordained and inducted at Innisfail, Edmondton Prisbytery, 1 Dec.
Mr. D. A. Hamilton, into, Havelock, Peter-
boro Presbytery, 3 Feb. No vacancy now in the Presbytery.

## Resignations.

Mr. A. D. Gunn, of Upper Stewiacke, N.S., from ill health.

Mr. Jacob Layton ,of Elmsdale and Nine Mile River, Hx .Pres .

Mr. H. B. Mackay, of St. Matthews, Wallece N.S.

Mr. W. A. Mason, of Georgetown, P.E.I.
Mr. T'. Corbett, of'S. Richmond, N.B.
Mr. J. M. Crombie, of Cote des Neiges and Norwoud, Montreal Presbytery.

Mr. A. McVicar, of Kamloops.

## Presbytery Meetings.

Algoma. Thessalon, 16 Mar., 7.30 p.m.
Barrie, Barrie, 9 Mar., 10.30 a.m.
Brandon, Brandon, 2 Mar.
Brockville, Cardinal, 22 Feb., 2 p.m.
Eruce, Paisley, 9 March, 1.30 p.m.
Calgary.
Chatham, Chat., St. And., 9 Mar., 10 a.m.
EdmontGn, Ed., 2 Mar., 10 a.m.
Glenboro' ,Glen., 8 Mar., 7.30 p.m.
Glengariy, Cornwall. Knox 9 Mar., 11.30 p.m.
Guelph, Elora, Chal., 16 Mar., 9 a.m.
Halifax, Hx., Chal., 6 April, 10 a.m.
Hamilton, Ham., Knox, 16 Mar., 9.30 a.m.
Huron, Clinton, 9 Mur., 10.30 a.m .
Inverness. Whycrcomagh, 23 Mar., 11 a.m.
Kamloops, Kam., 3 Mar., 10.30 a.m.
Lanark and Renfrew, Pem., 22 Feb., 8 p.m.
Kingston, King., Chal., 16 Mar., 10 a.m.
Lindsay, Sutherland, 16 Mar., 10.30 a.m.
London, St. Thomas, Knox, 9 Mar., 9 a.m.
Lunenburg and Shelburne.
Maitland, Ripley, 16 Mar., 1 p.m.
Melita, Mel., 1st week Mar.
Minnedosa.
Miramichi, Newcastle, 30 Mar.
Montreal, Mont., Knox, 9 Mar., 10 a.m.
Orangeville, Oran., 9 Mar., 10.30 a.m.
Ottawa.
Owen Sound, O. Sd., Knox, 16 Mar.
Paris, Brantford, Zion, 9 Mar., 11 a.m.
Portag'z la Prair'e, Neepawa, 2 Mar., 4 p.m
Peterboro, Port Hope, 9 Mar., 2 p.m.
Fictou.
P.E.I., Chrltn., St. Jas., 23 Mar., 11 a.m.

Quebec, Mor. Coll., 9 Mar., 4 p.m.
Regina, Moose Jaw, 3 Mar.
Rock Lake.
Sarnia, Sar., St. And., 9 Mar.
Saugeen Palmerston,, 9 Mar., 10 a.m.
St. John.
Stratford. Strat., Knox, 9 Mar., 10.30 a.m. .
Superior, Sup., 9 Mar., 10 a.m.
Sydney.
Toronto, Tor., St. And., 1 Tu. ev. mo.
Truro, Truro, Pres. Hall, 9 Mar., 10 a.m.

- Victoria.

Wrallace, Oxford, May.
Westminster.
Win., Man., Coll., 2 Tu. Mar and of ev. alt. mo Whitby, Whitby, 20 April.

## MISISAWASSIS INDIAN RESERVE.

hetter mom Rev. W. S. moobe. Mistawassis, 18 Jan., 1897.
To Rev. Prof. Baird :-
There are three days which will stand out prominently in our work as worthy of note.
The first and a very important day on Mistawassis is New Year's day. The proceedings of this important day so far as your missionary was concerned were begun by running up the flag at ten a.m. By eleven o'clock the church was full. Our meeting was opened by prayer and a Cree hymn. Then a lengthy programme was commenced, the first item being an examination of the children of the Mistawassis Sabbath Schools in fifty golden texts given out during the year and the last half of the Shorter Catechism.
I may here say that I was told that the first item on the programme was already over before my airival, viz, a few young ladies making the most of the day's privileges. The Indians call New Year's day Oochaemekesikaw (kissing day), much to the confusion of some young bashfuls and the high delectation of those who have seen many New Year's days. The examination was followed by a substantial lunçeon, consisting of sandwiches, buns and slices of cake; 200 each sufficed, together with two boilers full of tea.
These things being comfortably disposed of, the Nebo Sunday School followed. This school is 24 strong and came down with oft expressed purpose of carrying home a little silver plated clock, the object of competition. The result was shortly afterwards announced, the result being that a boy of five summers carricd off the prize by a perfect repetition of the golden texts and nearly as good on the Catechism. A girl of six years came second, then two boys from Nebo, aged respectively eight and ten years, and who have only been at school six months in their life, came in third and fourth; two girls from Mistawassis aged ten and eleven and who have been at school almost constantly coming in fifth and sixth.
Another most important item in the day's proceedings is worthy of mention, viz, the distribution of gifts from a well laden tree. The gifts were generously provided by the Presbyterial Auxiliary of the W. F. M. Society. Everyone present got something of their own choice in the following way. Tickets numbered from one to two hundred were placed in a bag, which was passed around, each person taking one. Each one came up in rotation and got the choice of any one article on the tree. A Mr. McKenzie who runs the grist mill on the Reserve having secured ticket No. I came first. (Trust a Scotchman for getting there in time.)
Another very important day, as you no doubt are aware, is treaty day; but what rendered the past one more important still
than any of the others was the election of a chief in the room of cue late Mistawasuls. There were two candidates for the position. The successful one, and for whom I had the honor to act as scrutineer at the polls, being William Badger, a son-in-law to the late chief. That the new chief is worthy of the position may be seen from the fact that he is ahead of all others on the Reserve in education, as' well as of good moral character and capable of preaching effectively in either English or Cree.
Doomsday; the most important of the three and the one most anxiously looked for by all laborers in the Indian mission felds, may be thus appropriately named, seeing that it is still far in the future and might be defined as the day on which the Indian pupils educated under the present school system are to become self-supporting men and women.
To some Canadians this day seems to he not very far away at all, as would appear from their writings in the various papers and magazines, one of these proposing as the only remaining thing to be done to reach this most desirable object, the planting out amongst white people the pupils as they leave the various Industrial Schools after finishing their education.
This undoubtedly would accomplish the object aimed at were it not that Indians like their pale-faced relatives are social animals: and if in the case of the one it takes either large salaries or the love of God to keep white settlers living amongst Indians and away from their kindred, and they desire at all times when duty permits to leave their position for a time, how much more likely are Indians, whose attacnment to their kindred is strong as death, to return to their people on the Reserves, though they had to face the "Connaught Rangers"? This idea of Colonies or a Colony system is evidently coming to the front in the different denominations who are interested in the education of the Indians; the Roman Catholics, as often before, taking the lead by the establishment of a Colony in Northern Alberta surrounded with legal barriers as impassable to Protestant missionaries as Thibet itself.
A third writer caps the climax by suggesting that the nolony be planted within a radius of ten miles of the several schools. But it is difficult to imagine why the simpler, cheaper, and more-likely-to-be-successful device did not strike his mind, viz., removing the school to the centre of the Reserve. By doing so he would have the pupils (at least four-fifths of them) where they will assuredly be and where only they can earn a scant but certain livelihood, and thus avoid the probable result of the colons system, viz., recurring cycle of Reserve, school, scrip on colony, failure, famine, filght or rebellion, rations, reserve, and so on till doomsday, I think. What do you think?

## (1)ur atortim 马fissions.

Once a year, as in this issue, Trinidad fills a large place in the Recond with a story of the year's work, and fills it worthily and well. More might well be given, but space or the lack of it forblds. This year The Recom, through the kindness of some friends, gives pictures of the missionaries. A goodly group they are.

In this connection Tee Recond has a fevor to ask. It would like to have cuts of all our missionaries, men and women, to introduce them to our readers, and if friends will kindly forward good photographs for that purpose, they will be safely returned within a few days. In addition to these, photos of scenes, groups, buildings, etc., in the mission fields, will be thankfully received for the same purpose and returred to their owners, if desired. Please put your name and address on the back of them.

## FOREIGN MISSION FUND W. D. WEEK OF SELF-DENIAL.

Toronto, 25th Feb. 1897.
To the Members of Session :
Dear Brethren :
The indebtedness of the Foreign Mission Committee (W .D.) at this date is $\$ 45,642.00$. Adding to this the salaries due Missionaries, and other charges, $(\$ 24,000)$, to the 30th April, it will be seen that $\$ 69,500$ must be got during the months of March and April, to enabie t'ae Committee to end the Church year free from debt. Last year in these two months, the sum of $\$ 39,000$ was got. This included the contributions from the W. F.M.S. Assuming that the same amount will be got in March and April this year, the Fund will be in debt $\$ 30,500$ on the 30th April.

To meet this indebtedness, the Committee affectionately, but most earnestly, appeal to all the congregations of the Church for special contributions. This amount cannot be got without a very general effort throughout the Church.
Sabbath, the 21st March, is the day appointed by the General Assembly for the annual collection upon behalf of Foreign Missions. After careful consideration, the Committee have decided to appeal to all the congregations of the Church, to set apart the week beginning with Sabbath, 14th March, as a week of special prayer and special effort, on behalf of the Foreign Missions of the Church. They urgently request every Session, through its minister, to bring the matter before the congregation on the 14th March, and to hold special meetings during the week for prayer, and for emphasising the urgent need of the Fund at the present juncture.
The Committee think it proper to state that the present emergency does not arise because of diminished contributions on the part of the Church, for these are fully equal
to what they were at the corresponding period last year. The indebtedness arises, partly because of diminיtion in the amount received from legacies, and especially because of the expansion of the worls in the past eighteen months. The Committee were most unwilling to decline offers of service from several men and women, who felt called to the work. They were also unwilling not to avail themselves of openings in several of the fields, for the expansion of the work.

