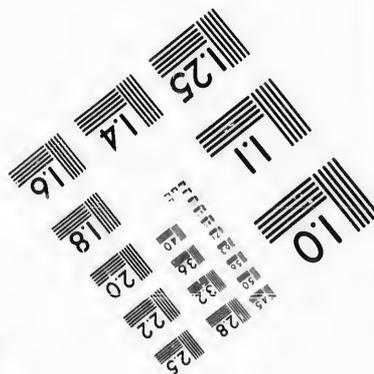
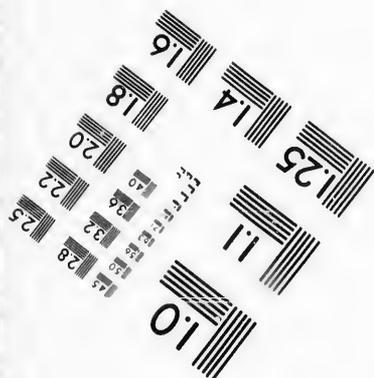
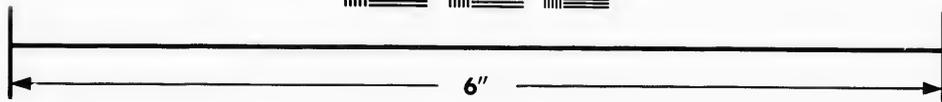
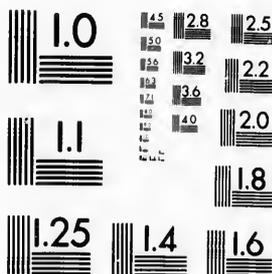


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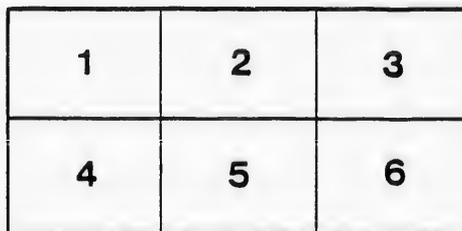
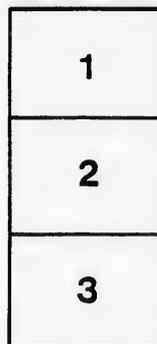
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# RESOLUTIONS

RELATING TO THE

## FOREIGN MISSION WORK

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA

ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1893.

WITH NOTES

BY REV. R. P. MACKAY, B. A.,

*Secretary Foreign Missions.*



TORONTO:

PRESS OF THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

1893.

A  
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M19



Northern part of Formosa.

- 1 Tam-sui
- 2 Pai-h-nan
- 3 Go-ko-ahit
- 4 Chiu-nih
- 5 Liu-shi-pang
- 6 Tsai-pai-ih
- 7 Bang-tseu
- 8 S'ang-tseu
- 9 S'ang-tseu
- 10 Wang-kat-thau
- 11 Sa-kai-sing
- 12 Tho-s-t'ing
- 13 Ang-ming-tang
- 14 tek-chiam
- 15 Tsong-kang
- 16 Ai-lang
- 17 Sin-hiam
- 18 Sak-kiau
- 19 Tsai-ting-kha
- 20 Koe-lang
- 21 Su-Sui
- 22 Tsai-ting-kha
- 23 Hsu-sa-thau
- 24 Ai-ly-ban
- 25 Ho-le-oiu
- 26 Ho-le-sin-a-oiu
- 27 Lan-lai-a
- 28 Lem-hung-o
- 29 Ai-bu-lai
- 30 Chin-fsu-li-kan
- 31 Ai-thau
- 32 Tsai-ne-bi
- 33 Sau-hut
- 34 Tsing-ming-thau
- 35 Tsing-ming-thau
- 36 Su-kan
- 37 Bu-foi
- 38 Ai-bu-lan
- 39 Ai-nip-tan
- 40 Tsau-ten-yi
- 41 Tsau-sia
- 42 Sa-kai-a-koe
- 43 Ai-to-kho
- 44 Tsao-o
- 45 Lo-lang
- 46 Tai-li-kan
- 47 Keng-siang-t'ao

# FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

## I.—MISSION TO THE NEW HEBRIDES.

ISLAND.	MISSIONARY.	Date of Appoint'nt	No. of Native Helpers.
Efate.....	Rev. J. W. McKenzie.....	1872	9
Eromanga.....	" H. A. Robertson.....	1872	30
Santo.....	" Joseph Annand.....	1873	1

## II.—MISSION TO TRINIDAD.

STATION.	MISSIONARY.	CANADIAN TEACHER.
Tunapuna.....	Rev. J. Morton, D.D.....	Miss A. Blackadder.
San Fernando.....	Rev. K. J. Grant, D.D.....	Miss M. Kirkpatrick.
	Rev. F. J. Coffin.....	
	Rev. Lal Bihari, Assistant..	
Princetown.....	Rev. W. L. Macrae.....	Miss A. J. Archibald.
Couva.....	Rev. A. W. Thompson.....	Miss Lucy Fisher.
	Rev. E. J. Coffin.....	

### COLLEGE STAFF.

Presbyterian College, Trinidad, at San Fernando, Dr. Morton, Principal ; F. J. Coffin, Sec.-Treasurer and Dean of Residence ; Dr. Grant and Rev. Lal Bihari, Associate Professors.

## III.—MISSION TO THE INDIANS IN THE NORTH-WEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mistawasis..... Rev. A. Wm. Lewis, B.D., 1892, missionary. Mr. D. H. McVicar, B A , a teacher in day school.

Okanase..... Rev. Geo. Flett, 1873, missionary. Miss Mary S. McIntosh, teacher in day school.

Birtle..... Mr. G. G. McLaren, principal of industrial school Miss A. McLaren, matron ; Miss Matilda McLeod, assistant.

