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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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THE SOUTH AMERICAN

MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

JANUARY 1, 1892.

New Year's Address.

BY THE REV. EVAN H. HOPKINS, M.A.,

Vicar of Holy Trinity, Richmond.

"I WILL GO IN THE STRENGTH OF THE LORD GOD."—Psalm lxxi. 16.

SCHOLARS tell us that a more literal rendering of the original somewhat modifies the sense of this passage: "I will come with the mighty acts of the Lord God." And yet how true is the sentiment as it is expressed in the authorised version. How beautifully it expresses what many an earnest one feels in his inmost soul! How appropriate are the words to a season like this, when, standing on the threshold of the New Year, we begin afresh, so to speak, the journey of life.

First we notice the *Believer's Resolve*. "I will go in the strength of the Lord God." The making of good resolutions should not be condemned because we so often break them. The mistake committed in connection with them lies not in the determinations we make, or in the earnestness with which we come to our decisions, but rather in the folly of putting our confidence in them, trusting to the power of our own resolutions. On the other hand, as it has been truly said by a deeply-taught servant of God, "the state of heart that never resolves is worse than that which undertakes but has not force enough to sustain what it has undertaken." . . . "The great test of a man is how he can rise up from defeat and still

...SH & MUSEU...

believe in victory. And the part of wisdom is to make the bitter experiences of the past the lesson-books of a wiser future."*

So, then, no matter how disappointing or discouraging the past may have been, touching the good resolutions with which we have made fresh starts in life, it will be our wisdom to begin this year with the holy resolve:

"I will go in the strength of the Lord God."

Perhaps you are about to face some stern duty. If you followed your natural inclination you would turn aside from it, you would endeavour to avoid it. You are oppressed with the sense of the difficulty involved in that duty. You have a just estimate of your own powers, and you feel you are not equal to the task. And yet you dare not evade it, you dare not shrink back from it. It is a time of some perplexity; what shall you do? Well, seeing that God has called you to the duty, in spite of a consciousness of your own unfitness and inability, it is your privilege hopefully to say:

"I will go in the strength of the Lord God."

Or it may be you are called to enter into a path of suffering. It may not have actually come. But you know it is near at hand. The dark clouds are gathering; the signs of its approach are appearing. Right before you, in the path that you take, you feel that the trial is there; perhaps it is bodily pain, physical anguish. And as you meet the trial before it comes, as you anticipate the suffering, your spirit sinks, your courage fails; for you know you have not the strength to endure it. What shall you do? You cannot turn aside and escape it; you dare not if you could. It lies in the path of God's will; it is His path for you. Well, you can say:

"I will go in the strength of the Lord God."

Or, once more, it may be you are about to go forth on a path of loneliness. You have not passed this way heretofore. You have hitherto always had the comfort and counsel of loving friends—the fellowship of those who are

* The late Rev. James Vaughan.

the nearest and dearest of human ties. But now all is changed; all the brightness of human companionship is gone. A feeling of desertion comes over you as you look out upon a Future that is to be without that companionship—without that sympathy and support. You feel that you are left, and that henceforth you must take the journey of life *alone*. And yet the duties must be attended to all the same. To your occupation you must go forth as before. You ask yourself how can such a life be lived? How can my strength be sustained? Let our motto be the answer to all such difficulties:

"I will go in the strength of the Lord God."

This is not the resolve of a boastful, self-confident spirit. Just the contrary. It is the deliberate decision of one who rightly estimates his own weakness and insufficiency, and who therefore casts himself implicitly and without reserve on the arm of Divine Omnipotence.

Notice in the next place the *Believer's Resources*. "The strength of the Lord God." Perhaps there is nothing more important than that we should get a good view, as we start out afresh into the unknown, of the extent of our spiritual resources. Many fail because they have no adequate conception of the vastness of the treasures they possess in Christ. They see something of His riches, but they are perpetually setting a limit to the boundlessness of His grace and power.

There are those whose temperaments are highly emotional. Before they have given themselves time to count the cost, or to learn rightly their own weakness, or to form any estimate of the power of the enemy, or the difficulties of the way, they start out on their journey. Without grasping the nature of the resources God has bestowed upon them in Christ, they have said with Peter's warmth, and also with Peter's impetuosity and weakness, "I will go," and the remaining part of our text they have uttered it may be, but without any real appreciation of its meaning. Hence when trial and fierce temptation have come, perplexity, confusion, and indecision have followed. Their faith has wavered, their strength has failed them, and the

enemy has triumphed. They have endured, but only for a while.

But there are others whose danger is precisely of the other kind. Their tendency is to fear and to doubt. They yield readily to depression. They almost expect to fail. A sense of their own weakness fills up the whole of their spiritual vision. They are almost exclusively taken up with what they are. What "the strength of the Lord" is is a chapter in the volume of their life they have not yet reached. Herein lies the secret of their dejection, the cause of their failure. "The strength of the Lord" is the believer's equipment.

To go in the strength of the Lord God is to lack nothing in the way of power. We are inheritors of God's estate. We are poor and penniless, but the Lord bids us to settle down on His property, to live on His wealth, to receive all our supplies from His board, to draw our spiritual income from His fulness.

To enter into the New Year with these words in our hearts is to go forth in the spirit of *hope*, in the spirit of *humility*, and in the spirit of *courage*. It is thus that we shall become fitted for the work, and better able to overcome the difficulties that meet us in His service.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.

IN entering upon the New Year may our first thought be one of deep thankfulness to God for the many mercies He has graciously vouchsafed to our Missionaries and our Society during the year just closed, and our second thought a heartfelt prayer that He may continue to bless and prosper the work of our hands and hearts in His service.

To this end we would remind our dear friends in and near London of our Meeting for Special Prayer on the first Thursday in the New Year, namely, January 7, at noon at the Offices of the Society, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street.

The total amount received from November 23 to December 23 was £1,548 13s. 6d.

The subjects for Praise and Prayer for Monday, January 11, are as follows :—

1. We desire to render our heartfelt thanks to Almighty God our Heavenly Father for His many and great mercies to our Missionaries and our Society during the past year, for the spiritual blessings He has conferred on our work, His divine protection of our Missionaries from the perils of war, and for the valuable gifts which He has moved the kind hearts of friends to bestow in aid of our Society.
2. We devoutly pray that He may continue His loving-kindness to us during the year on which we have now entered.

In Memoriam.

DEATH OF BISHOP PERRY.

THE death of the Right Rev. Charles Perry, D.D., first Bishop of Melbourne (1847—1876), occurred on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at the advanced age of eighty-four. He had been in very feeble health for many months past, but he was able to be at a committee meeting of the Church Missionary Society as recently as Nov. 24th. The end came (says the *Record*) somewhat suddenly, and the Bishop passed peacefully and quietly away. In 1847 he was consecrated Bishop of Melbourne. He found Victoria a pastoral colony with only three clergymen. In 1876 (says the *Times*) he left the Church in his diocese well developed, and no fewer than ninety clergy. He devoted the remainder of his life to taking as active a part as his years would allow in Church work, giving his constant attendance at the committees of the two great Church missionary societies and of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He was also one of the founders of the theological colleges—Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge—and took an active part in the management of the latter. "He belonged to what is known as the Evangelical party of the Church of England, but his loving and generous spirit secured him the attachment of many friends and all schools of thought in the Church." On his eighty-fourth birthday, February 17 last, he was present at a meeting of the London Clerical and Lay Union, and, speaking as a father to his sons, he begged them to remember that which he had proved to be true—viz., that trials, troubles, and difficulties, either in the family or the Church, would be overruled by God for His own glory and the good of His people. He was a very old and warm friend of the South American Missionary Society.

The Southern Mission.

MR. BURLEIGH writes:—

"*Bayly Island, Wollaston, July* 9, 1891.

"I am very thankful to announce that my wife, whose state of health was causing me some anxiety, is recovering her strength very favourably, and our infant son also is doing well.

"We were glad to have the presence of many friends at the time, and their help and sympathy were much appreciated.

"After so many years of pleasant association with Captain and Mrs. Willis in the work of this Society, we cannot but regret their departure from us; we have received much kindness at their hands, and we trust their future will be both pleasant and prosperous.

"The Captain has stuck nobly to his work of guiding the little vessel through the troublous waters of these regions, and it is a matter for great thankfulness that, while many other vessels larger and better appointed have perished in the same waters, the 'Allen Gardiner' has traversed them with safety and success.

"As an individual member of the Mission I cannot but commend him to your warmest feelings, and wish him God speed.

"Work progresses favourably, and we are much cheered by the growth in intelligence and usefulness, and increased attendance at and apparent delight in God's service.

"Many people have been away getting whaleflesh, but are coming back in groups, giving us larger opportunities of doing good and ministering to their necessities.

"We long for greater support from home. Many of our women and grown-up girls need clothing badly, and we have very little to give them. Cannot you make a special appeal for them as you did for Ooshooia, to which friends responded so well?

"Help us! and our hands will be much strengthened in our varied work among these people."

Mr. R. W. Whaits writes:—

"*Keppel Island, October* 8, 1891.

"I thank you for your letter of July 29 last. You will be glad to hear that all is going on well with us here; the natives are all well and happy. The winter has been very mild, and everything on the island is looking well. Our gardens are finished planting, and we have now begun peat cutting, so that our spring work is well on. We were sorry to hear of the loss of the 'Neko'; our lads have felt the want of the clothing. Mrs. Robins, Mrs. Whaits, and Kate Lywia have made trousers of the serge and shirting so far as it would go, but it is not strong enough for farm work.

"We have had wreckage washed on shore here which has given me much work in looking after things. We have sent to Stanley already nineteen boxes of candles, four boxes of soap, one case of olive oil, and one barrel of spirits. We have now on hand one barrel of spirits, two boxes of soap, and some tins of olive oil, which we must send in by the first chance. I suppose the Mission will get salvage for it some day. You may be sure I have been most anxious that the natives should not get hold of the spirits. They of course do not see why they should not take everything for themselves, and do not like to have to give things up after bringing them a long way."

From Harberton in the Beagle Channel the Rev. Thomas Bridges writes to a friend on matters interesting to our readers as follows :—

"We are very sorry for you and the loving mother, aunt, and brother of the late excellent grandson of the revered Captain Allen Gardiner. All God's dealings here show us plainly that He is, indeed, a Sovereign, and does not move in our grooves, but sees clearly what is best, and acts accordingly. We can well put our trust in Him, assured of His perfect love, wisdom, and power ; but yet earthly troubles remain hard to bear—they are very trying to the flesh—but even these are permitted and measured in love and wisdom. They give us our best opportunities of proving ourselves to be true. To be without them in one form and another would reduce human life, as we here find it, to one uniform, dull, low level. A tried friend we love as we cannot one untried, the faithful and proved servant we value as we cannot another, and the trials of life greatly enhance its joys and hopes, greatly add to the blessings of the relationships of life, making us mutually dependent for each other's good.

"We have constant blessing in our family life from our God ; His worship, His read Word are very helpful to us, serving to encourage us amid difficulties, to ennoble us with godly principles and hopes, to unite us more consciously in love and sympathy constantly revived to the blessed Church of God. Also we are very desirous to bring the natives to rejoice in and to be blessed by the grace of our God equally with ourselves, to which they have the same free right and invitation, and the same urgent need. To show them feelingly these things is my delightful work, and the doing this is most helpful to us as well as to them, as it strengthens for the good of all the bonds of love between us. We need also to be very diligent in our worldly business to bring it to a practicable and happy issue, as our expenditure is large, and we have to work hard and endure many difficulties to raise the means.

"I was absolutely in danger of losing our land, not having been apprised of having failed to do anything necessary, till a kind friend in Buenos Ayres showed me an article in a Government paper, which stated that among many parties that had obtained concessions, and had failed

to fulfil the conditions to secure them, and thus had justly forfeited them, I was one of those mentioned. Assisted by different friends, I was able to set these trying matters all right, and have obtained a contract duly signed by the President, also by the Minister of Interior, the Chief Director of the Offices of Lands and Colonies, and other minor names whereby the land is assured to me as private property on the fulfilment of my promises, at the expiry of the term of six years, which end on October 2, 1892. These are :—To have by that time 3,200 sheep or 800 cattle on the land, and 15 labourers, and necessary appliances for the conduct of the farm ; second, that the concession must be delimitated and plans of same delivered at my cost within twelve months after the signing of this contract. These conditions must be ratified as duly accomplished by the local authorities. Our natives do not work for us at present constantly, chiefly because we are unable to *adequately* overlook their work. They, therefore, lack interest, which to preserve to the requisite degree requires great efforts on the part of their employers ; so they still go fishing, and leading their roving hunting life from time to time. Yesterday seven men and two boys were working for us. The assistance my wife wants she gets done by natives. Our natives have tried gold seeking by themselves and in company with other miners, but they never find it pay, for they are too averse to hard labour and too easily taken in, so that they still look to our employment as their means of living, and we find it profitable to employ them, but, as before stated, their employment needs much diligent overlooking and patience. I am very sorry to say that the natives are generally in a very diseased state, suffering from various types of scrofula, which used to be unknown. This renders their susceptibility to consumption much greater. The growth of disease and increased rate of mortality is not because of civilisation, but from the want of it, if by civilisation we mean good morals. If by it we mean the rule of the strongest, and the destruction of the weakest, if by it we mean bad morals, then civilisation is the ruin not of one race only, but of all, as history clearly teaches. The conditions of life good for one people are good for all—I mean with respect to the guidance of life by right principles, such as are so happily and powerfully given to us in the ever blessed Word of God. Oh, that it was dutifully studied and followed ! What a beautiful scene every land would present to the beneficent eyes of its Sovereign Creator and Preserver ; yet He wisely and in love permits sin and sorrow, pain and death. Oh what a revelation awaits mankind in the future life, when the Lord shall be known and *acknowledged* to have done *all* things well by *all*.

" At Lennox Island and neighbourhood, within thirty miles of us, somewhere about 100 miners have been working, looking for gold, and some of them have after a few months' work left with over £1,000 worth, and all have done well ; but it appears that it cannot continue to be a productive industry, because the beaches are the only source of supply worth working, and they are very soon exhausted. If the sea could be made to go out twenty feet lower, there is no calculating the amount of gold

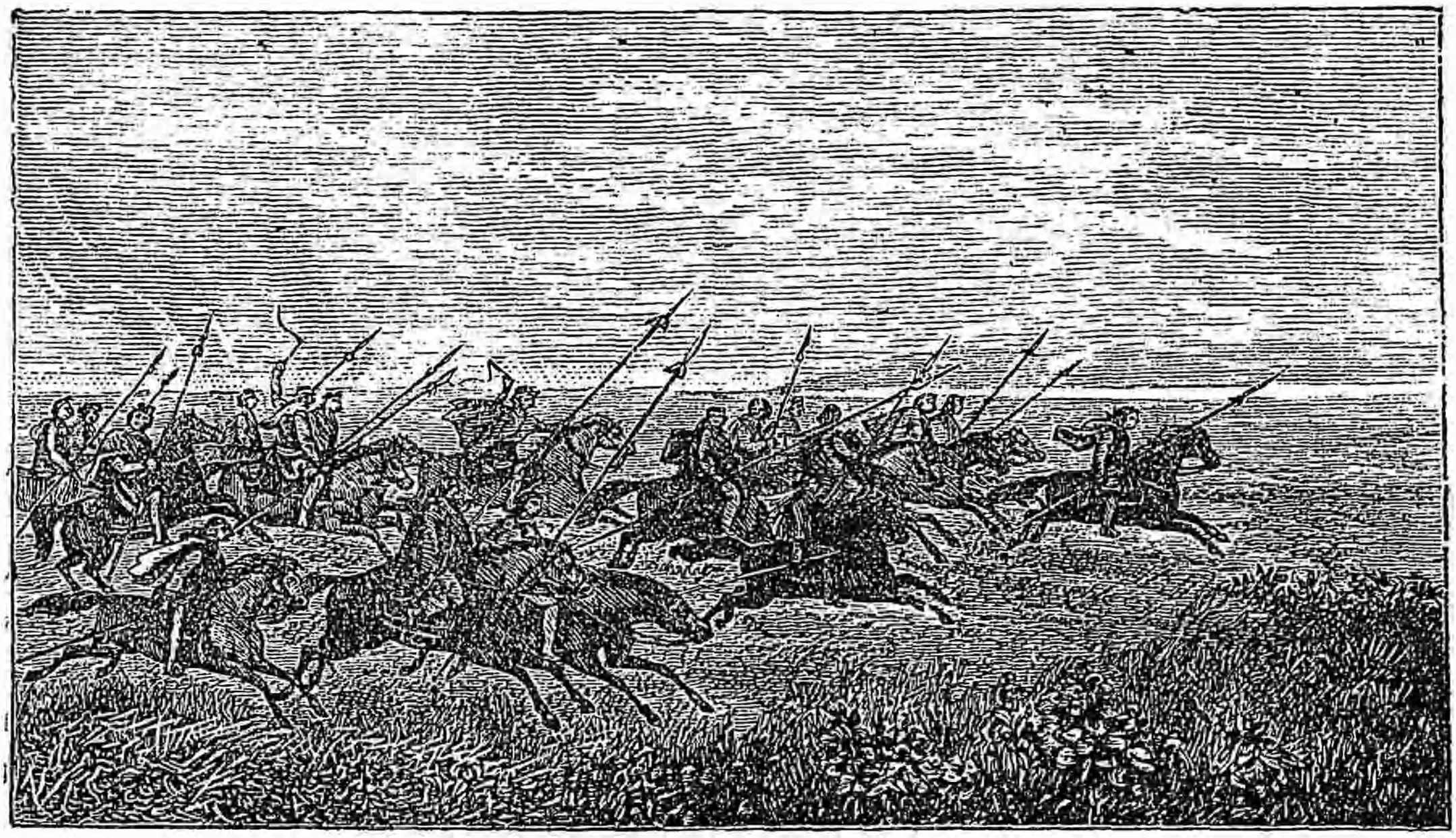
that could thus be obtained round many leagues of coast, or should the land be suddenly raised some twenty feet, gold would be obtained in immense quantities. We are very helpful here to numbers of poor miners, aiding their efforts, lending them reading, and speaking words of good counsel, warning, and encouragement as we see opportunity or make it. But these miners have in their journeys among our sheep islands killed and removed many sheep; we missed as many as thirty from one island this shearing."

Paraguay Mission.

R. W. H. SHIMIELD writes :—

"*October* 23, 1891.

"I am sorry to inform the Committee that a slight misfortune has happened to us. During our absence on the coast of the Paraguay to receive stores and the draught bullocks we had bought, a tribe of Indians from the south visited the Toldo and took away stores. The men of the



A PARTY OF RAIDING INDIANS.

Toldo were away at the time hunting, and only the old men and the women and children were there, so there was no one to prevent the robbery. We have not found out what tribe it was, but no doubt it was one that we have not had any intercourse with. I hope they may come again and give us a chance of making friends with them, and perhaps getting them to give us an equivalent for the stores they took.

"During this month we have had almost continual rain and terrific

thunderstorms. The swamps are, therefore, almost impassable, but as there is an unexpected chance of sending this I write these few lines in a hurry.

"Our Indians say the Sanapana tribe from the north are raiding, and may pay our Toldo a visit. They are feared by our Indians, but we are quite happy in the care of God's good providence.

"Don't fail to send us a helper as soon as possible."

General Notes on Paraguay.

BY THE REV. W. H. SHIMIELD, M.A.

I REMAINED in Asuncion four days waiting until I could take my departure in a steamer to the north. Asuncion is situated on a bend in the eastern shore of the River Paraguay. The land gradually rises into wooded hills and broken country outside the town. Few of the streets are paved, and those that are not are of deep sand, into which the foot sinks ankle deep. But there are tramways everywhere and no one walks. In the suburbs of the town the lonely roads are bordered at intervals with the poorest and most primitive dwellings, so that it seems strange indeed to see them fringed with orange trees laden with fruit, illuminated with electric light and crossed overhead by an intricate network of telephone wires. In Asuncion are to be seen the accompaniments and state of things of two hundred years ago side by side with the advanced improvements of this period.

The true prosperity of this country is not promoted by this union of extremes, a frequent result of which is the triple alliance of poverty, luxury, bankruptcy. I went to an hotel a mile out of the town, but connected with it by tramway. There was only one little room vacant; low, white-washed, uncarpeted, it contained merely a narrow trestle bed, a chair, and a small table. The hotel is a collection of low buildings with the addition of a lofty dining-room, 150 feet long by 120 broad, lighted of course by electric light. One of the sights of Asuncion is the market early in the morning, and this took my thoughts back to twenty-five years ago when the tyrant President Lopez compelled the unhappy Paraguayans to fight until almost all the men were killed, and their sons also who were over ten and eleven years old. There was not in the large market one single male vendor. It is filled with native women who have walked in from the country round, with baskets on their heads laden with articles for sale. Their wares are spread on the ground before them, and consist of home-made cigars, sugar cane, curious confectionery and cakes, sweet potatoes, oranges (of which you can get fifty for twopence), and native or spider-web lace. This is really beautiful, being almost as fine in texture and perfect in design as a spider's web, which (with floral creepers, &c.) sometimes forms part of the design. The custom of smoking has not

declined in the least through the scarcity of the male population; women and children, boys and girls, all are smoking huge cigars and chattering away in Guarani, a soft and musical language. Their dress is pure white cotton, consisting of an upper garment low in the neck and short in the sleeves, bordered with lace, and of a skirt reaching to the ankle. To this is added, for a protection against the sun out of doors, a soft white cotton shawl, which they gracefully wind round the head and fold over the breast. All go bare-footed, yet so stately is their walk that each looks like a queen. On August 27 I took the steamer for Concepcion. There is ample scope for the painters up this river. Its quiet bays are interspersed here and there with wooded islands, and now and then a break in the trees discloses still lakes a little inland, sometimes stretching out of sight. I arrived at Villa Concepcion August 28, and here I was met by Mr. Grubb from the Indian Mission Station, which I am now not far off; he was accompanied by an Indian boy. The lad is about fifteen, and a most picturesque appearance he presents with his head encircled by a wreath of ostrich feathers. Concepcion, once a flourishing place, is now very small. The officials here are very amusing; the chief justice and lawyer in the town keeps a small fonda (an inn), and is himself cook and waiter. I am well, and though teased greatly by fleas and mosquitoes, I have so far escaped the invisible chigoes, whose bites under the toe and finger nails sometimes cause wounds that may prove dangerous.

Missions to Seamen.

MR. WALKER reports as follows:—

"*Buenos Ayres Harbour Mission and Sailors' Home,*
"*Oct.* 13, 1891.

"During September I visited thirty-one vessels, of which eighteen were British, five American, five German, and three Norwegian. I have been able to visit these last ones owing to my having received a small grant of Scandinavian and German tracts from England, but the supply is small and will not go far. Nearly as many, if not more, Norwegian vessels come here than there are English, and we wish to visit them so as to induce the men to come to the Home. The Norwegian ministers visit, but do not, I believe, carry any tracts, as I have always found the men ready and glad to have them and understood from them that the pastors did not give any away. I was ill for about a week with an attack of influenza, but had to do my work, as the Home was full of men. We have had in 107 boarders during September, and our spare rooms were taken up. We are now taking in the whole of our rooms, having given notice to our tenants to quit, as we need all the rooms. We have got our name up, and I believe now we will go ahead. If the paper money were not so depreciated the Home would soon become self-supporting, but we think

of raising the charge for board and lodging to two shillings daily, instead of as at present one shilling and threepence. With the former charge I believe it will answer all right. The Mission has been unfortunate in having its funds invested in the English Bank, which is now bankrupt, and I fear that all, or nearly all, the money will be lost. I hope it may not be so, but I fear it very much. How this will affect the Mission I do not know, as the stress of the times makes it difficult to get money just at present; but I believe that when the summary of the twelvemonth's work is made known to the public, it will make it easier to get the money. The work done and the benefits accruing to the seamen through the establishment and existence of the Home will appeal favourably to the hearts and pockets of subscribers; at least I believe so.

"It has been a good month for meetings and attendance and results. I believe many have gone away from the Home with impressions that will abide and bring forth good fruit. The lantern and temperance meetings have also been good. A goodly number of pledges were taken, but not as many as might have been had I been in possession of a pledge book and cards. I have already written asking if you can get or send me any good slides for these meetings; I shall be very glad to have them. I have received a grant of 960 English Testaments and some Bibles through an Association for the Distribution of the Scriptures, per Mr. Matthews, also a grant of tracts and reading from the R.T.S. These have all been very welcome."

Incidents in the Chilian Civil War.

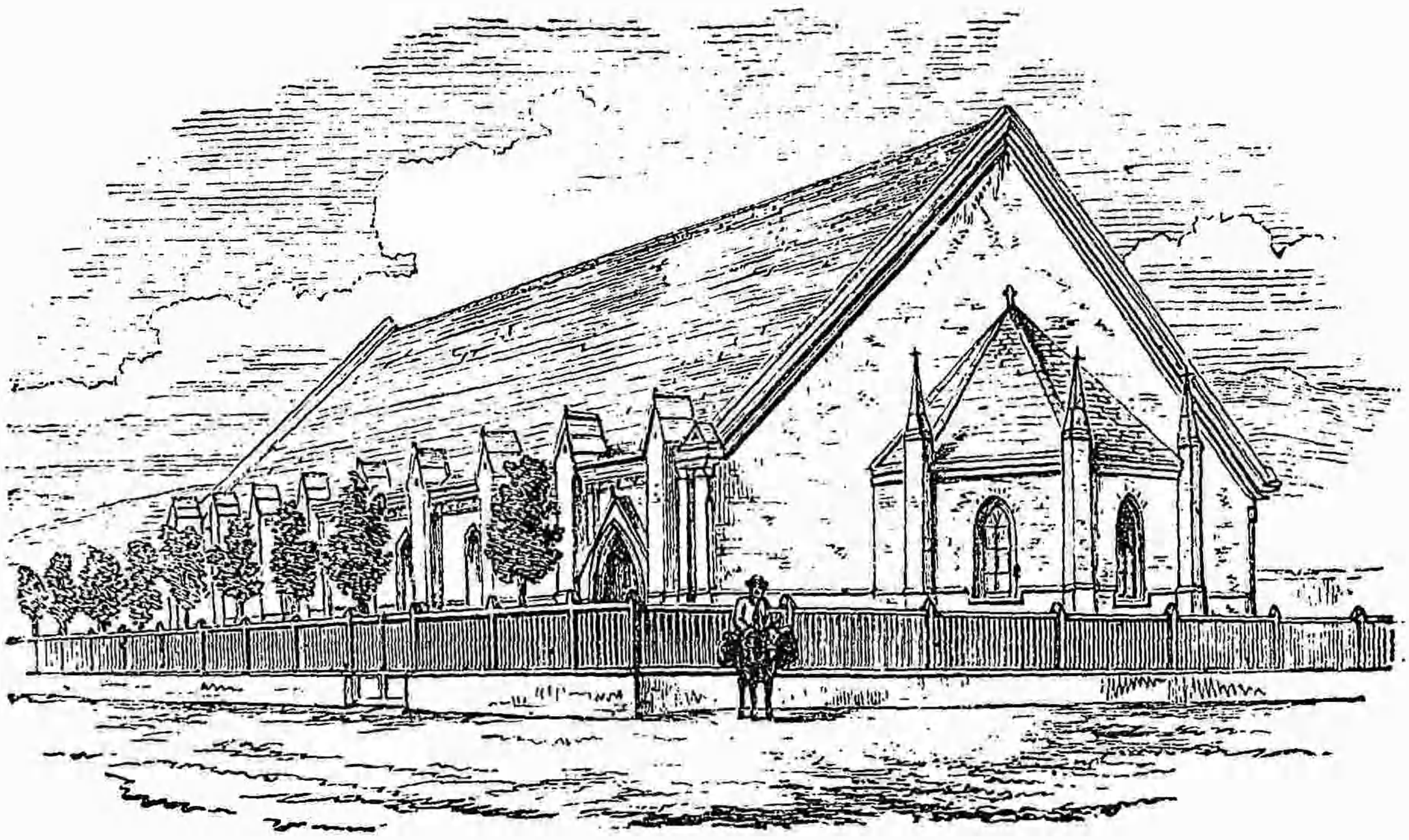
BY A MISSIONARY IN CHILI.

Continued from page 171, *Vol. xxv.*

THE men taken by force and compelled to serve on behalf of the Government were styled "Civicos." They were chiefly farm-labourers, mechanics, peons, and the lowest strata of humanity to be found between Coquimbo and Magellan Straits. Many of them had never handled a rifle or sword in their lives before—some, I venture to say, had never seen either. It was quite pathetic to see these poor fellows, who had been dragged away from their wives and families, leaving them destitute, and in many cases without any means of support, being initiated into the mysteries of the "goose-step" and "bayonet practice," and more than pathetic to find many lads, of ages ranging from fourteen to even ten years, among them. Their course of training generally lasted for a fortnight or three weeks, at the expiration of which they were drafted off to fill the vacancies in the "Line Regiments," and in nineteen cases out of every twenty had not even learnt the method of keeping step, much less of carrying a rifle and sword properly and using them. These were the men who were mown

down in thousands to satisfy a man's ambition. Who would not have pitied their misery and sad fate?

But I must pass on. The civil population of Chili has suffered terribly during the contest. The issue of twelve millions of dollars (paper) on February 16 was devoted to paying off the outstanding debts of the Government, and the stipend of a few generals, colonels, and captains who were fortunate enough to be singled out from among the multitude of their brethren. The common soldiers became dissatisfied at their pay being in arrears, and a further issue of notes was imperative in order to keep them loyal to the Government. In addition to this some seven millions of dollars in small change has been issued, but this has been insufficient for commercial purposes. Tradesmen have therefore had the choice of two evils—either to allow the public to run up bills or



ENGLISH CHURCH, VALPARAISO.

close their doors—in consequence of which trade was crippled and commerce suffered. With a varying exchange of seventeen to fifteen pence per dollar, a corresponding increase in freights, and a rise of thirty-eight per cent. on imported goods at the Custom-house, all articles of consumption rose in price with extraordinary rapidity, and merchants were convinced that the only safe plan was to dispose of their stock in hand and make no further purchases until the return of normal times. Under such circumstances suffering and want are not to be marvelled at.

The transport "Imperial," used by the Government to convey troops to the North, had a narrow escape during her fifth trip. She put into Caldera about midnight with over a thousand men on board. About a.m. it was suddenly discovered that she was at anchor within three cable lengths of the "Esmeralda." She immediately put to sea, but not

before her presence was discovered, and a chase lasting sixteen hours took place, at the end of which the "Esmeralda" gave up the pursuit and returned to Caldera.

The wounded on the Government side, by the kindness of the Opposition leaders, were placed on the transport "Amazonas," and sent back to the South. Putting into Caldera the Governor refused to receive them, and they were taken back to Iquique. When this news reached Valparaiso great was the indignation of the populace; so much so that the Government was compelled to charter the German steamer "Isis" to convey them to that port, or there would have been a rising. On their arrival the poor wounded fellows (from Pozo-Almonte, Dolores, Primaventura, and Huara) were allowed to remain in the open plaza for three days without even straw for their beds or a covering of any sort, and many of them suffering with open wounds and festering sores of many weeks' standing. This was the way in which the Government treated those who suffered in its behalf, and it is a significant fact *the Government forces never took any of their foes prisoners; they murdered them all.* When one contrasts this treatment with that of the Opposition one is not surprised at the popularity of Montt. Errázuriz and other leaders, and the loathing of those who even flogged defenceless women to death at Concepcion and other places in the South, besides committing other atrocities unparalleled in the annals of civilisation.

(*To be continued.*)

Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Quarterly Meeting for Prayer.

THE Quarterly Meeting for Prayer was held at 3, Northbrook Road, Lee, on November 25, at 3.30, the Rev. A. E. Barnes Lawrence, M.A., presiding. It commenced with singing the hymn, "Jesus, we Thy promise claim."

Rev. A. E. Barnes Lawrence read Phil. iv., and spoke of the Christian's duty and privilege to "Rejoice in the Lord alway."

Extracts from letters of the Rev. W. H. Shimield from Paraguay were read.

Hymn, "Ye servants of God, your Master proclaim."

The subjects for prayer were successively read, and prayer offered by Archdeacon Whately, Rev. W. Windle, Captain Poulden, and Mr. Garnett, the concluding prayer being offered by the Rev. A. E. Barnes Lawrence.

Hymns, "Jesus, the very thought of Thee," and "Sow in the morn

thy seed," were sung, and the meeting, which lasted one hour, closed with the Benediction. There was a large attendance.

The subjects for prayer were as follows :—

SUBJECTS FOR PRAYER.

1. That God the Holy Ghost may so fill the hearts of His servants—at home and in South America—shedding abroad abundantly in their hearts the love of Christ, that they may earnestly and joyfully give their time and their talents and their money to the blessed work of proclaiming the Gospel of God's love to those who are "sitting in darkness and the shadow of death," and that God the Holy Ghost may pour out His gracious and enlightening influences on the hearts of those to whom the Gospel is being preached, and that to this end the missionaries and ministers of the Word in South America may wait upon God in *constant* and *expectant* prayer, pleading His promise, "I will pour out My Spirit upon all flesh."—Joel ii. 28.

2. For the Mission to the Indians in Paraguay. Thanksgiving for answered prayer in the going out of the Rev. W. H. Shimield as the Society's superintendent in the room of the late Mr. Henriksen, who laid down his life as pioneer missionary there; that in the midst of special dangers, difficulties, and perplexities the Lord will endue him with the spirit of love and wisdom and right judgment, shield him from perils, and that he, "looking up steadfastly into Heaven," may ever realise the Saviour's abiding presence and peace, his mind being stayed on Him.

Prayers were offered up for all our workers in the Southern Mission, including the Station at Wollaston, now being removed to Woolya, on account of the unsuitable climate.

Prayer was also offered for the native church at Ooshooia, much exposed to the evil influences of civilisation.

3. Prayer and thanksgiving for the Lord's protecting care over Bishop Stirling in the late times of anxiety and distress; also for our missionaries in Chili, namely Rev. W. H. Elkin and Mrs. Elkin at Lota, Mr. and Mrs. Tyerman at Quino, and Mr. Robertson at Chanaral.

4. The final subject was that, as it pleases the Lord to take to Himself His servants, He will send forth others to take their place endued with the gifts of the Holy Spirit, fitting them for the work to which He calls them.

THE LATE CAPTAIN OF THE "ALLEN GARDINER."

WE understand that Captain J. C. T. Willis, for many years Master of our Mission Vessel "Allen Gardiner," desires, on now having resigned that post and returned to England, to obtain a home position of responsibility in either docks, railway and shipping companies, or timber and coal trade, &c., &c.

The Committee are pleased to mention this in their Magazine, and they hope Captain Willis may succeed in getting some such post suitable to his seafaring experience.

Provincial Proceedings.

THE Deputation Work in the provinces for November yielded no less than £170, or, if we include certain donations obtained by Mr. Martlew's efforts for the Quino Mission, £180. The numbers of sermons preached and meetings held were respectively thirty-six and twenty-eight, so that the average collection was not far short of £3. And when we recall the weather of November we are encouraged both by the numerous engagements of our deputation staff and the general excellence of the results, for a stormy night too often means a thin attendance and a reduced collection, and at times it is found necessary to postpone the meeting or sermon. So it proved at All Saints', Southport, and Mr. Martlew adds that the rain and fog seriously interfered with the work in Lancashire. Whether such adverse influences are more trying to the resident clergymen or to the deputation it is hard to say. To the former the success of the individual meeting is perhaps of deeper moment, but the latter has to put up with constant journeys in the wet. We had imagined that we had said our last word about Scotland for 1890, but Mr. Grundy was specially invited to visit Edinburgh at the close of November, and had a highly successful series of six meetings in drawing-rooms or elsewhere, and can speak of "many new subscribers and collectors." Our best thanks are due to our friends in the Scotch metropolis for their cordial support.

In the Midland and Northern districts the Dissolving View Lecture at Liverpool, taken by our clerical secretary, produced the largest collection, £15 15s., and this is scarcely to be wondered at, as it was under the presidency of Mr. Rowe, and the auspices of Mrs. Turner. But Mr. Martlew's visits to Southwell, Fakenham, and Cambridge were attended with excellent results, and at the last of these he was assisted by Mr. Polak. The most interesting point about the Birmingham Annual Meeting was the Chairmanship of a very old friend under his new title of the Bishop of Coventry. The Southern district yielded more than £100 in the month under review, and Mr. Grundy seems to have been more ubiquitous than ever, lecturing or preaching at places as far apart as Colne Engaine, Chichester, Shirehampton, and Tenby. Bournemouth, where our association secretary had the assistance of Commander Sulivan, contributed £21, Canon Eliot presiding at a drawing-room meeting held at Mr. Fair's. And here it may be noted that eight such meetings were held in the provinces in November, and so far as numbers and enthusiasm were concerned, probably none surpassed that which took place at Miss Kentish's at Dover on the 26th. Mrs. Elwin is to be congratulated as well as the kind hostess on the success of the effort. Mr. Grundy records new openings at Fonthill, Shirehampton, and Saundersfoot, and at this point we must conclude our brief notice of a very successful month. We wish all our co-workers a very happy New Year, and sincerely trust that they may be blessed, and be made a blessing.

BRITISH MUSEUM 6 DE 92

Contributions thankfully received from Nov. 23 to Dec. 22, 1891.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
LEGACIES.			
Langworthy, the late Miss Sarah	500	0	0
Price, the late W., Esq.	10	0	0
DONATIONS.			
Lawrence, Miss E.	5	0	0
Sympathy (Wollaston)	0	10	0
Were, the Misses	0	5	0
West, Mrs. (Ooshooia)	0	5	0
Woodward, Mrs.	0	10	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Acworth, Rev. W. P.	1	0	0
Barrow, Miss	1	1	0
Beedle, Mrs.	1	1	0
Collet, Sir Mark W., Bart.	15	0	0
Dadswell, the Misses	0	5	0
Dear, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Hartnell, Mrs.	1	1	0
Leicester, Rev. J. A. and Mrs.	2	2	0
Macandrew, J., Esq.	2	0	0
Millers, the Miss	1	1	0
Smith, Rev. C. Dunlop	1	1	0
Watson, C. Hugh, Esq.	0	10	6
West, Mrs.	1	0	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Barnsbury, per Miss Weston	5	1	0
Bayswater, per Miss Keating	3	0	0
Brixton, per Miss Sully	2	0	6
Do., per Rev. E. J. Wolfe, L., St. Saviour's	3	5	6
Brompton, per Miss E. Long	2	8	0
Canonbury, St. Stephen's, per Miss B. Sansom	20	15	3
Clapham, St. James', Offer., per Rev. F. A. C. Lillingston	30	9	10
Do., per Mrs. Lillingston, Coll., Mrs. Terry	6	17	6
Do., per Wm. Kendall, Esq.	5	5	0
Do., John Tapsell, 3s.; Miss and Miss M. Farquhar, 5s.; Miss Taylor, 3s.	0	11	0
Finsbury Circus, Miss Lambe	1	1	6
Do., Miss Eldrod	0	5	0
Gipsy Hill, Christ Church, Y. M. Bible Class, per Miss McLeod	1	18	0
Harrow Road, per Miss A. Dowson	0	2	6
Holloway, St. James', per Miss Williams	6	10	0
Hyde Park, per Mr. Maidment	0	16	0
Kensington, per Miss Jane L. Robson	0	10	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	1	1	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association, per Miss Elizabeth Couty—			
Atkinson, Mrs.	1	1	0
Bloxham, Mr.	1	1	0
Brooke, Colonel Wilmot	0	10	6
Boniface, Miss	1	1	0
Church, Mr.	1	1	0
Church, Miss	1	1	0
Clapton, Mrs.	1	1	0
Crusoe, Mrs.	0	10	0
Dixon, Mrs.	0	10	6
Drew, Mr.	0	5	0
Field, Genl. Sir John, K.C.B.	0	10	6
Gardiner, Mrs.	1	1	0
Garnett, Mr.	1	1	0
Hurlstone, Mrs.	1	1	0
Housden, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hills, Mr.	0	5	0
Hellicar, Mrs.	1	1	0
Henderson, Miss	1	1	0
Jackson, Mrs.	1	1	0
Lindley, Mrs.	0	2	6
O'Neill, Mr.	0	10	6
Routh, Mrs.	0	5	0
Sibley, Mrs.	0	5	0
Shove, Mr. Percy	1	1	0
Wedderspoon, Mr.	0	10	6
Magazines	0	8	6
Per Miss Blanche Blythe	0	12	0
	19	2	6
Juvenile Assoc.			
Do., per Miss Couty, inclusive of special donations, Miss Tallen (Douglas), 5s.; Mrs. Nash, 10s.; Miss Hastings (France), 5s.; and Belmont School, per Mrs. Barff, £1 0s. 5d.	12	3	1
Marylebone, Holy Trinity, per Miss Elwin	9	13	6
Poplar, St. Stephen's, per Rev. R. J. Elliott, L.	1	1	0
Richmond, per Miss E. Middleton	0	5	0
Do., per Miss Croft	0	7	8
South Kensington, per Miss Lloyd	4	3	8
Stoke Newington, per G. R. Davy, Esq.	0	15	0
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow	72	0	8
Wimbledon, per Mrs. Mercer	5	3	6
PROVINCES.			
Aldbourne, per Miss E. Browne	5	0	0
Aughton and Ormskirk, per Miss Welsby	9	2	1
Busbridge, per Rev. W. Tringham	2	2	0
Bournemouth, H. Crichton Stuart, Esq.	2	0	0
Do., per John Fair, Esq.	10	10	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle (including 22s. 6d. for Paraguay)	12	6	0
Beckley, Rev. J. Lee Warner	1	0	0
Bishops Fonthill, S.S.	1	10	6
Bengeo, M.	2	9	0
Bristol, per Miss C. M. Cooper	1	9	6
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	3	17	6
Cheltenham, per Mrs Wilson	23	10	0
Cambridge, per Rev. J. Hargrove	0	5	0
Do., per Mrs. Beedham	5	5	0
Dover, per Mrs. Elwin	6	12	0
Derby, per Miss Gell	21	9	0
Earls Colne, per Rev. D. Methven	1	14	5
Falstone, Rev. R. Picton	0	5	0
Felbridge, per Charles H. Gatty, Esq.	4	18	3
Farnham, per Mrs. J. J. Hazell	3	6	0
Folkestone, per Miss Travers	3	15	2
Fonthill Gifford, S.S. and M.	4	0	0
Harthill, per Miss Burridge	4	11	0
Kenilworth, per Miss Hamilton	3	17	7
Kippington, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mumford	2	2	0
Liverpool, per H. W. Rowe, Esq., Coll., Turner Memorial Hall	15	15	0
Do., per Mrs. Turner, cost of D.V.L.	4	11	4
Do., Mr. Hill	0	2	6
Llandaff, per the Very Rev. Dean, Offer.	7	19	11
Langham, Rev. John Stock	1	0	0
Loose, per Miss Levy	14	16	6
Little Thurrock, per Miss K. Thompson	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Leeds, per Miss Tetley	7	2	6
Manchester, per Rev. Preb. Macdonald, Coll., Mrs. Platt Higgins	7	3	6
Malvern, per Mrs. Whyte	12	15	6
Matlock Bath, per Miss E. Garton	1	5	0
Maidstone, per Miss Lucy Hills....	4	0	0
Plymouth Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Inskip, Coll., for Wollaston Boat	1	14	0
Do. do. per Miss Inskip	4	7	6
Plymouth Loan Exhibition, per Com. Sulivan	1	19	1
Do., per Mrs. Edlin	4	16	2
Paignton, per Miss Derry	1	0	2
Poole, per Rev. H. C. Coote	1	3	2
Rugby, per Mrs. Caldecott	6	0	0
Rochester, per Mrs. Seddall	2	1	0
Southport, per Miss Buchanan	4	2	6
Shrewsbury, Rev. Canon Egerton..	1	1	0
Slough, per Miss Pitt, D.R.M.	4	0	0
Surbiton, D.R.M., per Mrs. C. Bryant	4	8	4
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Jane Crouch	2	5	2
Do., per Mrs. Muggeridge	19	0	0
Trowbridge, per Mrs. Bayfield Clark	1	10	0
Thurloxton, per Miss Bartlett	1	7	1
Tunbridge, addl. to collection	0	15	0
Upper Bangor, per Rev. T. Edwards, part Offer.	2	0	0
Windermere, per Miss A. S. Heywood	10	5	6
Wakes Colne, per Rev. Dr. Bartrum, M., &c.	3	14	6
Wallington, per Miss Tomkinson..	27	0	0
IRELAND.			
Belfast, St. James', per Rev. T. J. Welland	10	3	0
Clonmel, per Miss Eva K. Pim	2	0	0
Collon, per Rev. R. M. Peile Freeman, Miss Lloyd, Coll.	1	15	0
Co. Cork, per Miss Townsend	15	0	0
Forkhill, per Miss L. Royse	0	2	6
Multyfarnham, per the Rev. the Warden, Wilson's Hospital.....	0	10	0
Newcastle, per Rev. J. H. Seymour	1	12	0
Stranolar, per Miss Cochrane.....	0	5	0
Thomastown, per Mrs. Delany	0	12	0
Trim, per Master E. Carleton.....	0	2	6
SCOTLAND.			
Edinburgh, per Miss M. E. Shand .	6	10	0
Do., per do., Coll., Mrs. Baxter..	3	10	0
Do., per Thos. Gaff, Esq., St. Thomas' Eng. Epis. Ch.	0	16	0
Do., per Rev. G. W. Grundy, Colls., &c.	6	9	2
Do., per Miss Ker	10	0	0
Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq...	60	3	0
FOREIGN.			
Norway, per Rev. H. S. Acworth (box)	1	0	0

HON. SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS will please bear in mind that the Society's Financial Year closes on December 31, and are requested to kindly send in their contributions for 1891 as near that date as possible. It is very desirable that the accounts should actually close much earlier in the New Year than has hitherto been the case. The lists should be made up as they appear in the Society's Annual Report, and all sums under five shillings be lumped together.

NEW MALDEN JUVENILE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL

SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

EASTER WEEK.

CONTRIBUTIONS of Plain and Fancy Articles, Toys, Books, Pictures, &c., will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, MRS. H. H. TAYLOR, Raby Road, New Malden, Surrey.

XXVI.] FEBRUARY 1, 1892. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

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Clerk—MR. J. T. ROWLAND.

SOCIETY'S OFFICES:—1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

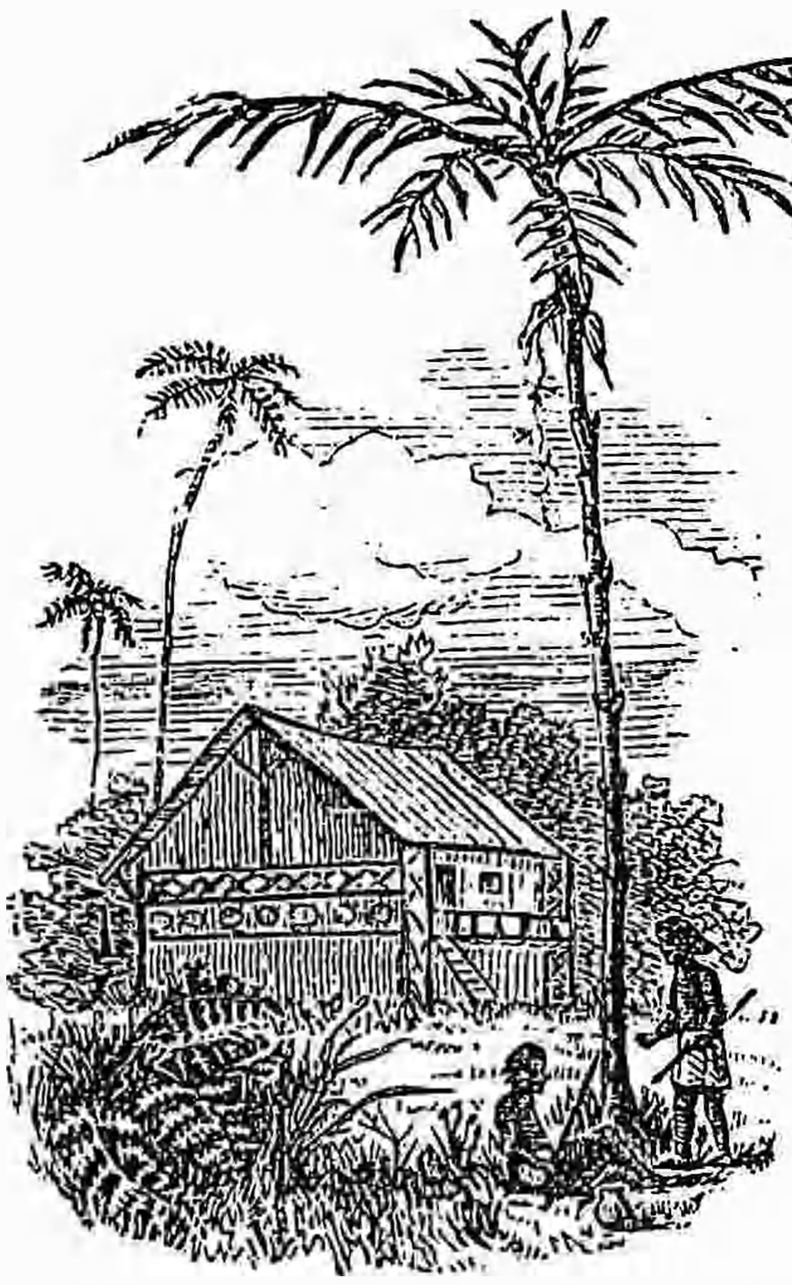
Remittances can be paid to Messrs. Barclay and Co., 1, Pall Mall East, and 54, Lombard Street, and to the Secretary, SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY 1, 1892.

The Annual Meeting for Prayer and Praise.



THE Annual Meeting for Prayer and Praise was held at 1, Clifford's Inn, on Thursday, the 7th ult.

Colonel Channer, a member of the Committee of thirty years' standing, read the twelfth chapter of Isaiah; and the Rev. H. S. Acworth offered up thanksgiving for the many mercies vouchsafed through the past year.

Henry Morris, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, who presided, then addressed the friends present as follows:—

Stepping out of the Old Year into the New was a time of solemnity and heartsearchings to individuals and to societies. In prefacing the remarks he wished to make on the history of the Society during the past year, he quoted a passage which he said was not often applicable to missionary work: "Under His shadow we shall live among the heathen" (Lam. iv. 20). These words did not refer primarily to the Lord Jesus Christ, but they may be taken as a motto by those who work for Him in

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the Mission Field. We cannot always thoroughly realise what it is to live among the heathen, but some of those present had had that experience. And how can a Christian enter into the New Year with greater confidence and comfort than to remember that wherever he is and wherever he goes he is under the wings of the Almighty. "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty;" and further, "He shall cover thee with His feathers," so that we have *perfect* protection and security, "Because Thou hast been my help, therefore in the shadow of Thy wings will I rejoice." It is in this confidence only that we can go out and face all the difficulty, danger, and darkness, and realise the joy of the Lord. We cannot go out to our work with any degree of satisfaction without first coming into the Psalmist's spirit of resting, "under the shadow of the Almighty." As individuals, he hoped that all present were given to prayer. In the Committee all things were done with prayer, and their one desire was to conduct all the business of the Society in the spirit of perfect reliance on the Holy Spirit of God. He could not express himself too strongly on this subject. He felt that without reliance on the Holy Spirit in everything we are all sure to make mistakes.

Turning to the history of the Society in 1891, and looking backward upon Home work, he must express the deep regret felt by all at the removal of our dear friend Mr. Couty. How the Committee valued his advice and counsel! I shall never forget, he said, my last interview with that saint. Then another attached friend of the Society, curious to say, of exactly the same age—Mrs. Langworthy—who took such deep interest in South America, had likewise been taken to her rest.

Turning to another subject, how thankful they were to have on the Committee such members as Mr. Shimield and Mr. Barnett going forth to South America to do good work, who, by personal knowledge and inspection, were able to give the Committee the best and most trustworthy advice. The financial position of the Society

he was deeply grateful and thankful to say was better than last year.

Dealing with the Foreign work, he thankfully called attention to the fact that at Ooshooia in 1891 there had been less sickness than usual; but the Committee are anxious about the Southern Mission, the Argentine Government having its seat at Ooshooia being rather a hindrance than otherwise. The Bishop was even now on his way there to see exactly which is the right place for that Mission Station, and, if he finds it necessary, to remove it. It is also necessary to remove the Station from Wollaston, where the Burleighs are labouring, and where, so far as the Committee had been able to gather, good work had been done. He mentioned instances of spiritual benefit conferred recorded in the Society's magazine, and referred to an interesting event which had taken place in the missionary's family there during the year—the birth of the first European in that island. In his last letter the Bishop had referred to his extreme desire to open out new work amongst the Onas, and had related an instance of an English settler, for the protection of his sheep, having attacked a body of these Indians. We want the Gospel to go there, and in the coming year it is to be hoped the Committee may be enabled to do something among them. Mr. Bridges is doing something, but there is a mountain barrier between Ooshooia and the Onas. It would require a large staff—five or six young men—what the C.M.S. call a band of Associated Evangelists, under a thoroughly trained and cultured leader, and this would call for very large resources. About Keppel Island the Bishop had written cheerfully and hopefully :

"There was a cheerful reviving air about the Station. The Fuegian lads were again hopeful and bright in spirit, and their conduct exemplary. Mr. Whaits' all-pervading influence tells favourably everywhere, drawing out what is good, and repressing silently tendencies to evil in the lads under his care, so that I derived great satisfaction in this respect from my visit of inspection."

Turning to the other direct Mission to the heathen,

that in Paraguay, he could not express the satisfaction that it was to the Committee to see one of its members giving up his parochial labours for a time to do what lay in his power to put this Mission on a satisfactory basis. Mr. Shimield, however, could not stand the intense heat of the climate, and would be back next month. But he wished to speak in the strongest terms of the beautiful missionary spirit of Mr. Grubb, who had gone amongst the Indians and visited them in their toldos, and was rapidly getting hold of their language. They called him the Indian-English pastor, and he thought it was delightful to hear of an Indian tribe calling their missionary by that name. Mr. Grubb showed his sympathy with them, but he was not a leader, and he was himself aware of his deficiency in this respect, and when Mr. Shimield came back the Committee would want a leader, one thoroughly capable of taking charge of this Mission. Mr. Shimield has found one young man on the spot whom he had temporarily enlisted, and if the Committee could get a band—say of four young men—to go out, it would be a great thing. These people are apparently a lovable people, honest, kindly, and affectionate. In the December number of the magazine, Mr. Shimield gives a very pleasing account of them and of their reverent behaviour at prayer, and while he addressed them through Mr. Grubb, who acted as his spokesman. The Paraguay Mission was very close to the heart of the Committee, and they hoped there may be good men found for it. Referring to the recent meetings of young men, especially that in Exeter Hall, when some 3,000 were present, he expressed the belief that some of those, if they could be got hold of, would be the very persons for work in Paraguay.

Of the chaplaincy work he had not time to speak, but he expressed sorrow at the death of William Reade Gardiner, and, quoting from a letter of the Rev. W. H. Lloyds, in the May magazine, 1891, wished that the earnest words there written might be more generally known. In conclusion, he referred to a sentence which

had fallen from the lips of a speaker during the week of prayer, "The lost art of prayer," which had haunted him ever since; the more he thought of it the less he liked it. The lost art of prayer! The art of prayer was not lost. He denied that prayer is an art. Such a term applied to it is derogatory, reducing it to the mere level of secular arts. It is rather what Montgomery has beautifully called it, the Christian's "vital breath," the Christian's "native air." That very week showed there was prayer throughout the whole Christian world. We ourselves earnestly wish to carry on our work this year in prayer and in the power of the Holy Spirit.

The Lord's work can only be done in the Lord's way. He bespoke the prayers of all present for those labouring abroad and for all engaged in the work at home.

He had at the commencement of his address quoted a passage of Scripture as an appropriate motto for those working in the Mission Field; he would now add one for all, whether at home or abroad, a motto which should indicate the attitude of all Christian people, and which shows the spirit in which the Committee desire to begin their labours for the year.

A NEW YEAR'S MOTTO.

"Here is a New Year's motto
Of preciousness unpriced--
A gem of God's own setting--
To me to live is Christ.

"Not to live with Him, to Him, for Him;
But He Himself my guard,
My closely fitting raiment,
Mine exquisite reward."

The hymn "Jesus shall reign" was then sung, and prayer offered by the Rev. W. E. Martlew, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the Rev. R. J. Simpson pronouncing the Benediction.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.

RARELY if ever in later years have we commenced the year under such afflicting circumstances as we do at present. It has been eloquently said, "The Angel of Death is abroad in the land, we can almost hear the beating of his wings." From the throne to the cottage the voice of lamentation is heard, calculated to call forth trust in God and sympathy for our fellow-men.

May the stern but gracious message come home to all our hearts and make us more anxious to "serve the Lord Christ" while we may and can, and more "ready" for Him when "the labourer's work is done."

The Rev. W. H. Shimield is expected in England during the present month, after his most generous and self-denying sojourn the last six months amongst the Indians of the Chaco. The Committee are looking forward not only to most interesting accounts of the work being now done, but to many wise practical suggestions as to future arrangements.

The total amount received from December 23 to January 26 for 1891 account was £2,214 12s. 4d.

The following are the subjects for the Prayer Union on Monday, February 8:—

1. We pray that God may be graciously pleased to withdraw from our afflicted land the grievous sickness and mortality with which it is now visited.
2. That He would sanctify the sorrows of many hearts and homes by sending to them the light of His Holy Spirit, to make us more penitent, more patient, more trustful in His divine care, and more considerate and tender towards all our brethren.
3. May He comfort them that mourn, especially those for whom we are more particularly concerned.
4. May the Lord of the Harvest bless and direct our efforts in the choice of faithful and fit men to labour amongst the Ona and Paraguayan Indians, and in the selection of the most expedient positions for our future stations.

Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers are specially requested to forward to the Secretary, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C., any outstanding balances for 1891, as the accounts for that year are about to be closed. In order to be included in the Society's Balance Sheet all amounts should be sent in before the 18th inst.

In Memoriam.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE.

IN common with every true man and every loyal subject of the Queen we mourn the sudden and early death of our young Prince. A life on which seemed to depend such mighty issues, which was so full of promise, and so apparently destined for all the happiness earth could confer—such a life cut off in its prime is at once a great mystery and a significant lesson to all sorts and conditions of men, of whatever age and however at present blest with health and strength.

But we know that over individual men, however high, and over empires, however mighty, reigns the King of kings and Lord of lords, and He knows what is most expedient for both.

"He knows and loves and cares,
Nothing that truth can dim;
He gives the very best to those
Who leave the choice to Him."

With the Prince and Princess of Wales and our beloved Queen, and for the Widowed Bride, every heart must deeply sympathise. Acting in this spirit, our Committee, before entering on the business of the day, on January 14 passed the following resolution, and forwarded it to Sandringham:—

"January 14, 1892.

"The Committee of the South American Missionary Society, assembled this morning, have heard with heartfelt regret of the death of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and desire to convey to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Family, as well as Her Serene Highness Princess Mary of Teck, their sincere sympathy in their deep sorrow, and pray that God may in this case graciously comfort and support the hearts of them that mourn."

To which the following gracious reply has been received:—

"Sandringham, Norfolk.

"The Comptroller of the Household presents his compliments to the Committee of the South American Missionary Society, and is directed to convey to them the warm thanks of the Prince and Princess of Wales for the Committee's kind resolution of sympathy with their Royal Highnesses in their great bereavement.

"January 16, 1892." "D. M. PROBYN,
"General Comptroller and Treasurer."

ADMIRAL J. R. RODD.