They may have gone too far, yet they cannot believe but that the Church will come to their help, and provide them with the funds necessary, so that their engagements with the Missionaries may be implemented this year, and the work curtailed as little as possible in the year to come. Surely it is more creditable to the Church, and mors in accordance with the mind of the Master, that we enter into the new doors that are being opened in the Providence of God, in connection with the fields in which our work is carried on.

Believing that you share our views in this matter, we confidently ask your cordial and prayerful co-operation in this special effort. We feel assured that if the people connected with our Church are made acquainted with the situation and kindly appealed to by pastors, the response will not be disappointing.
In view of the large amount required to be raised before the 30th April, we take the liberty of suggesting that instead of resting satisfied with a special Sabbath collection, a personal canvass be made of all the members in your congregation. Should this be inexpedient in any congregation, we are prepared to furnish special envelopes, in such numbers as may be required, for distribution, prior to the 21st March, so that they may be returned on that day in the collection plate.

We also take the liberty of suggesting that the Session stould bring the urgent needs of the Fund iopore their Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes and Christian Endeavour Societies, with a view to their hearty co-operation.

We further request that the Sessions see that the amount raised is forwarded. if possible, before the end of March,, to the Rev. Dr. Warden Torontol, Treasurer of the Church. Dr. Warden is to publish a detailed statement of all contributions received for the various Schemes of the Church, during the ecclesiastical year, from Congregations, Sabbath Schools, etc., arranged under their respective Presbyteries. The contributions received as the result of this special effort for the Foreign Mission Fund, will be included in this statement.

Again commending this eriort to your earnest and prayful consideration.
We remain. yours faithfully,
HAMILTON CASSELS, Convener.
R. P. MACKAY, Secretary.

## INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

A circular was recently issued by the Foreign Mission Committee of the Western Section of the Church, appealing for contributions on behalf of sufferers because of the famine in India. Homes have been. established in connection with the Missions of our Church in Central India, where children who have been abandoned by their parents are received, cared for, and fed.

The money contributed is applied in this way.
In addition to this, part of the money contributed has been forwarded to be used at the discretion of the Missionaries in relieving other sufferers from famine.

The Rev. Dr. Warden, treasurer of the Church has already received a considerable number of contributions from congregations and friends throughout the Church including the hanc'sume sum of $\$ 1,400$ from St. Andrew's Church ,London, Ont.

It is believed that aid given in this form will be judiciously distributed and at the same time the interests of our Mission greatly furthered.

All desirous of helping in this good work are invited to forward their contributions to Rev. Robert H. Warden, D.D., Confederation Life Building, Troronto.

## ITEMS FROM EONAN.

## Interesting Entracts from "Hzin Pao."

Dr. McClure was summoned to actend a case of wounding with intent to kill, in the main street of Chu Wang. On arrival he found the man lying helpless, and blecding freely from two deep wounds made airnss both legs by a large meat chopper, while the man was sleeping. The bleeding was stopped as soon as possible, and the patient, accompanied by the usual rabble, was cariied into the Dispensary. The wounds were dressed and the man is in the Hospital, doing well.

A young man among the patients who came from Wei Whang city, was examined and recorded as an applicant for baptism.

The work among the women is quite encouraging.

A few days ago, a little boy four years old, son of Mr. Yang, one of our converts and helpers in Mou Liang, died guite suddenly. Although there is not much ground for supposing that his enemies had anything to do with the death of the boy, they still continue in bitter opposition to him and his family. Report says that 16 villages are banded together to oppose him and any others whn accept Christianity. Thev recently applied to the magistrate in Chang
te Fu to have Mr. Yang punished but he replicid neither he nor they had any business to interfere.

Several of the patients at the Chu Wang dispensary are shewing a decided interest in the Gospel.

A species of " boyscott" is being exercised against workmen employed by the missionaries, at Hsin Chen, making some difficulty in effecting repairs at present.

Last Sabbath's service, 13 Sep. , had more than the ordinary number of interruptions at Chang-te-Fu.

The preacher had scarcely announced his text when before the open door appeared a iried cake pedlar, evidently desirous during a lull in business of hearing what was being said.

He was promptly asked to go elsewhere to conduct his business where he would not disturb the meeting. He coolly replied "That's all right mister you won't disturb me in the least you talk away and I'll stay outside here."

For a while all was well till another stranger appeared who evidently had not breakfasted to his satisfaction, for he at once proceeded to purchase, and called aloud to a friend within the chapel to join him in eating fried cakes. This settled the business, for cakes and their owner were at once ordered off the premises.

The sermon is again under way when an ominous scratching and the smell of sulphur from one of the back corners gives warning of an intended smoke. That too is nipped in the bud-the intention-and again the sermon proceeds.

A little later another man comes in who recently lost his mother by death and so at once he proceeds to prostrate himself before the preacher.

Smaller interruptions fill in the time till the service is over.

Yesterday several of the mission friends attended a funeral at Li Kwan Fun. A Christian service was held, and a good impression was evidently made. All but one in that village who strayed over to the Catholic fold have returned.

Oct. 23.-Dr. McClure who has been conined to his room for about a week is going about again.
A barrow-man who was engaged during the week in hauling building sand for us from the river on finding that no sand could be received on the Sabbath resolved to make the best of a bad job, and so hauled sand all day lnng th a snot near by from whence he could auickly wheel it over on Monday. Monday came but it was blue Mondav, for during the rioht some pnemy had dumper the whole of the results of his Sabhath labor into the creek.

# THE BFST WAY TO HELP INDIA'S FAMINE. 

by Rev. J. Buchanar, M.D.

## Dear Mr. Scott:-

Christian nations are beginning to recognize the necessity of doing something for the starving millions of India, and the griaat question is, how can the offerings be best used to accomplish the purpose the donors have in view. There are many plans adopted any of which are to be preferred to the do-nothing attitude of the heathen.

1. There is the "Frec distribution" plan, either of money or of food, through official channels. This method, the worst of all. but infinitely better than none, is generally adopted by Christian States outside of India. The difficulties of this system are: (1.) The tendency to pauperize the people; (2.) This probability that, with all the minor offices of the Indian Government filled by Hindoos and Mohammsdans, a considerable percentage of the offerings will cling to the hands of these heathen officials, and of the remainder only a part find its way to those who are really in need.
2. A second method is that of "Rclief Works." The British India Government always adopts this plan with the money it votes from its own treasury towards famine relief. Railroads and canals are built. In this way the people are not pauperized and the country is greatly benefited by the work done.
3. Another way is the "free giving through the missionaries" on the fleld. This method is much to be preferred especially by activis Christians, to the first mentioned method, because: (1.) Thie missionaries themselves see that all the money goes where it is needed and intended to go; (2.) It is an indication to the natives that it is because of Christ's love in the hearts of His people, that this generosity is manifested. The praise is given to Him to whom it belongs. But the defects of this system are also somewhat serious. There is the tendency: (1) To pauperize the people, and (2) to lead people to become what are known as "rice Christians."
4. "Relicf works through the missionaries" is the best of all the methods of ministering to the dire needs of famine-stricken India. This eliminates the worst elements of the other systems mentioned and gathers up all that is good in them. To people are not pauperized nor made into rice Christians. But while their necessities are relieved, they are made more manly and noble, by giving, so far as they are able, an equivalent for the temporal benefits received.

In these business relations they come in contact with the righteousness and kindness of the missionary as opposed to the corruption and oppression of the heathen. The people are taught daily the Gospel of

Jesus Christ, and so it is a most important and potent means of reaching the very heart of the people.
I do not refer here to the erection of mission buildings by heathen contractors, as in that way much of the good influence the missionary ought to have is destroyed. My experience teaches, that, 1 can build considerably cheaper for the mission, and with a great deal better results, both as to quality of work and influence on the people, by taking the place of the contractor myself. We built the hospital at Ujjain, a splendid two story building, $58 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{x} 40 \mathrm{ft}$. for about $\$ 1,400$, in this way, and the work was a great joy and a means of blessing to many.

In the starving Bheel country, in order to start the mission successfully, we require, as sanctioned by the Foneign Mission Committee, a house for the missionaries, an hospital, and two homes for destitute boys and girls.
In addition to ture permanent usefulness of these buildings one or two facts, together with what has been stated above, will suffice to show how, in the construction of these necessary buildings, we are contriburing most effectually to the relief of the great famine, that will devastate the land for months to come.

Owing to the expensiveness of wood we build almost entirely of brick or stone and honce almost the whole expense of building is found in the labor. The making of bricks, the digging out and dressing of stone, as well as the cunstruction of the buildings themselves, make up in India the very large part of the cost of the structure.
(2) A laboring woman gets about three and a half cents a day, and a man about seven cents a day. So that with ten and a half cents a day they feed and support their little family. If we were giving them food, without receiving any equivalent, just to reep them alive, we could not give them much less than that.
It will be a cause for joy and thanksgiving to many of your readers to know that a lady has decided to build the Boarding School or Ophanage for boys, costing $\$ 500$, in memory of her brother. The building will be cailed after his name, "The Byer's Boarding School for Boys."

Perhaps some one would like to do the same for the girls. The famine will leave many dear little girls and boys homeless, helpless, starving, waifs in the jungle. Or sonue person who has reason to be grateful for needical treatment may desire to erect a monument of usefulness in the form of a hospital for those destitute Bheels who liave been so long neglected afficted and oppressed
(Lr. Buchanan gratefully acknowledges adaitional sums to the $\$ 5,000$ Bheel Building Fund, making in all, given and promised, $\$ 1,165.34$. The items will be reported in our next issue.-Ed.).