Crowstand.....	Rev. C. W. Whyte, B.A., 1892, missionary. Mr. W J. Wright, instructor in trades Miss Helen Adams, teacher in industrial school; Miss Henrietta McKillop, instructor in sewing.
File Hills.....	Mr. Alex Skene, principal of industrial school. Mrs. Skeene, Matron.
Round Lake.....	Rev. Hugh McKay, 1884, missionary. Mrs. McKay, matron; Mr. Wm. McKenzie, teacher in indus. school.
Lakes End (formerly called Muscowpetungs).....	Rev. W. S. Moore, B A., 1877, missionary. Mrs. Moore, matron.
Stoney Plain.....	Mr. Geo. J. Welbourn, principal of industrial school. Mrs. Welbourn, matron.
Bird Tail.....	Rev. John McArthur, 1888, missionary.
Portage la Prairie.....	Miss Annie Fraser, principal of industrial school and matron; Miss Sara Laidlaw, teacher.
Prince Albert.....	Miss Lucy M. Baker, teacher in day school.
Regina.....	Rev. A. J. McLeod, B.A., 1891, principal of Government Industrial School. Mr. A. B. Morton, teacher; Mrs. Leckie, matron; Miss Lilly Russell, assistant teacher.
Pipestone Sioux Reserve..	Mr. Thomas Shield, missionary.

## IV.--MISSION TO CHINA.

## FORMOSA.

	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>
Rev. G. L. Mackay, D.D.....	September, 1871..	Tamsui, North Formosa.
" Wm. Gauld.....	May, 1892.....	" " "
" Tan He.....		} Ordained Native Preachers.
" Giam Chheng Hoa.....		
With 58 native preachers.		

## HONAN.

	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>
Rev. Jonathan Goforth.....	January, 1888.....	Chu Wang
" Donald MacGillivray, B D.....	September, 1888.....	"
Wm. McClure, M D.....	May, 1888.....	"
Wm. Malcolm, M.D.....	" 1892.....	"
Rev. Wm. Harvey Grant.....	" 1892.....	"
" J. Fraser Smith, M D.....	" 1888.....	Hsin Chen.
" Murdock Mackenzie.....	" 1889.....	"
" J. H. MacVicar, B.A.....	" 1889.....	"
Miss Margaret McIntosh, trained nurse	" 1889.....	"
" Lucinda Graham, M.D.....	June, 1892.....	"

## V.--CENTRAL INDIA.

	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>
Rev. J. Fraser Campbell.....	June, 1876.....	Rutlam.
" J. Wilkie, M. A.....	" 1878.....	Indore.
Miss M Oliver, M D.....	" 1886.....	"
" V Sinclair.....	" 1888.....	"
" M. O'Hara, M.D.....	September, 1891.....	"
" Lizzie McWilliam.....	" 1891.....	"
" Agnes Turnbull, M D.....	June, 1892.....	"

	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>
Rev. W. A. Wilson, M.A.....	June, 1884.....	Neemuch.
" W. J. Jamieson.....	September, 1890.....	"
Miss Jamieson.....	" 1889.....	"
" M. McKellar, M D.....	1890.....	"
" Jessie Duncan.....	July, 1892.....	"
Rev. J. Buchanan, M.D.....	June, 1888.....	Ujjain.
" Norman H. Russell, B.A.....	May, 1890.....	Mhow.
Miss I. Ross.....	July, 1882.....	"
" W. Fraser, M.D.....	September, 1890.....	"
" C. Calder.....	June, 1892.....	"

## VI.—CHINESE, B. C.

	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>
Rev. A. B. Winchester.....	December, 1891.....	Victoria.

## VII.—ALBERNI, B. C.

	<i>Appointed.</i>
Rev. J. A. Macdonald.....	1891
Miss Minnes, teacher.....	"
Miss Belle I. Johnston, matron.....	1893

## VIII.—JEWS IN PALESTINE.

	<i>Appointed.</i>
Rev. Chas. A. Webster, M.A., M.D.....	July, 1892

## MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT.

<i>To India</i> .....	C. R. Wood, M.D.
" ".....	Miss Jessie Greir.
" <i>Honan</i> .....	Rev. Kenneth MacLennan.

## FOREIGN MISSIONARIES WHO HAVE EITHER RETIRED OR WERE CALLED AWAY BY DEATH.

## INDIA.

	<i>Designated.</i>	<i>Retired.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Rev. Geo. Stevenson.....	1857.	1858.	
Miss Fairweather.....	1873.	1880.	
Miss Rodger.....	1873.	1891.	
Miss Forrester (now Mrs. Fraser Campbell)	1876.	.....	
Rev. J. M. Douglas.....	1876	1882.	
Miss M. McGregor.....	1877.	1888.	
Rev. Joseph Builder, B.A.....	1883.	.....	1888.
Rev. R. C. Murray, B.A.....	1885.	.....	1887.
Rev. G. McKelvie, M.A.....	1888.	1891.	
Miss Amy Harris.....	1889.	.....	1892.
Miss Elizabeth Beatty, M D.....	1884.	1892.	
Miss E. B. Scott.....	1888.	1890.	
Miss M, Mackay (now Mrs. Buchanan)	1888.	.....	

## HONAN.

Rev. John MacDougall.....	1889.	1893.
Miss Jennie Graham.....	1889.	1890.
Miss Harriet R. Sutherland.....	1888.	1889.

## FORMOSA.

	<i>Designated. Retired. Died.</i>	
Rev. J. B. Fraser, M.D.....	1874.	1877.
Rev. K. F. Junor.....	1878.	1882.
Rev. John Jamieson.....	1883.	..... 1891.

## SALARIES OF MISSIONARIES AND NATIVE HELPERS.

NOTE.—The provision which the Church makes for her Missionaries is fixed upon the principle of giving only what is necessary for comfort and health, so that their salaries vary in different countries, according to the expenses of living. The salary of the Missionary begins when he reaches his field of labour, and ceases when he leaves it.

