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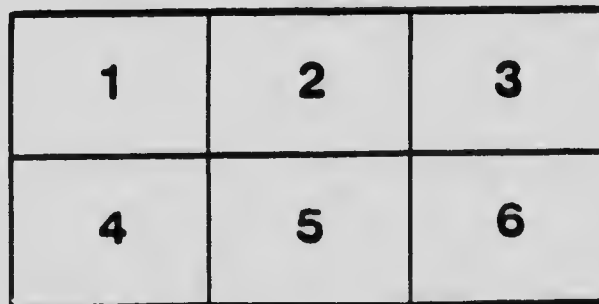
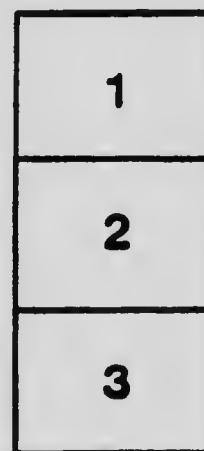
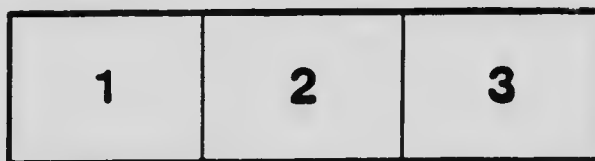
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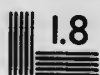
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Survey of Work

Home Missions and Social Service

Mission Fields



Issued by
The Committee of the Forward Movement of the
Presbyterian Church in Canada, 1918

AC901

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HOME MISSION FIELDS

The stem of the tree has always been the Home Mission Fields. Of these there are to-day (1918) 731; 68 are in the Maritime Provinces. Men and money are required to open up work at hundreds of needy points.

AUGMENTATION

Augmentation is granted this year (1918) to 310 charges. Of this number 65 are in the Eastern Provinces. Augmentation is the advanced department of Home Missions. It adopts Home Mission Fields and nurses them until they are able to stand alone. During the past 20 years in the Western Section 662 have been taken over from the Home Mission list. In the same period about 400 augmented charges have been passed up to the status of self-sustaining congregations. What a contribution to the working force of the Church!

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION

The Aim—To share with our French fellow-citizens the priceless possession of the Word of God.

Agencies Employed—The Missionary, the Colporteur and the Teacher.

The Work—The Presbyterian Church has 25 centres where missionary and educational work is being carried on in the French language. These are chiefly in Quebec.

New Ontario, with 48,495 French population, has one Presbyterian Missionary.

Manitoba, with 33,635 French population, has no Presbyterian Missionary.

Saskatchewan, with 32,066 French population, has one Presbyterian Missionary.

Alberta, with 24,286 French population, has three Presbyterian Missionaries.

THE CHURCH AND MANSE FUND

During the last 35 years assistance has been given in the erection of 1,008 churches and manses. Thus the work has secured what James Robertson called "Visibility and Permanence." The Presbyteries of New Ontario and Western Canada are now asking for assistance in the building of hundreds of churches and manses.

SOCIAL SERVICE INCLUDES :

1. The work of Moral and Social Reform. The preservation of the Lord's Day as a day of rest.



852096

The suppression of intemperance and vice. The removing of injustice from the social, industrial and political life.

2. Work in down-town districts—Settlements are supported in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver with gratifying results.

3. Rescue and Redemptive Work—Homes have been established at Sydney, Truro, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

4. Fresh Air Work—Hundreds of poor children and tired mothers from the congested parts of Winnipeg and Toronto are taken to the Fresh Air Camps at Gimli, Man., and St. Christopher Farm Ont.

EVANGELISM

Present Work—Three Evangelists, with singers, are employed to give their whole time to the work.

A permanent Evangelistic Mission in Toronto.

INDIANS

The Presbyterian Church, through its Boarding Schools, Day Schools and Missions, serves at 20 points, among 30 bands, and ministers to 500 children.