GOOD CEEER FROM INDIA.
By REv. NOMMAN H. IUUSSELT.
Mnow, 3lst Dec., 1896.
Dear Mr. Scott:-
Many matters o: interest have been transpiring of late in connection with the Lord's work in this part of Central India.
Never have people been so ready to hear the Gospel as now. Our trip through the District has been accompanied ly many signs of the Spirit's presence and power. Villages in which formeriy we wei? opnused or had but a scanty hearias turned out in large numbers to hear the message. In the noisiest bazaars and at the busiest times of the day we were always able to gather an attentive audience. We held at times as many as seven meetings a day and still the interest did not flag. At night when we gave our magic lantern talks it was marvellous to see crowds of 300 and 400 , in spite of dust and cold, and waiting dinners, sit for an hour and more on the dirty road side listening to our expositions of the parables and other Gospel stories.

Only once did we have any trouble. It was in a new village of about 5,000 people not hitherto visited by us. The head of the police, a bigoted Mohammedan, used his position to try and break up our meeting, because he had been somewhat worsted in the afternoon in an argument on the Divin. ity of Christ.

He had many sympathizers in tho large crowd gathered round the street, and we were strangers, preaching a strange religion, and condemning their idolatry and other sinful practices in no measured terms; but the Lord of Hosts was with us, and though we were only four we did not fear. The railing of the enemy was turned into a means for God's glory, and the cause of Christ triumphed.
In Manpur, where you will remember the Roman Catholics followed us and gave us so much trouble a few years ago, we had a splendid time. The village officials all came out to hear us, and never have we had such large crowds as on this occasion.
The Roman Catholics have left Manpur, though they had been at a large expense in beginning work there. The bungalow which they bought has been razed to the ground and the priest and his followers have taken their leave.
We.spent a few days among the Bheels, who received us with as many signs of interest as ever. These people from their very ignorance and simplicity appeal all the more strongly to one. In our beautiinu camping ground among the hillis surrounded on all sides by the little Bheel villages, my heart went up to God in great thankfulness that at last something is to be done by our Church specially for the poor Bheel, and I cannot but feel that it will be a field rich in fruit.
Speaking of the Bheels I had a long talk with the Agent the other evening, he who
was so kind in offering to help us two years ago. He has lately returned and is warmer than ever in his desire to get us located in the Bheel country.
He says he is glad we did not get in where we wanted to go at first as it would not have been a satisfactory place for beginning work. But he assures us he will have no difficulty in settling us in a much more populous district.
When we think that there are so many places, and that it is just a choice of the centre whert we will reach the greatest number of thousands, it makes one's heart burn, that we cannot get men and means enough to enter every opening.
Altogether our district work this year has been the most inspiring and most blessed of any year we have been out. We find a spirit of interest and enquiry abroad everywhere. Surely it is the forerunner of a blessed harvest.
Dr. Smith reached Bombay on the 20th. All were well except the haby, who I am sorry to say has been very ill ever since. They are now settled at Mhow, where, we trust, she may soon be on the way to recovery.

Dr. Smith has been warmly welcomed by the whole mission, and we feel we have in him an able and experienced helper. On Christmas morning, he was received by the Native congregation at Mhow, and presented with an address. He has already entered on his labors and preached for the first time in the "Kirk" on Sabbath last.
As we have had the Christians in from the villages all the week we have held special services, beginning with communion on Sabbath. The meetings have been largely devoted to prayer for more power and a growth in grace, and they have been fraught with much blessing.

The people were much solemnized by the sudden and sad death of one of the brightest of our Christian women, on Sabluath evening. There is a great desire among the Christians for more power, and a higher spiritual life. This morning we held a session of two and a half hours to talk and pray over the enquirers in the different villages.

We have a good many especially among the dholis or drum-players, the caste that has given us many of our Christians, and two or three nf our workers. I recently baptized one of these men who has been a seeker for two years past. Strange to say he first heard the truth in his own village, on the occasion when we had so much troubie there and were hopeless of having accomplished any good.
The whole of this caste, numbering hero some hundreds of people, have been permeated with Gospel truth and are being moved mightily towards Christ.

To-morrow begins a new year; may it be richly blessed to you all at home as we feel sure it will be to us in Central India.

## OUR TRINIDAD MISSION.

Gevieral Reyont for 1806.
During the year the work of this Mission was carried forward on the usual lines.
Rev. Wm. L. Macrae and Miss Fisher left on furlough in May. The former returned in December and the latter is expecied shortly. In December, Miss Kirkpatrick retired after her full term of service in the San Fernando School and Miss Archibald has returned to take her place.
In October, Rev. J. B. Cropper, who completed his course of study in April, returned from Canada, was received by the Presbytery, went on to Demerara, and took up the work at "Better Hope" East Coast, thus extending the work of this Canadian Mission to that Colony.
On April 3rd, inree Senior Students who had completed their course of study were ordained to the work of the Ministry, and appointed, David Ujagarsingh to Oropouche, Paul Bhukhan to St. Joseph, and Andrew Gayadeen to Caroni, where they have labored with success.
The work has extended in many new settlements and centres of population, following up the people, who are flocking out into the country as road and railways prepare the way. In this work our catechists are a most valuable branch of the service.
No change has been made in the Education Ordinance during the year, and the present cumbersome fee-system still continues, to the annoyance of Teachers, Managers, Wardens and Education Officers. Changes of some kind will probably be effected before the end of 1897 . We reaffirm our conviction that school fees must be abolished, and a moderate measure of compulsory attendance enforced to get the full benefit of the expenditure on Education.
The death of three teachers within iwo months greatly weakened the staff in Couva, anct nearly all our schools suffered during the year from the prevalence of measles.
Sabbath School work has greatly extended in 1896, and there are prospects of still further advance in the future.
There has been an increase in nearly every item of the following statistics.

We record our sincere thanks to all who have in any way assisted our work during the year.

> A. W. Thompson, Secretary.

Statistics of the Mission for year 1896.
Canadian Missionaries.. .. .. .. .. .. 5
Ordained Natives.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 4
Catechists. . .. .. .. ... .. ... .. ... .. 51
Bible Women. . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 9
Baptisms, Adults.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 199 "" Children.. .. ., .. .. .. 269
". Total.. .. .. .......... .. 468
Marriages.. .. .. ... .. ... .. .. ... .. 66
Canadian Lady Teachers.. .. .. .. .. \&
Schools.
55
Boys on Roll Quarterly.. .. .. .. .. 2731

Girls on Roll Quarterly. . . . .. .. .. . . 1130
Total " " " .. .. .. .. .. 3861
Average daily Attendance.. .. .. .. 2316
Total Enrolled for year.. .. .. .. .. 5417
Communicauts, Dec. 31st, 1895.. .. .. 540
" Added in $1896 . .$. . ..... 80
" Died "، .. .. .. 11
$\begin{array}{lllllr}\text { ". } & \text { Removed } \\ \text { Suspended } & \text { ". } & . . & . . & . . & 2 \\ 2\end{array}$
In good Standing, Dec. 31st, 1896.. .. 600
Sunday Schools. . .. ..... .. .. .. .. 64
" " On Roll.. .. .. .. 2753
Contributed by Proprietors ....... 1725
Native Church.. $£ 730.11 \mathrm{~s} .5 \mathrm{~d}$.
Average Contribution per Commu-
nicant .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. £ 1.4 -4d. $=\$ \overline{3} .84 \mathrm{sp}$.
or $\$ 5.92$ Dom. Cy.

## REV. JOHN MORTON, D.D.

Missionary in Tunapuna District.

## Twenty-Ninte Annual Rerort.

Another year has passed without a day's illness. Three weeks in February were spent in St. Lucia, overlooking the work there, and the rest of the year was devoted to Trinidad. The following are the statistics of Tunapuna District for the year.
Canadian Missionary.. .. .. .. .. .. 1
Ordained Natives.. .. .. .. .. ... .. $z$
Catechists. . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 9
Bible Women.. ... .. .. ... .. .. .. .. 3
Baptisms, Adults. . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 61
". Children.. .. .. .. .. .. 101
Total.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 162
Marriages.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 19
Canadian Lady Teachers.. .. .. .. .. 1
Schools.. .. .. .. .. .」 .. .. .. .. .. 13
Boys on Roll . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 721
Girls ". .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 321
Total " Quarterly.. .. .. .. .. 1052
Average Daily Attendance.. .. .. .. 708
Total enrolled for year.. .. .. .. .. 1523
Communicants, Dec. 31st, 1895.. .. .. 92
"" Added in $1896 . . . . . .$.
" Died "... .. .. 2
" Removed " .. .. .. .. 2
" Suspended " .. .. . 0
In good standing, Dec. 31st, $1896 . .$. . 106
Sunday Schoois.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 8
Number on Roll.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 230
Daily Average.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 233
Contributed by Proprietors. . .. .. £ 110 by Native Church. £141.13s.4d.
Average per Communicant.. .. $£ 1.6 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$.
Contributed by Grey Fiar's Church
Port of Spain, Ladies' Missionary Aid Society and Sabbath Schools. £25.0s.0d.

All the proposals of last report have been carricd out, as follows:-
Paul Bhukhan and Andrew Gayadeen, senior catechists, who had passed through the Training College were orcaiained at Tuna-
puna on the 3rd of April, and appointed, the former to St. Joseph and the latter to Caroni. These are mission districts not congregations.
Ishmael Jageshwar was appointed catechist at Sangre Grande, John Lutchmansing to St. Juan, and Jonn Talaram in Port of Spain. His wife Deborah, one of the Home girls, was also appointed Bible woman in Port of Spain.
Henry Gajhadhar of St. Lucia, who was here for special training in the College, Had charge of Chaguanas in place of John Lutchmansing.


Rev. John Morton, D.D.
Among the teachers there have been no changes during the year. Measles and Infuenza considerably reduced the attendance at several of our schools and carried off a number of children; but the epidemic seems to be dying out.

Rev. Paul Bhukhan suffered much from repeated attacks of fever and from a general lack of strength. This interfered not a little with his work. A vacation of three weeks in Grenada seems to have done little yood and he is still far from strong though improving. Rev. A. Gayadeen has on tho contrary enjoyed excellent health and his district has felt the influence of his welldirected vigor.
To name each of the teachers and cateohists, and give even a briep estimate of his work would unduly lengthen this Report. Let it suffice that generally their conduct and diligence have been commendable, while some have excelled.

Miss Blackaduer, however, must be specially noticed. She has now completed 20 years in Trinidad, a long term of school service in such a climate. In the lack of room for her school children and the lack of funds to enlarge the building, she has been exerting herself among friends to raise means, and nas the near prospect of getting her new room without drawing on the ordinary funds. Her report shows that she has given our Mission another year of good work.

The test of the secular work for the year is the Government Annual examination for results. Out of eleven schools assisted by Government, six were graded very good, three good and two fair.
The Religious instruction of the young falls upon both teachers and catechists, and is the point upon which particular attention must be concentrated, because many children can be reached in the Dayschool who cannot be got into the Sundayschool.
In the Tunapuna school the senior classes were taken into Mrs. Morton's daily Bible class for the Home girls with results so excellent that we are stimulated to devise an extension of similar measures for other schools in 1897.

The Girls' Home was re-opened at the eid of January and closed Dec. 19th. Eight girls took the full course or nearly so. Two were from Princestown, two from Couva, and four from different parts of the Tunapuna District. Six of them had passed the 3rd or4th standard in our day-schools. This made the work of the Home more satisfactory than in previous years.

They were taught in their own language. Scripture knowleage, with training in the art of teaching others; off-hand translation of Hindi and English; singing, arithmetic and a simple English history; besides all the arts necessary to their housekeeping.

The conduct of the girls was excellent, and it was with much regret our jeople isaw them leave the Home. The four belonging to this district will shortly be employed in school work and thus turn to account what they have been taught. The others have returned to their respective districts.
Most of the girls formerlv trained were married from the Home. The four who remained unmarried when the Home closed in 1894, have been useful and well-behaved. Two have since been married, and the last two will be so shortly-thres out of the four to teachers.
The Home closes for the present, to give Mrs. Morton some relief from the confinement, and a change of work, and to allow a new set of girls to come forward.

A large number of School and Temperance entertainments were held during the year. In this way we drill the school children, to entertain their friends and present to all the dangers of intemperance.
I have placed the statistics of the year
at the beginning of this report, that they may be pondered over with praise and prayer.

The original three who weathered the storm that dismasted the "Aurora" in Dec., 1867, after 25 years are here sill, and Miss Blackadder after 20 years. Around us are these native agents and converts, the $f_{1}$ uit of our past labors, and a vast multitude still to be called. Hopefully and thankfully do we lift up our hearts to the Lord who giveth the increase. Brethren, pray for us.

REV. K. J. GRANT, D.D., Missionary in. San Fernando District.

Twenty-Simph Annual Repoht.


Rev. F. J. Grani, D.D.
As Mr. Fraser furnishes a full report on schools with statistics and Babu Lal Bibari on the work of catechists I will avoid in my brief report of the year any reference to these matters.

1. From the middle of May to Christmas Mir. and Mrs. Fraser were at Princestown, but from the superintendence and general direction of schools I was relieved by my son Georgc, who also visited three stations on the Sabluath, chiefly to promote S. S. Work. Mr. Fraser continued in charge of the finances of the district and paid monthly salaries to teachers, catechists. etc.
2. I was daily engaged in the Training School; the time given averaged one and a half hours daily. When the College was in
session, I gave two days weekly to instruction there. The remaining part of the week was occupied in matters almost innumerable, and nearly every hour of the Sabbath was devoted to active work. Hindustani was the language of the morning service in tuwn and at all country stations visited, and English in the Bible class and in evening service.
3. The erection of St. Mary's Village, Rusillac and Fyzabad stations, into a congregation known as the Oropouche congregation, by the Presbytery, and the ordination of Ujagar Singh were events of interest. The election of elders there, and ior the Church here, showed a discrimination most creditable to the members, and we believe has deepened the interest and sense of responsibility, not only of the elders, but of those who chose them. The presence of Dr. Morrison at the ordination of elders at Oropcuehe added very mucb to the service, and his stay here, though brief, will not soon be forgotten.
4. Miss Kirkpatrick's retirement a few weeks ago, and the appointment of Miss Archibald who is now with us as her successor may justify a special reference to San Fernando school. The whole history of this school shows steady progress. In 1876 we erected a school house $40 \times 20$. Ten years azo to provide additional accommodation the main building was raised and the basement has ever since served for the infants. The two stories are now inadequate, and the limited space around will not allow of additions. When to this I add that the school house stands within 36 feet of the Manse, it would not appear desirable to have more than 150 children in such close quarters. This has pressed upon the Council the question of acquiring a property with a large house, fairly suited to our needs, on our western boundary, but I will not anticipate the action of the Councll.

This school has settled the question of educating girls. Out of a roll of 260 , the girls number 101. Of 145 children of Christian parents, 79 are girls and 66 boys; whilst of 88 Hindoos there are 18 girls and 70 boys; and of 27 Mohammedans, 4 are girls and 23 boys.

Did Hindoos and Mohammedans give the same proportion of girls as Christians, the families now connected with the school would send up 62 girls additional.
5. Many of the Indians and Chinese are aiming at giving their dauchters a good English education, and of getting them acquainted with needle work in its various branches. The effects of school work are visible in many comfortable, neatly arranged homes.
6. Linked with the day school is the work of the Sabbath school. We follow closely the International lessons, and every day's lesson in scinool bears directly on cae Sajhath School which is attended in this dis'trict by upwards of 900 children. Many of
these can give the titles and golden texts for the whole year without being prumpted; this was done last Sabbacih by a little giri under six years, daughter of Rev. Lal. Biha-ri-104 distinct propositiuns without an error. Many linow the Shorter Catechism by heart, and we aim at having it committed by all the more advanced pupils.
7. Our annual congregational meeting was held this New Year's morning. The day was bright and all faces betokened hearts in harmony with the day and season. $A$ presentation of a writing desk of unique design was made to the organist Mr . Charles Mootoo, who gives his services gratuitously. The report both of the Treasurer ui the congregation and the Secretary of the Sabbath School, was very cheering; and the proposal by Mr. Fraser to relieve the F. M. Board by raising here 525 additional of $m y$ salary, thus providing two-thirds of the whole, was readily adopted; and offers of special contributions well nigh covered the amount voted.
8. A growing sense of responsibility is a hopeful feature of the mission.
9. The marked and constant co-operation of gentlemen in charge of estates deserves special acknowledgment.

And above all, we give thanks to God who hath daily loaded us with His benefits.

## REV. W. I. MACRAE, Missionary in Princestown District.

 Texth Anneal Report.Decem'jer 31st, 1836.
On the 2lst inst I returned to Trindad having been absent on furluagh in Canada, sinct the end of Mas.

During my absence the wurk in thas dis. trict was iery carifully and faithfu!ly mas. aged by $\mathrm{Vr}^{-}$. Fiasti and Mr. suu letn.

Fur vals, us reasums the sehosl Wurk 1n, this district is at a disadiantage atacessitating cuastant work and wurry. In all, we hasc fuatetin schuuls, ten ui whinh art, assizted by Gunennment and futir umbeld. patirely ly our Missiun. We hope to hate, one of these plated on the Guvernment lisi before the end of 1897.

The native teachers for the most part did their work well. A gradual but steady improvement is apparent in the work of this class of agents.
Miss Sinclair has completed her second year's work very successfully.

Catechist work received the usual attention. Eleven men were engaged during the whole year and four others gave a part only of their time to the work.

Altention was also given to their instruction every week. In going about their daily work these faithful men are not unfrequently called upon to endure hardness in the form of abuse from the baser sort of their countrymen, but this is cheerfully borne for the Master's sake and perinaps helps their training.
Special work among women has received
some attention. Miss Eliza Baptiste-who is now Mrs. Tuulsee-was engaged, with three others. in this work for several months with encouraging results.

Mrs. Mahabir and others rendered invaluable help gratuitously, and Mrs. Fraser made her intluence felt admirably in this direction. Thus an effort has been made to bring the light of divine truth into some of unr homes through, this important agency which we hope to see more effective in the future than it has been in the past.
Considerable advance has been made in Sabbath School work. Throughout the district twenty-two schools were in operation, with an enrollment of 884 and an average daily attendance of 483 .


Pev. W. 工. Macrae.
Much creait is due to our young peoplechiefly members of our Y. P. S. C. E.-who so cheerfully undertake this work in the different districts.

At the beginning of the year a written examination on the entire lessons for $1 \$ 95$ was held and the majority of the children who attended made a commendable percentage.

Two Christian Endeavour Societies are regularly carried on which materially help to interest our boys and girls in Bible Study and train the older ones for Christian work.

Perhaps never in the history of our Mission did the need of earnest united prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit seem so urgent as at the present time. On
the one hand there is the whitening of the " ffelds to harvest" and a growing need for extension of work which the present financial depression forbids. On the other hand there is a deep craving on the part of your missionaries for a larger measure of the Power from on High to operate in and through the entire machinery of our Mission, which never was so complete as at the present time.

## Statistics.



Income of Native Church.. $£ 136.15 \mathrm{~s} .5 \mathrm{~d}$.