## FORMOSA.

1. Missionary (married).....\$1 400 and \$40 per child per annum.
2. " (unmarried)..... 1,000 per annum.
3. Pastors (native)..... 20 per month.
4. Preachers..... from \$5 to \$11 per month.
5. Students, for preaching..... \$4 per month.

## HONAN.

1. Missionary (married).....\$1,200 per annum.
2. " (unmarried)..... 800 "
3. Unmarried women..... 500 "
4. Helpers..... 62 50 "

## CENTRAL INDIA.

1. Missionary (married)....\$1,200 and \$100 per child per annum. \$140 hill expenses.
2. " (unmarried)... 800 and \$90 hill expenses per annum.
3. Unmarried women..... 730 per annum.
4. Vernacular native teacher (heathen)..... \$22 to \$34 per annum.
5. " (Christian)..... 50 to 100 "
6. " catechist, Bible reader..... 50 to 100 "
7. University undergraduate able to teach English 150 to 250 "
8. " graduate " 260 to 420 "
9. Graduate of Agra Medical College..... 170 "
10. Women teachers..... 25 to 42 "
11. Bible women..... 25 to 42 "

## CHINESE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. Missionary.....\$1,600 per annum and free house.

## PALESTINE.

1. Missionary ..\$1,200 per annum, with house rent and salary of teacher.

## MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

Salary determined by Western Division of the Committee when the appointment made.

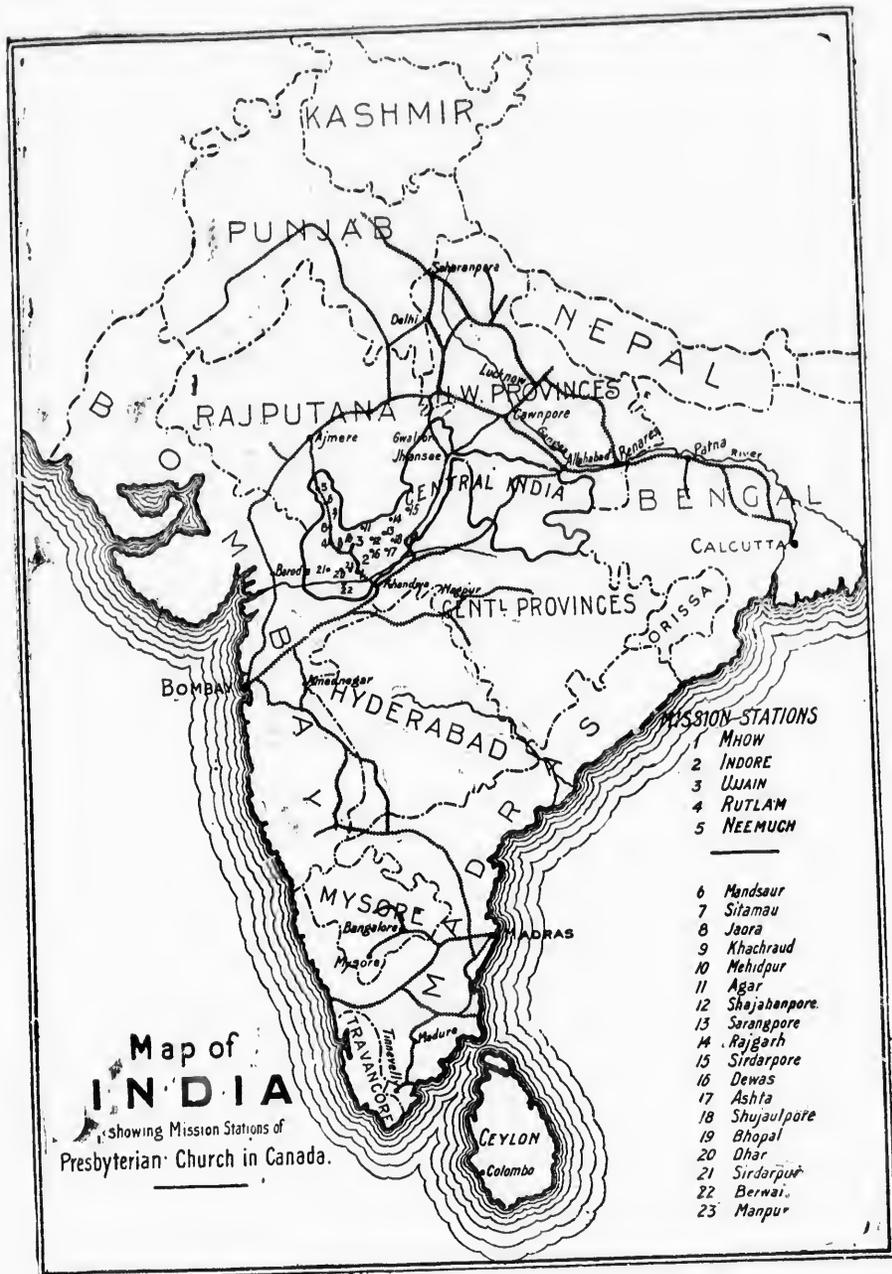
N. B.—Missionaries to Formosa, Honan, and Central India get an outfit allowance of \$250 and travelling expenses to the field. Medical missionaries may receive an allowance for books, medicines, instruments, etc., which are the property of the mission. Missionaries to Manitoba and the North-West receive travelling expenses. Missionaries on furlough receive at the rate of \$750 per annum. Lady missionaries on furlough receive \$300 per annum.

## TRINIDAD.

- |   |              |            |
|---|--------------|------------|
| 1. Ordained missionary.....   | \$1,440      | per annum. |
| 2. Lady teachers.....   | 400          | "          |
| 3. Native minister.....   | 480          | "          |
| 4. Catechists.....  | 120 to \$300 | "          |
| 5. Bible women, \$24 to \$96 per annum, according to the time she can give and her ability.               |              |            |
| 6. Native teacher, \$192 to \$216 per annum (salary fixed by government and bonus on yearly examination.) |              |            |
| 7. Pulpit teachers and seamstresses.....  | \$24 to \$60 | per annum. |

## NEW HEBRIDES,

- |   |      |            |
|---|------|------------|
| 1. Missionary, \$840 per annum, and \$48 for each child at home, or \$96 when away from home at school. |      |            |
| Native teachers, etc.....   | \$30 | per annum. |
-



RESOLUTIONS  
RELATING TO THE  
**FOREIGN MISSION WORK**  
OF THE  
**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA,**  
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1893.