DEPARTMENT OF THE STRANGER

Through this Department thousands receive a welcome to a Church home, many of whom are returned soldiers.

The Presbyterian Missions among the Non-English speaking are as follows :

1. East Indian, 3—At Vancouver, Victoria and Waldo.

2. Ruthenian, 28—Montreal, Oshawa, Toronto and Fort William have one each ; 10 in Manitoba ; 6 in Saskatchewan ; and 8 in Alberta.

3. Italian, 4—At Montreal, Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie and Winnipeg.

4. Finns, 6—One in Toronto, 3 in New Ontario, and 2 in Alberta.

5. Bulgarian, 2—Toronto and Brantford.

6. Jews, 3—Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

7. Bohemian, 1—In Saskatoon Presbytery.

8. Hungarian, 2—Both in Saskatchewan.

9. Russian, 1—In Winnipeg.

NOTE.—For fuller information see Home Mission and Social Service Report to Assembly (1918), p. 3. A copy may be had on application to the Home Mission Office, 434 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

FOREIGN RACES IN MONTREAL

Jews.....	60,000
Syrians.....	2,000
Chinese.....	3,000
Italians.....	15,000
Russian.....	16,700
Polish.....	6,000
Greeks.....	3,000
	105,700

Total population.....	747,700
Increase in 10 years, 85.4%.	
Protestant Church Membership.....	37,139
Increase in 10 years, 47.4%.	
Presbyterian Membership.....	14,640
Increase in 10 years, 37.8%.	

Population of Greater Montreal, 1916....	747,700
" " " " 1906....	403,810
Increase (85.40%).....	344,890
Membership of Protestant Churches, 1916	37,139
" " " " 1906	25,192
Increase (47.42%).....	11,947

MEMBERSHIP OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES

DENOMINATION	1916	1906	INCR. %
Anglican.....	11,442	7,404	54.53
Baptist.....	2,214	1,318	67.97
Congregational.....	1,638	1,063	54.09
Lutheran.....	160
Methodist.....	6,143	4,140	48.14
Presbyterian.....	14,640	10,626	37.77
Salvation Army..	541	392	38.01
Unitarian.....	361	249	44.97
	37,139	25,192

PRESENT AGENCIES AT WORK

The Social, Educational and Religious work now being carried on by all Protestant agencies is as follows :

Teaching of English, etc., at.....	9	centres
Evangelistic Work at.....	8	"
Social and Club work at.....	4	"

The Protestant School Board conducts night classes for foreigners in two or three schools.

A very liberal estimate places the total number reached by all these agencies at 5,000.

NEW ONTARIO

Area : 1,000 by 350 miles—6/7 of Province.

Resources :

Contains World's Nickel.

Paid almost \$100,000,000 Silver Dividends.

One Gold Mine yields \$6,000,000 annually.

Large Forest Wealth.

Clay Belt, 18,000,000 acres.

Population : 280,000, 45% Non-Anglo-Saxon.

The Church :

Presbyterian Preaching Points, 226.

Communicants, 9,465.

Ordained Ministers, 50.

New Ontario's Nickel at least 85% of the world's supply.

New Ontario raised Canada from 14th to 3rd place among the world's silver producing countries.

New Ontario leads all other provinces in gold production. It has increased 50% in two years.

New Ontario has upwards of 200,000 square miles of wooded land. Only 10% under license.

New Ontario produces 39% of total revenue of Province.

Incalculable Hydro-Electric energy may be generated.

32,000,000 acres of agricultural land estimated by Government in New Ontario.

Town of Creighton Mines, with population of about 3,000 has 23 different languages spoken.

There is no overlapping the Methodist Church in aid-receiving charges of New Ontario.

About 50 more Presbyterian missionaries are needed in Northern Ontario.