## REV. A. W. THOMPSON,

 Missionary in the Coura District.Sifth Ansual Refort.
The work of the year has been carried on under heavy disabilities. As reported last year tro of our most intelligent teachers were cut off ly death in the latter part of December. Our first wurl. was to fill ther plares. This done, we legan to gathor up the ends of the work that had L.enin the hands of cthers while we were on furduagh. Schonl wohh had just legua when deatid claimed a lerg prombing teanker. IIt health compelled anvther to retire frum the worh. In July, three nowe weat up to the Traning Sinoul at San Fernando, Miss Fisher went home un a well-tarned furluugh, and it was no easy task to carry on the work of her school.
Rev. Mr. MacRae lindly loaned us Edmund Mahabir, one of his teachers, who with several assistants did his best for Exchange School.
For the other schools we were obliged to use whatever materials we could lay our hands on.
At the close of the year only two teachers occupy the places held by them at the beginning of the year.

An epidemic of sichness passed over the greater part of the district and while we lost but few scholars by death, the attendance at a number of the schools was much reduced. Heavy rains in the latter part of the year added their quota towards a further reduction of the attendance in the country districts.
Notwithstanding all thess hindrances good progress was made. The results of
the School examinations were in every case satisfactory and the general trend of school work has kept steadily upward. The young lads who were early called upon to fill up the gaps in the ranks of teachers met our expectations and have given promise of being in due time worthy successors of those who have been called away.
Those at the Training School will be able to graduate, we trust early in June, and will form a most welcome addition to our weakened staff.

Ten schools were in operation througkout the year with an average quarterly Roll of 669, an average quarterly attendance of 403 with 904 enrolled for the year. These figures show a considerable increase over those of the previous year.


Rev. A. W. Thompson.
In " making disciples of the Nations," the Sabbath School is one of the most potent factors and must have the first place in our scheme of education. Our work is to "disciple" the nations, "teaching them," etc.
The plan of work required by law for the Day School allows but scant time for relisious instraction. Our commission is not to teach Grammar or Arithmetic, but the truth, and with the one aim of leading men and women to become disciples of Christ. Secular studies are useful only so far as they help to the accomplishment of this end. The Sabbatli is a day of rest from all labor and there is an opportunity for teaching ola as well as youns.
To get them together is our first task.

Men and women make all sorts of excuses ; Added in 1896.. . . .. .. . . .. .. .. .. 5 and he must needs be a wise fisher or men who would catch them. Parents, though wide awake to the advantages of the Day School, either oppose or are indifferent to the Sunday School and the boys and girls are clever enough to make the most of this to avoid attending.
To secure suitable teachers is the second task. Our available Indian workers for the most part have more the need of being taught themselves than the ability to teach others. This can easily be understood and is not by any means a reflection upon them. In time this difficulty, we trust, will pass away.
To this important work much thought and effort was devoted during the year and it is now in a much more satisfactory state than ever before. The number of schools and scholars has increased-the latter has almost doubled-and the interest of the teachers has been much quickened.
We are greatly indedted to Mrs. Arbuckle, a Scotch lady of Couva, for patient and painstaking labor on behalf of Miss Fisher's class during her absence. Her efforts have won the regard of her scholars and those who are fellow-laborers with her. We hope to have her henceforth as one of our permanent Sunday School workers. Ten Catechists were employed during the year and the usual methods of work adopted.

Three Bible women were also employed during the greater part of the year. They aimed at doing for the women and girls what the catechists do for the men. From this new venture encouraging results have followed.

Over 100 women are under instruction and many homes have been cheered and brightened by their visits.

Regular weekly prayer meetings are held by the people in four districts. We have been much cheered by this step in advance over past years and take it as an evidence of quickening and developing spiritual life.

Such in brief outline is the history of the past year so far as words and figures can present it. Underneath all is the quiet working of the Holy Spirit through whose aid and blessing alone our efforts can ie effectual.

Statistics of Cown Fieid for 1896.
Canadian Missionary.
1
Ordained Natives.
Catechists. .
Bible Women.. ... .. ... ... .. ... ... .. 3
Baptisms, Adults.. 41
Childaren
44
Total..
85
Marriages.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 7
Canadian Lady Teachers.
Schools.
10
Boys on Roll. . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 459
Girls " .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. IS0
Total " (Quarterly).. .. .. .. .. 669
Average Daily Attendance.. .. .. .. .. 403
Total enrolled for the year.. .. .. .. 90;
Communicants last Report Ss

Died. . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 2
Removed.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 0
Suspended.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 1
Sunday Schools.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 14
In good standing, Dec. 31st, 1896.. .. 90
Number on Roll.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 551
Daily Average.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 299
Contributed by Proprietors.. £210. 0s. 0d. Native Church.. . 110. 0s. 0d.
Average Conrtibution per Commu-
nicant. . .. .. .. .. $£ 1.4 \mathrm{~s}$. 4 d . or $\$ 5.84$
REV. S. A. FRASER,
Missionarll, with Dr. Grant, in the san Fernando Field.
Second Anxuml Report.
I took charge of Princestown district-in May, when Mr. Macrae left on furlough to Canada. I still continued the management of the finances of San Fernando field, and Mr. George Grant took my place in visiting the schools and thus greatly aided his father in the work.

In Princestown, which was a comparatively new field to me, I was greatly assisted in the visitation of the schools and in the general management of the work by the zealous and trustworthy, by Mr. C. C. Soudeen.
We carried on the work very much along the lines laid down by Mr. Macrae. This field is in some respects an exceptionally difficult one, but under the blessing of God and by daily effort and constant watchfulness on the part of many of our workers, steady progress has been made.

For statistics and particulars see Mr. Macrae's report.
Returning to San Fernando. By mutual arrangement my report of work in this district is to consist largely of statistics which will perhaps be dry to some, but to the more thoughtful will giye food for reflection. Dr. Grant will report on the general features of the work incluaing particulars about Sabbatin Schools.
A good many changes have been made in our list of catechists during the past year. Nehal Singh, one of our college students, went to Grenada early in the year to assist in Mission work among the Indian people of that Island. Later, Rameshwar went to Demarara in response to an appeal made by Mr. Slayter for a catechist to hold the ground until the arrival of Mr. Cropper. Telik Singh, who had been a successful catechist in Oropouche and La Fortuna some years ago and returned to India, came back to Trinidad in Cctober, and as again taken up work in La Fortuna. He is a strong man and I have no doubt will do sood work. Baldeo one of our senior college students, commonly known as the deaf pundit. died in October, after a long illness which he bore with Christian patience and resignation. Our catechists have generally heen very faithful and have overtaken a large amount of work.

Services have been conducted regularly during the year by the catechists and missionaries in twenty-eight different places every Sabbath day. Hospitals are ali accessible to our agents and are frequently visited, and the Gospel is preached from door to door on the estates. The seed has been sown in many hearts. We look to God for the increase.

There has also been a number of changes in the list of our schools. and a considerable extension in school work. Caratal was closed from the first of the year on account of the small attendance and the poor prospects of any appreciable increase in the population in the near future.

A few of the more advanced children are attending one of our other schools.


Rev. S. A. Fraser.
It was mutually agreed that Canaan and Bien Venue Government schools should revert to us as they had not been making satisfactory progress under the Creole teachers employed by the Government. We took charge of them the first of June with the result that the attendance in one has been doubled and in the other greatly increased. Indian teachers as a rule are required for the successful management of our country Indian Schools. Government aid has been granted to Rusilac School for six montis from the 1st January, 1897.
Early in the year a heathen man living in the jungle came entreating us to onen a school in that locality and offered a build-
ing for school purposes. We visited the place to see what the prospects were for the opening of a school, and from one little hill we were able to count over sixty families where a few years ago there was not a house.
These people when the term of their indenture expired on the estates moved into the jungle, purchased a small piece of land on which they raise in some cases sufficient rice and vegetables to support themselves. Many of them will doubtiess in a short time become independent. It is important that we follow these people with the Gospel as many of them were under religious instruction while on the estates. A school was opened. The attendance has not been large chiefly because the people have no roads, and the heavy rains in the wet season made their little paths in many places impassable.
The action of this heathen iand shows that a change is taking place in the minds of the people regarding the education of their children.
I reported a small school last year in Tabaquite but early this year we suspended school work and approached the Government by a petition for a Government school. Our prayer was not entertained so we resumed work again in August on a larger scale, and have now just completed a new school house sufficiently large for the school and teacher's residence.

We have now in this prosperous cocon district. which is being tapped by a new branch of railway, a flourishing school witn cighty children on the roll and an average attendance of fifty-nine. Application has been made to have it placed on the list of Government Assisted Schools.

Our schools have generally done very satisfartory work, a number of them attaining a higli mark of efficiency.
The old difficulty of getting the children into the schools still exists to a considerable extent. We hope the Government will have wisdom given them to pass a compulsory education Ordinance and thus save us expense and worry, and help to give to the people, who are too ignorant to know its value, the blessings of education.

Our twelve Night Schools have also done good work. About sixty people have passed the examination in Hindi. The demand for Christian literature is increasing trom year to year. Rev. Lal Biharri sold about 5,000 books and tracts during this year amounting in value to $\$ 120.00$.

In addition to the new building at Tabaquite, we have erected a large schoolhouse at Harmony Hall, which gives us a teacher's residence and ample accommodation for 95 children. A building has also been erected on the outskirts of San Fernando for Sabbath School and Night School purposes. Our young people in San Fernando voluntarily came forward and gave a table. benches, etc., and carry on the Sabbath School themselves.
Our Catechist's house at Canaan has heen
enlarged thus making it comfortable for a man with a family.

Considerable repairs have also been effected on other buildings. Buildings like everything else in this country require care and frequenc patching as they soon decay. The income from the Native Church notwithstanding the hard times exceeds that of last. year by $£ 30$.

At a congregational meeting of Susamachar church, San Fernando, it was unanimously agreed to contribute $£ 25$ more to Dr. Grant's salary, thus making the annual contribution from the congregation in San Fernando town $£ 200$.
The following are the statistics of the San Fernando District for the year 1896 :Baptisms, Adults.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 70 " Children.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 78 Total. 148
Marriages.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 33
Catechists. . .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 17
Schools..
Boys on Roll.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 875
Girls
373
Total.. .. ... .. .. ... .. ... .. .. ... 1250
Daily Average.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 720
Total on roll for year. . .. .. .. .. .. 1767
Communicants last Report.. .. .. .. 267
Added during year.. .. .. .. .. .. .. 40
Died.
Suspended.
Removed.
Total now in good standing.. .. .. .. 297
Sabbath Schools.
Number on Roll.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 1028
Daily Average.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 790
Income Native Church.. .. £342 2s. 8d.