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The following resolutions relating to the Foreign Mission work of the Church were unanimously adopted by the General Assembly, and are hereby published with such annotations as will, it is hoped, be helpful in using the Report of the Foreign Mission Committee.

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The Committee entrusted with the duty of considering the Foreign Missionary Report, and preparing a deliverance on the same for the Assembly, respectfully submit the following resolutions:—

1. That the General Assembly record their thanks to the Great Head of the Church for the sustaining grace granted, and the many tokens of favour bestowed upon our missionaries who have been diligently sowing the seed amid dangers and discouragements, and for the constantly increasing interest manifested by the Home Church in the evangelization of the world.

For instances of dangers and discouragements, see pp. 7, 10, 12, 13, 59.

2. That the Assembly cordially welcome our missionaries who are at home on furlough, and express the hope that they may find much profit and enjoyment during their visit, and that after a season of rest they may be permitted to return to their several fields in the fullness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ, and they especially express

their sympathy with those missionaries who have suffered bereavement, and others who have had to abandon their work on account of sickness, and pray that in the good providence of God they may yet be permitted to take up the service they so much love, and that during the period of "waiting" they may experience very much of His presence, whose grace is sufficient in every time of need. The Assembly would also express their sympathy with the members of the New Hebrides staff, who found it necessary to seek a change in Australia, and rejoice to learn that some of them have returned to their work improved in health, and trust that the others may soon be thoroughly restored.

The following is but an incomplete record of the many cases of sickness and death amongst the Missionaries labouring in fields cultivated by our Church:

*New Hebrides.*—Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie away for health. Mrs. McKenzie died in April, after return to Efate. Mrs. Robertson was away for health and Mr. Robertson suffering from malaria.—(p. 7.) On p. 10 is a catalogue of afflictions amongst the Missionaries of other Churches with which our Missionaries are closely associated—Mrs. Michelson, Mrs. Leggatt, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, Mr. and Mrs. Morton. See Mr. Robertson's pathetic and glorious reference to the Gordons and John Williams, on p. 7. Also Dr. Gunn's sad bereavement—p. 7.

*Trinidad.*—See statement of losses, p. 14. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Christie, Mrs. McRae, and Miss Archibald have died, and others have had to retire. Mr. Coffin is now in Canada seeking health.

*Honan.*—Mr. Goforth has lost two children, Gertrude and Donald, each 1½ years old, and Mr. and Mrs. Goforth were both seriously ill at Chafoo last year. Dr. Smith lost a boy (ten months) and was so ill himself that life was despaired of for some time. Dr. Malcolm lost a child a few days old. Miss Graham has had to retire. Mr. and Mrs. MacDougall have had to retire on account of Mrs. MacDougall's health, and Mr. and Mrs. MacVicar are now at home, through the ill health of Mrs. MacVicar.

*India.*—The death of Mr. Builder, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, and Miss Harris is fresh in the memory of all. Dr. Elizabeth Beatty has withdrawn on account of health. Miss McWilliams has been seriously ill, and is coming home. Dr. O'Hara was bitten by a lizard and was seriously ill, and Dr. Fraser has had the smallpox. Dr. Buchanan lost a child, and was off work for nearly six months through sickness last year.

*Indian Work.*—Miss Lister died at Alberni last winter and Rev. J. A. McDonald and Miss McDonald have had to retire on account of health failing. Miss McDonald has since died. Mrs. Nicol died at the Mista-

wasis reserve, and Mr. Nicol had to retire from the work on account of ill health.

*Formosa*.—Recently the health of the staff has been good, but the death of Mr. Jamieson and Mrs. Fraser will be remembered. There may be others that are not now recalled, but these suffice to show the risk as to health and life taken by our Foreign Missionaries, and their claim upon sympathy and protection.

3. That the Assembly note with much thankfulness the progress of the work in Trinidad, during the quarter of a century that has passed over that Mission and bless God for having spared Dr. Morton and Dr. Grant with their families for so long a period of faithful service, and particularly for permitting them, along with their colleagues, more recently appointed, to open a College for the training of converted Hindoos for the ministry, and for granting them so many young men who have shown themselves earnest students and zealous workers in the mission field. The Assembly pray that this institution may be greatly owned of God, and that very soon a native Church, provided with a native ministry, may be organized on the island. The Assembly acknowledge gratefully the aid to schools given by the government of Trinidad, the proprietors of estates and their agents, and the native converts on the island.

None can read Dr. Morton's report (p. 16 *et seq.*) and the summary of results (p. 14-16) without being compelled to acknowledge that Foreign Missions are a glorious success, and the devout mind will thank God for the distinguished honour He has conferred upon His servants.

4. That the Assembly grant the request of the Committee, to lay the question of the transference of the New Hebrides Mission to the Australasian Churches before the Synod of the Maritime Provinces, but require that the deliverance of said Synod on this subject be reported to the next General Assembly, before any negotiations are entered upon with the Australasian Church.

The Australasian Churches have already expressed themselves as unable to take over our work in the New Hebrides. The great successes of Missions have been in the islands of the sea and not in the great continents. "The weak things confound the mighty" still. Our Island Missions have been especially honoured, and should be especially dear to us.

5. That the Assembly express their satisfaction at the continued prosperity and extension of the Church in Northern Formosa, and at the prospect of seeing again among us, our honored missionary, Dr.