WE are grieved to record the death of another valued member of our Committee, Admiral J. R. Rodd, on January 13, at Hastings, from the effects of the sadly prevalent epidemic, influenza. He had been summoned to act on our Naval Sub-Committee on the needed alterations in the rig of our mission vessel "Allen Gardiner" for the 12th, and we little thought that we should not have the benefit of his ever kind and ready counsel by reason of the far loftier summons to the presence of his loved Lord and Master on the day following. As a distinguished officer afloat, and a genial and able counsellor in this and other societies, his memory will be warmly cherished.

MRS. QUICK.

IT is with sincere regret we have to record the death of Mrs. Quick, wife of the Rev. G. P. Quick, Vicar of Douglas, Cork, and formerly one of our most valued Missionary Chaplains. Mrs. Quick was a warm and active friend of the Society and a collector in her district, and has generously bequeathed to the Society a legacy of £50.

The Bishop of Cork, who knew her well, thus speaks of her loss:—

"If the deepest and most affectionate sympathy of a very large circle of friends can give comfort, our sorrowing brother is indeed comforted. Mrs. Quick had been taken in the midst of an active life of great usefulness. Hers was a gifted mind and a memory of wonderful power. She was able to repeat by heart several of the Epistles in the New Testament in the original Greek, and it was her habit while dressing every morning to repeat the Psalms for the day. A life of simple unaffected piety was adorned by a genial and kindly manner, which endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. The poor and the rich, the members of the Sunday-school classes, the girls whom she helped and led on to better things, all loved her and wept for her. We have the confident expectation that there were many who had gone before, whom she had led to Christ, who were waiting to welcome her to the other shore."

The widower who mourns the loss of such a wife not only calls for but has our heartfelt sympathy in his deep sorrow.

FRANCIS GORE STUDDERT.

THE late Mr. Studdert, whose death has been announced from Rosario, was a young man of high promise, and well known to and valued by our late chaplains, Mr. Coombe and Mr. Lett, as well as by Mr. Adams. He was a member of nearly every society and club in Rosario, an ardent Freemason, but, above all, a Christian gentleman. For sixteen years he was connected with the Sunday schools as scholar, teacher, and Superintendent. His loss, as well as his sudden death by drowning, has cast a sad gloom over Rosario, where he was at once respected and loved by all who knew him.

Proposed Mission to the Ona Indians, Tierra del Fuego.

THE following extracts from an important letter from the Bishop of the Falkland Islands bring out with startling vividness the imminent danger of the Ona Indians being swept away by the inflowing tide of civilisation. They are daily seeing their land taken from them, and themselves driven from it, and hemmed in in a steadily contracting circle. In their frequent encounters with the settlers they are also learning, by terrible experience, the deadly nature of the white man's weapons, before which they fall like the sheep they seize and so cruelly maim and kill. The Bishop, who has more than once endeavoured to reach this finest of the Fuegian races, is now desirous of making a vigorous effort, before it is too late, to bring them under the influences of the Gospel. The Committee also as earnestly wish to start the suggested new mission and to prosecute it with the utmost energy. Two things, however, confront them, both of which have to be faced and overcome:—(1) the necessity of finding the suitable men with the able leader; and (2) the further necessity of obtaining a permanent increase of income of at least £1,000 per annum. The matter is pressing, and the time is short; and the Committee will gladly welcome help and suggestions from any who share with them the anxiety to do whatever is possible to save these apparently doomed races:—

"*Sandy Point, November* 30, 1891.

"I have to-day had a serious conversation with two gentlemen on the subject of the Ona. I went to call on one of them to-day, having just heard of his arrival in Sandy Point. He has a sheep farm on the

Ona side of the Straits. The Ona he thought were few and to be despised as a danger when he took up land and placed sheep on their territory. But he has altered his opinion. He has just returned from an expedition against the Indians, who had driven off, including lambs, 4,000 of his flock. He pursued for three days, and overtook them at length in a forest, where he and his party of four shot at least twenty men, but recovered only some 200 of their sheep. He would have shot every Indian if he could. This he says plainly; and I don't wonder; for they had shot with arrows, broken the legs, and in various ways wounded hundreds of the sheep and lambs, leaving them by the way of retreat just to show their Indian vengeance and hatred of the white invaders. The poor sheep were many of them still alive and mutilated, or going about pierced with arrows. The Indians fought with determination, and kept a good part of their booty.

"Now it stands to reason that this sort of thing cannot go on. There is no reason to suppose that this settler is other than an ordinary English gentleman, without bloodthirsty instincts. But it is plain that either he or the Indians must give way. So long as the language is unknown, and so long as the Indians cherish the bitter memories of cold-blooded atrocities and deceptions committed upon them by white men and so-called Christians, it will be hopeless to expect anything but violence and acts of cruelty. The question is, can we do anything effectual in the matter? First of all, supposing we placed a Mission Station a few miles outside this gentleman's property, and worked cautiously and very patiently, seeking waifs and strays from whom to learn the language or dialect of these Northern Ona; then I think even among them good might be done, and mercy triumph over present misery and malice. But of course great caution would have to be used. Houses fire-proof, a strong palisade, and paddocks well fenced for keeping a few sheep and horses, and a company of missionaries of at least six, would be needed. Months might elapse before the Indians ventured near the place except by night, but gradually confidence would be gained, I hope, and at last the beauty of the law of Christ would be uncovered to the eyes of these now unhappy people.

"I wish with all my heart I might be able to inaugurate such a mission of mercy. So far I have spoken of the Northern Ona. Towards the East the tribes are apparently of a milder character. Individuals have been at Mr. Bridges' station, I believe, and some certainly at Ooshooja. Interpreters are at hand. Then, again, at the Sub-Prefecture at Good Success Bay many of these Indians have been treated kindly, and have behaved in a friendly way. The Sub-Prefect has secured their goodwill by gifts of food and clothing from the Argentine Government. But this charity is stopped now; and the Indians will disperse. But there are here, you see, elements to be gathered up, material to be turned to account for the best of purposes. Mr. Aspinall is earnest in his wish for a settlement amongst these, and, by the advice of a well-informed gentleman, suggests for the site of a station St. Paul's

Point (S. Pablo) on the north coast, about sixty miles, I think, above Thetis Bay, to which place the Sub-Prefecture now at Good Success is to be removed, a lighthouse being about to be placed in the neighbourhood of the former.

"I should say that, as a matter of course, a mission of a serious and sensible character to the Ona would meet with the sympathy and practical support of every right-minded sheep-farmer in that country. But a weak and inadequate effort would be treated contemptuously. The six men I spoke of for the out station should be young Christian volunteers, with a steady and experienced head over them.

"I will think over this subject on my way to the stations existing, and see if any material can be got from them."

The Southern Mission.

FROM Mr. Lawrence we have the following interesting account of the Ooshooia Total Abstinence Society:—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuego, October* 26, 1891.

"In my letter to Captain Poulden last month I promised to continue the report of our monthly meeting in connection with the Ooshooia 'Total Abstinence Society.'

"The last entertainment was most encouraging, the room was well filled, and presented a scene of innocent pleasure for the natives, Argentines, and English. The natives assisted in the decoration, and in placing appropriate mottoes round the room, such as 'Bav drink mas' (drink no more), 'No, not one glass,' 'Have courage to say no,' &c. George Oococoo's speech was very plain and a little amusing, as he spoke partly in broken English, Spanish, and Fuegian. As it will no doubt be interesting to you and many readers of the magazine, I send it as follows:—

"'To-night we come to this room (Mission schoolroom) to be very happy; we come because our kind friends the missionaries are always thinking about us, how much they can do to help us, and to teach us, and to make us wise to know God and His Son Jesus Christ. They think about the people who come to Ooshooia, and sometimes make plenty trouble; to-night we play and no trouble, all my good friend—not enemies.

"'Mr. Lawrence ask me to play the same as my country-people, a long time ago (Yecamoosh), like Doctor; that no good play, only foolish; we only show you little to-night, not all, not finish, because we very much ashamed, and no like to do any more. I am not young any more; I am getting old, only we like to do what Mr. Lawrence tell me, to try and make all happy to-night, because some people here now never see before what the Yecamoosh used to do; now no more Yecamoosh at Ooshooia.

"'Some friends here to-night are not English—some are Spanish—and they are not missionaries, and perhaps some no Protestant. I like Protestant religion best, Roman Catholic not all the same; I like to worship God true. I speak to-night because I very thankful God send Protestant missionaries to this country to tell us poor people all about Jesus, and not speak so much about the Virgin Mary; she was very good woman, but not like Jesus. Many my country-people die because so much sin, and the missionary very sorry, and if they go away we soon have plenty of trouble. I very glad God help us, and give me such a wonderful body. God give me feet to walk, and arms and hands to work, and the missionaries teach us to do what will make us strong and happy. Sometimes some Argentine people very kind to me, and I think about them because God give me mind to think, not only about myself, but He make me think about the Lord Jesus and other people. To-night I try to speak a little English, but I not speak very much, because I no understand all, and Spanish I no understand much, only very little.'

"It is my painful duty to record the death of Lucy, the beloved wife of Henry Katannash. She passed away at an early hour this morning; she bore her long and sad affliction with much patience and resignation. I am thankful to add I believe she is now in the presence of her Saviour."

Argentine Republic, Chubut Colony.

THE following account of the opening of the new church at this station, communicated by the Rev. Hugh Davies, will be read with interest by many:—

"*Colonia del Chubut, September* 18, 1891.

"It is with pleasure and gratification I beg to inform you that Llanddewi (St. David's) Church, Upper Valley, Chubut, is now fully completed, and opened for services to Almighty God on September 10, 1891, and that with great joy. We felt exceedingly sorry that our indefatigable Bishop was unable to be with us on that memorable day. The order of the services was as follows, viz.:—Celebration of the Lord's Supper at 8 a.m.; twelve were present, all of whom partook at the Lord's Table. Morning service at 10 a.m., and a sermon on God's Presence in His Church, based on Joel iii. 21; present 109. Service at 2 p.m., at which two children were baptized, and a sermon on the acceptance of children by our Lord Jesus Christ, based on St. Matthew xix. 14; present about 200. Evening service at 6 p.m., and a sermon on the Eternal Anthem in Heaven, based on Rev. iv. 8; there were present between 230 and 250.

"Our new House of Prayer was overcrowded to excess by men and families who came together from all parts of the colony in order to be present at the opening. Dissenters as well as Churchmen kept a holy day, although it is one of the busiest times of the year, for the farmers had a very deep and heavy piece of canal to cut, up the valley, from the River Chubut, for irrigating purposes, besides their usual yearly routine. The conduct of the large congregations during the whole services was all that could be desired; one and all behaved in such a manner as if they really came together to keep a feast unto the Lord their God, and not to a nominal service. To a more devout assembly I never had the honour to minister, their attention was entirely riveted by the services throughout. The eager pressing forward of faces so as to catch the Word written and spoken was a sight never to be forgotten. And I trust by the grace of God and the power of the Holy Ghost some indelible impressions were made upon many souls that will be Christ's at His coming.

"The presence of God and the fellowship of His Holy Spirit was felt indeed throughout the day in the prayers, in the lessons, and in the singing. Two anthems, besides hymns, were sung during the day, one by Kent, the other by Rev. O. Davies (Gos Llechyd), Rector of Rhiw, Carmarthenshire, which were rendered most efficiently by the church choir. And no sacred edifice could more perfectly resound with the songs of praise and prayer than the church of Llanddewi, according to the minds of the settlers. The acoustics of the church are good, and a help really to sustain one in the performance of his sacred duties.

"Although I felt quite knocked up—what with anxiety of mind, and the preparations required for the momentous event of rearing and opening a house to the Almighty and Immeasurable God—I could not spare time to retire to rest until 2 a.m. of the day of opening of our sacred building; yet, God be thanked and glorified, He sustained me for the arduous task of four full services and three sermons with His everlasting power, and proved to be my strength in weakness. Had I to rest on flesh and blood I could not enter single-handed on the work before me.

"God blessed us on that day with most favourable weather, in the midst of a cold and threatening firmament, as if He would have us believe our unworthy attempt at glorifying His Holy Name was acceptable in His sight, through the merits of Christ crucified."

Chili.

THE Rev. W. H. Elkin writes as follows, and suggests a new departure, for which we ask the prayers of our friends:—

"*British Chaplaincy, Lota, November* 26, 1891.

"Since the receipt of your last kind letter I have been giving the 'Spanish work' my most serious attention. I fully understand and appreciate the desire of the Committee in this respect, but in my district it is a very difficult task for one

labourer, and especially one who has his hands rather full at present. On carefully considering the matter I have come to the conclusion that some extraordinary expedient must be resorted to if there is to be a reaction in favour of 'Spanish work.' The Chilenos will not come to meetings if invited, neither will they stand still and hear the Word of God. Such having proved the case on many occasions, I have prepared a plan which, with the approval of the Committee, I intend to carry into effect, and give a fair trial to. I have been led to adopt this plan after carefully studying the national character, and to my mind it seems to promise the greatest degree of success for the smallest possible outlay. 'My Lantern Mission' is to be the basis. For this I shall require a good lantern, and some complete sets of dissolving views, illustrating 'The Life of our Lord,' the 'Wanderings of the Israelites,' 'Views of the Holy Land,' &c. In a word—*anything bearing on the teaching of the Sacred Volume and religious thought.* I am convinced that this would be a very effectual means of obtaining an attentive audience. Many no doubt would come to hear what I had to say, and many others, careless or indifferent, might be drawn, if only by the desire of seeing the views. What the result will be it is not for me to say. It may be that a few chosen words in season to an inquisitive audience will bring forth fruit in the future—I trust a hundredfold, but of this I am persuaded, 'that nothing will be lost' by giving my plan a fair trial; and if, by the help of the Master, it is blessed and successful here, the plan may be attempted in other districts. If we had not been lately in great straits through the Civil War, I would have given the plan a trial at my own expense, but at present I do not see my way to do so. I trust, however, the Committee will support me in this good work, and if, through the state of finance, they cannot vote me the necessary articles at once, perhaps some kind Christian friends at home, who are interested in the work which is being done for the Master in this dark continent, considering the trying time we have been experiencing of late in this country, will be only too glad to strengthen our hands in the good work, and not consider the expenditure of a few pounds too great a sacrifice when there is a hope of reaching thousands of Chilenos by the means suggested. The services at Lota and Coronel continue to be well attended, I am thankful to say, although at the latter place nearly half of my congregation have left for other parts of the country now that the war is over.

"I heard from Bishop Stirling a few days ago. He wrote on board the 'Sorata,' on his way to Tierra del Fuego, and says it is his desire to visit Chili about April. We shall be delighted to see him once again. The shipping is slowly coming back to the ports of Lota and Coronel. I have just returned from visiting the 'Imperial,' which made so many trips to the north with soldiers for the late President; I had a long conversation with the captain, chief officer, engineers, and others. They only stayed a few hours. They mentioned that they had always to work on Sundays, rarely getting a 'day of rest.' It is about time the great

steamship companies wiped off the disgrace of putting Englishmen and their religion to shame in foreign ports by such public exhibitions of indifference. H.M.S. 'Melpomene' paid us a short visit this week. Yesterday I went on board the 'Luz.' I was delighted to see the captain and others at church last Sunday. Other ships have been visited. This will grow into a great branch of the work on the West Coast in the future, and we shall require a number of men like Mr. Walker and Mr. Holms to be ready to throw themselves into the breach between Valdivia and Iquique."

Mr. J. S. Robertson writes :—

"*Chanaral, November* 4, 1891.

"Now that the country is quiet, I propose to hold a Spanish service at our church shortly, and also to begin our service at Las Animas again.

"It is computed that 12,000 men have been killed in the late Civil War, and that 76,000,000 dollars have been spent. I received a very kind letter from our good Bishop last week."

"*November* 18.

"Last Sunday (15th) we held a Spanish service at our church. Our congregation numbered seventy-six. The natives listened with much attention, and seemed to have been very much gratified with the service. Next Sunday (D.V.) we propose to hold a Spanish service at Las Animas, and as I have secured from the Governor the use of the native school-room, I expect a good congregation. At present we have very much sickness amongst the poor, and several deaths have occurred."

Clothing, &c., for the Mission Stations, chiefly Mollaston.

THE Secretaries acknowledge with warmest thanks the receipt of parcels of clothing, books, &c., from

Miss Parker.
Mrs. Annersley.
Mrs. Poulden.
Miss Thring.
Miss Shand.
Miss Jeffery.
Miss Davies.
Combe Down Mothers' Meeting Working Party..
Miss Long.
Miss Marsh.
Miss Harton.
Mr. Gilbert.
Miss Derry.
Mrs. Allen Gardiner.
Miss Sansom.
Miss Tarner.
Miss Couty.
Mrs. Mandell.
Mr. H. Taylor.
Miss Childers.
Miss Presswell.
Miss Townsend.
Miss Birks.
Mrs. Edlin.
Miss Lucy Spiller.
Mrs. West.
Miss Clarke.
Miss Cooper.
Mrs. Dean.

Parcels from Bath, Eardisley, Ramelton, and bale for Mrs. Hemmings with no names of senders.

Provincial Proceedings.

THE registers for the closing month of the old year show very favourable results, and especially when it is remembered that the weather was for the most part singularly unsettled, that influenza has assumed the dimensions of a serious and widespread epidemic, and that Christmas festivities preclude deputation work for the last few days of the month. Of the fifty engagements of our deputations twenty-eight were sermons and twenty-two meetings, and these produced £137 11s. 8d., the average collection being thus £2 15s. The best collections of the month were made at Southborough, more than £23 resulting from the four sermons kindly preached by the Rev. C. G. Acworth, late Vicar of Combe Down, and the local clergy, and three guineas being added at the magic-lantern lecture taken on the following evening by Commander Sulivan, R.N. Of the new openings three seem to have done wonders—viz., Bexley, with collections after sermons and meetings exceeding £16; Carshalton yielding £7 6s. 8d. from a drawing-room meeting, and Minehead producing £8 10s. from sermons and magic-lantern lecture. We have not space to record the various places visited by Mr. Grundy, but note with satisfaction that he speaks of three new subscribers enrolled at the Taunton drawing-room meeting, and describes the sermons and meetings at Exeter as *very successful in spite of many counter-attractions*. Both these Auxiliaries should do well, for their support of the Society is not a thing of yesterday, dating as it does from the days of the Patagonian Mission. But a long experience shows us that the changes and chances which befall individual lives often make or mar the work of an association. There would be fewer cases of retrogression if every hon. sec. tried to keep in reserve a successor in case of his or her removal. For lack of this not a few once flourishing auxiliaries have practically been lost to us.

Glancing at the Midland Register, we notice that St. Paul's, Leamington, heads the list with a weekday sermon producing £11 13s. 8d., and we have to thank our old friend Mr. Bradley for taking the sermon himself, the appointed preacher being disabled by illness. Lowestoft received a visit from Mr. Martlew, who both preached in St. Peter's and St. Margaret's Churches, and addressed a drawing-room meeting at Miss Fisher's, the total collections exceeding £12. The sermons at Newark were preached by the Rev. H. Doig, who also three times lectured with magic-lantern in Lancashire. St. Mark's, Leicester, gave us for the first time sermons on the 27th, the preacher being our clerical secretary. Our friends are probably aware that our finances are in a somewhat stronger condition than they were a year ago, and we may fairly attribute some part of that improvement to our Association Secretaries and those with whom they co-operate in the provinces.

BRITISH MUSEUM 6 DEC 92

Contributions thankfully received from Dec. 22, 1891, to Jan. 25, 1892, for the year 1891.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
LEGACY.			
Ledlie, the late Colonel, less duty	584	5	9
DONATIONS.			
Draper, Miss, for Uruguay and Buenos Ayres	3	0	0
Ellice, Wm., Esq.	15	0	0
Evans, Mrs.	0	10	6
Mary H.	0	2	0
S. T., a Thankoffering	5	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Balmain, Miss	0	10	0
Balmain, Rev. W.	1	0	0
Baron, Miss	2	0	0
Brassey, Lord	10	0	0
Bravington, Miss G.	1	1	0
Cooper, George, Esq	5	0	0
Cotton, Mrs.	1	1	0
Fripp, Mrs. F.	0	10	6
Kearney, Mrs.	0	10	0
Lee, Mrs. R. C.	1	0	0
Macandrew, Mrs. J. J.	1	0	0
Macandrew, W., Esq.	2	2	0
Pitman, Mrs.	1	1	0
Russell, Miss	0	10	0
Towers, A. J., Esq.	1	0	0
Weymouth, Miss A. C.	0	10	0
Woolley, G. H., Esq.	5	5	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Barnsbury, A. Pape, Esq.	1	1	0
Bermondsey, Miss Lloyd's box	0	12	0
Bethnal Green, per Rev. R. Loveridge	3	8	8
Brixton, per Miss Sully	4	13	6
Clapham Park, St. Stephen's, per R. W. Saffell, Esq.	4	10	9
Clapham, per Lily Ife	0	8	2
Do., Misses Ridsdale	0	10	0
Do., per Mrs. Terry	1	3	9
Copestake, Messrs., per Mr. A. J. Liddle	1	13	7
Greenwich, per Mrs. Tugwell	3	8	6
Hampstead, per Miss Harton	3	4	0
Harlesden, per Mrs. Jas. Mudie (six boxes)	1	15	7
Highbury, Mrs. Alfred Oldham (box)	1	10	0
Hyde Park, per Miss White	18	5	8
Kensington, per Mrs. Pennell	12	5	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	7	17	0
Do., Mrs. Clifford (sub.)	0	5	0
Kilburn, per G. H. Fryer, Esq.	5	4	0
Do., St. Mary's, per Miss Bedford	11	13	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath, per Miss E. Couty: Mr. May, £1 1s.; Miss Hartigan, £1 5s.; Mrs. James Jackson, £3 3s.; per Miss Lamplough, Colonel and Mrs. Gabb, £2; Mr. Lamplough, £1 1s.; In Memoriam, 5s.	8	15	0
Do., Addl. to Sale of Work (making total of £158 10s. 8d.)	2	0	0
Maida Hill, per Miss Allcard	15	17	6
Mayfair, per W. Cunningham, Esq.	1	7	0
Notting Hill, per Miss Stock	0	15	0
Regent's Park, per Miss Birks	4	14	3
Richmond, per Miss Bushnell	7	14	9
Do., Cyrus Braby, Esq.	1	0	0
St. George's-in-the-East, per Rev. C. H. Turner	29	6	11
Southgate, per Mr. James	0	11	0
S. Kensington, per Miss Colvile	1	15	0
Do., per R. C. Driver, Esq., Offer., St. Jude's	40	14	8
Do., per Mrs. E. H. Woods	5	18	6
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow	57	18	0
Sydenham, per Rev. J. W. Banks	21	13	6
Tufnell Park, All Saints' Coll.	0	16	9
Victoria Park, St. Mark's, per G. H. Mawer, Esq.	15	18	6
Wanstead, per Miss Absolom	2	13	0
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.	0	15	0
PROVINCES.			
Appledore, per Mr. Thos. Boon	4	4	7
Bangor, per Rev. Canon Thomas	45	0	0
Barnsley, per Rev. Canon Kirby	6	7	6
Bath, per Rev. H. Bothamley	25	19	6
Berrynarbor, M.	2	0	9
Bexley, per Rev. J. M. Freer, S.S. and M.	16	7	1
Blackford, per Miss Senior	0	10	0
Bognor, per Miss Goodacre	11	2	6
Bournemouth, per Miss A. Davis	0	3	6
Do., per Miss Sulivan	9	16	0
Bracebridge, &c., per Miss E. Clarke	15	17	5
Bridlington, per Miss Curtis	2	0	0
Brighton, per Rev. W. M. Selwyn	32	0	0
Bristol, &c., per Miss Stickley	0	15	0
Brixham, Miss S. Burch, card	0	10	0
Do., S.S. and L.	4	18	7
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle (including Mrs. Daniell's coll. for Villaquay £5)	16	17	0
Buckland, per Rev. H. F. Burnaby	2	13	6
Burneston, per Mrs. Newcombe	1	7	6
Buxton, per Miss Noon	3	18	0
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham	18	2	10
Campden, per Mrs. Wright	1	17	0
Carshalton, per Mrs. Landon, D.R.M., including Mrs. Landon and children £4, In Memoriam	7	6	8
Catfield, per Miss Rope	1	19	0
Cheltenham, per Mrs. Wilson	34	15	4
Chichester, per Miss E. Gruggen	15	7	1
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	1	0	0
Clevedon, per Mrs. Goddard	11	0	6
Clifton and Bristol, per E. W. Bird, Esq.	86	0	0
Colchester District, per Rev. H. T. Armfield	14	1	0
Croydon, per Mrs. H. C. Watson	12	9	7
Darlaston, per Mrs. S. Partridge	4	17	0
Debden, per Miss H. M. Fisher, box	1	13	1
Derby, per Miss Cox	0	10	0
Do., per Miss Latham	4	4	6
Dewsbury, per Miss Speight	0	13	0
Douglas, per Miss E. Moffat	0	19	3
Eastbourne, Rev. N. Dimock, £1 1s.; Mrs. Clabon, 10s.	1	11	0
Do., per Mrs. Gregg	17	15	7
Ellacombe, M.	1	13	10
Exeter, per Rev. W. Hope	9	11	10
Falmouth, D.R.M. and L.	2	18	10
Do., J. H. Fox, Esq.	0	10	0
Felbridge, per Mrs. Thorpe	0	10	3
Fisherton, per Miss Beach	4	3	3
Fleet, per the Churchwardens, S.S.	7	5	10
Gloucester, Rev. H. D. Sweetapple	1	1	0
Do., Mrs. Sweetapple	2	2	0
Greenstead, cards	0	10	6
Gretford and Wilsthorp, per Miss K. Joy	6	1	6

	£	s.	d.
Guildford, per Miss M. F. Cole	2	5	0
Harbertonford, L. and card	0	18	7
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. A. Gardiner	45	7	0
Ilfracombe, Mr. Darbyshire (sub.)	1	0	0
Ipswich, Miss Boutell	0	2	6
Jersey, per Miss M. Juttings.....	2	7	0
Lamorbey, per Mrs. Vickers	0	10	6
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	85	13	1
Leicester, per Rev. J. N. B. Woodroffe	2	2	0
Lincoln, per Mrs. Moss.....	19	6	0
Liverpool, per H. W. Rowe, Esq ..	64	3	0
Do., addl., per H. W. Rowe, Esq.	0	10	0
Manchester, per Rev. Preb Macdonald.....	2	0	6
Minchinhampton, &c., per Rev. W. H. Lloyd	16	0	10
Minehead, per Rev. A. H. Luttrell, S.S.	6	8	9
Do., per Rev. C. Stainsbury, M. and boxes.....	3	8	9
Newark, per Rev. H. A. Jukes	13	12	9
Northampton, per Mrs. Gale.....	10	4	0
Plymouth Juvenile Assocn., per Miss Inskip	4	4	0
Do., per Mrs. Edlin	3	5	0
Preston, per Mrs. Huntley	0	11	9
Quorndon, S.S. and card, per Miss Gawlor	1	8	0
Reading, Major Liebenrood (sub.)	1	0	0
Do., per Miss Harris	12	10	0
Redhill, per C. H. Norman, Esq. ..	4	0	0
Retford, per Miss Clowes	5	19	2
Romford, per Miss Moss	2	14	6
Sandown, per Miss Barker	9	12	6
Sherborne, per Miss E. Parsons....	3	0	6
Southampton, per Col. Ward.....	9	1	6
Southborough, per Miss Foy	43	4	6
Southend, per Rev. J. W. Bluett, D.R.M. and box	1	6	9
Southsea, St. Jude's Mothers' Meeting, per Mrs. Blake.....	0	9	0
Southwell, per Miss Gaster.....	29	0	8
[illegible]tone, per Rev. J. L. Challis	2	11	6
[illegible]underland, per Mrs. F. Ritson....	0	10	0
Taunton, per Mrs. Askwith.....	18	13	9
Torquay, per Mrs. Goslett	6	9	0
Trowbridge, per Mrs. Bayfield Clarke.....	1	0	0
Wakes Colne, per Mrs. Bartrum ..	1	16	6
Walthamstow, per Miss Carter ..	3	3	
Warrington, per L. W. Reynolds, Esq.	1	0	
Wealdstone, per Miss E. B. Joyner	1	3	
Westerham, per Rev. C. G. Acworth	5	6	
Weymouth, per Miss Frampton ..	15	3	
Worthing, per Miss Hide.....	4	8	
York, per Mr. J. Howard	0	13	
Do., per Rev. W. H. Collins	5	9	

IRELAND.

Athy, per Mrs. Minchin	1	16	
Ballisodare, per Miss E. Brennan ..	0	10	
Belfast, per J. T. Abbott, Esq.	2	11	
Do., per Rev. Dr. Riddell	0	4	
Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, per Mrs. Gahan	81	6	
Castleblayney, per Miss A. E. Longhead	1	1	
Cork, Miss Nash	0	10	
Co. Cork, per Miss H. Townsend ..	24	7	
Co. Louth, per Mrs. H. C. Tisdall..	8	12	
Douglas, per Miss Hartley	5	0	
Drumcar, per Rev. F. G. McClintock	3	0	
Dublin, per Miss M. L. Hyndman..	3	5	
Do., per Mrs. R. Alleyne	0	10	
Dungannon, per Rev. J. Richey ..	0	5	
Gilford, per Rev. Canon Harding..	0	14	
Greystones, per Mrs. R. C. Dobbs..	2	18	
Letterkenny, per Mr. Wm. Carson	1	4	
Loughgall, per Rev. J. Gaussen....	8	2	
Mullavilly, per Rev. C. Dempsey ..	2	4	
Parsonstown, Rev. R. P. Homan, sub.	1	0	
Ramelton, per Miss Hill	0	10	
Roscarbery, Miss Whitley, box...	0	6	
Skibbereen. per Miss Fleming.....	5	12	
Slane, per Misses Malcolmson	1	1	

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, per Miss Brewis.....	5	7
Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq...	29	18

FOREIGN.

India, per Miss E. Chandra.....	0	8
Melbourne, per W. J. Harton, Esq.	5	5
New Zealand, Ven. Archdeacon W. L. Williams	1	1

NEW MALDEN JUVENILE ASSOCIATION

THE ANNUAL

SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

EASTER WEEK.

CONTRIBUTIONS of Plain and Fancy Articles, Toy Books, Pictures, &c., will be thankfully received by th Hon. Secretary, MRS. H. H. TAYLOR, Raby Roa New Malden, Surrey.

[VOL. VI.] MARCH 1, 1892. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

MARCH 1, 1892.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.

THE Committee at their last meeting accepted the offer of service for missionary work in the Paraguayan Chaco made by Mr. J. Cross, of Glasgow University, and by Mr. Hay and Mr. Pride, now students at Dr. Grattan Guinness's College at Cliff in Derbyshire. Mr. Cross will go out as General and Medical Superintendent of the Mission, having taken his Degree in Arts and in Medicine. He will (D.V.) sail in August, and Mr. Hay and Mr. Pride probably in April.

The Committee also appointed Mr. Bailey (now working with Mr. Grubb as a temporary help) on the permanent staff.

The Rev. W. H. Shimield, after seven months' absence in the Paraguayan Chaco, returned to England and attended the last Committee, when he gave a most interesting account of the Mission, together with important information and advice. He had an interview with Mr. Hay and Mr. Pride, and thought them suitable men for the work for which they had volunteered.

The total amount received from January 26 to February 24, for 1891, was £741 7s., and from January 1 to February 24, for 1892, £976 8s. 8d.

The following are the subjects for Praise and Prayer on Monday, March 14:—

1. We thank God for the safe return to England of the Rev. W. H. Shimield, and for the great assistance he has been enabled to give to the Mission and to the Committee in the grave and important task of its reconstruction.
2. We thank God for the grace and strength given to the Rev. H. Davies and his flock to erect and open the first church in Patagonia in the Chuput Colony under such happy and promising circumstances.
3. We pray God to strengthen the hands and bless the labours of Mr. Aspinall, Mr. Lawrence and his family, Mr. and Mrs. Whaits, Mr. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh, and Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes, all of whom are engaged at our Southern Mission.

In Memoriam.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS BLAND GARLAND.

We regret to announce the death, through influenza, of Mr. Thomas Bland Garland, formerly of Valparaiso, which occurred on the 5th ult., at his estate, Hillfields, Burghfield, near Reading, Berks. Mr. Garland, who was seventy-three years of age, was for many years a large contractor in Chili, where he undertook considerable railway works, and previous to returning to England resided at Valparaiso, where he amassed considerable wealth. Mr. Garland was a member of our Committee, although seldom able to attend its meetings. He had been a subscriber and friend of the Society for many years, and in him the poor and many charities have lost a kind-hearted and generous friend.

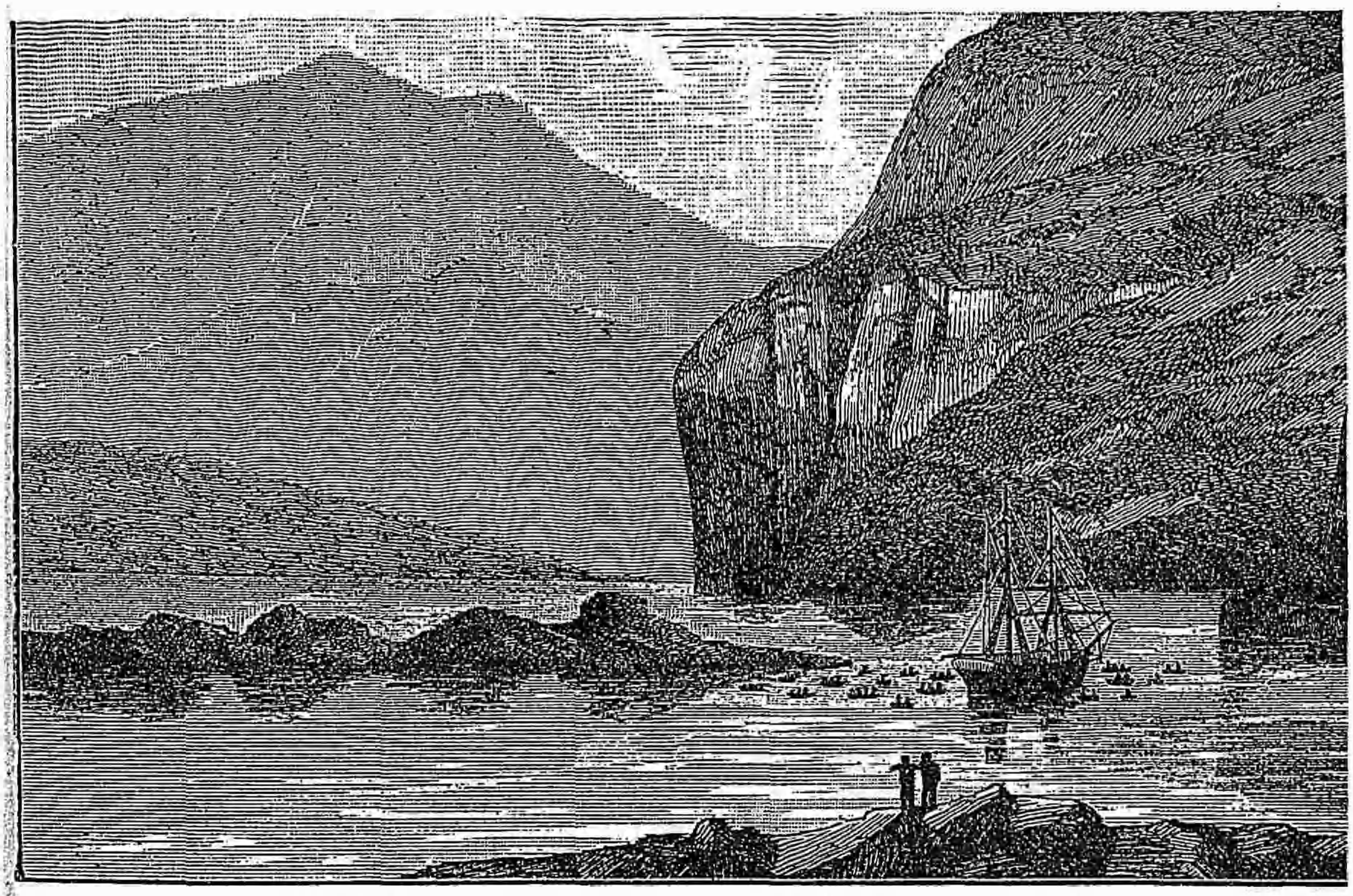
The Southern Mission.

THE following letter is from Mrs. Burleigh :—

"*Wollaston, August* 31, 1891.

"I have to thank you for your kind letter, dated February 24. It is very comforting to us workers to feel that we are remembered in prayer. Thank you for sending Miss Watson's letter; I have written to her, but could not acknowledge having received the articles, but last Thursday the 'Allen Gardiner' arrived from Sandy Point, and the parcel is most acceptable, as we are very short of clothing, particularly for the women, who are most of them almost naked. Other packages have come; some have the name of the giver and others have not, so that we shall not be able to acknowledge the latter. The two valuable boxes from dear Mrs. Edlin will be invaluable to us, and we desire through the Magazine to thank all who help us in our work. They will be glad to hear that the women are pleased to do needlework, and now I am trying a plan of letting those who can work do it in their wigwams, and also letting them teach others. Two of the women, with very little help from me, have made two under-garments, and this encourages me, and I have told them that, when they have made three each, they shall make themselves a dress and jacket. I think it is so much better for them to do something for what they get, and they value the things more. We have a large number of natives with us, and there are such a lot of little children. Would that they could all be gathered in and taken from the evil that

they are exposed to! They are very bright and intelligent, and I am sure you would all feel rejoiced to hear their pretty little voices singing their hymns. My little service on the Sunday afternoon is well attended; they are very fond of Psalm xxiii. Our prayer is that they may indeed choose the Lord for their Shepherd. I have not been able to hold my Mothers' Meeting for several weeks, having been laid by, and the room where I used to have them is very cold and draughty. We shall be so glad to get a house; not that we are grumbling, but it has certainly been a great hindrance to the work. We are looking forward to leaving this place—we hope soon. The site has not yet been decided upon. The climate here is most trying, and it is wonderful that the people are as well as they are. I wonder if my husband told you about our swede crop—we had three from the whole garden! We are convinced that



SCENE IN TIERRA DEL FUEGO (BUTTON COVE).
(*From a Sketch by Capt. W. Parker Snow.*)

nothing can grow here. Our orphans—twelve in number—are well and happy; they are able to do many things nicely now, in fact sometimes we can hardly believe that they are the same poor miserable little objects that we saw three years ago. We were very sorry to hear of dear Mr. Couty's death. We are very glad that a matron has come for the Orphanage. We are now looking forward to having a better home for them where their training can be carried on more satisfactorily. I feel very thankful also that my husband has a helper. Mr. Hawkes is very kind and ready to help. And now we ask you to remember us and those who help us in our work, that we may be faithful labourers in our Lord's vineyard.

"P.S.—We thank you for the parcel of books you kindly sent us;

we have not had time to look at them yet. And my little girl also thanks Mrs. Poulden for the Scripture Union card."

The accompanying letter (anonymous) has been received, apparently from some foreign visitor to Wollaston Island. We print it precisely as it is written. It throws a very happy side light on the good work being done at Wollaston:—

"*Wollystone Island, Okt.* 11, 1891.

"DEAR SIRS.—I am vriten this letter to satisfay you that the vork of the Sout American Mishon is doin vonderful lott of good among the indians. I am a man that is out her vith a good supstancel boat and 6 man becaid myself and 8 monds provishen abord for hunting and gould Expedishen all round this Islands I novin this Indians to be verry vild, and I gott 1 indian on board that speak English to interpet for me. ven ve cem don to Wollestone vithe my greatest supraise I find a mishen stechen ther Mrs. and Mr. Berly a per of proper Sout American Mishonerys a smal man but plenty of pluck a good vorker for God and Alen Gardner the poposar of this great vork. I am a man vort 2000 dollars in a Exblodichn if I mek enny Gold I shall sertly do all I can for the mishen vat I have seen nobody have seen in England hov mutc good the Sout American Miscom is doing and it cost a lott of monny to feed dem all the land is usless you cant grow a ternop hear the grass is no good th got cows and the are dain for vont of grass the land is very could and plenty of heat and snou squals the land is very svompy and vett it is dray it is roks to se the vild Indians on this Islan befor you vould be fraident even vit a good vinshester Rifle and to se them now in the Mishen it is a *great caence* Excurs my bad vriten I am a Swede from Stockholm. hopin that God vill uppen your hearts and putt your hands don in the bottom of your pockets and send som Clouts & bisquets or putt a fuve shilling in the box Good Bless you all vat you give is for Cristus Jesus seake he vill peay you an other time and he vll never forgett you,

"please reed this letter for all the puipel and my prair vill be ancerd.

"Your in Christ."

Paraguay Mission.

REV. W. H. SHIMIELD writes:—

"*Villa Concepcion, Paraguay, November* 20, 1891.

"I wrote to you about a month ago giving you all the news of the Mission up to that time. Since then we have had a somewhat chequered existence, chiefly owing to bad weather and the difficulties attending it.

"The 'Adolpho Henriksen' being in an unsafe condition we put her into the hands of the first engineer of the 'Pingo

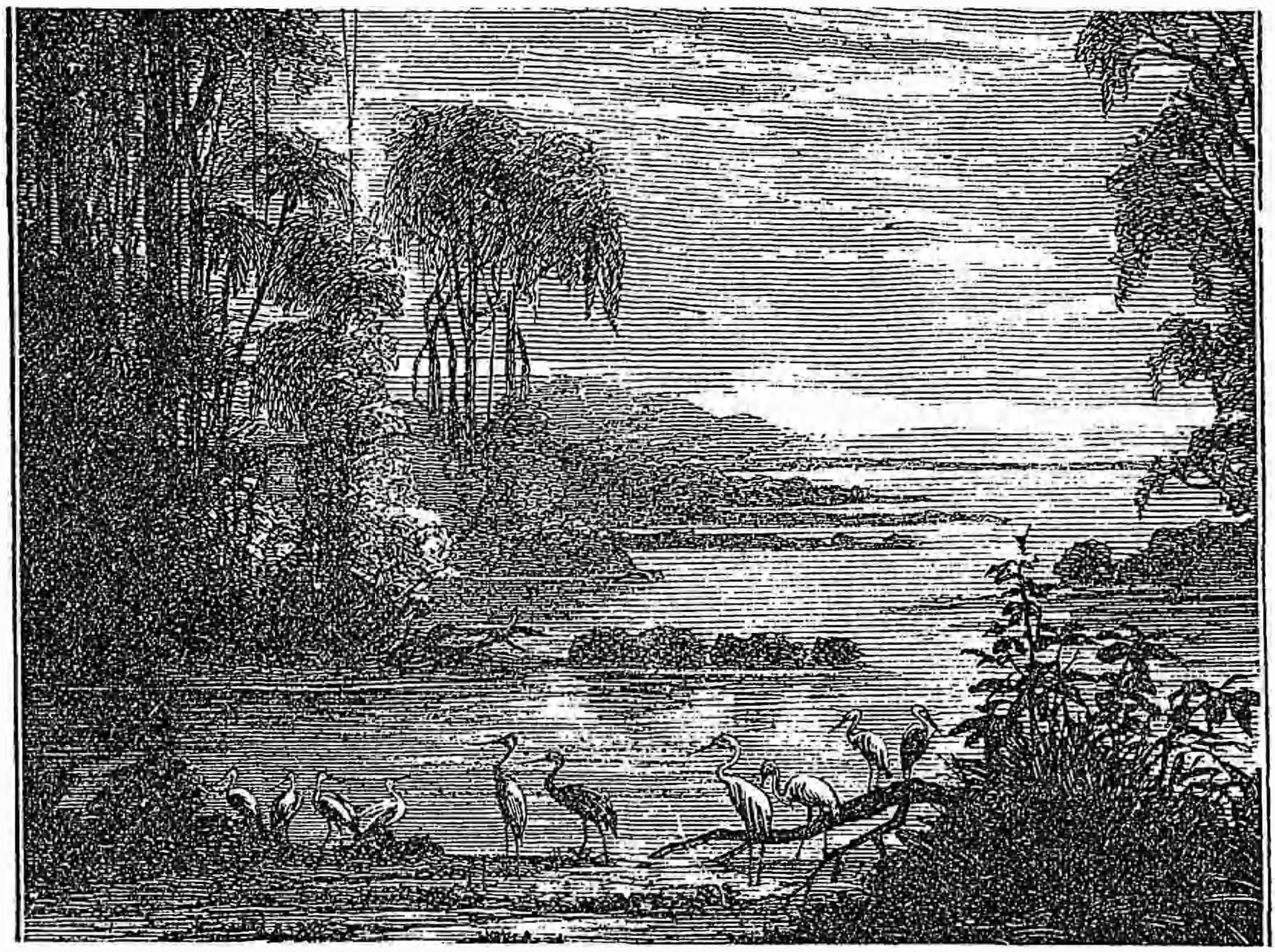
for necessary repairs, and as soon as she was ready for work Mr. Grubb and I went on a short exploration to select a suitable site for a deposit-station for stores.

"Having finished our exploration we loaded our bullock-cart with stores, and started on our way back to the Toldo. Before we got half way it was evident that a storm was brewing, but we hoped to reach the Toldo before it burst. At 6 p.m., however, we were obliged to halt, as we could see it would be upon us in a few minutes. We covered up the stores, &c., in the cart as well as we could, and by that time the storm burst in all its fury. The thunder and lightning were terrific, and the rain came down in sheets. We were quickly drenched to the skin, and the camp was soon turned into a lake! It was impossible for the bullocks to go on in such a storm; several large swamps lay between us and the Toldo, and the animals were already tired. The cart must wait till morning, but the prospect of standing or sitting all night in water a foot deep was one which made me determine to go and try to reach the Toldo. Leaving the cart in charge of the Indians and Mr. Guppy, Mr. Grubb and I mounted our horses, and accompanied by an Indian we pushed on through the storm. The lightning darted round us like arrows of fire; we were almost blinded by its brilliance, and bewildered by the tropical rain driving in our faces. The camp was covered with water nearly to the horses' knees, and the darkness between the flashes of lightning was intense. No one, I believe, but an Indian could have found the way. At length at midnight we reached the Toldo, soaked with water, and our horses tired out. We hoped that then our troubles would be over, but we were disappointed, for we found our huts flooded with water, and on going into the largest of them we had to seize what dry clothes we could and beat a hasty retreat! A colony of ants had taken possession during our absence, and as we entered they swarmed over us from head to foot, and stung us so severely that we were speedily routed. The other smaller hut was also swimming with water, and we had to mount the table to change our things and pick off the ants from our bodies. The rain continued for a week; there was no chance of drying our wet clothes and baggage; the boots we took off at night were green with mildew in the morning, and to add to our discomfort the stores which arrived in the cart next day were nearly all spoilt by the wet. So the Indians, as well as ourselves, had to be content with very short commons for a week. Moreover, a cart load of skins received from the Indians in exchange for food and work were quite spoilt by the wet on the way to the coast, altogether involving a loss of quite 200 dols

I must not forget to mention here a touching incident which I think will interest you. The morning after our arrival at the Toldo two of the Caciques paid us a visit. Mr. Grubb was sitting without a shirt on, all of his being wet. One of the Caciques, noticing this, without a word stripped off his own and handed it to him! Was not this a practical illustration of the Gospel law of charity? Who can say in the face of such an incident that the Chaco Indian is incapable of being Christianised?

In fact they show continually an unselfishness, a patience under trial, and an example of brotherly love which would shame many a Christian. It is impossible not to feel an interest in them, and to long and pray that they may ere long be brought to know the truth as it is in Jesus.

"To resume my narrative. By the 12th of this month all our stores and the Indians' food were finished, and owing to the flooded camps it was impossible for the cart to come out with more, so there was no help for it but to try and get to the coast and send in some supplies by the Indians. Mr. Grubb and I therefore started at 7 p.m. on the 13th on horseback, and after a hard struggle through the water reached Riacho Fernandez about 9.30 a.m. the next day. We found the Paraguay in



RIVER SCENE IN TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICA.

flood, which accounted partly for the deep water in the streams we had crossed on our way. When we have a depôt on the river it will be wise to store a good quantity, so that when the dry season comes sufficient may be taken out to the Toldo by successive trips to last for several months. This will avoid loss of stores, and danger of privation at the Toldo.

"I am very glad to inform you that I have had an offer of service from a young Englishman here, who seems to be well fitted for employment on our Mission. His name is George Bailey, age twenty-seven years. He is an intimate friend of Mr. Grubb's, who has known him more than a year. He has stayed in the Indian Toldos with him on two or three occasions, and has become so much interested in our work that he

desires to take part in it. This is not for any temporal advantage, for in a pecunjary way and in comfort he will be a loser. Since he came to this country he has had the oversight of Indians, first at a sugar plantation in the Argentine Chaco, and latterly at Riacho Fernandez for the Land Company. Long before he mentioned his inclination to take part in our Mission, I had noticed his kind and sympathetic treatment of the Indians, and I feel he will prove a most useful addition to our staff. He speaks Spanish, bears the climate well, and does not shrink from the hard life in the Chaco, of which he has had thorough experience. Above all, I believe him to be a man of sound piety and of a serious mind. He is a capable book-keeper, and he will be a good man to leave in charge of the station during Mr. Grubb's absence on his missionary visits to distant Toldos. I shall feel quite happy in leaving Mr. Grubb with such a working companion, and am thankful to God for having inclined his heart to offer his services. The Bishop is in the Falkland Islands, and it would take three months or more for me to get a reply either from the Committee or him, and I have therefore assumed the responsibility of engaging Mr. Bailey for *three months*. He will begin work as early in December as he can be released from his present employment. Before those three months are expired I shall (D.V.) be at home to give the Committee any further information, and to advise them as to the terms and conditions under which they can make a permanent arrangement with Mr. Bailey. I am truly sorry that, after a fair trial, I feel unable to remain permanently at this most interesting work. The climate, &c., try me too much; I have almost continual headache and lassitude, which render me unfit for work. I shall leave about the end of December, so I shall have been absent seven months by the time I arrive in England. I shall have the satisfaction of having seen the firm re-establishment of the Mission, and of leaving it in good working order, besides which I shall have gained that intimate, personal, and practical knowledge of the work and its surroundings which I think will be useful to the Committee in their future deliberations respecting it.

"*December* 30, 1891.

"When I wrote last month we were in a sad plight from the loss of our stores by the wetting they got when they were being brought out to the Toldos, and from our inability to get more owing to the flooded state of the Chaco. Fortunately dry weather soon followed, the River Paraguay began to go down, and as a consequence the streams also in the Chaco running into it. The water, which covered the land, quickly subsided, and in about a week our bullock-cart was able to get through the swamps and reach the Toldo with much needed supplies.

"I am very glad to report that up to the present time the work of the Mission is progressing most favourably, the Indians working well at clearing the ground and putting up fences, and the ties which bind them to us becoming more and more close. God has been graciously pleased to give us favour in their eyes, and to incline them to accept our teaching

and guidance. Nearly all the natives of Cacique Fernandez's tribe have come in from the coast of the Paraguay, and settled down at our station, and all the Toldos within a radius of eight days' journey wish to be considered as under our influence and protection. These Toldos comprise the following :—

1. Station Thlagnasinkinmith, with about 180 Indians.
2. Antonio's Toldo, two days' distant, with 130 ,,
3. Toldo Guazu, five days' distant, with 120 ,,
4. Toldo of Cacique Pocu, eight days' distant, with 100 Indians.
5. Northern Toldo Guazu, eight days' distant, with 200 ,,

The Indians at these Toldos have been induced to plant mandioca, maize, beans, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes, but as the seed time had nearly passed before this could be done the crops this year will be small; next year we hope they will have sufficient to support them, as they can be taught to prepare the ground in good time before the season for planting. We are encouraging them also to acquire sheep, goats, cows, and poultry as their own property, in order to teach them to be independent and self-reliant.

"The erection of a simple church and schoolroom will be begun at once. Now we can but assemble the Indians for religious service in our rancho, where the space is very limited, and there is no doubt that a building set apart for worship alone will tend to make the service more solemn and impressive. It will, of necessity, be a very simple structure, built of the trunks of palms and thatched with reeds. The bare mud floor will be covered with mats made of swamp reeds by the Indians. In fact the church will be built entirely by their labour, and as the first Christian church of the Paraguayan Chaco it must be the centre of peculiar interest. May the time soon come when many such temples for God's worship may be found studding that wild land and filled with Christian Indians! I verily believe this will be accomplished if God continues to prosper the work as He has done during the past year. There is excellent ground to work upon, because their traditional belief and moral principle coincide in many ways with our own Scriptural teaching. For example, they believe that the ills of life are caused by an Evil Spirit who is invisible, and that these ills can be averted by the power of the Good Spirit. They recognise the efficacy of prayer to Him to accomplish this deliverance. This was illustrated a short time ago. There came a rumour to the Toldo that an epidemic of smallpox was spreading in Paraguay, and one of the Caciques came to us with the request that we should supplicate the Good Spirit to prevent the disease from coming to the Toldos in the Chaco. There is a feeling among them that whomever they have committed an offence against he should be propitiated by a peace offering to procure reconciliation and forgiveness. This principle they certainly act upon, and we have encouraged it, because it prepares the way to teach them the blessed truth of Christ's Atonement and His great Propitiation offered for the sins of the world.

It can easily be seen, also, how their belief in the Good Spirit can be used to teach them God's Almighty power and goodness, and His willingness to hear and answer prayer.

"Mr. Grubb and I are agreed that in the first instance the best way of working these various Toldos will be by the periodical visits of an itinerant missionary, who shall stay at each Toldo for a time to give religious instruction, and to direct the general life of the Indians until native catechists are fit to take up the work among their own people. The children must, of course, be brought to school at the central station, where they can be trained under favourable surroundings, and the most suitable selected for the work of teaching. There are two or three youths already in view for this purpose. Mr. Grubb wishes the arduous post of itinerant missionary to be assigned to him, and I should strongly recommend the Committee to fall in with his wishes. He is peculiarly fitted for this dangerous and most trying work; few men could endure its great hardships and difficulties, and no one can realise what they are until they have experienced them as I have done in some measure. I assure you that your missionaries in the Chaco greatly need the prayers of God's people that the needful strength and fortitude may be given them to bear up and endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

"Finally, it was a matter of much thankfulness to me that I was able to leave with Mr. Grubb two such efficient helpers as Messrs. Baily and Guppy; *alone* I could not have left him, but now I feel confident that the good work with God's blessing will go on and prosper.

"I have to thank God for many mercies since I left England, for His gracious and manifest preservation of myself and my fellow-workers in the many dangers and difficulties inseparable from the work in the Paraguayan Chaco. Indeed I can affirm that the promise quoted by the chairman at the annual meeting for prayer and praise has been fulfilled to us: 'Under His shadow we shall live among the heathen.'—Lam. iv. 20."

Argentine Republic, Chubut Colony.

THE following is the translation of a letter from a "Welsh woman" that appeared lately in a Welsh paper published in the Chubut Colony. It is a pleasing account of the first church in Patagonia:—

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH.

"The above church was opened on Thursday, September 10, 1891. Holy Communion was celebrated at eight in the morning, and services were held at ten, two, and six o'clock by the Rev. Hugh

Davies, the clergyman. The congregations were extremely good, especially at the evening service, when the church was quite full. The deep attention paid by the people throughout the day was a proof that they enjoyed and appreciated the services, and the touching and impressive sermons which were preached for the occasion by the Rev. Hugh Davies. The singing was also highly praised. The building of this church has been in process for several years, and its completion, which has been solely due to the steady efforts of the Rev. Hugh Davies, has been at last effected, though no small difficulties have presented themselves and have occasioned delays in the work. The church is a nice building, conveniently seats 250 persons, and is a credit to the colony as well as a credit to the Rev. Hugh Davies, as he has been his own architect, and has taken a practical part in the building and furtherance of his object. This is the first church that has been built in the colony, and consequently awakens respect and admiration, besides the natural respect that a place of worship claims. The large congregation that assembled—some arriving on horseback, others in waggons and carriages from the most distant parts of the colony—was a clear indication that the old British Church—a Church that has shed its light on our forefathers over so many centuries, and which they revered—continues still dear to the hearts of Welshmen. Our heartiest wishes are that the Church should be a light and guide to the Welsh in whatever country they may make their home, and especially in this colony. The gold-prospecting party are considering the question of another church in the Lower Valley."

Chili.

LOTA.

THE Rev. W. H. Elkin writes:—

"*British Chaplaincy*, *Lota*, *December* 10, 1891.

"We thank the Committee for the pretty cards and Yuletide greetings which reached us by last mail. It seems so strange, however, to find, instead of the snow, fogs, &c., which usually attend the happy season at home, the middle of a tropical summer, with a blazing sun, and heat which at midday is almost overpowering; and while friends in England are looking forward to their Christmas pudding, and gathering round a roaring fire, our greatest treat would be an ice-cream or some iced water at Christmastide. Upon St. Andrew's Day I brought the subject of mission work before my congregations with very good results. Considering the trying times through which we have recently passed the amount shows a great deal of self-sacrifice—a thankoffering for the gift of peace, and a contribution towards the extension of the Kingdom

of the Prince of Peace throughout the world. The total at each station was as follows :—

Lota	£3	3	6
Coronel	2	1	0
Maule, and Buen Retiros	1	5	6
	£6	10	0

This total shall be deducted from my February bill of exchange. By this means further reduction for transmission will be avoided.

"I am glad to report that I have recommenced the Cottage Meetings, and up till now they have been very well attended. The temperance movement also progresses, its meetings taking place every second Thursday at 4 p.m. for juveniles and at 8 p.m. for adults. The annual picnic for the Sunday School will (D.V.) take place on New Year's Day. It is my opinion that we could not begin 1892 in a better way than encouraging the juvenile members of the community for their loyalty and good attendance during the whole of the civil war. Moreover it is also the means of bringing nearly all the inhabitants of Lota and district together. Our services in Lota are very well attended, our numbers being often increased by the attendance of some from the ships in the bay. I lose no opportunity of inviting them to our services when on my rounds of visiting, and next Sunday I expect five more to whom I have given invitations and who have promised if possible to attend. On one of the ships I visited the captain gave me five dollars towards the collection for mission work (which is included in the Lota total). With regard to Coronel I have great encouragement, for although many of my congregation who were regular attendants when I first began have left here for other parts, many new members have joined us, and last Sunday we had to send out and borrow extra chairs to accommodate them. My warmest thanks are due to Mrs. Fairlie and Mrs. Taylor for kindly presiding at the harmonium (which is a borrowed one). I trust that by this time the Committee have considered my proposition with regard to a Lantern Mission. I feel confident that this cannot be a failure, but a means by which my labours may be greatly extended, and I trust blessed. May the New Year be filled with rich blessings and great prosperity, both spiritually and temporally, to the workers at home and the labourers in the mission field, whose sole aim and ambition are the *glory of God* and the *extension of His kingdom* in Darkest South America.

"*December* 11, 1891.

"I daresay you will remember the name of Mr. Watt, of Lota, who was such a helper to my dear father. It was at his house that I recommenced the Cottage Meetings, an event which gave him great joy. Both he and his wife prayed most earnestly that God would bless our work. I should like to extend my work as far north as Penco if the Committee could see their way clear to defray the expenses. Penco is a small seaport about thirty miles to the north. Being a health resort, I think a lot of good could be done there.

"I am interested in a very sad case which has come under notice in Lota. An engine-driver on the Arauco Railway has, from some cause unknown, become demented. He has been removed by the Chilian authorities to the Lunatic Asylum in Santiago, but his wife and seven young children are left without any means of support. We are doing all we can for them. A subscription list is going up and down the line, and I have one opened in Lota. I am hoping that a sufficient sum will be raised to keep them from actual want for the present, but what they will do in the future I hardly know. It is a most distressing case, and just now no one has anything to spare."

Incidents in the Chilian Civil War.