MANITOBA

Population :

1911.....	461,630
1916.....	553,860
(42% non-British)	

Work :

Self-Sustaining Charges.....	125
Augmented Charges.....	14
Mission Fields.....	88
Preaching Stations.....	460
Communicants.....	28,923
Presbyterian Population (1916)..	122,174

Note—Winnipeg, Babel of the West :

Population.....	163,000
British.....	109,000
Every Third man a foreigner.	
Bible read in 58 dialects.	

Of the total population (553,860) 22.1% are Presbyterian.

Of the Presbyterian population (122,174) 24% are Communicants.

Note the large number of self-sustaining congregations (125) and the number of communicants. Of those in the Province who claim to be Presbyterian, about one in four is a communicant. Most of the early settlers in Manitoba were from Ontario and Maritime Provinces and had Church affiliation before going West.

In the Synod of Manitoba the Presbyterian Church has :

14 missionaries amongst the Non-English-speaking.

5 centres for Indian work.

1 Social Settlement (in Winnipeg).

1 Rescue Home (in co-operation with the Methodist Church).

Winnipeg is the third largest city in the Dominion. The census gives 82,227 as the male population and of this number 27,521 are non-English-speaking.

Every third man in Winnipeg is non-English-speaking.

SASKATCHEWAN

Population :

1911.....	492,432
1916.....	647,835

Work : (45% non-British)

Self-Sustaining Charges.....	104
Augmented Charges.....	49
Mission Fields.....	190
Points Served.....	910
Communicants.....	21,101
Presbyterian Population (1916)..	129,019

Note : In 1917, 38 Fields reached self-support.

Masses Foreigners on land :

Germans.....	77,109
Austro-Hungarians.....	59,302
Norwegians.....	26,977
Russians.....	29,096
Swedes.....	16,498

Of the total population (494,432) 19.9% are Presbyterian.

Of the Presbyterian population (129,019) 16% are Communicants.

The need for extension of mission work is evident.

The Presbyterian Church has 10 missionaries ministering to non-English-speaking in Saskatchewan, two Home Mission Hospitals located at Canora and Wakaw, and two School Homes for boys at Canora and Prince Albert. A School Home for girls is now under construction at Canora. There are 8 centres in Saskatchewan for Mission and School work amongst the Indians.

In the 9 Presbyteries of Southern Saskatchewan, Home Mission grants were reduced from \$30,921 in 1912 to \$20,902 in 1917.

During the summer of 1917 of the 94 Mission Fields in Southern Saskatchewan, 20 paid the salaries of their missionaries in full.

In Saskatoon Presbytery, all the H.M. Fields were self-supporting during 1917, and Kindersley Presbytery, with 15 fields, drew only \$65 in grants.

Masses of non-English-speaking must be reached by the Church.

In Yorkton Presbytery "There is a solid block of 5,000 square miles of well settled country in which there is not a single Protestant minister of any denomination, while yet another area of fully 3,000 square miles has not more than one minister among a great host of people." The districts are largely peopled by new Canadians.

ALBERTA

Population :

1911		374,663
1916		496,525
	(40% non-British)	

Work :

Self-Sustaining Charges	34
Augmented Charges	38
Mission Fields	156
School Homes	3
Points served	580
Communicants	13,861
Presbyterian Population (1916) ..	91,316

Note :

Delimitation of territory :

Mass of Mormons in South	9,580
French speaking	24,286
Austro-Hungarian	31,630

Of the total population (374,663) 18.4% are Presbyterian.

Of the Presbyterian population (91,316) 15% are communicants.

Alberta had its territory delimited in 1911. The Province was divided into nine large districts. Each district has since then had its own committee on co-operation. The Presbyterian Church has been responsible for a number of townships and ranges and the Methodists for an equal number.

Mormons are thickly settled in extreme south around Cardston, Raymond, Stirling and Magrath, with powerful and aggressive organization. For information on Mormonism see "Mormonism," by Rev. H. W. Toombs; also "Mormonism in Alberta," by Rev. J. T. Ferguson, D.D.