G. L. Mackay, whom God has so signally blessed in that portion of His vineyard.

For eloquent statistics, see pp. 49, 50, 116, 117. Churches—56, manned by native preachers; six of these opened last year. College, with 22 students. Girls' School, with 36 in attendance. Day Schools—8, with 214 children. Bible women, 25. Baptized members, 2,641; communicants, 1,751; contributions, \$2,155, or \$1.23 per communicant. Hospital, 11,234 patients treated. For effects of medical treatment, see illustrations, pp. 53, 54. Hindrances, p. 53.

6. That the Assembly express their gratitude to Almighty God for the protection granted to our missionaries in Honan, during the trying experiences of the past year, and that notwithstanding these difficulties, they have been enabled to establish themselves wholly in Honan; for the restoration to health of our missionaries who have been under severe affliction; for the success that has attended the efforts of our medical missionaries in healing the sick, and thus winning the sympathies of that turbulent people, and for the first fruits of the coming harvest granted to His faithful servants.

And also that the Assembly express their approval of the action of the F. M. C. in taking steps to protect our missionaries from dangers that may arise on account of the Geary Exclusion Bill, and also in enquiring into the sanitary condition of the country so as to protect the health of the missionaries, and of the proposal to so strengthen the staff as to enable them to take regular periods of rest without leaving the stations so weak-handed as to imperil the work.

Lin-Ching abandoned, and foothold in Honan, p. 57. Goforth and Mac-Gillivray's touring—275 days, 16 cities, 28 market centres, 34 fairs—see p. 56. Results, p. 57. Station work difficulties, p. 59. Medical work, pp. 58-61. Converts—Messrs. Chow, father and son, p. 60; two others baptized since, and an increasing number of inquirers.

The Geary Act, entitled "An Act to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States," was approved by Congress May 5th, 1892, with attendant "regulations," July 7th, 1892. According to this Act, (1) Every Chinese labourer in the United States must procure a certificate of residence before May, 6th, 1893, under penalty of arrest, and imprisonment at hard labour for a period not exceeding one year, and deportation to China. (2) Any United States customs official, collector of internal revenue or his deputies, United States marshal or his deputies, may make the arrest. (3) The trial must be before a United States judge, from whose decision there is no appeal. (4) Trial by jury is denied. (5) It is made mandatory on the judge to order that the convicted person "be deported

from the United States." (6) If any one for unavoidable cause is unable to secure the certificate before May 5th, 1893, he must "establish that inability" to the satisfaction of the judge, and also prove by at least one white witness that he was a resident of the United States on or before May 6th, 1892. If he cannot do that before the judge (who may refuse "to be satisfied") the penalty must follow. (7) If a certificate is lost, he must procure another from the same officer (although he may be dead, or 2,000 miles away). (8) The costs of arrest, trial, etc., at the discretion of the court. (9) The applicant must appear in person before the collector or his deputy and swear as to the exact year, month and day of his arrival, and to other particulars about himself. (10) He must bring three true photographs of himself, and if the collector doubts that they are "true" he must get others. (11) He must bring "two credible witnesses of good character" to make affidavits that he was, to their knowledge, in the country on the 5th day of May, 1892; (whether they are accepted as "credible" and of "good character" depends wholly on the officer's temperament.)

*Objections.*—(1) It tags a man like a dog, requiring certificate of residence. (2) It requires a man to prove himself innocent when no charge has been brought against him; a violation of the first principles of justice. (3) It places men entirely at the mercy of a horde of officers, with no right of appeal, nor penalty if they abuse their power. (4) It imposes much expense, and places almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of getting a certificate. (5) It violates the treaty with China of 1868 and supplemental treaty of 1880, which stipulates that "Chinese subjects residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in regard to travel or residence as there may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation." This Act was rushed through the House with but fifteen minutes' discussion on either side. The vote in the House—yeas 186, nays 27, not voting 115; in the Senate—yeas 30, nays 15, not voting 43.

It was feared that serious reprisals on Europeans might occur in China on account of this outrageous bill, and missionary boards entered into correspondence in order to prepare their missionaries for any possible dangers. May 5th, 1893, is past and the law has not been enforced: it is hoped no more will be heard of it.

7. That the General Assembly record their gratitude to God for the many indications of deepening spiritual interest in Central India, especially amongst the lower castes, and would recognize the additional responsibility of being in readiness to greatly strengthen the staff should a mass movement take place, such as has been experienced among the Telugus and in other parts of India.

Five out of six of the converts in India are from the lower classes—so low that they have *no social standing*. They are outcasts in the fullest sense—are treated worse than the brute. The schools are closed against

them, and the temples and the courts and rights of property. They are not allowed to walk on the streets in which a Brahmin lives, or draw water from the same tank. They are utterly poor and ignorant, but, on the other hand, not troubled with the theories and prejudices that trouble the higher classes. When they move they often do so in large masses, as notably amongst the Telugus; some missionaries have experienced scores of these movements throughout the different villages. Should such a movement take place in Central India, as now threatens amongst the Mangs at Indore, our staff is so small as to be quite unable to deal with them, and the opportunity would be largely lost. To train up hundreds, let alone thousands of these weak and helpless children would require such patient toil as not even a ragged-school teacher in our country can understand but in the smallest degree. We *should* send help *at once*: that, however, is in the hands of the congregations.

8. That the General Assembly instruct the F. M. C. to take steps to secure some suitable person who will take charge of the Chaplaincy service at Mhow, whilst rendering such other assistance to the mission as he may be able.

For the duties of the Chaplain, see p. 69. Ours is the only Presbyterian Church in Mhow, and, therefore, we ought to meet this demand, which, if well done, will be a bond between the Mission and the Government, that will be otherwise helpful. The salary attached to the Chaplaincy is such as to make the burden to our Church a very light one.

9. That the attention of the Church be specially drawn to the earnest and pathetic appeal of the Mission Council in India. Truly the fields are white unto the harvest; millions of precious souls are perishing under the eyes of our missionaries, and they are not able to help them. The ministers of the Church are recommended to read this appeal to their congregations, and to impress them with the responsibility resting upon the Church in view of such an appeal.

It is earnestly hoped that this appeal (pp. 114, 115) will be read and pondered by every minister and congregation. If we could but see with "other eyes," how differently we would feel in the presence of the appalling facts—*millions* of immortal souls *perishing*!

10. That the General Assembly instruct the Rev. A. B. Winchester to take all suitable opportunities of enlisting the special co-operation of the Synod of British Columbia, in the work to which he has been set apart, with the object of prosecuting it with all the vigour that it demands, and would heartily commend him to the sympathy and support of all our pastors, elders and people in that Province.

Mr. Winchester has many difficulties to contend with; he has not yet found a suitable teacher, nor has he a suitable building within Chinatown

to which Chinese will come ; but what is chiefly wanting, is Christian sympathy and co-operation of church-going people in British Columbia. The ministers and elders can help him greatly in this matter.

11. The General Assembly note with regret the disappointment of Mr. Wilkie in not getting from the Government of India the \$10,000 expected towards the erection of the College building at Indore, thus leaving the building in an unfinished state, only the first story being complete. The General Assembly therefore commends it to the liberality of the Church, and trusts that this disappointment will not deprive the mission of the full benefit of that building, which is so much needed for the prosecution of the work.

See p. 73. The need for this large hall is the more urgent in the light of what has been said about mass-movements. A suitable meeting place will have much to do with the success of the work. The only thing that can be said against completing this building is that the other stations need buildings also, which they do very badly ; but the needs of all can be very easily met without choosing between them.

12. That the General Assembly record their appreciation of the Rev. J. A. McDonald's self-denying labors amongst the Indian tribes at Alberni and on Barclay Sound, and express their sympathy with him, and with his sister who has also rendered valuable assistance to the mission, and whose extreme weakness has made it necessary for Mr. McDonald to accompany her to Ontario at this time. They are both commended to the grace and compassionate care of Him in whose service they have been spending their days.

Miss McDonald died on the 22nd July. About 3,000 Indians on the west coast of Vancouver : the north coast cultivated by the Methodists, the south by the Episcopalians, and the centre, about Barclay Sound (1,000 Indians), by the Presbyterian Church.

13. That the Assembly record their gratitude to God for the success that has attended the labors of our missionaries amongst the Indians of the North-West ; for the disposition given to so many of our people to contribute such large quantities of clothing for the relief of suffering, and for the growing desire on the part of the Indians themselves to have their children enjoy the advantages of our schools ; and that the Assembly express their approval of the principle of compulsory education as applied to the Indian children, and also approve of the proposed change in the relation of the Government to the Regina school, but urge the importance of such definite arrangements

being made as will avoid any possible misunderstanding and complication in the future as to the maintenance of the school.

*Population.*—The census returns of resident and nomadic Indians gives the total population in the Dominion as 109,205. Treaty Indians in Manitoba, 9,340. (Roman Catholic, 4,770; Protestant, 1,241; Pagan, 3,329.) Treaty Indians in North-West Territories, 14,512. (Roman Catholic, 3,374; Protestant, 3,044; Pagan, 7,609.) Indians in British Columbia, 34,959. (Roman Catholic, 10,078; Protestant, 6,250; Pagan, 4,791; and 13,840 of whom no returns as to religion, but probably chiefly Pagan.) Of these 23,163 are resident Indians.

*SCHOOLS.*—*Manitoba*: Episcopal, 32; Methodist, 6; Catholic, 15; Presbyterian, 2. *N.W. Territories*: Episcopal, 36; Methodist, 9; Catholic, 28; Presbyterian 11. Our 13 Indian Missions cover 21 reserves. Services at 29 places. Ordained Missionaries, 7; others as teachers, etc., 19. Communicants, 201; of these 25 added during year (p. 47). Industrial Schools, 8; pupils, about 250. Day Schools, 4; pupils, about 95 (p. 116). Means used to get children to attend school (p. 33). Compulsory education commended (p. 33). Changes in relation of Regina School to the Government (p. 34).

14. That the General Assembly commend the diligence of Dr. Webster in his difficult undertaking, and express their high sense of the value of his report on the condition of the Jews in Palestine, and approve of the action of the F. M. C. in asking him to visit other centres of Jewish population before fixing upon any field of labor amongst the Jews, and also in calling his attention to India and China, and asking whether he would be willing to go to one of these missions in the event of his not finding himself called to any particular field of labor amongst the Jews.

For the Foreign Mission Committee's resolution, see p. 99. Dr. Webster's report as to the numbers and condition of the Jews in Haifa, Acre, Nazareth, Tiberias, Safed, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron and Jaffa is both interesting and valuable (pp. 98-109).

*Trust Fund.*—Origin of Trust Fund is as follows: Many years ago, the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, had a mission in Salonica, of which the Hon. Alex. Morris was treasurer. When that mission was discontinued a small sum of money remained in the hands of Mr. Morris. In addition to that he had placed in his hands by the late Dr. Aiton, of Dolphinston, Scotland, as a personal trust, a sum of money which he (Dr. Aiton) had collected, mainly in Canada, for a mission to the Jews, beginning as he hoped at Jerusalem. With Dr. Aiton's consent, however, a portion of that money was expended in the Salonica Mission and his authority was given for the

expenditure of the residue amongst the Jews in Palestine. Mr. Morris had invested these funds from time to time until 1886, when he asked the General Assembly to relieve him of the trust; the sum then in his hands and immediately available being \$5,400. The amount now in hand and held in trust for purposes of a Jewish Mission is \$6,199.49. The Assembly's resolution shows that, notwithstanding that Trust Fund, it may not be, after all, considered wisest to start another mission in Palestine amongst so many others on the ground. For some years our Church has been receiving contributions which were divided equally between the Missions of the British Society and of the Free Church of Scotland.