## COLLEGE REPORT, 1896.

Work in The Presbyterian College, Trinidad, began January, 1896, and closed at the end of November. There were two vacations-two weeks at Easter and four at Mid-Summer.

During the first term I was absent three weeks in St. Lucia, and so pressed with work on my return that I took no part in the College Work, so that Dr. Grant and Lalbihari will report respecting it.

As we had a student from St. Lucia, who was to return at the end of the year it was decided to form only one class from April 13th, and let the students come into residence every alternate week. This plan was carried out and worked well.

Eleven students were in attendance. I took the work on Monday and Tuesday. My subjects were Biblical Theology, The Life and Parables of Christ, and practical training for Mission work. The subjects studied were a constant source of interest to teacher and taught, and with a narrow margin for the indolence inherent in our nature the lessons were satisfactorily prepared.

All the arrangements and work of the year were carried out with the utmost harmony. John Morton, President.

REPORT OF REV. IAT BIHARI FOR 1896.

1. At the outset I beg to state that my work is performed chiefly in Hindustani, and in any part of the San Fernando district in which I appear to be most needed. In the town work I am associated with Dr. Grant, but chiefly among the Hindustani speaking; in the country I accompanied Mr. Fraser until he went to take charge of Mr. Macrae's work during his absence in Canada, and then I went with Mr. George Grant, B.A., when he visited and examined schools. I would go to the estate hospital in the morning, and in the afternoon, if it suited, to the laborers houses.
2. I also gave a day weekly to college work. In comparing Hindooism and Mohammedanism with Christianity, or the religion of the Shastes and Koran with that of the Bible, I made free use of a well known Christian book called "sat mat nirupan"; and also "Divine Revelation", this being the title of a book published by the Canadian Mission Press at Rutlam, and written by Mr. Wilson, a missionary there.
From the writings of Moses, I selected ten types of Christ, and in the New Testament traced the Apostle Paul in his threo missionary journeys.
We also studied several Christian hymns in Hindi ; and in astronomy went far pnough to satisfy the students as to the absurdity of the Hindoo's explanation of eclipses.
3. On every Saturday all the Catechists and some of the teachers met at $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and remained in session till 11 o'clock. The International Series of Sunday School Lessons supplied us our weekly subject. Weekly, two, as pre-arranged, read each a paper on the lesson, others followed aiming at enlargement, and then I followea with such a presentation of the subject is I thought suitable. Sometimes Dr. Grant, or Mr. Fraser, being present assisted. It was expected that all would make this lesson the basis of at least some remarks on Sabbeth.
4. All Catechists are required to keep a diary, an abstract of which is entered up in my book once a month. From entries made I fina that the Catechists held 6,868 meetings in the year attended by 65,718 peoplethe burden of their message is Christ died for our sins and rose again according to the Scriptures. Statistics may look meagre, Lut we have often satisfactory proof that the leaven is working where there is no open profession. God has given us fruit enough, to show that we labor not in vain; but our joy would be full if the picture of the doves flying to their windows were realized in the ingathering of my Indian countrymen.

We see another New Year; millions see it not who desired to see it, let God be praised who continues our life.

## 想oum

## THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE'S "PLAN OF STUDY."

Condocted by Rev. r. D. Fhaser, Convener.
The Monthly Topics for 1897 consist of a General Survey, and are adapted to all the various sorts of young peopie's societies. The second weekly meeting of the month is to be devoted to them; and attention is drawn to the fact that a specially prepared Topic Card for Presbyterian Y.P.S.C.E's. is for sale by the Endeavor Herall Co., Toronto, at 60 c . per hundred. It is issued by arrangement with the Assembly's Committee, and embraces the Monthly Topics of the Plan of Study.

## Topic for week weginning April nith.

THE WORK ABnOAD.

## Our Foreign Field.

Isa. 49 : 1-12.

## Literature.

The excellent summary given this month by Rev. Dr. Morrison, the Secietary of the Eastern Division of the Fore.gn Mission Committee, and Rev. R. P. Mackay, Secretary of the Western Division, will, of itself, afford ample material for a capital meeting. Better still, use it as an index to the Report on Foreign Missions in the Minutes of Assembly, which your Minister or Elders can supply.
The Reconns for a year would be found a valuable mine of information and incident. Every public Sabbath School and private Library has its books on Missions, from which facts relating to our own fields may be obtained. Funk \& Wagnalls' Encyclupacdia of Missions is replete with information. Dr. Gcddic's Life, by Patterson, and From Far Formosa, should be utilized. Rev. R. P. McKay's Leaflets on China and India, and excelleint little pamphlets on Honan, Formosa, Central India, The Indian Missions in the North-West, may be had at merely nominal prices from Mr. McKay, at the Church offices, Confederation Life Building, Toronto. He will also furnish free an excellent little booklet just published, "Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.-Abstract and Appeal."

## Ponts for tae Programae.

A sketch map on blackboard or sheet of wall paper of one or more of the fields.

A list of our foreign missionaries, to be divided up among the younger members and recited.

The Scripture warrant for Missions.
The Prophecies and Missions.

Biographical sketches, of some of our best known missionaries.

A medical missionary ; a Zenana worker;
a teacher at work.
Educational work in Missions.
The Indian Industrial Schools.
Native preachers and helpers.
The work still to be done.
What can our Society do to wipe out the deficit?

## Paragraphs.

I. A Seven Fold Argchent for Missions.

1. A missionary Gospel. It teaches that all men are lost and need salvation; and, that the offer of salvation is universal.
2. A missionary spirit.-Nothing else leads to such a high type of pieiy and consecration amongst Christians.
3. A missionary History.-The highest civilization has sprung from and is linked with Christianity.
4. A missionary Progress.-However slow it may be, there is a gradual and sure moulding of personal and social life in missionary fields.
5. A missionary Purpose.-To carry the good news to every land and every creature.
6. A missionary Prophecy. -That the kingdoms of this world are to become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ.
7. A missionary Presence.-"Lo! I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."-lifissionary Revieto of the World.

## II. Chins's Bitter Cry.

Think of this Empire of the East, stretching its coast-line 3,000 miles by the Pacific Ocean; 430,000 square miles larger in area than all Europe; four degrees wider than the whole United States; including one-quarter of the continent of Asia, and one-fourteenth of the habitable clobe within its borders; its circuit half the circumference of the world in which we live:

China's death-rate would bury all London in seven months, all New York city in two, all the Trited States in less than seven years, all the C'nited Kingdom in four years and a half.

Think of its people, numbering onequarier of the human race-six times as many as in all the Cnited States, equal to the population of Europe, or of Africa, North America, South America and Australasia. 24,000 die in China every day.

To reach this inconceivable mass of humanity, there are only 1,500 messengers of Christ.
" A need, a need known, and the power to meet that need, constitute a call."

Christian Endcavor.
III. Froma State Paper.

In Dr. W. A. P. Martin's new book, A C'ycle of Cathay, he quotes Colonel Denby, the American Minister in China, as follows. The words are from a despatch to the Secretary of State, of March, 1895 :-
"As far as my knowledge extends, I can and do say that the missionaries in Chma are self-sacrificing ; that their lives are pure: that they are devoted to their work; that the arts and sciences and civilization are greatly spread by their efforts; that many useful Western books are translaied by them into Chinese; that they are the leaders in all charitable work, giving largely themselves, and personally disbursing the funds with which they are entrusted; that they do make converts, and such converts are mentally benefited by conversion. In the matter of education the movement is inmense. Missionaries are the pioneers of trade and commerce. Oivilization, learning, instruction, breed new wants which commerce supplies. Humanity has not devised any better, or even any as gopd, engine or means for civilizing savage peoplc as proselytism to Coristianity. The history of the world attests this fact."
Dr. Martin adds : "This is the judgment of an honest, able man, derived from an experience of ten years; and it is the mors valuable as Col. Denby went to China with a sort of prejudice against missionaries and their work. I was present at a meeting eight or nine years ago, where he made an address, in which he publicly recanted and ascribed the change in his views to what he had seen in visits to Mission Stations in various parts of China."

## IV. A Queen Bee.

"An old missionary, Dr. Woodside, of the American Presbyterian Mission in India, on the eve of embarking for his field of labor, once held up before my eyes something that resembled an elegant bird-cage and asked me to guess what it contained. Said I, ' I have not the least idea-a fairy queen, perhaps, for it looks like a palace.' 'It is a palace,' he said, ' and it shelters a queen; I am taking a queenbee to India, to improve the native breed of honey-makers.' Beautiful emblem of the gospel of Christ, which redeems human nature from its wild state, and enriches, and sweetens this life with a foretaste of that which is to come."

Dr. Martin in "A Cycle of Cathay,"

## V. What it costs.

[^0]Rev. R. P: McKay, Mission Secretary.

## Eastern Division.

by Rev. Dr. Mormisor, halhfax.
The New Hebkides.
The Mission to the New Hebrides was undertaken in 1844. Mr. Geddie (afterwards Dr. Geddie) left Nova Scotia in 1846, and began work on Aneityum in 1848. Through the labors of Dr. Geddie' and his wiie, and those of Dr. Inglis and his wife, who began work in 1852, that island was Christianized some time before Dr. Geddie's death in 1872. This was the first Canadian mission to the heathen in a Foreign land.

The work in the New Hebrides has since then been prosecuted by the Free Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Churches in Australia and New Zealand, as well as by our own beloved Presbyterian Church in Canada.

There are about 30 islands in the group; some of which are now Christian, and on nearly all of which missionaries are settled.