The Presbyterian Church is doing Mission work among the French-speaking in Alberta at Bonnyville. Here Rev. J. E. Duclos, with two assistants, ministers to a large district.

The Presbyterian Church has 8 Ruthenian Missions in Northern Alberta and, in addition, a hospital at Vegreville and 4 School Homes.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Races :

British (57%)	971,830
Non-British (43%)	726,390
Austro-Hungarian	200,143
German	136,968
Scandinavian	110,025
French	90,087
Russian	63,735
Indian	39,147
28 others	86,285

Religions :

Presbyterian	342,409
Roman Catholic	299,894
Anglican	281,341
Methodist	247,395
Lutheran	171,241
Greek Church	111,035
Baptists	60,003
100 other Faiths and Sects	184,902

BRITISH COLUMBIA

People :

Anglo-Saxons.....	252,683
American Indians.....	20,134
Asiatics.....	30,447
Europeans.....	89,216

Work :

Self-Sustaining Charges.....	43
Augmented Charges.....	28
H.M. Fields.....	95
Missions to Orientals.....	3
Rescue Home and Settlement....	4
Preaching Points.....	300

Difficulties :

Mountains and Rivers.
Absentee Capital.
Restless Labor.
Workers Homeless
Forty Races Mixed.
Industrial Instability.

In addition to the above the Presbyterian Church maintains two Indian Boarding Schools on the Pacific Coast at Ahousaht and Alberni and a small hospital at Atlin.

DIFFICULTIES

British Columbia being a province of mountains and rivers, means that settlements are far apart often small and difficult of access.

Absentee capital is not vitally interested in the moral and religious condition of the Province. Restless labor assumes a similar attitude. Neither takes an active part in building up permanent institutions.

In B.C. a large proportion of the population is male. Few Asiatics have their wives in Canada. The same is true also of many Europeans. Thus thousands of the laboring classes lack the influence of home life.

The "40 Races Mixed" makes the missionary's work difficult. When he goes into a community, on account of the language barrier, he is able to reach only a percentage of the people.

A mine running full blast to-day, closed down to-morrow creates "industrial instability" and renders Church work difficult.

WESTERN MISSIONS WORTH WHILE

	1881	1902	1917
Presbyteries.....	1	18	36
Pastoral Charges.....	4	141	428
Home Mission Fields.	28	226	553
Communicants.....	1,153	23,858	79,528
Givings to Budget... \$	659	\$22,438	\$ 173,155
Givings, all purposes.	15,021	446,915	1,870,951

IN 1917

Manitoba raised for congregational work and Budget (including Colleges).....	\$547,871
Manitoba spent on congregational work, H.M. fields and college.....	531,589

Credit balance..... \$ 16,287

Saskatchewan raised for congregational work and Budget (including colleges). \$	570,696
Saskatchewan spent on congregational work, H.M. fields and college.....	560,809

Credit balance..... \$9,887

Alberta raised for congregational work and Budget (including colleges).....	265,268
Alberta spent on congregational work, H.M. fields and college.....	\$294,701

Debit balance..... \$29,433

British Columbia raised for congregational work and Budget (including colleges). \$	231,366
British Columbia spent on congregational work, H.M. fields and college.....	242,883

Debit balance..... \$11,517

While no Western Synod yet gives for Home Mission and Social Service work sufficient to support its own fields, the total contributions for Church purposes in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are larger than the total outlay for Church purposes in these Synods. Alberta and B.C. will, in a few years, make as good a showing.

Dr. James Robertson was Superintendent of Missions for Western Canada from 1881 to 1902.

In 36 years 35 Presbyteries have been added to the Church, nearly a Presbytery per year.