(*Continued from page* 14.)

THE CRUISE OF THE "MAYPO."

ONE of the most daring plans conceived and carried into effect during the Civil War was that which was so successfully accomplished by Major Garcia Valdiavieso during the night of Saturday, March 7. Being at heart an Oppositor, he gathered around him sixty men from those under his command, who agreed to join him in his venture. On the night fixed the telegraph wires were cut, and at a given signal every cannon in the fort was either spiked or bereft of its breech-piece. The Major then proceeded with his men to embark on the steamer "Maypo," then lying in the port of Valparaiso with a large and valuable cargo destined for the Government troops in Tarapaca. Under cover of the darkness they put to sea without detection, and steamed down to the little port of San Antonio, where, in the name of the Dictator, they demanded and obtained an additional supply of arms, ammunition, and men. Steaming hence, they embarked more men north of Valparaiso, and proceeded to Iquique, where they joined the fleet without mishap. How they managed to escape from a port like Valparaiso without detection is a mystery to everyone. When morning dawned, and the affair became known, a panic ensued to such a degree that the authorities, fearing that traitors might be in their very midst, ordered the soldiers to stack their arms and drill with sticks. Since then Valparaiso has been overrun with Government spies in plain clothes, no two people being allowed to converse together in the streets, the soldiers being placed under stricter rules, and compelled to remain in cuartels.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Presidency of Balmaceda would have expired in September. His policy seems to have had but one object in view—*i.e.*, the continued possession of control over the State through his successor, when time should compel him to give place to another. Actuated by this ambition he alienated from himself the love of the people, and plunged the nation

into Civil War. In the opening months of 1890 the bare idea of a revolution or Civil War in Chili would have been met with scorn and ridicule; but in these South American Republics one has only to pierce the outer skin with the point of a needle and the red hot Indian blood will flow forth and kindle that desire which will only be satisfied with the lifeblood of the foe. The Constitution of Chili requires :—

(1) That a President be elected every five years by delegates of the people.
(2) That there be a Senate, consisting of forty members, elected by the Provinces every six years, none but gentlemen with an annual income of at least 4,000 dollars being eligible for election.
(3) That there be one member to represent every 20,000 people in the Chamber for the space of three years. No candidate to be elected unless in receipt of over 1,000 dollars per annum.

(To be continued.)

Missions to Seamen.

R. E. [illegible]. WALKER writes :—

"*Sailors' Home, Buenos Ayres, January* 11, 1892.

"During the month of December thirty-four vessels were visited as follows :—Twenty English, three American, seven Norwegian, three German, one Danish. Thirteen meetings were held, of which nine were religious meetings, three temperance and lantern meetings, and one on Christmas Day, with a tea for the seamen. The attendance at these meetings was 477. The Sunday meetings continue to be fairly well attended; the temperance meetings, too, in which opportunity is also given to preach Christ, give good results, and the magic lantern, used for both religious and temperance subjects, gives great satisfaction. I have had news from Mr. W. Barnett that he is preparing me some slides for the lantern. They will be very acceptable. I have also written home for some, and hope by-and-by to have a fair selection of subjects for lectures for the coming winter evenings.

"This Christmas we took a new departure in providing a tea and Christmas-tree for the sailors on Christmas Day. The previous year we had a service of song and a magic lantern show on Christmas Eve, but as the men work on Christmas Eve we did not get many, so I judged it best to avail of the holiday, and knowing the natural tendency to get the worse for liquor on that day, I made up my mind to try and keep some at least from it. Many friends gave substantial help to provide a good tea and to enable us to give presents to all who came. Early in the afternoon they began to come dressed in their best shore-going clothes,

and stood around chatting and admiring the look of the room and of the tree with its many fruits to be pulled later on. The presents were many and good, and suitable for those who were to receive them. At five o'clock, or soon after, the tables, bountifully spread, were laid siege to, and great was the havoc made in a little while. Sandwiches, cake, nuts and raisins, and fruit disappeared like magic, but the reserve forces were well up to their work, and the plates were filled up as soon as emptied, until all hands were satisfied, as evidenced by the amount of cake, &c., left when they rose from the tables. All were highly satisfied, saying that they had not expected such a fine tea. Friends from the city said it was spread like they had seen at any public tea. So here we scored one point. Tea over, the tables were cleared, and we found that 106 sailors had had tea. The room was fixed up for the meeting to follow, and at seven o'clock, many more having come in, we had over 150 people present. A service of song, entitled "Jack and the Lifeboat," was sung, and lasted until 8.30, when the tree and room were lighted, and we proceeded to the distribution of the presents. Lots were drawn from a bag, and as the prizes were taken from the tree the number marked on it was called, and the corresponding number in a seaman's hand entitled him to the present. Nearly everyone in the room received a gift, and one friend who had contributed largely in money to the treat came up smiling at the close, and shaking hands with me said, 'You have made a lot of people happy to-night.' I felt particularly so myself just then, and so, I think, did the sailors, for when I called for a vote of thanks for the friends who had contributed to the success of the day, the place shook again with the three cheers they gave. At a quarter to ten the meeting closed, and the smiling faces and hearty hand-shaking testified to Jack's appreciation of the kindness done him that day. They went to their ships sober and happy, and I rejoicing look forward hopefully to similar happy meetings. With this I conclude, wishing all a Happy New Year."

Mr. Holms writes as follows:—

"*Sailors' Home, Pernambuco, December* 31, 1891.

"In presenting the report of the Sailors' Home and Mission for the month of December, 1891, I am glad to be able still to tell of a satisfactory state of affairs. This month the 'Home' received forty men, of whom four were destitute. It has been especially gratifying to notice how men have come straight away to the 'Home' lately on coming ashore, without any asking or persuading. It is well known that men and their money are in good keeping with us, and their chances of shipping the best; but still, opposition and slander have not ceased yet. On the 22nd of the month a poor Russian sailor, who was living in a boarding-house, and who, I believe, was partly insane, tried to drown himself by throwing himself into the water from the quay. He was found and taken out before life was quite extinct. Because I restored the

man's breathing powers and took him on the stretcher* to the 'Home,' I incurred the fierce anger of the boarding-house man with whom he had been living, and in consequence a most lying and scandalous report of the event appeared in the evening paper, which stated that the man was led to try and drown himself because I had so threatened and frightened him for living at a boarding-house and not at the 'Home.' After a good deal of agitation at the newspaper office I got the editor to give a strong denial to this scandal. On another occasion also the stretcher was used for a case of sickness.

"Besides the usual hospital and ship-visiting, Christmas Day was a busy visiting day. My wife had previously made a Christmas pudding for the hospital, and another for the Sailors' Home, besides heaps of cake for an evening tea, and together on Christmas Day we went and took the pudding, fruit, nuts, and a Christmas card for each seaman in the hospital and for one man in prison.

"In the afternoon a tea was provided for thirty men, who accepted tickets of invitation, and after the tea a social meeting, with songs and solos and little speeches from Christian seamen.

"The Sunday services were held once on board the 'Netherton,' and twice in the 'Home,' but in spite of much inviting not many attended."

Prayer Meeting, Kidbrook, Blackheath.

PRAYER MEETING was held at Fylton Lodge, the residence of Captain and Mrs. Poulden, at noon on Saturday, February 6. A portion of Scripture from Dan. vii. was read, and the Rector of Kidbrook, Rev. J. C. Leeke, M.A., who presided, dwelt on the present extension of the Kingdom of Christ, and its coming glorious development. Thanksgiving and prayer were offered in the three following groups by Mr. Henry Morris, chairman of the Committee, Captain Poulden, and Mr. Leeke respectively; suitable information having been previously given by letters from Mr. Shimield as to Paraguay; from a Swede who had visited Wollaston Station, near Cape Horn; and verbally as to the improved position of the Society:—

1. Thanksgiving for the hopeful opening and work amongst the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco. Prayer for the guidance of the Holy Spirit in the selection of men to add to this Mission.
2. Thanksgiving for success at Wollaston Station, near Cape Horn. Prayer for blessing and guidance in reorganising the Mission

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* It will be remembered that this useful instrument, like many other desirable things, was provided by the kind and thoughtful efforts of our late indefatigable missionary, Mr. Walker, now working at Buenos Ayres.—[ED.]

in Tierra del Fuego, and, if possible, that the Ona Indians may be reached.

3. Thanksgiving for the improved condition of the Finances of the Society. Prayer for blessing and guidance during the year, at home and at all the stations; and that the proposed sending out Mr. Grubb or other special missioner to South America may be effected by the Divine blessing.

Provincial Proceedings.

THE prevailing epidemic has very seriously impeded our deputation work during the last few weeks. Mr. Martlew has himself suffered from it, and both in his report and Mr. Grundy's it is frequently alluded to as a disturbing element. Thus about Carlisle, which was visited on January 20, the comment is, "the churches and schoolrooms were almost empty." Of Holm Eden, where a very old friend of the Society, the Rev. A. Whitmarsh, has succeeded Mr. Valentine, Mr. Martlew writes: "Vicar, household, and parish down; no meeting." The drawing-room meeting at Miss Adams's house in Nottingham was addressed by the Bishop of Coventry and Mr. Armstrong, as well as by the Association Secretary, the chair being taken by Canon Jackson. Including a donation the collection amounted to £16 17s. 6d. Meetings at All Saints', Southport, and Christ Church, Coventry, produced between them over seven guineas. Burgh-by-Sands was the one New Opening of the month.

Our Southern Association Secretary mentions the prevalence of sickness at Brighton, Welling, and Clifton, and adds a footnote to his register to the effect that the return is considerably below that for the year 1891 in consequence of many engagements being postponed till March. The most important engagements were the anniversaries at St. John's, Weymouth, Brighton, and Ellacombe, which between them contributed nearly £30 to our funds. It is satisfactory to notice that Mr. Grundy gave out forty-three collecting cards during the month, and received all but a pound for the publications of the Society. Combining the two registers we get a total of twenty-one sermons and fifteen meetings, with collections amounting to £96 4s. 4d.

Death has made great inroads among our supporters of late. In addition to Sir A. Lawrence, who for twenty-five years was a vice-president and frequent speaker on our platform, and Mr. F. A. Hankey, M.P., who was a regular subscriber, we have just lost Mr. Perry Morgan, long our hon. sec. at Swansea, and Mrs. Austen, the widow of a Senior Wrangler and Rector of West Wickham. For more than twenty years she had taken a keen interest in our work, and last summer, in addition to her usual subscription, sent a donation of £10 to be entered anonymously. We sincerely hope that the F.S.M. may enlist new recruits in the missionary cause in the room of those whom God has taken to Himself.

Contributions thankfully received from Jan. 25 to Feb. 24, 1892, for the year 1891, and from Jan. 1 to Feb. 24 for the year 1892.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

1891. SUBSCRIPTIONS.	£	s.	d.
Aberdeen, Right Hon. Earl of	5	0	0
Carpenter, Mrs.	1	1	0
Darbyshire, E., Esq.	0	10	6
Darbyshire, Chas., Esq.....	2	2	0
Empson, C., Esq.....	0	10	0
Evans, Mrs.	1	1	0
Eyers, Miss E. C.....	0	10	6
Hill, Rev. Isaac	0	10	0
Holden, Turner F., Esq.	1	1	0
Hunt, Miss.....	0	5	0
Lees, Joseph, Esq.	5	0	0
Longmire, Rev. J. L.	0	10	6
Rayner, Mr. A. K.	0	5	0
Smith, Rev. H. P. Owen	1	0	0
Smith-Bosanquet, Horace, Esq.....	2	0	0
Watson, D. M., Esq.	2	2	0
Whately, Ven. Archdeacon.....	1	1	0
Windle, Miss A.	1	0	0
Woodward, T., Esq.	1	1	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Barnsbury, per Miss Weston	1	8	9
Bermondsey, St. Augustine's Bible Class, per Mr. Lewis	0	9	1
Bow, Mrs. Osborne.....	1	0	0
Camden Athenæum Juvenile Association, per L. Carrott, Esq.	2	5	0
Chiswick, Mrs. Merry	0	5	0
Clapham, Mrs. Boyce.....	0	10	0
Highgate, Miss K. Robson	0	10	0
Holloway, per Miss Nicholls	0	5	0
Hornsey Rise, per Miss Thompson.	1	1	6
Kensington, W., per Miss Stephens	0	10	0
Kidbrook, per Mrs. Poulden	13	2	10
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Assoc., per Miss Couty, S.S. St. Michael's, Blackheath	32	13	4
Do., per Miss Couty, for year 1891, balance (including "In Memoriam" cards and donations £17 13s. 4d., Belmont House School, per Miss Barff, £1 6s.) £34 6s. 8d.; Bible Class coll., £7 3s. 7d.....	41	10	3
Do., per Miss E. Couty, Rev. Preb. Tate, 20s.; Mrs. Green, 10s.; other sums, 23s. 6d.....	2	13	6
Newington, St. Andrew's Infant School, per Mr. Parsons	1	3	0
Sydenham, per Rev. J. Waters Banks	4	15	3
Woodford Juvenile Assoc., per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.	0	10	2
PROVINCES.			
Alderley Edge, per Rev. J. W. Consterdine	2	12	6
Aughton, per Miss Welsby	2	4	6
Bamber Bridge, M. and Boxes	1	2	6
Barnstaple, Miss Gribble.....	1	0	0
Bath, per Miss E. Wright	2	9	0
Do., per Miss C. M. Davidson ..	9	13	8
Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens....	16	17	2
Birkenhead, per Mrs. Annersley ..	1	1	0
Do., St. Aidan's College, per Mr. B. C. Hall	0	8	0
Birmingham, per J. U. Caldicott, Esq	45	0	0
Bournemouth, per Mrs. Snell.....	14	12	0
Brighton, balance	1	11	6
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	2	11	0
Canterbury, per Miss Williams	14	13	2
Do., per Col. Horsley	7	7	9
Cardiff, per Rev. C. J. Thompson..	8	16	3
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	8	18	1
Clevedon, per Mrs. Goddard	1	1	0
Cranbrook, per Miss Huntly	2	9	6
Cropwell Butler, per Rev. F. Cursham	3	1	11
Derby, per Mr. J. Stretton	10	0	0
Devonport, P. Goldsmith, Esq.	3	3	0
Dewsbury, per Miss Speight	0	19	0
Eccleston, M. and Boxes	3	17	4
Elton, per Miss Weatherell.....	10	0	0
Etruria, per Rev. W. Barrett.....	1	0	0
Faversham, per Mrs. Lee Smith ..	1	10	0
Flushing, per Mrs. Punnett.....	19	16	0
Fonthill Gifford, per Rev. W. H. Lewis	1	0	4
Guernsey, per Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	0	0
Highcliffe, Rev. A. D. Ryder.....	1	1	0
Ivybridge, per Miss A. Lake	0	5	0
Kersal, per Rev. Preb. Macdonald	1	14	6
Kingston, Sir Douglas Fox	1	1	0
Lowestoft, per Miss Horman-Fisher	33	17	2
Matlock Bath, per Miss Walters ..	3	0	0
Meltham, per Mrs. C. J. Brook....	15	7	0
New Malden, per Mrs. H. H. Taylor	15	19	11
Nottingham, per Rev. W. E. Martlew	107	4	2
Odiham, Miss Stanley	0	10	0
Paignton, per Rev. Cameron Wilson	0	5	0
Pennington, M. and Boxes	1	8	8
Poole, per Miss Bridle	3	0	6
Preston, per Rev. C. O. Riley.....	3	17	3
Ramsgate, per Mrs. Humble	8	19	0
Reigate and Redhill, per C. H. Norman, Esq.	10	5	2
Scarborough, per Miss Oldfield	8	15	0
Shrewsbury, per T. F. Poole, Esq..	19	5	11
Southampton, per Col. Ward.....	2	4	0
Southend, per Miss Trigg	2	2	2
Southport, per Archdeacon Clarke.	1	12	9
Southsea, per Miss H. Langdon....	7	3	6
Southwell, per Rev. E. Coghill	5	12	6
Stonehouse, per Rev. W. Farren White	1	5	0
Surbiton, per Miss Newton.....	14	18	0
Taunton, per Mrs. Kingdon	0	10	0
Tewkesbury, per Miss Cosens.....	2	0	0
Tollerton, per Rev. A. A. Welby ..	1	3	10
Ulverstone, per Miss Park	3	11	0
Uxbridge, per Miss Poole.....	0	6	0
Wellington Heath, per Rev. F. S. Stooke Vaughan	3	14	0
Weston-super-Mare, per Miss Harries	39	15	4
Weymouth, per Rev. J. Stephenson	6	18	2
Winchester, per Miss Marsh	6	7	0
Wolverhampton, per Miss Kate G. Dawes	11	10	6
Wootton Courtney, per Rev. E. P. Stanley	0	15	1
Worcester, Miss Hartwright	0	5	0
Worksop, per Rev. G. Dobree	2	8	0
York, Mrs. J. Precious	2	0	0
IRELAND.			
Ballynahinch, per Rev. W. McCummin	2	4	4
Belfast, per Rev. Jas. Bristow	2	15	10
Cavan, per Mrs. Norton	7	3	0
Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, per Mrs. Gahan	10	0	0
Clonmel, per Miss FitzHenry.....	1	3	0
Comber, per Rev. George Smith ..	0	10	0
Co. Cork, per Miss Townsend	10	2	6
Co. Dublin, per Rev. F. C. Hayes..	42	6	2

	£	s.	d.
Craigs, per Rev. A. T. Kirkpatrick	0	14	0
Drumbeg, per Rev. A. R. Ryder ..	0	15	0
Dundalk, per Rev. J. G. Rainsford	0	10	0
Hockley, per Jas. H. Stronge, Esq.	0	7	6
Kingstown, per Miss B. Rolleston..	17	6	3
Portstewart, per Rev. E. Moncrieff	6	0	0
Rathbarry, per Miss Townsend....	0	14	0
Rostrevor, per Rev. W. C. Barker..	1	0	0
Termoneeney, per Rev. T. Fisher..	0	11	10
SCOTLAND.			
Ardrossan, per Miss K. O. Mack ..	2	6	0
Cupar Fife, per Miss M. Campbell	3	0	0
1892.			
LEGACY.			
Robinson, the late Mrs. Disney ..	473	9	3
DONATIONS.			
A Lady, for 1892, in lieu of Legacy	20	0	0
Anonymous, per Messrs. Barclay & Co.	50	0	0
Courthope, Miss, for Paraguay	1	0	0
Hervey, Lady M. Augusta, for Chilian Nitrate Fields and Iquique	10	0	0
Heywood, per A. H., Esq.	50	0	0
Hollon bequest, per Charity Commissioners	3	10	8
J. P. N., for Wollaston	1	1	0
Lambe, George, Esq.	5	5	0
Pierce, Miss, for Wollaston	5	0	0
Wood, Mrs., Bath, per Rev. A. A. Isaacs	100	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Beech, Rev. Henry E.	3	3	0
Bothamley, Rev. H.	1	1	0
Cameron, Rev. G. T.	0	10	0
Canterbury, Dean of	1	1	0
Cardale, Rev. E. T.	1	1	0
Childers, Rev. Canon	1	0	0
Coldecott, J. Waters, Esq.	0	5	0
Collier, Miss L.	0	5	0
Compson, Miss	1	0	0
Coney, Rev. C. B.	1	1	0
Forbes, Mrs.	0	10	0
Fox, D. M., Esq.	3	3	0
Freeman, Miss L.	1	0	0
Garland, T. Bland, Esq., the late..	5	0	0
Gatty, Chas. H., Esq.	3	3	0
Gibson, Rev. T. W.	0	10	6
Guthrie, Miss, per Rev. W. H. Duke	1	0	0
Hamilton, F. A., Esq.	5	0	0
Hughes-Hughes, M. E., Esq.	1	1	0
Hughes-Hughes, W., Esq., J.P., in lieu of Legacy	100	0	0
Hunt, G., Esq., per Rev. W. H. Shimield	3	3	0
Justice, Mrs.	5	5	0
Kitchin, Rev. H. J.	1	0	0
Macandrew, Miss Constance	0	10	0
Mant, Mrs. Alfred	0	10	0
Melville, Miss E.	1	0	0
Mitchinson, Bishop	1	1	0
Oates, Mrs.	0	5	0
Owen, Mrs. R. K. W.	1	1	0
Plowes, J. H., Esq.	2	2	0
Smart, Miss, for Paraguay	3	0	0
Do	2	2	0
Tarner, Mr. E. T.	2	0	0
Tarner, Miss L. T.	1	0	0
Tarner, the late Mr. H. T.	2	0	0
Tarner, Miss C. T.	2	0	0
Turton, Mrs.	0	10	0
Walker, Lady	1	1	0
Wigram, Rev. F. E.	3	3	0
Windle, Miss A.	1	0	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Bayswater, per Miss Keating, for Ona Mission	5	0	0
Bedford Square, per Miss Smart (Steadfast Bros.)	0	7	0
Brixton, Miss Walmersay	2	2	0
Brompton, per C. Welch, Esq.	1	1	0
Clapham, Mrs. Logan	0	10	0
Do., Thomas Wilkins	0	10	0
Do., Mrs. Baker	2	2	0
Ealing, Miss Keating	1	0	0
Do., Mrs. Bazett	1	1	0
Fulham, Mrs. J. G. Kitchingman	0	5	0
Do., per Miss Horner	0	5	0
Gordon Square, per Mrs. Pennell	2	2	0
Hyde Park, A Thankoffering	1	0	0
Kensington, Mrs. A. C. Lefroy	1	1	0
Kidbrook, A. F. Woodward, Esq.	2	0	0
Kilburn, Rev. G. H. Johnson	0	10	0
Richmond, Miss. Mewburn	1	1	0
Shepherd's Bush, Rev. G. E. Elliott	2	2	0
Southwark, Rev. W. A. Corbett ..	0	10	0
Tufnell Park, Miss Pool	0	5	0
PROVINCES.			
Birkenhead, per Mrs. Annersley ..	2	17	0
Brenchley, per Rev. W. May, Sir Sydney J. Dundas	1	1	0
Brighton, M.	1	10	0
Coleford, S.S.M., &c.	3	10	0
Falstone, Rev. R. Picton	0	5	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell, including £5, a Thankoffering from a Friend	15	16	0
Lincoln, per Mrs. Moss	2	2	0
Littleton, S.S. and M.	2	11	0
Lydling St. Nicholas, M.	0	13	0
Monkton Combe, S.S. and M.	7	1	0
Portsmouth	0	3	0
South Yeo, per A. W. Pitcairn, Esq.	1	2	0
Thorpe, S.	1	15	0
Timberscombe, S.S., M., &c.	2	17	0
Torquay, per Mrs. Goslett	11	13	0
Uffculme, per Mrs. Gawthorp	1	13	0
Wealdstone, D.R.M.	2	3	0
Welling, M., &c.	1	1	0
Wingfield, Rev. J. H. Cardew	1	0	0
Worcester, Mr. John Cooper	0	14	0
Worthing, per Rev. G. K. Elliott..	0	10	0
FOREIGN.			
Pernambuco, Rev. J. Midgley	1	1	0

NEW MALDEN JUVENILE ASSOCIATION

THE ANNUAL

SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

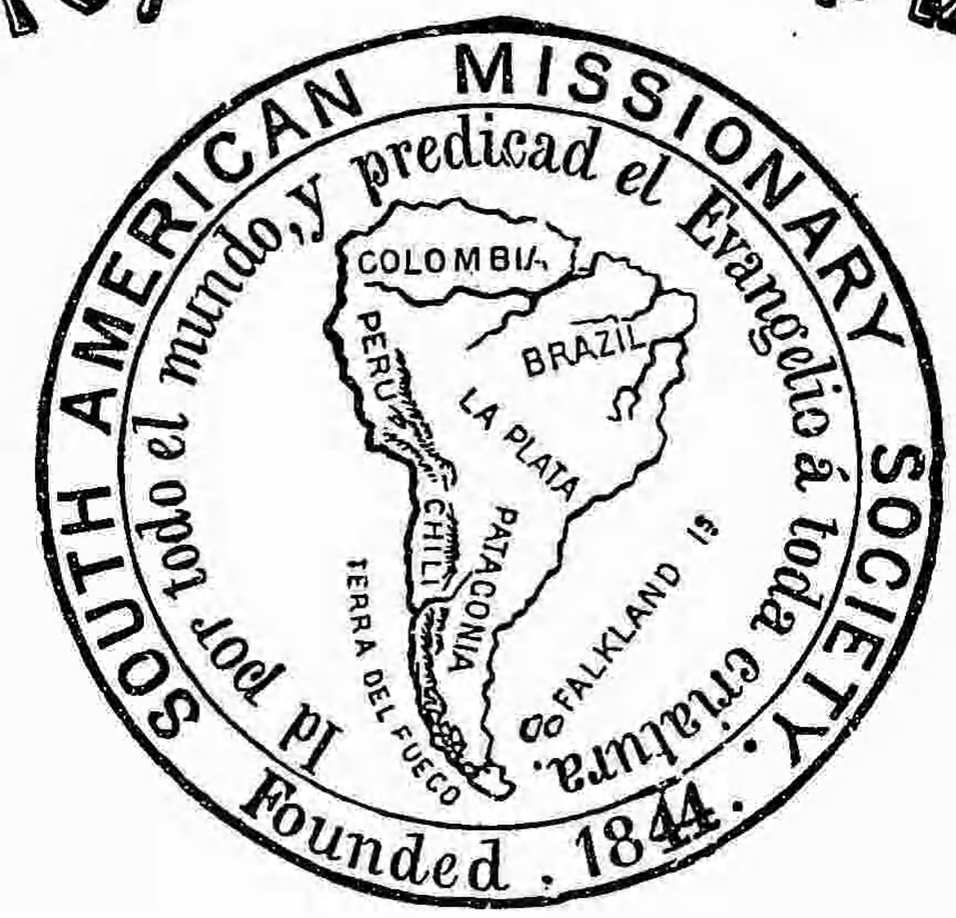
EASTER WEEK.

CONTRIBUTIONS of Plain and Fancy Articles, Toys, Books, Pictures, &c., will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, MRS. H. H. TAYLOR, Raby Road, New Malden, Surrey.

VI.] APRIL 1, 1892. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

APRIL 1, 1892.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.

WE announced in our last issue the appointment of Mr. John Hay and Mr. Andrew Pride as Missionaries to the Paraguayan Chaco to co-operate with Mr. Grubb and Mr. Bailey in that important Mission, now so happily reconstructed and strengthened by the recent visit of the Rev. W. H. Shimield. We are now able to state that (D.V.) Mr. Hay and Mr. Pride will sail from England for South America on Wednesday, April 13. We trust they will be followed by many good wishes and earnest prayers for their protection and their future success, for He alone "giveth the increase."

Mr. Guppy, who is now assisting Mr. Grubb, is appointed by the Committee as "Storekeeper," an office of considerable importance under the circumstances, with the Mission Station so far removed from any civilised centre.

It is intended to hold a Quarterly Meeting for Prayer at the Offices of the Society on the first Thursdays of January, April, July, and October, commencing at three o'clock in the afternoon. In accordance with this arrangement there will be a Meeting on Thursday next, April 7, at three o'clock. We propose to take advantage of this occasion to bid "Farewell" to Mr. Hay and Mr. Pride, and to wish them a hearty God-speed on their journey and at their destined field of labour.

We earnestly trust our friends will do their best to attend on an occasion of so much interest and importance.

The Annual Meeting will (D.V.) be held on Thursday, May 12, at Sion College Hall, at 3 p.m. The chair will be taken by the Right Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.D., Rector of Sibstone and late Bishop of Barbadoes. Amongst the speakers will be F. A. Bevan, Esq., and Sir John Puleston, M.P.; also Sir Richard Vesey Hamilton, C.B., late "First Sea Lord," and now Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and Samuel Plimsoll, Esq., late M.P. for Derby, both of whom take a deep interest in everything which promotes the spiritual and physical welfare of seamen.

MUSE

The total amount received from February 24 for 1891 was £31 15s. 9d., and to March 25 for 1892 £449 2s. 3d.

The following are the subjects for Praise and Prayer on Monday, April 11 :—

1. We thank God for continued good accounts of progress made among the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco.
2. We pray that our Heavenly Father may grant a safe and profitable journey to Mr. Hay and Mr. Pride, the newly-appointed missionaries to the Paraguayan Mission, and may bless their labours in their new sphere of work.
3. We further pray that God would raise up fit men and adequate means for sending out light and truth to the Ona Indians of Tierra del Fuégo, in accordance with the wish and advice of the Bishop.

The Southern Mission.

THE following are extracts from a recent letter of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands :—

"*Ooshooia, January* 6, 1892.

"I am on board the 'A. G.,' the caulkers being at work on deck, and every arrangement made for beaching in order to get at the rudder, which is in a bad state from defective pintals, and to clean her generally, for she is overgrown with weeds.

"We left Sandy Point on Thursday evening, December 3, and reached Ooshooia on Tuesday afternoon, December 15, 1891. A boat thirty-four feet long, built at Sandy Point by some Austrians, accompanied us. She had twelve men on board, and carried altogether a weight they said of twelve tons. They were fitted out for gold-searching, and had provisions for a good long period. They did not know the channels leading to these parts, so they kept us company. It must have been weary work, for the 'A. G.' is, except with a gale of wind behind her, cruelly slow, and the Austrians, except for the last twenty-four hours, when we got the sort of wind to suit us, had to keep on lowering sail and waiting, and then going to anchor, so as not to lose sight of us.

"I had experience, moreover, of the risks from lack of staying power which beset the 'A. G.,' but I will not enter into wearisome detail. I may say, however, in illustration that the man in charge has utterly refused to venture round False Cape Horn into New Year and Christmas Sounds, where I much want to get at the Indians, on the plea that he cannot depend upon working the vessel on an exposed coast. . . . There is no more danger in those Sounds, I conceive, than in going from Picton Island to Stanley.