There are 23 missionaries with their wives, who have under their supervision a large number of native teachers, devoted Christians, who are the most effective evangelizing agents, and who will ultimately become the pastors of a native church.

Three of the missionaries are from our own Church : Rev. H. A. Robertson, on Erromanga, Rev. J. W. McKenzie, on Efate, and Rev. J. Annand, D.D., Principal of the Training Institute for native teachers and pastors, which is located on Tangoa, a little island south of Santo.

In addition to the salaries of these missionaries, we support 48 teachers, at $\$ 25$ each per annum, help the work in the Training Institute, and give $\$ 1,467$, each year, to wards the expenses of what is called the Maritime Service of the Mission, that is, the providing of means of travel between Australia and the several islands at regular intervals, so that the missionaries can get about among the islands, and receive their supplies and mails from the outside world.

## Trinidad.

The Trinidad Mission has completed its 29th year. Rev. Dr. Morton and his wife, who opened it in the beginning of 1868 , are still in the field, and vigorously at work. So also are Rev. Dr. Grant and his wife. who joined it in the early part of 1871. These devoted and able missionaries have witnessed a wonderful growth by God's blessing on the wise plans and earnest labors of themselves and their asseciates in after years.

The East Indian immigrarts, of whom there are over 30,000 in Trinidad, and about 200,000 in the neighboring islands and Deme. rara are the people among whom this mission is carried on.

There are now 5 Canadian male missionaries in Trinidad, and 1 in Demerara. There are 4 ordained Natives, 55 catechists, 4 Can-
adian lady teachers, 57 Native teachers, 58 schools, with a Training School for teachers, and a college for native pastors-from which the surrounding slands are supplied with efficient laborers. There are 600 communicants, and 4,000 children under religious instruction.
The native Church gave last year $\mathfrak{s s 0 0}$ (say $\$ 4,000$ ) for the support of the work; and the proprietors of sugar estates, employing Hindoo labor, about $\$ 600$, (say $\$ 3,000$ ). The Canadian Church gave about $\$ 17,000$.
The openings for expansion are numerous. and the only thing preventing a very rapid occupation of the places at which missionary work is called for is the lack of funds.
May God by His Holy Spirit inspire the hearts of those luxuriating in the bounties of the Gospel at home with the spirit of large liberality !

## Western Division.

By REV. R. P. MCKAY, TORONTO.
Formosa.
Rev. Dr. G. L. McKay took up Mission work in North Formosa in 1872. The Rev. W. Gauld is at present associated with him. Results.-There are 60 congregations with about 1,800 commuricants, ministered unto by 60 native preachers; there is a college (called Oxford College), for the training of a native ministry ; there is a Girls' School for the Christian training of women: there is a Hospital in which many thousands have been treated for bodily ailments and at the same time instructed in Spiritual things : there are eight day schools in which about 250 children are instructed by! Christian teachers; and there have been employed at one time as many as 35 Bible women whose lives are devoted to the evangelization of their sisters.

Japancse.-As a result of the recent war, Formosa has become a Japanese possession. The Christians in North Formosa refused to take up arms against the Japanese and were accordingly persecuted by their own countrymen who had taken up arms. The Japanese officers and soldiers did not however distinguish between the friendly and unfriendly Chinese so that the Christians were between two fires and many lost their lives.

Dr. Mckay has had an interview with the present Japanese Governor, who has promised that Christians will be protected.
lrembership.-On account of the recent troubles and deaths there is some uncertainty as to the total number of communicants, but it is about 1800. There were 58 converts recently baptized. The baptized membership is about 2800 .

Honan.-We have 10 male and 4 female missionaries in North Honan in which there are $10,000,000$ of souls.
Stations.-The three principal stations are Chu Wang, Hsin Chen, and Chang Te. In connection with these there are five outstations.

Methods.-The work falls, as in other missions, into different departments, such as preaching at the stations, medical work, touring, training classes, ttc.
Medical work-The number of patients, especially at Chu Wang, is this year unusually large. Dr. Micclure has been averaging about 63 patients a day, which is said to be very exceptional.
Priests.-The wark has been disturbed this year and rendered more difficult by the interference of Roman Catholic priests, who have little success amongst the heathen, but by bribery and fair promises try to lead away the converts in other missions. A number of enquirers who were at first led astray discovered their mistake and returned to the mission.

Enquirers.-It is not considered wise to baptize all who profess to believe the Gospel until after such a time and course of instruction as assures the missionaries that there is a real change of heart. If enquirers were immediately baptized the roll by this time would have been very large. It will be better in the long run. to have thorough work done especially in laying the foundations.

Central Imdia.
There are in the section of Central India for which our mission has become responsible, 15,766 villages, with an average population of 300 or 400. What an opportunity for work ! There ought to be a native Christian Church in each village. Instead of that we have only 11 male and 18 female missionaries. What are these amongst so many?

Congregational Wort.-There are six Central points occupied. Indore, Mhow, Ujjain, Rutlam, Neemuch, and Dhar, and in all of these except Dhar, there is a congregation of Christians, in which such Sabbath and week night services are conducted as in our congregations at home. The largest of these is at Indore, where there are 132 communicants on the roll and 480 adherents.

Erangelistic efforts.-Each of these central stations is surrounded with a large number of villages, many of which are regularly visited and native helpers employed so 1ar as funds and agents are available.

Mcaical Work.-There is a Woman's Medical Hospital at Indore and a Men's Ho pital at Ujjain. Into these large numbers of patients have been received year by year. There are, besides these Hospitals, about 10 Dispensaries, in the different inissions, in which many thousands annually receive help.
Educational.-Besides 1 College, 2 H:gh Schools and 4 Intermediate Schools, there are 43 primary schocls in wnich children receive an elementary education. In all these schools there is an attendance of about 1800 children. There are also a Boarding School for Girls, and a Boys' Home, in which home life is added to educational training. There are about 90 teachers in these schools.

Sabbath $\cdot$ Schools.-There are in all about 60 Sabbath Schools with an attendance of 2800 children.

Zenama work.-Many of the women in India are prisoners in their own apartments called Zenanas. Many thousanas of visits are annually paid to these homes by the lady missionaries, and their native helpers.

## Indians in Canada.

Manitoda and Nortinest.
There are 24,000 Indians in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. They live on Reserves and the best efforts of Govern. ment are directed towards inducing them to cultivate the soil.

Schools.--There are 3 Day Schools, 0 Boarding Schools and 1 Industrial School We have 6. ordained missionaries and. 28 missionaries who are not ordained laboring amongst Indians scattered over 20 reserves. The work is slow but not without encouragement. In Regina school last year, 31 scholars came into the full membership of the Church, and a considerable number have been added to the Communion roll this year.
British Columbia.-There are in British Columbia, from 30,000 to 40,000 Indians, and the different churches do much work amongst them. We have a Boarding school at Alberni, and a Day school at Ucluelet, Ahousaht and Dodger's Cove, amongst the Ohiahts, besides evangelistic work.

## Chinese in Canada.

British Columbia.-Mr. Coleman is working at Vancouver and New Westminster, Mr. Hall at Union Mines, and Mr. Winchester, whilst he has his head quarters at Victoria, takes an oversight of the whole work. There have been a considerable number of conversions and the missionaries are encouraged.
Mfontreal.-Dr. Thompson has been very much encouraged from the beginning of the work in Montreal. There are 17 Sabbath Schools, regularly attended by hundreds of Chinese and cordially supported by the Christian people of the City.

## Finances.

The F. M. C. began this year with a deficit of $\$ 8,784.81$. According to present appearances, there will be at the close of the year a debt of $\$ 30,000$ or $\$ 35,000$. Only by a very special effort can that be prevented, already a serious reduction has been made in the work in India. Should the year end with such a deficit as is here indicated it will necessitate such reductions as no lover of missions can contemplate without sorrow.
Are the Young People's Societies loyal to the Missions of our own Church? Can they not more heartily support the work? Piat for the work and seek to answer your own prayers.

## YOKEFELLOWS.

Along the quiet village street
Two oxen came with heavy load, And, as their driver paused to greet
A friend, one, weary, sank upon the road;
The other, patient, stood and bore she yoke,
Now doubly weighted with his partner's fall.
Wondering I saw, and light upon me broke.
" O Lord, it is thy yoke I bear,
The strength to hold it comes from thee.
If thou wilt stoop to draw with me
Earth's heavy loads, and all my burdens share,
0 grant that I may ne'er again despar,
And, by my faltering, added burden be!" Agnes Gregoire.

## HE HEARS AND HELPS.

A young accountant in New York city got his accounts entangled. He knew he was honest, and yet he could not make his accounts come out right, and he toiled at them day and night until he was nearly frenzied. It seemed by these books that something had been misappropriated, and he knew before God he was honest.

The last day came. He knew if he could not that day make his accounts come out right he would go into disgrace and go into banishment from the business establishment.
He went over there very early, before there was anybody in the place, and he knelt down at the desk and said: "O Lord, Thou knowest I have tried to be honest, but I cannot make these things come out right! Help me to-day-help me this morning!"

The 'young man arose and, hardly knowing why he did so, opened a book that lay on the desk, and there was a leaf containing a line of figures whech explained everything. In other words, he cast his burden upon the Lord, and the Lord sustained him.

Young man, do you hear that? 0 , yes, God has a sympathy with anybody that is in any kind of toil! He knows how heavy is the hod of bricks that the workman carries up the ladder of the wall; he hears the pick-ax of the miner down in the coal shaft ; he knows how strong the tempest strikes the sailor at the masthead; he sees the factory girl among the spindles, and knows how her arms aches; he sees the sewing woman in the fourth story, and knows how few pence she gets for making a garment; and louder than all the din and roar of the city comes the voice of a sympathetic God: "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee."-Talmage.