GROWTH OF FIFTY YEARS

The Presbyterian Church in Canada :

	1867	1917
Pastoral Charges	550	1,353
Home Mission Fields	131	834
Families	50,734	185,663
Communicants	75,935	341,282
Amount contributed to all purposes	\$537,750	\$6,102,242

PRESENT ACTIVITIES

Augmented Charges and Home Mission Fields receiving Aid :

Maritime Provinces	134
Quebec	69
Ontario	235
Manitoba	113
Saskatchewan	267
Alberta	201
British Columbia	121

12 School Homes. 1,140
 8 Home Mission Hospitals.

Missionaries Among Foreign-Speaking in Canada :

Ruthenian	28
Italians	4
Finns	6
Jews	3
Hindus	3
Hungarians	2
Bulgarians	2
Doukhobors	1
Russians	1
Bohemians	1

20 Mission Centres among the Indians.

Social and Evangelical Institutions :

St. Columba House, Montreal.
 St. Christopher House, Toronto.
 Evangel Hall, Toronto.
 Robertson Memorial Institute, Winnipeg.
 Community House, Vancouver.

Reaching in all 1,470 families, 5,250 individuals.

Redemptive Homes in Sydney, Truro, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, which have already cared for 1,463 girls.

Women's Missionary Society

IMPERATIVE NEEDS IN CANADA

In addition to present work—

- 20 Hospital Units.
- 10 School Homes.
- 10 French Home Schools.
- 3 New Centres for Jewish Work.
- 50 Deaconesses.
- 17 Strangers' Workers.

100 Women Workers Wanted—

- Matrons.
- Nurses.
- Teachers.
- Doctors.

To Minister to—

- Unreached Pagan Indians.
- Needy Canadians.
- Strangers Within our Gates.

Money Wanted—

\$362,000 annually.

A Hospital Unit consists of a Nurse and a Deaconess, resident at frontier points, who will require a small house and a motor to go about ministering to the physical and spiritual needs of the settlers.

School Homes differ from the French Home Schools. In the former no teaching is done and the Public School is made use of ; but in the latter the Church has to supply both the School and the Home.

Strangers' Workers urgently needed for the hospitals, docks, and to care for newcomers in cities.

In Canada there are 25 tribes of Pagan Indians—41,000 Indians as yet untouched by the Gospel message.

Women's Missionary Society

CANADA—THE MELTING POT OF NATIONS

Population (1915) 8,075,000

Immigration (June, 1900, to March,
1917)..... 3,174,722

Nearly half population came in 16 years.

At rate of 606 every week day.

85 Languages and Dialects.

53 Nationalities.

79 Religions.

Ruthenians in Saskatchewan—1 in 12 of popula-
tion.

Chinese in B.C.—1 in 5 of male population.

Toronto—1 in 10 foreign.

Montreal—1 in 7 foreign.

Mormonism in Canada.

Hindu Temples in Canada.

The fact of so many different languages, nation-
alities and religions shows that there is much to be
done before there can be a unified Canada.

Literature dealing with Christian and National
ideals, in the languages of the newcomers, would
do much for the older people.

The problem of the City calls for some more
effective solution. More Deaconesses and more
centres for work are needed.

There are 4 Hindu Temples in British Columbia.

Mormonism is making headway in Canada
and is fast becoming a menace to the religious and
political life of our people.

Women's Missionary Society

OUR TASK—THE CANADA OF TO-MORROW

The Newcomer and Education

The School Statistics of the Prairies constitute an epic. For ten years a new school district every school day.

The Foreign-Born and the School

CANORA REGION

In 10 Public Schools—

Ruthenians.....	329
Doukhobors.....	86
English.....	16
Germans.....	4
Belgian.....	1
Total.....	436

The figures quoted above could be duplicated many times in other parts of Western Canada.

Our W.M.S. Policy

School Homes + Public School + Bible

The State owes every child of these newcomers an education. The Church should, at the same time, give every child a Christian training.

Our School Homes make it possible for them to have both.

Women's Missionary Society

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY