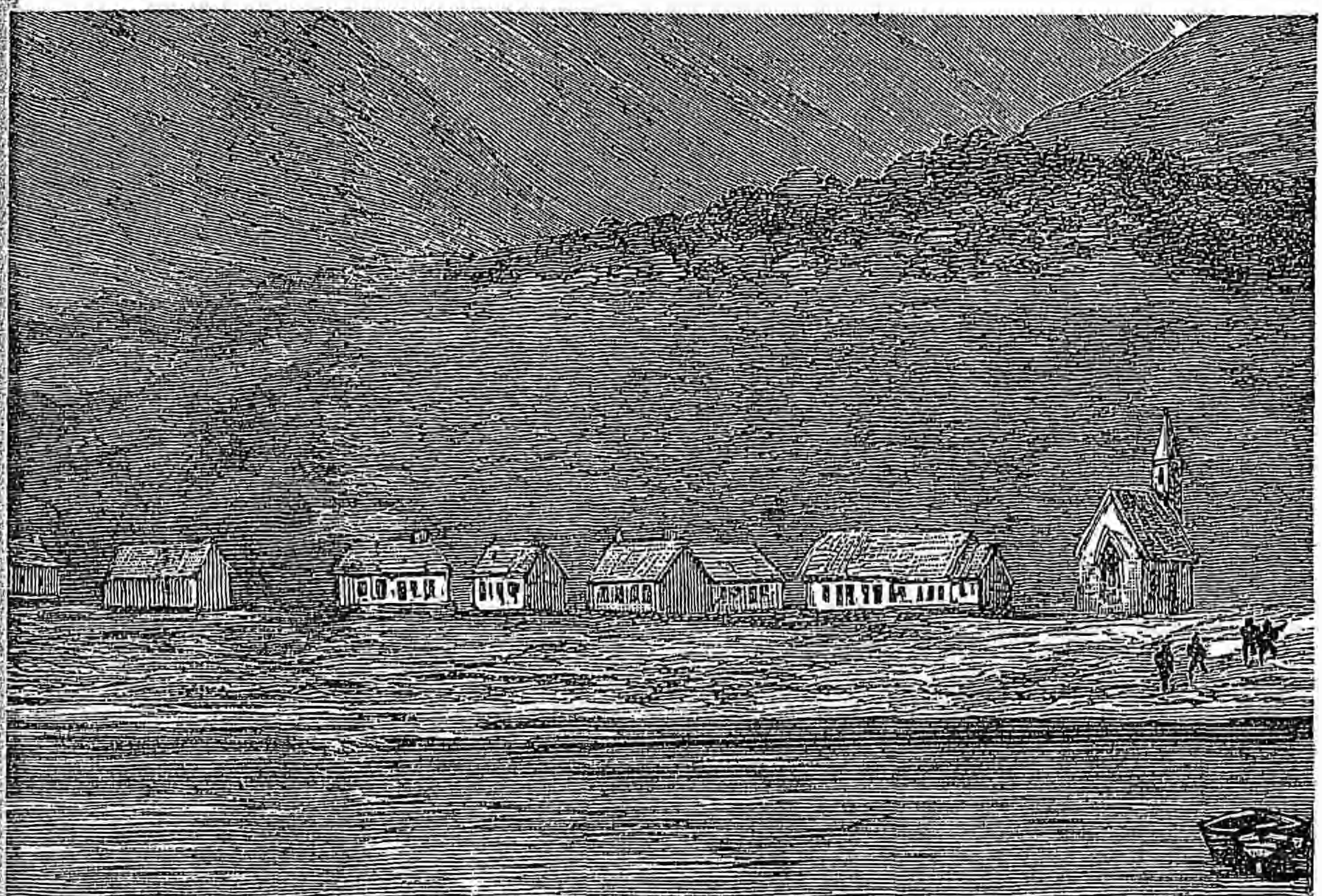
"But I go back to fill up gaps since December 15. On the 16th I started in the 'A. G.' for Down East, Mr. Aspinall, who had been with

me previously in the vessel, remaining at Ooshooia. A fair wind took us to Mr. Bridges' place in five hours. It was a gale of wind right aft.

"At Down East we discharged a large quantity of cargo for Mr. Bridges, the work being got over that night, so that we were ready to start next morning; but a dead calm, followed by a gentle south-east wind, prevented the 'A. G.' moving all next day. . . .

"We left Mr. Bridges on the early morning of December 18—drifting rather than sailing from lack of wind the first day—and after calms and sunshine and then a heavy adverse blow we reached Baily Island on Tuesday morning, December 22.

"Here we found all in good health, and were in time for the daily



SANDY POINT.

morning prayers in the service room. There were fifty-one Indians present—rather more than half being children. In the evening more or less the same number assembled. The weather was fine, strongly contrasting with what I experienced there on my former visit.

"Sandy Point, January 9.—My writing was suddenly cut short by a message from the acting Governor at Ooshooia that if I wished I could have a passage to this place in the 'Golondrina,' which was to start at noon. I accepted the offer, and am now, as you see, just in time to catch the German boat to the Falklands, she having this morning arrived. . . .

"Under these circumstances I had no way of escape from there within six or eight weeks, while my engagements in the Falklands and

Chili required me to be far more prompt. Beyond this, however, there was sufficient reason for my departure. I had with Mr. Burleigh already looked for a new site for his station, and had accepted his choice of a position in a bay in Tekeenika Sound, N.W. slightly of Pack-Saddle Bay. I had placed by promise the 'A. G.' at his disposal for the process of removal, during which the vessel would be a home for his wife and children, and also for Mrs. Hawks, &c. Manifestly I should be in the way on board. Equally should I be in the way at the Lawrences' if I stayed ashore at Ooshooia. It seemed, therefore, not inexpedient for me to withdraw. I had taken the responsibility of moving the station from Baily Island to Tekeenika Bay, and Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Aspinall were prepared at once to carry out the plan. . . .

"I found a boat for sale at Ooshooia. It has seen good service, but is very strong, built of hard wood at Buenos Ayres. The exact size I do not know, but I fancy it is about twenty-eight or thirty feet long, and with hatches it can be covered in from stem to stern. There is no anchor, or only a small one. Canvas for sails will be required, the lateen sail now in use being old and not suitable for work in Tierra del Fuego. The price is £60. I bought this boat on condition that it was not to be paid for for three months, before which time the 'A. G.' will, I trust, be laid up at Ooshooia. With this boat, after the removal of the Burleighs, all needful conveyance of stores and communication with Sandy Point can be carried out. The two stations are within boating distance. One reason for consenting to Tekeenika Sound was that it was within prudent boating arrangements with Ooshooia.

"Mrs. Hemmings is ready to stay out here, or to return out here after six months' leave of absence. We require the orphanage and her house for Mr. Burleigh's new station. This is a grief to her. But if she stays she can have the house which Mr. Ince has occupied. Mrs. Hemmings deserves consideration and respect. She likes being out here; and although she requires to go home for business purposes, she desires to return to Ooshooia or South America. . . . She gets hold of the Indian women, and does them good morally and physically. She teaches them to knit and gains money for the Mission thereby, as well as doing good materially to the knitter. . . . Besides her duties at the orphanage she finds much useful and needful occupation. No doubt, for instance, she is valued for her nursing excellences, especially over on the Government side at Ooshooia, and she thinks that in future she might by fees almost cover her salary.

"The orphans at Ooshooia are few—four or five—and of these two will soon be old enough to go out. On the other hand, the orphans at Baily Island—or so-called orphans—are more than twice as many; and there are others who would be glad to be taken in if space and means allowed. At Ooshooia the Indians are diminishing. We hope in Tekeenika Sound we may come into contact with a new set belonging to Christmas and New Year's Sounds, and already we hear of orphans in those parts who would be glad of admission.

"I have given one reason for consenting to the change from Baily Island to Tekeenika Sound, which is that the latter is more conveniently reached than the former in boats from Ooshooia. A second reason is that there is a comparatively short overland cut from Tekeenika to New Year's or Christmas Sound. The natives use the track. This may prove of great use to us in collecting the people together. A third reason is that, whereas at Baily Island the wood is bad and scarce and difficult to get, there is an abundance of suitable wood where the new station is planned to be. Furthermore, we hope that the rainfall is less in the new place, and that, as the aspect is east and north-east, it may be possible to have gardens under the shelter of the forests at the south and west, and on soil made from the cleared places of the forest. If this be so, a great advantage will be gained over Baily Island; but the land is bad at the best anywhere south of the Beagle Channel. Relatively Tekeenika Sound is better than Baily Island as to climate and soil; but that is not saying much. Yet, as the Burleighs have for two years been expecting a remove, and have twice been packed up for it, and yet disappointed, I thought it but merciful and right, in spite of not finding an ideal spot, to decide on something rather more attractive and hopeful than the inhospitable region they now call their home.

"I think there may be more frost but less rain in Tekeenika Sound than on Baily Island. Before deciding on this place we went up Ponsonby Sound, where Mr. Burleigh crossed the Isthmus, and walked towards the shores of New Year's Sound (or Christmas). The climate was bad, very wet and snowy; but the crossing-place of the Indians from the south to Ponsonby Sound, a distance of some two and a half miles, was plainly marked. The narrowest part in the chart does not admit of the Indians crossing and dragging their canoes over; the thoroughfare is wider, but smoother and more level.

"I must hurry to a close. While in the bay, where we propose to erect the new station, a violent thunderstorm took place. Our mainmast was struck, and the electric fluid passed down the wire back-stay, then through the rail of the ship, and down to the copper, which was above water, which it tore considerably, and leapt into the friendly waves. My most kind regards and good wishes to the Committee and all my fellow-workers."

The Committee have sent out plans which, if carried out, will, it is expected, correct the tendency of the "Allen Gardiner" to miss stays, and will give her more suitable sail power.

The Gran Chaco.

BY J. GRAHAM KERR.

(Read at Meetings of the Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee, January, 1892.)

THE Gran Chaco is a region lying in the interior of the southern portion of South America. The origin of the name is uncertain, but the derivation most usually accepted is that given by Padre Lozano, one of the early historians of Paraguay. He points out that in the Quichua tongue the word *Chacu* means a drive of wild animals, and makes out that this name came to be applied to the Chaco from the wholesale flight of the Peruvians into its fastnesses, on the invasion of their country by Pizarro and his Spaniards. In the older writings we find the name given as "El Gran Chaco Gualamba," but in the present day only the shorter form is used. The extent of the Gran Chaco is, we may say, in the one direction between 20° and 30° S. latitude; and in the other between the Andes and Rio Salado, and the Paraguay-Paraná—in all an area of something like 180,000 square miles.

Physiographically, this region is divided into three sections by the rivers Bermejo and Pilcomayo, which cross it diagonally from the Andes to the Paraguay: and the three sections so formed are named Chaco Austral, Chaco Central, and Chaco Boreal respectively. Politically, the division of the Chaco is again into three parts: between the Republics of Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia. Argentina holds the Chaco Austral and the Chaco Central, which form two of her federal territories and are known officially as the "Territory of the Chaco" and the "Territory of Formosa." The Chaco Boreal is divided between Paraguay, which claims the wedge-shaped portion between Pilcomayo and parallel 22, and Bolivia, which claims all north of this line.

The Chaco is the more northern portion of that great estuarine plain whose southern part is so well known to us as the Pampas, and which forms a large portion of the basin of the Rio de la Plata. In its physical features the Chaco agrees in many points with the Pampas; the sharp line of demarcation between them is due rather to their botanical characteristics. The Pampa is open, grassy, and treeless: the Gran Chaco, on the other hand, possesses luxuriant forests. Its surface is almost uniformly level, broken only by almost imperceptible undulations, and with a general slope of from 8 to 10 inches per mile towards the S.E. The mean height above sea-level of the Chaco Central may be taken as about 450 feet.

Upon its western border many streams pass into the Chaco from the valleys of the Andes. These wind hither and thither on the almost level plain, traversing extremely tortuous courses, and thus exposing an immense surface to evaporation. The effect of this, cup l

extreme dryness of the climate, is to cause the volume of these streams greatly to diminish during their plain track, and it is only the very largest and most rapid-flowing which during dry seasons manage to convey any of their waters into the Paraguay. In point of fact, besides the Salado which bounds its southern margin, we may say there are only two rivers which permanently carry water right across the Chaco. They are the two already mentioned—the Bermejo and the Pilcomayo. These pursue a roughly parallel course to the south-eastward across the Chaco plain, until at length, their further progress being barred by the edge of the Paraguayan and Entrerian uplands, they are compelled to turn sharply to the south, along with the waters of the Paraguay and Paraná.

These two rivers, the Bermejo and the Pilcomayo, have been the object of so much interest, and of so many attempts at exploration, that I may say a few words upon each of them. The cause of their having attracted so much interest may readily be apprehended by a glance at the map, for they are seen to connect the Bolivian mountain regions, with their enormous wealth of minerals, with the River Paraguay, and so with the outer world. Pursuing our chain of reasoning, still based on an inspection of the map, we might conclude that the Bermejo and the Pilcomayo, more especially the latter, are waterways destined by Nature to tap the whole trade and wealth of Bolivia, and conduct it into the market of Buenos Ayres. Let us now quit the map, and look at the rivers as they are, and we shall see whether such conclusions are sound.

The more southern of the two rivers, the Bermejo, has been navigated on several occasions through the greater part of its plain track, the earliest successful attempt being that of Lieutenant Thomas Page, the well-known explorer of the Paraná and Paraguay. The successful navigation of the river led eventually to the formation of a Bermejo steamship company, of the success of which, however, it is unnecessary to say more than that the remains of its various vessels may still be observed at various points in the bed of the river. The Bermejo is in fact a wild and ungovernable torrent, on which navigation, although it may be possible in the hands of a daring and skilful explorer, will assuredly never be of economic importance.

The Rio Bermejo, or Red River, is formed by the junction of numerous small streams that drain the eastern parts of the Andes between 21° and 24° 30′ south latitude. Debouching into the plains of the Chaco, it pursues a tortuous course of about 1,000 miles to the River Paraguay, a distance which, in a straight line, measures only about 450 miles. For considerably more than half this distance the river consists of two branches—the more northern of which, of recent formation (1871-72), now carries about four-fifths of the water, and is known as the "Teuco," from the Indian word "Teuch," meaning river. Besides carrying a much greater volume of water than the old channel of the Bermejo, the Teuco is much less tortuous, and it has therefore been usually selected by vessels ascending the river. The Rio Bermejo traverses a section of the Chaco where the slope is relatively great, and its current is extremely

rapid, normally being from four to five miles an hour, and in flood-time far exceeding this rate. The most striking character of the Bermejo waters is their deep yellowish red colour, due to the immense amount of solid matter held in suspension, from which the river derives its name of "Bermejo" or "Red." In flood-time, in fact, its waters are practically liquid mud, and it has been calculated that the Bermejo annually discharges into the Paraguay 50 million cubic feet of solid matter. The water when filtered is quite drinkable, and has a pleasant sweetish taste. The Bermejo has, as I before mentioned, been several times, and will, I have no doubt, be again many times navigated successfully; but I distinctly hold that it will never become a highway of commerce. The great length and tortuosity of its course, the rapidity of its current, the innumerable snags, and the ever-changing sandbanks with which its channel is sown, constitute to my mind practically insuperable difficulties. The lands bordering the Bermejo are, with the exception of a few agricultural and wood-cutting settlements, and the chain of forts along its right bank, entirely in the hands of the wild Indians.

(*To be continued.*)

Chili.

THE Rev. J. R. Tyerman sends the following interesting and welcome news:—

"*Colonia de Quino, January* 18, 1892.

"You will be wondering the reason of my long silence for I find that my correspondence is sadly in arrears. The fact is that my time is so taken up with other work that must of necessity be attended to that letters are left too long. I will try to remedy this. I am thankful to tell you that the church is built and will be ready for opening by such time as the Bishop arrives; it is admired by everyone as an ornament to the place. I myself have taken a large share in the actual manual labour; several also of the Colonists gratuitously assisted the builders. This then is the first Protestant church in Araucania, and as it stands side by side with the school quite a pretty picture is formed. I shall hope to be able to send you a photo later on.

"The school closed for the summer holidays on December 23. The existence of a Government free school here, of course, makes it somewhat difficult to obtain a large number of scholars; nevertheless our school has rather more than paid its expenses so far. The scholars attending were Chilian, English, French, German, and Swiss. The improvement in some of the children is most marked. Ours is known as a Protestant Christian school, and as such there is no bar to our teaching R. C. children the Gospel.

"It is my desire to open two other schools—*i.e.*, one at Ercilla; the other at Imperial, eighty miles south. It is grievous to see so many

English and other children growing up almost as heathen. If it were possible for me to multiply myself by four all these things might be done.

"The services have been continued with regularity twice per month at Quino, sometimes the same service having to be conducted partly in Spanish as well as in English. Recently a French Protestant pastor arrived, and as the French predominate here his ministry is numerically a success; last Sunday our school building was overcrowded with French.

"During the year services have also been held by me in Victoria, Ercilla, and Angol; all very satisfactorily attended considering the circumstances, though I must say that the English do not show the amount of enthusiasm in the good work as do the French, but then numbers of the Colonists here are from the class of people who—as one said recently to me—'seldom disgraces a church with his presence!'

"A goodly number of Spanish Testaments and portions of the Gospel, as well as tracts and wholesome literature, have been distributed.

"No unimportant part of the work here is that of visiting; so much is this the case that almost the half of my time is spent in the saddle. As an instance of this last week I made four journeys—viz., twice to Traiguen, also to Lautaro, Quillem, Perquenco and district, as well as to Victoria for service, thus covering 140 miles; but I find it impossible to do the amount of visiting that ought to be done.

"In the past year there were Funerals	...	...	...	14
Weddings	...	...	...	2
Baptisms	...	...	...	18

The past year will ever be memorable owing to the Revolution. We here in the South did not suffer much on this account, as all the fighting took place in the North; but in the meantime the famous bandits here seemed to have things all their own way. In June Mr. Walter Mager was brutally stabbed to death by them near to Victoria, Mrs. Mager frightfully wounded, and the eldest boy drowned whilst crossing the river to give the alarm, his head having been wounded severely by the wretches. As the widow and two children are about to leave for England they will doubtless call upon you."

Incidents in the Chilian Civil War.

(*Continued and concluded from page* 45.)

THE elections took place on Easter Sunday, and were nothing short of a farce. The people, whose sympathies were with the Opposition, naturally declined to vote; those who actually did so being compelled to sign at the tables under penalty of stripes or imprisonment. Not one-fourth of the voters presented themselves throughout that part of the country then under the President's control, but the Government were determined to win "por la razon ó la fuerza," and the returns were falsified. On March 8 a convention of delegates was held in Santiago

to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. The choice fell upon Don Claudio Vicuña, who was presented by the ladies of Santiago with a "horse-girth" instead of the "band" belonging to the insignia, and who fled the country upon the retirement of Balmaceda.

* * * * * *

THE "BLANCO ENCALADA."

This ironclad was sunk by a torpedo discharged by the catcher "Almirante Lynch" at 4.40 a.m. on April 23 in Caldera Harbour. The officers of the "Blanco Encalada" were on shore at a banquet, and the necessary precaution of placing guard-boats round the vessel was omitted. The torpedo catchers, "Almirante Lynch" and "Almirante Condell," were not discerned until they were so close to the "Blanco" that the cry of "los torpederos!" "los torpederos!" by her crew was distinctly heard on the "Condell." The "Blanco" made as good a defence as possible, both of the torpedo catchers being severely handled, but sank within four minutes of receiving the deadly missiles. Over one hundred lives were lost, including Don Enrique Valdes Vergara, secretary to the Congress. Commander Goñi and Don Ramon Barros Luco escaped.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LAST ACT.

The Opposition land forces began to disembark from the squadron near Quinteros, a few miles to the north of Valparaiso, on August 22. Only 8,500 were conveyed to the south to give battle to more than 50,000 of the Government troops, the remainder being left to hold Tarapacá. At night great camp fires were lighted, and the Government authorities taking it for granted that the Opposition intended to make a stand at that point, concentrated their forces there during the darkness. But when morning dawned their mistake was manifest. All through the night the battalions of their foemen had been marching on towards Quillota, each regiment feeding the fires as they came up and passed on their way. When the news of this reached the capital eighty-three young men of the highest families in the Republic—their ages varying from fifteen to twenty-four years—banded together and endeavoured to take the "Moneda"* by storm, but, being discovered, were repulsed, fourteen being killed, and the remainder taken prisoners. These poor young fellows were the last victims of the Government. Blinded by enthusiasm they struck before the time, and, as the Government cause declined, fifty-eight of them were shot, one by one, their bodies being afterwards burnt. The eleven who survive and are now at liberty owe their escape to the fact that they were awaiting their turn to be executed when the telegraph made known the terrible triple defeat of the Government forces, and Balmaceda retired in favour of General Baquedam (the hero of the Peruvian War, and an Oppositor). The meeting of the survivors with their friends must be imagined, for it is indescribable. This was the last atrocity on the part of a Government whose conduct since the

* President's residence.

beginning of the Civil War has borne such a bad comparison to the kindness and forbearance of the Opposition.

The end of the Civil War was very much like the beginning—three terrible battles in less than five days, and in each of which the Dictator's army was literally cut to pieces. What could "Civicos" do against Gatling guns? What other than defeat could be expected by troops who fired into the backs of their own men to prevent them passing over to the other side? It was now Balmaceda's turn to flee for his life, and the Cordilleras being impassable, the popular theory is that he succeeded in reaching the "Imperial" disguised as a woman, and put himself out of harm's way by weighing anchor. His generals, Barbosa and Alcérreca, were both killed, and the number of the dead and wounded in these three battles, which brought the Civil War to a close, is estimated at more than 11,000 men. How sad for the Model Republic! Alas! that so many valuable lives should have been lost in the hour of victory! Valparaiso was transformed in a very short time, as were also Concepcion, Coronel, Lota, and other southern towns. Flags and banners met the eye everywhere, and the whole civil population turned out for a "Festa." The "Battalion Iquique" was the first to enter Valparaiso, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Of course, as is natural in these South American Republics, the advent of peace was hailed with plunder, riot, and pillage by mobs made mad by drink taken by force from despachos and drinking-saloons in such quantities that the streets in some places "ran wine;" but the distribution of Opposition troops has put a stop to this, although the damage done to private property is in many cases tremendous. The Intendente of Valparaiso, with Don Claudio Vicuña (President-elect), and many other Government officials who would have been lynched by the mob if they had been found, is reported to have taken refuge on the United States cruiser "San Francisco." Before leaving he ordered his minions to fire upon the city after his departure, which command they fortunately forgot to obey, or the consequences would have been awful. The war has ended just in time. All cattle were removed, and food very scarce. In many towns the people were starving, and many people (foreigners) could not have held out much longer. We have, therefore, much to be thankful for:—(1) For the high opinion of Englishmen in Chili on account of the Opposition's triumph; (2) For the restoration of peace in this distracted land; and (3) For merciful protection amid all the horrors and dangers of a civil war. So then we can now rejoice and join earnestly in the national shout of "Viva Chile!" trusting that the forthcoming elections will secure for her a just and upright "father of his country"—that all Intendentes and Governors now appointed may exercise their authority in the cause of justice and truth; that the whole world may see that the cause to which they are devoted and for which they risked all is a right noble one; and so shall true religion, peace, and prosperity flourish within her borders for many years to come. "Viva Chile!"

W. HENRY ELKIN.

Capellania Britannica, Lota,
September 1, 1891.

Missions to Seamen.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUENOS AYRES SAILORS' HOME AND MISSION.

November 25, 1891.

THE following are some of the figures relating to the first year of working of the above Home and Mission. As in all pioneering work, much had to be done that cannot be shown as work, but which was necessary, and took up a lot of time. The house taken up had to be very much altered and cleaned to suit for its new use. Fully six weeks were taken up at the commencement with the painters, carpenters, and cleaners. But our work began at once, although considerably hampered by having all these people about. I at once began ship and hospital visiting, and the Sunday following my arrival here began my services, the first Sunday on ships and in a hall near by, and as soon as we had the house to ourselves in the Home itself. The locality could not have been better chosen, as if there is a slum in Buenos Ayres, this part will certainly merit the title. It was a locality notorious for the genus "beach-comber," and they are certainly some of the worst specimens that I have ever seen. They are mostly Liverpool Irish firemen, and spend the greater part of their time in gaol. When out they get a livelihood, such as it is, by loafing around begging; or if they get hold of a sailor or fireman who, out of a feeling of comradeship, will stand them treat, they will soon clear him out of any money he may have by making him drunk and rifling his pockets. From what I have seen of its effects here the drink sold in the neighbourhood is largely drugged, as the men are as if paralysed under its influence. At first I treated these loafers with kindness, hoping to do them good and get them out of it, as they said they could not get away. But they began to presume on my kindness, and would soon have taken charge of the place, insulting everybody coming into the Home, and getting up quarrels with our men so as to get them into trouble. Then I had to take steps to put a stop to what was fast becoming an intolerable state of things, and I had some of them locked up, and thus far have in great measure checked this evil. They now understand matters. If I can do any good they know I am willing to do it, but they also understand that I have control of the Home, and intend to rule in it. It is just as well that we should be clear on this point, as it will save them and me a lot of trouble. Men of all classes come to me and are sent to me for help. In many cases I cannot do more than advise as I best can. Work is scarce and difficult to get, so that I can only counsel them to seek diligently until they find something. And I find that those really wanting work generally get some of some kind, and that many for whom work is found soon leave it again.

The Home has been of great service in rescuing seamen from the clutches of the boarding-masters. This has roused their ire, and they have combined to work against the Home as much as possible. They will always have a place, and do a trade, because they are supported by a large number of captains, but it is certain that they have lost and will lose a good deal of trade. Every man coming to the Home is one out of their grasp, and is a consequent loss of advance, robbery of clothes and money, if the man should happen to have any. The system here is a very simple one. On the arrival of a vessel she is visited by the boarding-master and his runners. The master goes to the cabin, the runners to the forecastle. In the cabin terms are arrived at.

Forcible measures are used, and unwilling ones find their baggage taken ashore and themselves compelled to follow it. In a day or two they are turned out without their baggage, and wander around picking up odd jobs until the boarding-master wants them for another ship. He then goes and picks up those he wants, gives them the chance, pockets a month's half advance and sends them off after a good booze. This is not romance, but fact. To-day a lighter left here with a crowd of men who had among them two plates, one spoon, and not a single knife to cut a piece of spun-yarn on the trip. A four pound advance given for the run, and what did they get? Very little indeed from this sample; while the boarding-master gets £48, less commission to those who gave him the shipping of the men. Can we make any headway against such iniquitous dealings while supposed respectable people maintain it? I hope so; and that by publishing these things to the broad glare of public opinion men shall be ashamed or afraid to handle such a dirty business. It is a difficult thing to get the seamen to stand together to maintain their story, as I have proved in one or two cases where I have sent them to the Consul to make the facts known. In these cases one can do nothing.

The figures relating to the work are as follows:—Free beds 472. Vessels visited—English 271, other nationalities 116; total 387. Boarders in the Home—Sailors 520, others 138; total 658. Money taken care of—Gold £602 10s., paper $4,934.38; total £852. Hospital visits 49. Services on ships and in the Home 119, temperance and other lectures 17; total 136. Attendances at above 3,190.

A great number of tracts and Testaments were given away, but not so many as might have been had I had a good supply. This has now been remedied, and more can be done next year. We have much to be thankful for. Two years ago, when I was here on a holiday visit, a Home seemed scarcely realisable, or at least not in the near future. To-day it is a fact and a blessing. So we look forward into the New Year and take courage to go forward in His name and strength Who has been our Helper hitherto.

Warning to Emigrants.

ON the 12th ult. it was reported in the daily papers that a party of British emigrants had been brought back under most distressing circumstances from Pernambuco to Liverpool. A painful account was also given of the inhuman treatment to which the party had been subjected while in Brazil. As this is not the first time such things have occurred, it is to be hoped the British public will in future turn a deaf ear to emigration agents from South America. The sufferings this party underwent ought to be a sufficient warning. Beguiled by the fairest promises, they were on their arrival foully lodged and worse fed. Subjected to every possible indignity, they were cruelly illused by the police, and even attacked and scattered by mounted soldiers, and this after being marched about the country like gangs of slaves. No attempt was made to fulfil the promises by which they had been deluded, and the survivors of our wretched fellow-countrymen, after appealing in vain to a British Consul for help, were driven to beg for food and to sleep by the roadsides and on the beaches at Rio and Pernambuco. It is a story almost without a parallel.

Mr. Holmes writes from Pernambuco :—

"*Sailors' Home, Pernambuco, February* 29, 1892.

"The following report of the Sailors' Home and Mission for the month of February is a decided variation from the usual monthly report, and is so from the force of unusual events and circumstances.

"The Sailors' Home has lately been the convalescent home of seamen, pale and thin, just liberated from the quarantine hospital after having had yellow fever, as well as the night-refuge of a most unfortunate and miserable band of British immigrants, who, more than eighty in number, were landed here from Rio de Janeiro, and left entirely to the mercy and charity of the English-speaking community. These latter during the whole month have so incessantly followed me and stopped me at every possible place, imploring food, clothing, lodging, and employment, that I have been compelled to be more missionary to immigrants than missionary to seamen. By the generous help of friends in contributions of money and left-off clothing much was done to improve the lot of these fellow-subjects. For about three weeks as many as possible were lodged in the Home and supplied with bread and coffee in the morning, and some (about twenty) decently clothed and found employment for to such an extent that only two who have had any experience of sea-life are now left here—one is in the hospital and the other at work in the Home. A group of twenty-five more, by order of the English Minister at Rio, was repatriated. The group consisted of five women, eight children, and twelve men—the twelve being the youngest and most helpless I could find. Ninety-eight milreis were spent in boots alone, so that they should not arrive in England barefooted. It was also arranged that their train fares should be paid to their native towns.

"The embarkation unfortunately happened on a Sunday morning, so that in putting them aboard the mail steamer I lost a service for seamen. On the other Sundays of the month there were services twice on board ships and once in the Home.

"There were more than the average visits to the hospital, and these visits more lengthy, for I perceived that some were hungering for special individual and spiritual attention. This is noteworthy, simply because it happened so often in one month, and because as a rule such attention is treated with unconcern and indifference, or even resisted. The ship-visiting has been attended to almost with the usual regularity, but not recorded as usual to figure in my report at the month's end. Two of the immigrants died in the hospital."