15. That the General Assembly express gratitude for the success granted to Mr. Newmark in his work amongst the Jews of Montreal, and approve of the action of the F. M. C. in appropriating \$1,500.00 for the maintenance of that work during the coming year, and also in leaving the direction of Mr. Newmark's studies to the Montreal Presbytery, and the Assembly instruct the Presbytery to report to the next meeting of the General Assembly through the F. M. C. (W. D.)

Results are 478 families visited, also visited 136 young men; 650 men conversed with and interested; 28 young men brought to believe in Jesus as Saviour; 10 baptized (4 in Montreal and 6 in other cities); 4 converts doing mission work abroad—2 in London, Eng., 1 in New York, and 1 in Russia, who is said to have taken 38 families out of the Jewish Church in six months; from five to six thousand Jews in Montreal; meetings Saturday and Sunday afternoons, attendance 20 to 36; see Report, p. 97.

16. Inasmuch as the natural development of the work in each of the fields occupied by the Church necessarily involves an increased expenditure, and inasmuch as there is reported in connection with the work of the Eastern Section of the Church a deficit of \$9,466.00, that the General Assembly adopt the estimates of the F. M. C. for the coming year, namely, \$33,500.00 for the Eastern Division, and \$115,000.00 for the Western Division, and appeal to the Church for such a response as will be worthy of the Church and of the work.

It is sometimes said that we are developing the Foreign Mission work too rapidly. But it is only the natural growth of the work already in hand. When the children come in large numbers to be taught, if we receive them as a trust from God, which they are, we must provide the buildings and the teachers. When on account of the itinerancy work in Formosa, or India, for example, a new Church is demanded, it must be provided, or we lose the fruits of our own labours. If we start Missions at all, we must be prepared to go forward, at an increasing expenditure. The constant effort is made, as far as possible, to cultivate self-support, as is seen at Indore

where there is a self-sustaining congregation, and in Formosa, where the communicants gave last year at the rate of \$1.23 each for the work amongst themselves. The Western Section will need \$115,000 this year, and the Eastern \$33 500. For the cause of the deficit in the Eastern Section, see Report, p. 32.

17. That the General Assembly instruct the F. M. C. to consider what steps, if any, can be taken in order to provide funds for the erection of such buildings for our missionaries as will protect their health and enable them to do their work efficiently without drawing too heavily on the ordinary revenue for Foreign Mission work.

A Building Fund is needed for Foreign Mission work. Neither manses nor churches nor colleges are built at home out of the ordinary revenue; it could not be done. Why should we be expected to build bungalows and schools and churches and colleges in the foreign field out of the ordinary revenue? That is what we have been expected to do, and the result has been that on account of the constant demand for labourers, very few buildings have been erected. We have eighteen missionaries in India, and have not spent as much money in building, for all put together, as one congregation at home in city or town spends upon a church in which one man is to do his work. Consequently our missionaries have been doing their work in filthy, feverous buildings, quite unfit for the uses to which they are put, and for these we have been paying such rents as would in a few years erect new ones. Add to that the fact that the Church has suffered much by sickness on the part of our missionaries, we know not how far, but in some measure due to the buildings in which they live and work, and it must be evident that a new method should be adopted. Buildings are urgently needed just now, in India especially, and in Victoria Mr. Winchester will be greatly hampered until he gets a suitable building within Chinatown. Every Mission sooner or later requires a larger outlay for buildings, if the work progresses. The following are the buildings at present owned by the Mission in Central India:—

*Neemuch.*—We own none; two dispensaries, two bungalows and eight schools rented.

*Ujjain.*—We own one bungalow (worth \$3,000); dispensary and several schools rented.

*Mhow.*—Own one old bungalow, condemned by government (worth about \$300), and one school for girls (new and worth about \$3,300); two bungalows and several schools rented.

*Rutlam.*—Mr. Campbell built a bungalow at his own expense (worth about \$5,000). No mission money spent on buildings there; dispensary and schools rented.

*Indore.*—One college (\$10,000, half finished); one girls' boarding school (\$5,300); one girls' school (\$600); one hospital (\$10,000); two

bungalows, one occupied by Mr. Wilkie and in bad repair (condemned by the government agent), and one occupied by Miss Sinclair, Miss McWilliams, and the lady assistant in the girls' boarding school. There are two other bungalows in possession of the Mission at Indore, built on the bank of the river, that have proved so unhealthy that European missionaries cannot live in them. They are in Mission use, however, one rented to the native evangelist, Johory, and the other used as a boys' school. There are also rooms for two ladies over the hospital, occupied by Dr. O'Hara and Dr. Turnbull. The four bungalows may be valued at about \$11,000.

These figures, which are only approximations, make a total of about \$43,500, not including Mr. Campbell's bungalow, which was built at his own expense. There are two classes of buildings in common use in India. The better class, called *paka*, have walls of kiln-dried bricks laid in lime; floors of mortar cement or stone; roof tiled or flat. The inferior class, called *katcha*, have walls of sun-dried bricks laid in mud, plastered outside with mortar to protect them from the rains and plastered on the inside with mud mixed with cow manure; the floors are of mud covered with coarse matting made of split bamboo; the roof is tile or thatch, and the ceilings are of cotton cloth stretched from wall to wall. The new buildings in the Mission are of the better class; the others are inferior. The dispensaries and schools are native buildings, with mud floor, low ceiling, very small, no ventilation, the floors and walls plastered with cow dung and mud, smelling disagreeably in wet weather.

18. That the General Assembly record their thankfulness to God for the large measure of success granted to the W. F. M. S., both in the Eastern and Western Sections, in exciting a widespread interest in missions, and in making such a large contribution towards the Church's F.M. funds, and would also, whilst endeavoring to elicit yet greater liberality, not forget gratefully to acknowledge the generous contributions of very many of our congregations and individuals in the years that are past.

See pp. 110, 2. Over 25,000 lbs. of clothing, blankets, quilts, etc., were sent to the different reserves last year, greatly to the relief of suffering and to the help of missionaries in their work. Over \$500 were spent in the payment of freight last year. That suggests that only such articles should be sent as will be of such value in that climate as will justify the outlay. A valuable case of gifts, etc., for children, on the way to Central India was lost in the wreck of the Roumania, greatly to the disappointment of the missionaries. Our missionaries who were on the way might have taken that vessel, but God hindered them. The *Letter Leaflet*, now in its tenth year, has a circulation of 11,205, for which \$1,261.06 was received last year, giving a surplus after all expenses we paid of \$381.61—better than most religious papers. Besides there were circulated 62,796 other leaflets;

of these 10,560 thank-offering leaflets. About 13,237 thank-offering envelopes were used. How delightful! So many hearts giving a thank-offering to the Lord.

19. That the General Assembly would draw the attention of the Church to sec. 2, p. 95, of the report of the F. M. C., which reads as follows:—"The total amount raised this year is considerably above that of last year, but that is owing to the greater amounts contributed to the fund by the W. F. M. S. It is noticed that congregations take advantage of the increased amounts raised by the Woman's Society to correspondingly decrease the contributions from congregational funds. This must seriously affect the F. M. work, for the funds raised by the W. F. M. S. are devoted exclusively to work among women and children." The General Assembly pray that no spirit of antagonism may exist between the friends of these two great sources of the Church's revenue, but that all diligence may be put forth in order that all the gifts of the people of God may find their way into that department of the Church's work to which the Holy Spirit prompted them to give.

The two schemes, Home and Foreign, are so important as to constantly claim the heartiest loyalty of all who are interested in the welfare of the Church. Hence the importance of avoiding any such unfairness in the distribution of funds as will create antagonism and strife. The practice referred to in the resolution is very general in making appropriations at the end of the year. There are, say, \$400 to be divided between Home and Foreign Missions. If each contributor were asked how he would like to have his contribution applied, nine out of the ten would say, "Divide equally."—Give \$200 to each. But that is not what is done. The first question is: How much did the W. F. M. S. collect this year? They collected, say, \$120. Then, so as to level up the Home Missions, or if you like, level down the Foreign Missions, they say we shall give Home Missions \$260, and Foreign Missions only \$140, which added to the \$120 by the W.F.M.S. will make \$260, the same as given to the Home. If the W.F.M.S. had raised \$200, the division would be \$300 for Home Missions and \$100 for Foreign Missions; or if the W.F.M.S. had raised \$250, the division would be \$75 and \$325. Thus as the amount raised by the W.F.M.S. goes up, the amount given by the congregation to Foreign Missions goes down; or, in other words, the efforts of the W.F.M.S. are made to serve the interests of Home Missions, for which, however important in themselves, they are not intended. How many congregations divide in that way is not known, but it is well known that many do. The objections to that method are:—

(1) That the original intention of the W.F.M.S. was that their gifts should be *over and above* what was given by the congregation and should

not interfere with it, and many of the ladies who take a leading part in the Society contend that that is the case with their gifts. They say their members give to the congregational funds for all the schemes as they did before, and that it is not fair that their *extra efforts* in behalf of Foreign Missions should be taken advantage of by the congregations for another purpose, however important.

(2) The chief consideration, however, is the one suggested in the resolution. If a man makes a contribution through the Holy Spirit's influence, how would he have the gift applied? If his desire would be such a distribution as that indicated above, then all is well. Let the leading of the Spirit be accepted always. Societies, such as the China Inland Mission, that receive large sums of money in answer to prayer, are most careful to apply the money for the exact purpose for which it was given. If here is, for example, a surplus for outfit received, but not enough for travelling expenses, they will not transfer money from the one account to the other. That would be a misappropriation of funds. The money must be devoted to the purpose for which the Spirit prompted the Lord's people to give. Any departure from that contravenes the mind of the Spirit. Of course if funds sent are not designated for any particular purpose, then they appropriate as they think best. Whatever our views as to the general policy of the China Inland Mission in general may be, that is surely a safe principle of action. We cannot be too sensitive as to the mind of the Spirit in all our work. If we grieve Him, our work must suffer. Then the question here is: What is the mind of the Spirit as indicated by the desires of them that contribute the funds? Is it that their gifts for Missions should be about equally divided between Home and Foreign Missions? If so, it must be wrong and hurtful to the cause of both to make such a division as that indicated above. And it will no doubt be admitted by all that if each contributor made his own division, whilst some would give all to Home Missions and some would give all to Foreign Missions, the great majority would place upon both schemes pretty nearly the same value. So that when congregations distribute in the way indicated in the resolution, they do injustice to the W.F.M.S. by taking advantage of their extra efforts, and also to the other contributors in the congregation whose contributions do not go in the direction in which they would go if they themselves made the division. It is unfortunately true that many people do not care how their funds are applied. All the more needful is it that they should be taught to think, and made to feel their responsibility in the matter.

(3) The effect of this method upon the Foreign Mission Work of the Church is very evident and must be disastrous should it continue. As the contributions of the W.F.M.S. rise towards the maximum, the funds of the Foreign Mission Committee from congregations will sink towards a minimum. And as the funds collected by the W.F.M.S. can only be applied to the support of women missionaries, labouring for women and children, our whole Foreign Mission Work will become more and more

one sided, as it is in India already, where we have six male missionaries and twelve female. That such a result is undesirable needs no argument, and yet it is the direction in which we are moving.

Then what is the remedy? A very simple one, adopted by many already who foresee the evil, is to print the names of the schemes on the back of the envelope (when money is raised by envelope) and let each one distribute his own contribution; and if at the end of the year funds are on hand unappropriated, let them be appropriated according to the estimated value of each scheme on its own merits, not taking into account the amounts given by others. One thing is certain, that any tinge of unfairness or strife will bring injury to the Lord's work; and in order, if possible, to avert that, these comments are offered on the General Assembly's resolution.

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