## Yyternational §. \&. Iles5ons.

## CHIRESTEAN SEKF-RESTREAENT. 2L March.

Les. 1 Cor. 9: 19-27. Gol. Text, 1 Cor. 9: 25. Mem. vs. 25-27. Catechism Q. 94.
Time.-Written early in A.D. 57.
Place.-At Ephesus.
if. Gal. 5: 1-26. Liberty of the Gospel.
T. Rom. 8: 1-15. Christ hath made Free.
W. Rom. 15: 1-13. Not pleasing self.

Th. 1 Cor. 10: 23-33. Lawful not Expedient.
F. 1 Cor. 8: 1-13. Causing to Offend.
S. Heb. 12: 1-13. Laying aside Weights.
S. 1 Pet. 1: 1-25. End of Faith, Salvation.

Paul wrote the First Epistle to the Corinthians, from Ephesus, probably in A.D. 57. It was written to correct certain heresies, immoralities and strifes which had grown up in the church at Corinth.
Our lesson is from a section of the letter dealing mainly with the subject of Christian liberty. We learn that there is much which, while perhaps lawful, Christians must deny themselves, because they should have regard for the consciences of others.
In verses 1-18 of chapter 9 Paיl explains that for the gospel's sake he had denied himself many oi his rights as an apostle. He shows in verses 19-23 other ways in Which he had sacrificed himself for others' sake. He entered into sympathy with all men and, so far as he consistently could, accommodated himself to their views and peculiarities. His great object was to save souls, and his reward would be to share in their salvation. He begs the Corinthians to strive earnestly for the mastery over self. He illustrates by referring to the familiar Greek games of racing and boxing. He also tells of his own experience in constantly struggling to "keep under" his appetites and passions.

Like Paul, we should make these our servants. They should never be our masters.

1. We should be willing to serve others to save them.
2. We should try to be a blessing to every one.
3. We should strive to win the prize of eternal life.
4. To save our soul we must be temperate in all things.
5. We must keep our body under or we may be cast away.

## REVEEW. 2Sth Marchs

Les. Acts, Chapters, 1-9. Text, Acts, 12: 24.
M. Acts 1: 1-26. Lesson I.
T. Acts 2: 1-47. Lessons II, III.
W. Acts 3: 1-26. Lesson IV.

Th. Acts 4: 1-5: 11. Lessons V, VI.
F. Acts 5: 12-7: 60 . Lessons VII, VIII.
S. Acts 8: 1-40. Lessons IX, X.
S. Acts 9: 1-31;1 Cor.9: 19-27. Les.XI,XII.

## PELER WORKING MIRACLEE. Ath April.

Les. Acts, 9: 32-43. Gol. Text. Acts, 9: 34. Mem. vs. 32-35. Catechism Q. 95.
Time.-Ab ut A.D. 38.
Pluces.-Ly dda, about twenty miles northwest of Jerusalem ; Joppa, a noted seaport nine miles further northwest.

## Hone readings.

M. Mark 2: 1-12. Curing the Palsy.
T. Luke 7:11-16;8:41-56. Raising the Dead.
i. John 14: 1-14. Works he shall do.

Th. Luke 24: 44-53. Power from on High.
F. Acts 3: 1-16. Peter Healing.
S. Acts 9: 32-43. Peter's Miracles.
S. Acts 14: 1-10. Signs and Wonders.

1. The Healing of Eneas. vs. 32-35.
2. The Mourning for Dorcas. vs. 36-39.
3. The Restoration of Dorcas. vs. $40-43$.

Saul shortly after his conversion (Lesson XI, last quarter), retired for a time to Arabia, returning to Damascus. Gal. 1: 17. The Jews in Damascus plotted to kill him. He escaped, however, and visited Jerusalem. EIis bold preaching there aroused the anger of his aforetime friends, th.e slayers of Stephen. The disciples, however, secured his escape to Caesarea, whence be went to Tarsus, his birthplace. The persecution of Christians now tempcrarily ceased. About this time Peter took the journey through the provinces, described in our lesson. Lydda was anciently called Lod, and is now Ludd. "Saron" means "Sharon," a fertile plain extending along the coast from Joppa to Caesarea. Joppa was an ancient and celebrated seaport. See 2 Chron. 2: 16. "Dorcas" is Greek for the Hebrew" Tabitha." Peter's residence with the tanner is noteworthy, as the Jews regarded this trade as defiling and abominable.

1. We should seek out those who need our help.
2. All our power to do good is from Christ.
3. A true disciple is always full of good works.
4. A good life is its own best monument.
5. Christ has power over sickness and death.

## CONVERSION OR CORNELIUS. Hth Aprif.

Les. Acts, 10: 30-44. Gol. Text. Acts, 10: 43. Mcm. vs. 36-38.

Catechism Q. 96.
Time.-About A.D. 40-41.
Place-Caesarea.
IT. Acts 10: 1-18. Visions of C. and P.
T. Acts 10: 19-33. Visit of P. to C.
W. Acts 10: 34-48. Conversion of C.

Th. Luke 7: 1-10. Great Faith.
F. Gen. 12: 1-17; 17: 1-8. The Promise.
S. Gal. 3: 7-29. Abraham's Children.
S. Rom. 2: 1-29. No Respect of Persons.

1. The Centurion's Vision. vs. $30-33$.
2. Peace by Jesus Christ. vs. $34-38$.
3. The Appointed Witnesses. vs. 39-44.

We learn to-day about the first Gentile conversions to Christianity. There was a Roman garrison at Caesarea, and one of its centurions was named Cornelius. He worshipped the true Gor, and gave alms to the Jews. One day, while he was at evening prayer, an angel appeared and commanded him to send to Joppa for Peter. He at once sent three messengers. The next day Peter had a vision, which prepared him to receive these Gentile messengers. Direct, ed by the Spirit, Peter went with them to Caesarea. They found Cornelius with a company of friends and relatives waiting for them. Cornelius then told his vision and invited Peter to speak God's word to them. Peter thereupon preached the gospel to them, and the Holy spirit fell upon Cornelius and his friends.

## Lessons.

1. God reveals the way of life to all who seek it.
2. God uses human agents to make known his truth.
3. God's message to the world is peace by Jesus Christ.
4. Those who know the gospel should testify to it.
5. The gospel excludes none; whosoever believes is saved.

## THE RESURIEECHONX. 18th April.

Les. 1 Cor. 15: 12-26. Gol. Text. 1 Cor. 10: 20. Mem. vs. 20, 23. Catech:sm Q. 97.
time and Place.-Written from Ephesus in A.D. 57.

## home Readings.

M. Matt. 27: 33-66. Death and Burial.
r 1 . Matt. 28: 1-15. Resurrection.
W. John 20: 19-31. Thomas Convinced.

壮. Luke 24: 36-48. " Behold I myself."
$F$. John 11:14-44. "Resurrertion and Life."
s. 1 Cor.15:1-26.Certainty us Resurrection.
S. 1 Cor. 15: 27-58. Victory over Death.

1. If Christ be not Risen. vs. 12-19.
2. Now is Christ Risen. vs. 20-26.

Thus far in the Acts we have seen the apostles testifying constantly to the great fact of Jesus' resurrection, in obedience to the command of the risen Lord. This is the foundation truth of Christianity. Christ himself promised to rise and said he would thus fulfill prophecy. Matt. 20: 17-19; Mark 14: 28; Luke 18: 31-33; 24: 25-27, 44-46; John 2: 19-22. Now, if there be no resurrection, and Christ did not rise, but is still under the power of death, our faith in him as our Saviour is groundiess.

Certain members of the Corinthian Church questroned the truth or the resurrection. St. Paul defended the doctrine in a complete reply, of which our lesson is a part. The whote of 1 Cor. 15 should be carefully read; also the teachings in Job 19: 26. $\boldsymbol{T}$. 49: 15; 1sa. 26: 19; Dan. 12: 2; and unrist's words in Mark 12: 18-27; Luke 14: 14; John 5: 28, 29; 11: $24,25$.

Lessons.

1. Our hope of heaven rests upoa a risen Christ.
2. Christ's resurrection is a certainly attested fact.
3. Because Christ rose we also shall rise.
4. By nature we die; through Christ we live forever.
5. Christ's victory over death is complete.

## PETER DERIVERED FROM PRISON.

## :25tin April.

Les. Acts, 12: 5-17. Gol. Text. Ps., 34: 7. Mem. vs. 7-9. Catechism Q. 98, 99.
Time.-About A.D. 44.
Plucc.-Jerusalem.

> Hone Readings.
M. Acts 11: 1-18. Peter's Report.

1. Acts 11: 19-30. Gentiles at Antioch.
IV. Luke 2: 21-35. Light to the Gentiles.

Th. Eph. 2: 1-22. No more Strangers.
F. Acts 12: 1-25. Peter Delivered.
S. Ps. 34: 1-22. The Lord Heareth.
S. Ps. 145: 1-21. The Lord Preserveth.

1. Aroused by the Angel. vs. 5-8.
2. Led from the Prison. vs. 9-12.
3. Received by Friends. vs. 13-17.

After Cornelius' conversion (Lesson I', Peter returned to Jerusalem. Reports wte now received of Gentile conversions at Antioch, in Syria. Barnabas was sent to investigate these reports. He found them true and did what he could to encourage the converts. He then brought saul from Tarsus, and together they labored in Antioch for a year. It was here that the disciples were first called Christians. About this time Herod Agrippa, I, kifig of Judea and Samaria, beheaded the apostle James and imprisoned Peter. The disciples prayed earnestly and constantly for Peter, and an angel delivered him.

## Lessons.

1. God hears and heeds the prayers of his people.
2. While we sleep, surrounded by dangers, God watches us.
3. God calls us to escape from sin's captivity.
4. When God calls to freedom he provides the way.
5. We should tell others how Ged has delivered us.

Trestminster Question Book.

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## New Mebrides.

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## Ministers＇Rates


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[^0]:    "The cost of administration of our Foreign Mission Fund, including printing, rent, etc., is about 5 per cent. The einort is made to do away with all needless expenditure, in order that the gifts of the Church may be as nearly as possible devoted to the work for which they are given."