Clothing, &c., for the Mission Stations, chiefly Wallaston.

The Secretaries acknowledge with warmest thanks the receipt of Parcels of Clothing, Books, &c., from—

Banks, Miss.
Bazett, Miss.
Bedford, Miss.
Brittain, Miss.
Davis, Miss.
Elliott, Mrs.
Gawler, Miss.
Jackson, Mrs. G.
Mandell, Mrs.
Payne, Miss.
Pierce, Miss.
Robson, Miss.
Shove, Mr. and Mrs. Percy, per Miss Couty.
Skinner, Mrs.
Teape, Miss;
Tilt, Mrs.
Upward, Mrs.

Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Quarterly Meeting for Prayer.

THE Quarterly Meeting for Prayer was held at 21, Belmont Park, Lee, on March 7, at three o'clock.

Archdeacon Whately presided. The attendance was large. The proceedings commenced with singing the hymn, "Ye servants of God your Master proclaim."

The chairman then read Is. lx. 1—11, after which he said a few words expressing his satisfaction that a great and effectual door was opened in South America, &c.

Then followed two prayers; the first offered by Rev. W. Windle for a blessing upon the Missions in general, and Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh's work especially; and the second by Capt. E. Poulden, after singing the hymn, "Speed thy servants, Saviour, speed," that funds might be forthcoming to enable the Society to send two missionaries to the Ona Indians.

The Rev. W. H. Shimield then delivered a most interesting addre upon the pioneer work among the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco, and on the character and habits of the people. The information he gave was deeply interesting, and was in every way calculated to inspire hope.

Prayer was then offered by J. Norman, Esq., for a blessing upon Mr. Shimield's work.

After singing "Lord, Thy ransom'd church is waking" the meeting closed with the Benediction.

Provincial Proceedings.

THE registers for February show that twenty-two sermons were preached and twelve meetings held during the month, and that, including £7 handed in by card collectors at a juvenile meeting, the proceeds of the thirty-four appeals reached the sum of £130 19s. 3d., the average therefore being nearly £4 instead of the usual £2. The increase is explained by the fact that two sermons at Mossley Hill, near Liverpool, preached by Bishop Mitchinson and the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Diggle, produced £38 10s., and two others by the same eloquent prelate and Canon McNeile at St. Paul's, Prince's Park, on the same Sunday, nearly £18 10s. Such collections are rare occurrences for our Society, but those who know the churches in question and have heard Bishop Mitchinson speak at Church Congresses will not be surprised at the results. Other items in the Midland and Northern returns are sermons at Holy Trinity, Leicester, Christ Church, Coventry, and Armitage Bridge, and a Drawing-room Meeting at Spondon, the collections in all reaching £20. We are glad also to note renewed support by two very old friends, viz., the Revs. J. Sawer and J. S. Lewis, of Leighton and Guildsfield respectively. Mr. Sawer's interest in our Society dates back to the time in which he was an active helper at Torquay.

There is nothing in the Southern District which claims any very special notice. Weekday sermons at Christ Church, Croydon, and St. Nicholas, Rochester, yielded—the former thrice, the latter twice as much as last year. The anniversary sermons and meetings at Worthing Wimborne, and Cleveden account for the last three Sundays an Mondays of the month, the first being devoted to Eynsford, which Mr. Grundy is able to speak of as "a very flourishing association."

In conclusion we would remind our readers that by the time this number is in their hands Mr. Grundy will have been for some days in charge of the Midland and Western Districts, having his home at Moseley, near Birmingham; while Mr. Martlew will have taken up his residence in London for the administration of the Southern District. The Committee believe that such a redistribution of forces will be for the good of the Society, and are confident that their friends will give a hearty welcome to the new-comers in both districts.

BRITISH

Contributions thankfully received from Feb. 24 to March 25, 1892.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

1891.

ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

	£	s.	d.
Clapham, H. Rowland	0	5	0
Gordon Square, per Rev. A. R. Godson	9	13	3
Hampstead, per Geo. Harris Lea, Esq.	15	4	6
Do., per Miss Champneys	1	5	7
Holloway, St. James', per Miss Bryant	6	16	6
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	3	13	0
Do., Juv. Assoc., per Miss Poulden	0	8	3
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Assoc., per Miss Couty, balance for 1891, including £2 2s. for Widow and Orphan Fund	2	5	0
Do., Juvenile Assoc., including Special Thankoffering 20s. and card 5s.	5	9	9
Do., Mrs. Witherby	5	5	0
Newington, St. Andrew's, per Miss Shields	2	10	4
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.	0	4	0

PROVINCES.

Ballinasloe, per Miss Beatrice Tibbs	1	1	6
Belfast, per Rev. Jas. Bristow	0	5	0
Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, per Mrs. Gahan	20	0	0
Craigs, per Rev. A. T. Kirkpatrick	0	5	0
Downpatrick, per Rev. T. B. Price	0	13	3
Dungannon, per Miss Irwin	4	10	0
Isleworth, per Rev. H. Pelham Stokes, S.S.	7	7	0
Kingston-on-Thames, per Lady Fox	2	7	2
Macclesfield, per R. Heaton-Smith, Esq.	4	18	9
Minchinhampton, per Mrs. Ricardo	6	5	0
Redhill, per C. H. Norman, Esq.	1	1	0
Rugby, per Rev. W. Oswald Wait	11	2	0
Sheffield, per Mr. J. Mellor	1	10	0
Southsea, per Mr. W. Wright	0	5	0
Swansea, per Rev. J. Allen Smith	1	19	2
Thurloxton, per Miss Bartlett	0	7	1
Ware, per Miss B. Collins	10	7	4
Waterloo, per Miss Evans	2	1	6
Weston-super-Mare, per Miss Harris	0	13	1
Wolverhampton, per Rev. S. C. Adam	3	0	0

1892.

LEGACY.

Hughes-Hughes, the late Miss Augusta	20	0	0

DONATIONS.

Anon.	0	3	0
Anon.	0	2	6
Dean, J. M., Esq.	2	2	0
M. L.	0	2	6
Oliver, Mrs.	0	2	6
Ward, Miss	0	2	6

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Adams, Rev. Preb.	1	1	0
Bentley, Miss	1	1	0
Bower, H. Syndercombe, Esq.	2	2	0
Dean, J. M., Esq.	2	2	0
Dowe, Rev. P.	0	5	0
Dowe, Mrs. P.	0	5	0
Gaussen, Mrs.	1	1	0
Knight, Chas., Esq.	2	2	0
Malcolm, Miss	0	10	0
Martyn, S. Symons, Esq.	1	1	0
Peachey, F. T., Esq.	0	5	0
Ram, Mrs.	0	10	6
Southouse, Rev. G. W.	1	1	0
Stewart Saville, Mrs.	5	0	0
Young, Mrs.	0	10	0
Zimmerman, E., Esq.	2	2	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

Brixton, Ch. Ch., per Miss Sully	3	0	0
Camden Town, per Rev. H. W. Reynolds	4	14	9
Camberwell, per Rev. Dr. Porte, St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill	2	14	0
Do., per Rev. H. Wells, St. Bartholomew's	1	6	8
Clapham, per Mrs. Lillington	2	11	0
Hampstead, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Girdlestone	2	0	0
Kensington, Mrs. Woollett	0	10	0
Marylebone, Mr. C. B. Robson 10s., Mr. C. H. Robson 2s. 6d.	0	12	6
Putney, per Miss Nicholson	4	15	0
Richmond, Mrs. Inglis	1	1	0
Do., S.S., at Holy Trinity Ch.	18	6	6
Southgate, Rev. James Baird	1	1	0

PROVINCES.

Aldershot, per Miss Daniells	0	2	11
Bedford, Miss Pearse	1	0	0
Birmingham, Rev. T. Sikes	0	10	6
Bridlington Quay, per Rev. G. Halse	0	10	0
Castleton, per Miss E. Parsons, S.	3	16	6
Chittlehampton, per Ven. Archdeacon Seymour	1	3	3
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	0	5	0
Croydon, per Rev. O. B. Byers	3	1	4
Edinburgh, per Andrew Cosh, Esq.	1	0	0
Eynesford, per Rev. T. Hutchinson	4	2	4
Fleet, per Rev. W. H. Plummer, a Thankoffering for Silver Wedding from a Parishioner	25	0	0
Leatherhead, per Rev. Canon Utterton	1	11	0
Leeds, per Miss Tetley	3	3	0
Lichfield, per W. F. Robinson, Esq. (1891, £19 1s.; £13 17s.)	32	18	0
Liverpool, per Herbert W. Rowe, Esq.	108	18	5
Quarndon, per Miss Gawler	0	5	0
Reading, Mrs. Woodman, for Wollaston Boat	6	3	0
Do., for Wollaston Boat	1	17	6
Rochester, per Rev. C. H. Banning, S.S.	4	15	6
Rugby, Mrs. Caldecott	5	0	0
St. Alban's, per Rev. Wm. Horne	4	14	6
Sheerness, per Rev. W. H. G. Mann	1	6	3
Southport, per Miss Heywood	8	8	0
Stanstead Abbotts, per Rev. J. W. Lewis	1	10	6
Thurso, per Miss Brodie	2	2	6
Torquay, per Mrs. L. Hockin, proceeds of Sale of Work for Rio Mission	10	5	0
Totnes, per Rev. B. Mills	1	2	6
Westleton, per Rev. F. H. Nicholls	0	18	6
Wimborne, per Rev. J. B. Watson	12	2	9
Worthing, Christ Church, S.S.	5	1	7
Do., Y.W.C.A., M.	3	4	6
Do., Rev. A. Baring Gould	0	5	0
Worksop and Sheffield, per Miss F. Wright	4	7	0

THE FORTY-FIRST

ANNUAL MEETING

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD ON

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 12,

AT

SION COLLEGE HALL.

THE CHAIR WILL BE TAKEN AT 3 O'CLOCK

BY THE

Right Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.D.,

Rector of Sibstone, and late Bishop of Barbadoes.

NEW MALDEN JUVENILE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL

SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

EASTER WEEK.

CONTRIBUTIONS of Plain and Fancy Articles, Toys, Books, Pictures, &c., will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, MRS. H. H. TAYLOR, Raby Road, New Malden, Surrey.

VI.] MAY 2, 1892. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

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The various Stations of the Society in South America, the Falkland Islands, and Tierra del Fuégo are under the superintendence of the
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THE SOUTH AMERICAN

MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

MAY 2, 1892.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.

IN a few days we hope to be gathered together at our Annnal Meeting at Sion College Hall, under the presidency of one of the most active as well as eloquent of our Bishops. Subjects of deep interest will be considered.

We earnestly trust that all our friends within reasonable distance will make an effort to be present, and that renewed enthusiasm may be awakened in the glorious common cause which brings us together, and for which our prayers and our alms have for years gone up as a memorial before God. The list of speakers is a peculiarly attractive one, not only from the eminent positions they hold, but from their faithful interest in the cause we have at heart, as well as from their special experience in the subjects which they discuss.

Our readers will be gratified by the Report from Rosario, as well as by the active labours of Mr. Adams, and his anxiety, and that of his people, to carry on spiritual work in the face of sévere commercial depression—a depression which, we grieve to say, pervades South America at present, and has done so for some time past.

Mr. Graham Kerr's paper continues to afford much interest on the subject of the Paraguayan Chaco, with which our Society has become so closely associated.

Mr. Hay and Mr. Pride started from Liverpool by the s.s. "Britannia" on April 13, when Mr. Rowe, our valued Hon. Secretary there, saw them off and bid them God-speed, remarking in his letter that they seemed to be just the right men for the work.

We must all rejoice with our good Bishop at the completion and consecration of the new church at Stanley in February last, and pray God that from it may go forth in the far future the light and the truth of Christ's blessed Gospel to guide the lives and cheer the hearts of those who go down to the sea in ships, as well as the inhabitants of those islands at the end of the earth.

MUSE

The total amount received from March 25 to April 26 was £299 12s.

The following are the subjects for Praise and Prayer on Monday, May 9:—

1. We thank God for continued good accounts of progress made among the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco.
2. We pray that our Heavenly Father may grant a safe and profitable journey to Mr. Hay and Mr. Pride, the newly-appointed missionaries to the Paraguayan Mission, and may bless their labours in their new sphere of work.
3. We pray that God would raise up fit men and adequate means for sending out light and truth to the Ona Indians of Tierra del Fuégo, in accordance with the wish and advice of the Bishop.
4. We further pray that He would send His blessing on our Annual Meeting, and cause the words there spoken in His name and His cause to bear abundant fruit.
5. That he would comfort the hearts of those who mourn the loss of the many dear friends and supporters of the Society who have been taken away by death during the past year.

In Memoriam.

BY the death of Mrs. D. M. Fox, who entered into rest on March 25, our Society loses one who proved herself a devoted friend for more than twenty years. Not a few who are now in England will recall memories of constant kindnesses received from Mrs. Fox at São Paulo, where she spent a considerable portion of her life. Of all the English homes in South America probably not one exercised a wider influence or dispensed a more genial hospitality than that in which our deceased friend presided. At Bournemouth she was glad to forward our cause by lending her drawing-room for meetings, and interesting her friends in our mission. God's call came very suddenly at last, and she "fell asleep" free from the pains which she had experienced in a former severe illness. Many will sympathise with the bereaved family, both in England and Brazil. Prov. xxxi. 28.

WE regret to announce the death of Lieut.-Col. Beamish, who has been for many years a valued member of the Committee. He was always ready, by word and deed, to promote the cause of the Society.

Quarterly Meeting for Prayer and Bidding Farewell to the Missionaries for Paraguay.

THE Quarterly Meeting for Prayer and Praise was held at the Offices of the Society on the 7th ult. at 3 p.m. Mr. H. Morris, Chairman of the Committee, presided.

An opportunity was also taken to say farewell and bid God-speed to Mr. John Hay and Mr. Andrew Pride (students from the Missionary College of the Rev. Dr. Grattan Guinness) on their going out as missionaries to the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco. The meeting was commenced by singing the hymn, "Oft in danger," and reading St. Matthew xii, 22 to end. Prayer was then offered by Mr. Maxwell Wright.

Mr. HENRY MORRIS earnestly and impressively addressed the two departing missionaries. Taking the words, "The love of Christ constraineth us," for his text, he said that was to be the keynote of the meeting, as it was the keynote of all the Society's operations, and he wanted it to be the keynote of the two brethren about to depart for South America. He counselled them that they should ever remember that it was faith in the Lord Jesus Christ that gives true solace and comfort, and that serving One to whom in trouble our hearts go out in all their strength and power, it is our privilege to tell all to the Man Christ Jesus, our risen, ascended, glorified, interceding Jesus, who knows all about us.

They were going out to take part in one of the grandest and most glorious employments man can possibly be engaged in; not to one of the mighty cities of the East, but to a lowly and primitive people who have hitherto been overlooked.

1. They must remember how necessary it is for them to have a close walk with the Lord Jesus Christ. Our Lord, when on earth, had the closest communion with the Father. If He needed that constant communion, how much more do we poor mortals need it? They should always remember the promise, "I will guide thee with Mine eye." They were going as the representatives of the Lord Jesus Christ, and men would mark their lives and form their ideas of Christ and His religion from what they did.

2. Then, while they were minding the concerns of their souls, they were not to forget that their bodies must be thought of. It would never do for the Christian soldier to be always thinking of his health, but it was necessary to have some thought of this. They must not do foolish things—not go out with uncovered heads in a blazing sun, not drink unfiltered water, nor sleep in a malarious atmosphere. They must use every precaution and trust in the Lord. There was one word in the New Testament he would remind them of—self-control. This they should always try to exercise.

3. They should also always live together in harmony amongst themselves and with God. The troubles that grieved one's soul most were dissensions among the followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. They should remember the example of the Lord Jesus Christ and in honour prefer one another.

4. On board ship men would watch them, and they would be closely watched by traders and others—they must not let them have anything to say against them as the followers of the Lord Jesus Christ.

5. To keep their spiritual fire always burning they must not forget the Bible. Men criticise it, but "the leaves of the tree are for the healing of the nations." It is its own best witness. It is the Bible—the simple Word of God, which, when used in heathen lands, speaks for itself. A well-thumbed Bible is one of the best blessings a man can have.

6. When they got the language, they must get portions of the Word translated into it. To do this, they should get in amongst the people and try to understand what they say, and their thoughts and their feelings, and even their prejudices. All this they were to do "constrained by the love of Christ."

7. Lastly, they were to remember that the other great weapon of the Christian warfare is prayer. They must live a prayerful life, and take everything to the Lord in prayer; and let those about them see that they are men of prayer. Their communion with Heaven should ever be perfectly free and unconstrained.

In bidding them farewell he wished them to remember that they had behind them a committee who felt the deepest interest in them, and who would be praying and thinking about them, and in fullest sympathy with them; and that the main object of their going forth was the salvation of souls, and that everything they did would be of no avail unless they preached Christ crucified.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. W. H. Shimield.

Mr. HAY responded warmly and earnestly, and in terms of sincere gratitude and thankfulness to Almighty God that he had been chosen to be an instrument to carry the Gospel to the Indians of Paraguay. He was supported by the text the Chairman had used, "The love of Christ constraineth us." Without this, he dared not take a single step. As Joshua, standing before the walls of Jericho, must have felt his insufficiency until the Lord Himself came and revealed Himself as the Captain of the hosts of Israel, so his brother Pride and he felt strengthened by the promise with which the Lord had accompanied the command to go into all the world, "and lo, I am with you always." With Him, he felt the privilege so great that he could not express it. He leaned upon the Lord, and knew that His love would keep Him close beside him, and keep him close to Him. And he looked forward with eager anticipation to see those poor Indians, at no distant date, no longer poor, but possessed of those inestimable riches which no man could take from them.

Mr. PRIDE said there was just one thought in his heart—that he was

going out to Paraguay at the call of the Lord; and, having that confidence, he felt sure the Lord would keep them. He asked those who were staying at home to pray for them, not now and then only, but always. They knew that God was with them, and that He would make all things work together for His glory, and their desire would always be to tell men and women that Christ had died for them. The blood which atones for us will atone for them. They were going with a weapon in which they had full confidence—the Bible. They had fullest confidence in their God, and were leaning upon Him. And, Mr. Pride concluded, "let us have your prayers daily. Brethren, pray.'

The hymn, "Speed Thy servants," was then sung, and Archdeacon Whately closed the meeting with the Benediction.

The Chaco Indians.

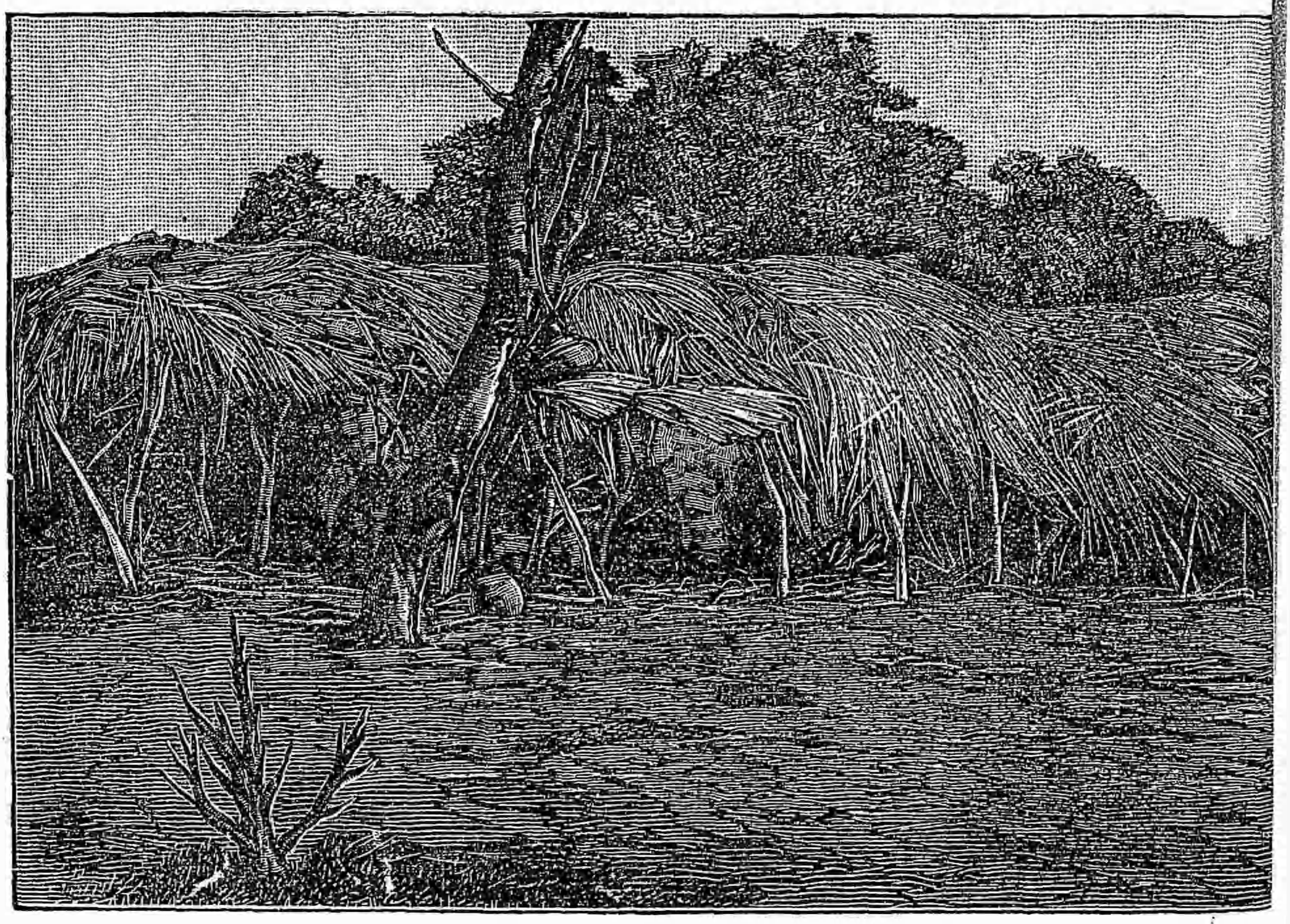
WE have lately placed before our readers remarkable information concerning the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco. Since the Mission to the Gran Chaco was started in 1888 these tribes have been emerging from the mists in which our ignorance had enshrouded them; and they now stand clearly revealed to our eyes.

From the late Mr. Henriksen and his companions, from the Bishop and Mrs. Stirling, from Mr. Grubb, and now from Mr. Shimield, we learn the same story. The Chaco Indians, with whom they have become acquainted, are a fine, well-developed, healthy people—good-humoured, friendly towards the missionaries, kindly affectioned towards each other, docile, honest, industrious, generous, and receptive—manifesting a remarkable preparedness of heart to receive the Gospel.

They are more or less shut up in what for centuries has been a terra incognita, which the missionaries have been amongst the first to successfully penetrate. But they are surrounded by enemies who hunger for their lands, despoil them of their property, corrupt and destroy them by their vices, and desire nothing so much as their total extermination.

Yet of these aboriginal natives the Bishop on the spot wrote:—"*I consider the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco an interesting, and, to myself, attractive race. They remind me of my old friends at Tierra del Fuégo, but they are superior to them, and far more promising subjects to deal with.*" The missionaries likewise regard them as a loving and a lovable people.

The question now is not, what are we going to do amongst them? That, broadly speaking, has been settled, and settled, we believe, in accordance with the Divine leading. But rather, how far are we going to do heartily, and as unto the Lord, that which we have undertaken to do? Let us reflect for a moment. Here is a vast field, bristling with dangers and hardships, in which neither wealth nor fame is to be won, and where ease and comfort are sought in vain. In it are earnest men willingly enduring hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ, while others are volunteering for it from love to the Master, and for the joy of winning



INDIAN TOLDO, PARAGUAYAN CHACO.

souls. On April 13 two of these, Messrs. John Hay and Andrew Pride, set sail to join those who are already in the field, and it falls now to our share to afford them all constant, steady, and ungrudging support.

Most earnestly do we commend them and their work to our fellow-workers. Upon our hon. secretaries we would urge the duty of endeavouring to get additional collectors, and upon the collectors to strive to obtain increased subscriptions, and those who already subscribe to increase their contributions, and try to get others to subscribe, that the volume of support may be so greatly

enlarged as to keep pace with the ever widening field. But these efforts need to be steady and continuous, as it is not from the Paraguayan Chaco only, but from every part of South America, that the cry reaches us with increasing urgency, "Come over and help us." Special cards and information can be obtained from the secretaries, who will be glad to put all those who are willing to help in the way of doing so.

The Gran Chaco.

BY J. GRAHAM KERR.

(Read at Meetings of the Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee, January, 1892.)

(Continued from page 56.)

The Pilcomayo traverses the Gran Chaco roughly parallel to, and about 180 miles to the north of, the Bermejo. It has hitherto been described as in every way analogous to the Pilcomayo, a statement which from my own observations I must venture to contradict. Setting aside the fact that they both rise in the Andes, that they cross the Chaco in a southerly-easterly direction, and that they empty their waters into the Paraguay, it would indeed be difficult to find any points of resemblance between the two rivers. The waters of the Pilcomayo are collected amongst the southern parts of the Bolivian Andes, and just before leaving the high ground they are largely augmented by an important tributary, the Pilaya. The now considerable volume of water enters the plain, and at once begins to wind about in the most erratic manner, and eventually, vastly diminished in volume, reaches the region of the Paraguay, shortly before entering into which the river receives on its left bank a small fresh-water affluent, called the Rio Negro. The confluence with the Paraguay is just opposite the prominent hill of Lambare.

In geological structure the Gran Chaco resembles its southern continuation. Solid rock is but rarely seen, and when it is exposed in the river-bed, we find it to consist entirely of the soft, fine-grained Tertiary sandstones of the Pampean Age. River sections show a horizontal series of these beds topped by fine flood silt, with occasional layers of sand. The soil is, in the inner part of the Chaco, almost entirely composed of this extremely fine-grained silt, true vegetable mould being almost entirely absent, and it is evidently a product of the periodic inundations which the region undergoes. It is so exceedingly fine-grained as to be almost impermeable to water, except under the action of capillarity.

Rain-water scarcely sinks through it at all; but, during the periods of intense desiccation, capillarity causes a continuous though imperceptible upward progress of moisture to the surface, where it is

evaporated, deposits the salts held in solution, and is replaced by a fresh supply from below. In this way the amount of soluble mineral matter in the upper layers of the soil goes on increasing continually, and such is, I believe, the explanation of the saltness of the Chaco soil; and, as if bearing out this view, we find that within the forests, where evaporation is so much less potent, the soil is no longer abnormally salt.

An interesting phenomenon frequently to be seen in this region is that the surface layer of flood deposit in the dry season exhibits the most perfect division into vertical pentagonal columns. This, again, I attribute to the extremely fine-grained character of the deposit, there being no pebbles or other obstacles to the due working of the physical laws of contraction, which consequently produce the same result as during the gradual cooling and contraction of a stream of basaltic lava.

The climate of the Gran Chaco is essentially one of great extremes. In the forest-band around its margin these extremes are tempered off to a certain extent; it is in the open central portions that they are most felt. The average rainfall at Formosa in the Central Chaco is 54 inches annually. In the more central parts of the Chaco, however, it is probably much less than this, owing to the long-continued seasons of drought. There can scarcely be said to be a true rainy season, for though, as a rule, most of the rainfall is restricted to the summer months—October to March—yet occasionally heavy rains occur at other times of the year. The rainfall over the Gran Chaco, generally, appears to be subject to a curious cycle, the length of which is approximately ten years, the periods of maxima being marked by universal inundation to a depth of several feet over enormous tracts of country. During these inundations the Chaco rivers may rise to a height of 20 feet above the normal, and continue in high flood in any case for several months, sometimes for over a year. Succeeding this period of rainfall, a period of desiccation sets in. The overflow waters contract their limits and become isolated lagoons; these in turn shrink up, and give place to marshes, and the intervening country becomes dry and parched, and saturated with salt.

The mean temperature of the Central Chaco we may take at about 72° F., on either side of which, however, great variation takes place, so that on a summer's afternoon, with a north wind blowing, the temperature in the shade may frequently go up to 110° F., while in the depth of winter, just at sunrise, it may fall below freezing. The great fall of temperature always experienced in the early hours of the morning is the result of intense radiation taking place from the grass-covered plains towards the clear sky, and, as a natural consequence of this great fall in temperature, the nightly dews in the Chaco are extraordinarily heavy. The prevalent winds are the north and the south. The former is the hot wind; it is comparable with the Sirocco. It parches up all nature, and in animals powerfully affects the nervous system, in some cases even producing insanity. The south wind, which fortunately blows for a greater part of the year than the north, is, on the other hand, cold and

refreshing ; and it is to its meeting the north wind, and cooling it rapidly, that the rains of the Chaco are due.

The surface of the Chaco generally is covered with vegetation characterised by its extreme sameness and monotony. This is all the more striking when one compares it with the rich tropical luxuriance of regions in the same latitude to the eastward. One finds, as, in fact, in most extensive open plains, an absence of variety and a marked preponderance of what are called social plants.

In the typical interior parts of the Chaco far reaching grassy expanses are varied by patches of forest, or *monte*, composed for the most part of small and scrubby myrtaceous trees.

The open grass-lands are frequently dotted with innumerable *Carandai* fan palms (*Copernicia cerifera*, Mart.), and then we have one of the most characteristic types of Chaco scenery—that of the *palmar* or palm grove. The ground is everywhere covered with a thick growth of grass, of four or five feet high, from which arise at intervals the thick and squat stems of the *Carandai* palms. These *palmares* are quite unique in their general effect. In the early morning, when the air is crisp and clear, and not a breath of wind stirs, and the tips of the palm leaves are bathed in golden sunlight, the scene is one of fairy-like beauty. But in the depth of winter, when the grass has all been consumed by Indian fires, when the sky is covered with leaden clouds, and a biting south-east wind causes the dry and withered palm leaves to rustle mournfully, then the scene is one of bleak and inhospitable melancholy.

The Palm Forest covers immense areas throughout the Chaco, and is specially characteristic of the low-lying portions liable to inundation ; and one may always see on the palm trunks a dark line some three to five feet above the ground, marking the level of flood waters.

The patches of forest in the interior of the Chaco are not at all of the kind apt to be recalled by the words "South American Forest," but are little more than thickets of small and scrubby trees, so interwoven with lianas and other climbing plants, and mingled with spiny *Bromeliaceæ* and cacti, as to be quite impassable by man or beast.

One does find an occasional large forest tree, but these are comparatively few in number. In the little *montes* one finds the *Guayacan* (*Cæsalpinia melanocarpa*, Gr.), the *Quebracho colorado* (*Quebrachia Lorentzii*, Gr.), and the *Palo cruz* (*Tabebuia nodosa*, Gr.), all fine timber trees ; while, in the open, one encounters several species of the genus *Prosopis*—the *Vinal* (*Prosopis ruscifolia*, Gr.), the *Algarobo* (*P. dulcis*), and the *Nandubey* (*P. nandubey*, Lor.). Of these, the *Algarobo* bears a long locust-like pod containing a large quantity of sugar, and which forms an exceedingly nourishing and staying article of food. The Indians pound the pods up, and mix them into a kind of paste with the fruit of the *Mistól* (*Zizyphus mistól*, Gr.), so as to form a very palatable kind of cake.

(*To be continued.*)

Argentine Republic.

REPORT FROM ROSARIO DE SANTA FE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1891.

IT will doubtless be with much thankfulness that the Committee will learn that Church work at this centre has progressed during 1891, in spite of the trying times through which the Argentine Republic is passing. A special effort, made to meet the reduction in the grant from the Society, and the increased expense due to the interest on the mortgage for £4,000 executed in September, 1890, resulted in an increase of £100 in the year's income, though this *fell short* of expenditure by £43 2s. 6d. The printed copies of the Churchwardens' Report and the Cash Statement show that this is largely due to the fact that gold has had to be purchased at an average rate of 360 per cent. In other words, the income of the congregation being in paper money, and the payments in gold, it is impossible to provide the amounts required even with the greatest possible economy and foresight. Already it is seen that the income for 1892 must fall short of that for 1891, owing to the elimination from the list of some of the largest subscribers in gold, whilst, as can be seen from the Churchwardens' Report, the heavy expense of street improvements has now to be undertaken. Drainage has also to be introduced into the parsonage and school, and an enlargement of the parsonage has now become an absolute necessity. As these will involve an expenditure of nearly £300, the Committee will see at once how heavy the burden is which weighs down the congregation.

When it is further stated that the Chaplain has to face work single-handed for which in the American Episcopal Methodist Church *three* ministers are required, it is hardly needful to point to the necessity that exists for an Assistant Chaplain, or to the impossibility of funds towards this being provided by the congregation. An approaching vacancy in the Côrdoba and Tucuman chaplaincy, coupled with the fact that there are not now sufficient English residents to maintain a chaplain, must once again bring to the front the needs of our countrymen scattered through the provinces, and must emphasise the duty of the Church at home to provide for the sheep scattered abroad. And although this branch of foreign work evidently meets with less sympathy in England than that of missions to the heathen, it is well to note the spiritual meaning of St. Paul's words, "If any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel."

And it may be well to ask, further, what the use is of preaching to the heathen, if a pure Gospel is not to be set forth among those who

have the rule over them ; and if our own countrymen are to be cut adrift in a foreign land, their example continually being weakened owing to a spiritual starvation, through the diminution, instead of the increase, of the means of grace ?

On Septuagesima Sunday (February 14) we had our Harvest Thanksgiving Services, and the church was beautifully decorated. We are all most thankful that we have been so far spared a visitation of yellow fever, but it has been perilously near us on more than one occasion. It would be a most terrible thing, both in Buenos Ayres and Rosario, if it once got ashore, as in both towns drainage is still in its infancy.

On Sexagesima Sunday I was at Rafaela, which I mention on pages 5 and 6 of my report. We had a celebration of the Holy Communion in the morning at 8.30, an English service at ten o'clock, and a Spanish service in the afternoon, when the little chapel was full. I preached in Spanish, speaking on the subject of the harvest. After the service, an old Italian criticised my sermon as "puro evangelio," and went on to speak of Cornelius, giving quite a discourse on the subject. There is a pastor (French Swiss) attached to the little chapel, who is also schoolmaster. Returning from Rafaela on the Monday, I left home again the following day, and went by rail to the estancia of Mr. J. Collett Mason, where, on the Wednesday, I baptized thirteen children, finding, among the parents, several whom I already knew, as they had either been married by me, or had brought their children to me for baptism at different times. Here I was able to have a celebration of the Holy Communion.

CHURCH SERVICES.—11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. every Sunday ; 9.45 a.m., Children's Service, once monthly ; 3.30 p.m., Swedish Service, once monthly ; 7.30 p.m., every Sunday, Service at workshops of Central Argentine Railway; 8 p.m., Sunday service at Alberdi, when possible.

BAPTISMS.—Services in English, 80 ; German, 87 ; Spanish, 28 ; total, 195.

Included in the return for 1891 are two baptisms in English taken by the Bishop in Rafaela, three baptisms in English taken by Rev. W. H. Shimield in Asuncion, Paraguay, and nine private baptisms taken by the Chaplain in Rosario in various languages. In the following places, also, some of these baptisms were taken by the Chaplain : Alberdi, Armstrong, Cañada de Gomez, Carcarañá, Correa, Marcos Juarez, Roldan, Santa Fé, and Villa Casilda.

MARRIAGES.—Service in English, 15 ; German, 6 ; Spanish, 7 ; total, 28.

BURIALS.—Service in English, 37 ; Spanish, 9 ; German, 14 ; by other ministers, or without service, 38 ; total, 98.

The Bishop has held services at Las Lomas estancia, and at Rafaela, at which latter place he opened in October a small chapel built on the land of Mr. A. Miles, formerly a resident in Rosario, and one of our churchwardens, in which chapel services are conducted in French and German for the colonists around. Your Chaplain has also held services

at Las Castañas estancia for some former Napostá colonists, and at Las Lomas and La Caledonia estancias, and in the Alexandra colony.

It may be fitting to note here that on April 18, the anniversary of the commencement of services at the workshops of the Central Argentine Railway, a tea was given by the congregation as a token of their appreciation of the labours of the three licensed lay helpers who conducted the service, the Bishop being one of the invited guests. A concert followed the tea, the proceeds being given to the Anglo-German Infirmary.

In September last a confirmation was held in Spanish in St. Bartholomew's Church, after which the forty-five catechumens were admitted to Holy Communion. These young people came mostly from Roldan and Carcaraña, and are the children of German and Swiss parents, many of them having been baptized by the Rev. W. T. Coombe. It is a matter for gravest reproach in our Church work that there are no means forthcoming for following up work thus commenced by providing the means of grace for those who desire them. Some of the candidates had to ride six or eight miles to attend the classes held in Roldan and Carcaraña twice weekly, and both they and their parents manifested much interest in the work, and desire its continuance. With the retirement of the Rev. J. Ferguson from the Alexandra colony, and the approaching vacancy in the Córdoba chaplaincy, your Chaplain in Rosario will soon be once again the only ordained clergyman of the Church of England north of Buenos Ayres. And if the Church of England will not take up the work which lies open before her, she must bear the reproach of seeing that work pass into other hands, and will assuredly find the door closed against her.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—In this branch of the work progress is again to be reported, there being now about 170 children on the books of the three branch schools. Mr. A. B. Cook has now for seven years been superintendent of the school. Mr. F. Gore Studdert, whose greatly lamented death by drowning cut short a career of much usefulness, was superintendent of the branch school at the railway workshops, and his place has been taken by Mr. T. G. Russell. The annual treat took place at Fisherton, in November, in the ground surrounding Mr. Cook's house, and was greatly enjoyed by the children.

In conclusion, it is a great pleasure to your Chaplain to testify to the cordial support and assistance given in the work by Messrs. Lucas, Cook, and Russell, and also by the church officers and other workers. That this may continue and increase, and that it may be possible to take up such opportunities as may present themselves during 1892 of engaging in fresh work for God, is ever his earnest prayer, as it must also be that of all who have been moved of God to interest themselves in His work in the Argentine Republic.

G. A. S. ADAMS, *Chaplain.*

Chili.

CONCLUSION OF THE REV. J. R. TYERMAN'S LETTER.

(*Continued from p.* 56.)

"*Colonia de Quino, January* 18, 1892.

WHEN in September my friend and churchwarden, Mr. Blackburn, was attacked by three armed bandits quite near to the parsonage. His escape was marvellous; as it was he received a stab in the breast, from which, however, he speedily recovered; and only on Wednesday last Mr. Robertson left the parsonage at 7 p.m. for Victoria, and when half way there was attacked also by three armed bandits; he was wounded on the eye and right leg, and as he escaped from their clutches they fired several shots after him, fortunately without effect. In another case a French colonist and his wife were both murdered; in fact, we do not hear of half the outrages that occur on this frontier.

"I must not omit to mention the medical part of missionary work here, and in so doing beg to thank you much for the medicine case you so kindly sent to me through our good friend Mr. W. Turner, who recently returned from England. I have been glad to be able to dispense medicines—frequently with happy results—to English, French, Swiss, Chilians, and Indians. This work is a blessed one, as it brings me into close contact with the people, and gives one a double opportunity for doing good.

"To the Indians I have paid many visits; I am on the best of terms with these poor people and long to benefit them, but so given are they to intoxication that it seems a hopeless task. One night I was the means of delivering two of them from the hands of several Chilenos who were maltreating them; it was very dark, and I fired the whole five shots from my revolver over their heads, whereupon they beat a hasty retreat. The two poor half intoxicated Mapuches I took care of for the night.

"Another night I was just in time to catch an Indian in an attempt to steal one of my horses; he had cut the rope, and was in the act of mounting when I took him by the neck, kept him prisoner for the night, sent for his chief next morning, then let him go with the distinct promise not to attempt to rob me again.

"Recently, on passing near to an Indian 'ruca,' *i.e.*, house, I heard the voice of lamentation. On entering, I found that a little boy of four years had just died; the poor mother was crying as though her heart would break. I tried to speak words of comfort and hope to her, but she stared vacantly at me through her streaming eyes and dishevelled hair, and then went on moaning and lamenting.

"How often do we think of and regret poor Mr. Gardiner! If only he were here what a vast difference it would have made to everything! As it is, I am quite alone, with no kindred spirit to converse or advise with. Sometimes I feel this most acutely; the awful lukewarmness or indif-

ference of the majority to things which concern their eternal peace is freezing to any earnest soul, and the feeling will often steal over one that without congenial society and kindred spirits life is—well, not what it ought to be. I often wish I had more of the faith of our late dear friend Mr. Couty. I cannot but think with pleasure of his sympathetic and kindly words; what a firm grasp he had on the Unseen; it was that which enabled him to conquer difficulties and fill the hearts of his friends with encouragement and cheer. Those of you who live in England, surrounded with good and earnest people, cannot fully understand what I have just been trying feebly to express. Well, then, we need your



VICTORIA, ARAUCANIA, CHILI.

prayerful interest. The thought that we are members of the same great family, whose Father is the Lord Jehovah, and Elder Brother the sinners' Friend and Saviour, is one that often supplies us with courage when the heart is weary.

"Considering the thousands of miles I have journeyed on horseback since I have been here it is a cause of devout thankfulness to God that so far my life has been spared. Often on the road I have, on meeting suspicious-looking natives, prayed God to guide and protect me for the sake of those at home, but the danger has passed.

"Some kind though unknown friends have occasionally sent me

papers from England. I hereby desire to thank them, and to express the hope that they will continue this kindness. When I think of the large number of friends to whom I ought to write despair seizes me, but so soon as I can get clear of building and carpentering I will endeavour to write one letter every night I am at Quino.

"I pray that a rich blessing may rest on all our endeavours to further the Master's Kingdom both at home and abroad."

Out at Sea.

I KNOW that I am dying, mate; so fetch the Bible here,
What's laid unopened in the chest for five-and-twenty year;
And bring a light along of you, and read a bit to me,
Who haven't heard a word of it since first I came to sea.

It's five-and-twenty year, lad, since she went to her rest,
Who put that there old Bible at the bottom of my chest;
And I can well remember the words she says to me:
"Now, don't forget to read it, Tom, when you get out to sea."

And I never thought about it, mate; for it clean slipped from my head;
But when I come from that first voyage, the dear old girl was dead;
And the neighbours told me, while I stood as still as still can be,
That she prayed for me and blessed me as was just gone out to sea.

And then I shipped again, mate, and forgot the Bible there,
For I never gave a thought to it a-sailing everywhere.
But now, that I'm dying, you can read a bit to me
As seems to think about it, now I'm ill and down at sea.

And find a little prayer, lad, and say it out right loud,
So that the Lord can hear it if it finds Him in a crowd.
I can scarce hear what you're saying, for the wind that howls to lee;
But the Lord'll hear above it all—for He's been out at sea.

It's set in very dark, mate; and I think I'll say good-night.
But stop—look there! Why, mate; why, Bill, the cabin's turning light!
And the dear old mother's standing there as give the book to me!
All right; I'm coming! Bill, good-bye! My soul's going out to sea!

J. S. Fletcher, in Chambers's Journal.

Clothing, &c., for the Mission Stations, chiefly Mullaston.

The Secretaries acknowledge with warmest thanks the receipt of Parcels of Clothing, Books, &c., from—

Mdlle. Groffin and Pupils, Miss King and Miss Searle.
Miss Wales.

Healey House Working Party, per Miss Brook.
Watson, Miss, Three Packages.
Foy, Miss.
Smith, Mrs. H. W.
Couty, Miss, Two Packages.

Provincial Proceedings.

OUR principal thought in glancing at the work in the provinces for March is naturally the change of Association Secretaries, which took place towards the end of the month, and is, as we ventured to assert in our last issue, likely to add a stimulus to our auxiliaries. Mr. Martlew inaugurated his work in the South by a drawing-room meeting at Wingfield, where Mr. and Mrs. Clark have so long supported our Society. Following upon this were the sermons and meeting at Hinton Charterhouse, a small village some five miles south of Bath. Mr. Grundy was at the same time engaged in preaching or lecturing at St. James's, Hereford, Llandinabo, and Pencoyd and Great Malvern. The drawing-room meeting at the last-named place seems to have been peculiarly successful, yielding £6 13s., in addition to a large sale of publications. We note with pleasure that, before his change to the South, Mr. Martlew visited Crich, the home of our former Scottish Association Secretary, Mr. Acraman, and also devoted two Sundays to two important Cambridge churches, Great St. Mary's and St. Paul's. Cromford, in Derbyshire, also gave us help, after an interval of four years, a lecture with magic lantern producing £4. Week-day sermons were also preached at Matlock Bath, and St. James's, Ashton-under-Lyne, the latter being taken by Mr. Doig. A drawing-room meeting and sermon at Barnsley fell to the lot of Mr. Shimield, who, being fresh from Paraguay, must, one feels sure, have enlisted much interest in that special portion of our mission field; and, considering Canon Kirby's long connection with the Society as its secretary, we shall look for great things from the Barnsley Association. Mr. Grundy's last twenty days' work in the South embraced seven sermons and six meetings, and yielded over £46, the amounts ranging from 14s. at "a well-attended meeting of poor people" at Highcliffe to as many pounds at a crowded drawing-room meeting at Reading under the presidency of the Rev. H. Brooke. Goring, Burghfield, Highfield, and Harrow Weald produced collections averaging £6. Chittlehampton, Highcliffe, and Aldermaston are new ground to our Society, though the vicar of the first is a very old friend of our cause. In conclusion we have to thank Canon Lyon, of Sherborne, for preaching his own sermons, and so doubly helping the Society. It will next year be just a quarter of a century since Mr. Ballard first lectured on South America at Sherborne, and support has been forthcoming ever since.

BRITISH MUSEUM 6 DEC 92

Contributions thankfully received from March 25 to April 25, 1892.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
DONATIONS.			
Hollon bequest, per the Charity Commissioners	3	10	8
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Brown, Mrs. S. F.	0	10	0
Cole, Miss	1	1	0
Niven, Mrs.	2	2	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Brixton, per Rev. N. A. Garland, for 1891	4	5	0
Chelsea, per Mr. J. Bolson, for 1891	0	8	0
City, Rev. J. Stephen Barrass	0	10	6
Clapham Park, St. Stephen's, per R. W. Saffell, Esq.	0	18	6
Clapham, St. James's, per Mrs. Lillingston, Thankoffering	1	0	0
Forest Hill, St. Saviour's, Miss. Assoc., per J. E. Daws, Esq.	1	0	0
Hampstead, per Geo. Harris Lea, Esq., E. Gotto, Esq., Sub.	5	0	0
Do., per Miss Harton	4	2	7
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty, Coll. for Feb., £4 10s. 10d.; Coll. for March, including £1 13s. Coll. after Annual Meeting	11	6	4
Southwark, St. George's, per Rev. Burman Cassin (1891)	9	0	5
Do. Juv. Assoc., per Miss May Cassin (1891)	3	12	1
Westbourne Park, Mrs. Harvey Brooks	0	10	6
Wimbledon, per Rev. H. W. Haygarth, for 1891	5	10	6
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.	0	18	0
PROVINCES.			
Ashton-under-Lyne, per Rev. T. B. Dixon	2	10	0
Assington, per Rev. J. Wilson D. Brown	2	1	0
Barnsley, per Rev. Canon Kirby	5	15	0
Bath, per Rev. M. B. Woodhouse	0	5	0
Bedford, per Miss Prior	0	3	6
Brimscombe, a Father, Thankoffering for Quinquennial Life Insurance Bonus	2	2	
Bristol, per Master Arthur M. Hale,	0	10	0
Brighton, per Rev. W. M. Selwyn	13	0	
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle (10s. for Paraguay)	14		
Burghfield, per Rev. D. O. Harrington	4	5	6
Do. A Donation	1	0	0
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham	10	3	7
Campden, per Mrs. Wright	0	17	5
Canterbury, per Col. Horsley, for 1891	0	13	6
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth (10s. for 1891)	1	15	0
Clevedon, per Mrs. Goddard	11	2	2
Coldharbour, Rev. J. Rooker, jun.	0	10	6
East Thurrock, per Rev. T. Lander	1	17	3
Fareham, per Rev. T. G. Browne, Miss Penton's Collection	1	0	0
Goring, per Rev. H. C. Littlewood	6	19	4
Haddenham, per Rev. W. H. Shimield	1	11	6
Harrow Weald, per Rev. W. H. Peers	7	10	0
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	25	0	0
Highcliffe, per Rev. A. D. Ryder	0	14	7
Maidstone, per Mrs. Roe	2	18	8
Nottingham, per Rev. W. E. Martlew, for 1891	6	3	0
Plymouth, per Rev. J. S. Hawker	1	0	0
Do., per Mrs. Edlin	1	0	6
Portsea, per Mr. W. Wright	0	8	0
Reading, per Mrs. Philbricks	6	16	6
Sheerness, per Rev. D. Reakes	0	19	5
Do., A Naval Officer	1	0	0
Silloth, per Rev. F. A. Dixon	3	3	6
Slough, per Miss Pitt	0	7	
Southampton, per Col. Ward	8	6	11
Stanwix, per Rev. J. R. Wood	1	6	4
Torquay, per Mrs. Goslett	4	3	0
Weston-super-Mare, Rev. C. H. Hardingham	1	1	0
Whitby, per Rev. Canon Austen	3	6	4
Wingfield, per Miss Bayfield Clark	5	0	3
Wolverhampton, per Rev. C. L. Williams	10	1	9
York, per Rev. G. H. Hopkins for 1891	12	2	3
IRELAND.			
Newcastle, per Rev. J. H. Seymour	0	15	0
Stradbally, per Miss E. Parcival, for 1891	4	0	0
SCOTLAND.			
Aberdeen, per Mr. Geo. Sowden	2	16	6
Edinburgh, Thos. Gibson, Esq., for Paraguay	3	3	0
FOREIGN.			
Valparaiso, Chili, per Rev. H. E. Wetherell, Fuegian Mission	10	0	0

THE ANNUAL SERMON

WILL (D.V.) BE PREACHED BY THE

VEN. ARCHDEACON OF LONDON,

AT

ST. MICHAEL'S, CHESTER SQUARE,

ON

ASCENSION DAY,

THURSDAY, MAY 26th,

SERVICE TO COMMENCE AT 11.0 A.M.

All the Friends of the Mission who are able to do so are urged to attend.

THE FORTY-FIRST

ANNUAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD (D.V.) ON

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 12, 1892,

AT

SION COLLEGE,

Victoria Embankment, close to Blackfriars Bridge.

THE CHAIR WILL BE TAKEN AT 3 O'CLOCK

BY

The Right Rev. J. MITCHINSON, D.D.,

Rector of Sibstone, and late Bishop of Barbados.

SPEAKERS:

SIR RICHARD VESEY HAMILTON, K.C.B.,
Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

SIR JOHN PULESTON, M.P.

THE REV. CANON TRISTRAM, M.A., Canon of Durham.

S. PLIMSOLL, ESQ., late M.P. for Derby.

F. A. BEVAN, ESQ.

REV. W. H. SHIMIELD, K.C.L., Rector of Haddenham, Ely,
Formerly Missionary Chaplain in South America, and recently returned from the Paraguayan Chaco.

HENRY MORRIS, ESQ., Chairman of Committee.

W. HUGHES HUGHES, ESQ., J.P.,
Chairman of the Falkland Islands Company.

&c., &c., &c.

SOUTHWELL.

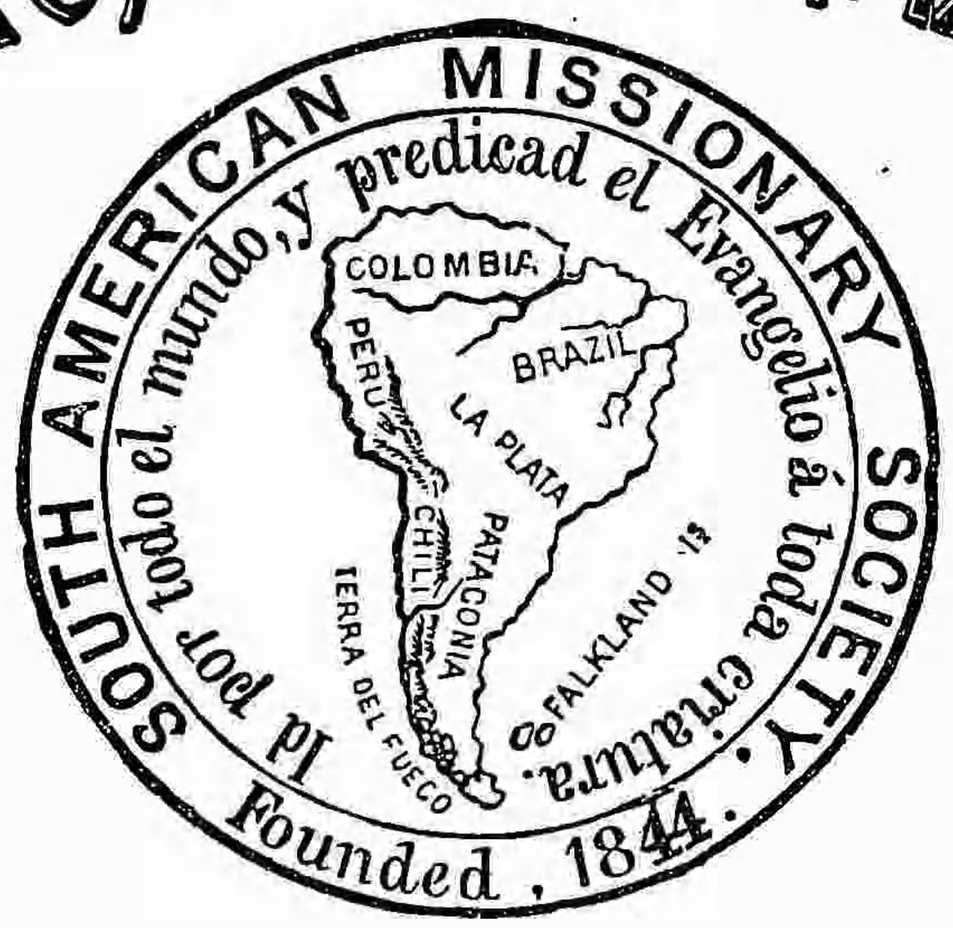
Elmfield House.

MISS GASTER hopes to hold her ANNUAL SALE OF WORK for the SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY in the second week of June. She will be happy to receive contributions from all those friends of the Society who have hitherto helped her, and also from any other source.

[VI.] JUNE 1, 1892. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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Sold at the SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street;
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G. HERBERT, DUBLIN; W. D. BUCKLE, BRISTOL; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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South American Missionary Society.

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The various Stations of the Society in South America, the Falkland Islands, and Tierra del Fuégo are under the superintendence of the
RIGHT REV. W. H. STIRLING, D.D., BISHOP OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

JUNE 1, 1892.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.

WE are thankful that the Annual Meeting was a very successful one, and that the direct and indirect result already amounts to about £110.

The following is an extract from a friend's letter :—

"On reading the South American Missionary Magazine for this month we felt so touched with the letter from the Rev. J. R. Tyerman describing his lonely work. Could you kindly send us his exact address? and if you could tell us the postage for letters to him and for papers I think we would try and cheer him by sending him papers, which he seems to like, and a clergyman has promised me he will write him a cheerful letter to brighten his solitude, and I will also write to him if you think it will cause him to feel that even at a distance sympathy can be and is felt in his work. I cannot tell you how much we felt for him as we read his letter."

We draw special attention to the communication on last page (96), also to the advertisements on the cover for a Superintendent for Paraguay, and a Master for the "Allen Gardiner."

The total amount received from April 26 to May 27 was £543 11s. 10d.

The following are the subjects for Prayer on Monday, June 13 :—

1. We pray that our Heavenly Father may grant a safe and profitable journey to Mr. Hay and Mr. Pride, the newly-appointed missionaries to the Paraguayan Mission, and may bless their labours in their new sphere of work; and that a faithful and suitable superintendent may be soon raised up.
2. We pray that God would raise up fit men and adequate means for sending out light and truth to the Ona Indians of Tierra del Fuégo.
3. We further pray that He would send His blessing on our Annual Meeting and Annual Sermon, and cause the words there spoken in His name and His cause to bear abundant fruit.

MUSE

South American Missionary Society.

THE Forty-first Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Thursday afternoon, May 12, at Sion College, Victoria Embankment, the Right Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.D., presiding. On the platform and in its vicinity were—Sir John Puleston, M.P., Sir Richard Vesey Hamilton, Canon Tristram, Archdeacon Whately, Revs. H. W. Webb-Peploe, J. Harding, W. Windle, A. A. Welby, R. J. Simpson, C. Stirling, W. H. Shimield, J. Kirkman, A. Love, J. Roe, W. E. Martlew, G. W. Grundy, E. Latham; Sir John Field, K.C.B., Commander Sulivan, Captain Poulden, Captain Snow, Captain Willis; Messrs. S. Plimsoll, Henry Morris, W. Hughes Hughes, A. R. Pite, T. Garnett, W. Barnett, E. H. Woods, J. W. Baber, E. Darbyshire; Dr. McClintock, &c., &c.

The proceedings were opened by the singing of the hymn commencing "Oft in danger, oft in woe," and the offering of prayer by the Rev. W. Windle, Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

The Right Rev. CHAIRMAN spoke as follows:—My Christian friends, I rise as your Chairman to make some prefatory remarks, and I do so with a grave sense of responsibility. I feel that, although the Chairman is to do nothing but strike the keynote for the meeting, yet very much depends upon whether that keynote is struck clearly, and at the same time so decidedly and in such a manner as to bring the feelings of the meeting into harmony with the orchestra that is to follow, without which he cannot really discharge his duty efficiently. The business of the Chairman is, in the first instance, to bespeak interest and attention to what is to come after his opening address; and therefore I do strongly and earnestly hope that I may succeed in stimulating your interest and your enthusiasm—if indeed they need stimulating—in the great work which has brought us together to-day. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am a very great deal up and down this country. I wander about, sometimes helping my brother Bishops, sometimes obeying the behest of this or that Missionary Society; and I am brought very much in contact with what I may call the mission-loving section of the English people. Let me then tell you that it has been a matter of surprise, the greatest surprise, to me in my peregrinations to find how very little is known of the scope of the operations of the South American Missionary Society. I frequently find deep interest taken in the Missionary work and the colonial work of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. I often find very keen, and very deep, and very holy interest manifested in the work of the Church Missionary Society. I have, then, repeatedly asked myself how it is that English people generally know so little about the South American Missionary Society. It is a fact that they do show little interest in it. We cannot shut our eyes to this fact, and it seems to me that the very object of our gathering together as we have done this afternoon is to endeavour to infuse into the minds of others some of that interest and zeal in the cause which I am sure animates the minds and hearts of all whom I see before me. Is it possible to suggest any explanation of what I have just mentioned? Well, I believe there is a sort of feeling "Do thou and I divide the world" between the S.P.G. and the C.M.S. People hardly seem to me to recognise the fact that there is a very large field of missions that lies entirely beyond the scope of either of those two great Societies; and that, I think, has something to do with the matter. We are, as a Society, not sufficiently known; it is not sufficiently borne in upon the minds of mission-loving people in England that there is a very large, a very populous, and a very important section of the mission-field which is absolutely and entirely uncovered by agencies for the spread of the Gospel so far as their own efforts are concerned—the section which embraces the Continent of South America. We must always remember when we are speaking of South America that there is one brilliant little exception to the general neglect—I allude to the excellent work which is carried on in British Guiana under the superin-

tendence of the Right Reverend Bishop Austin. God forbid that I should ever seem to imply that everything is not done there that can be done under the circumstances. But when you have once taken that diocese out of your purview, you find that practically the whole of the Church of England mission-work of South America devolves upon this Society; and were it not for this Society I really don't see what would be done with regard to the large mass of people who are outside the pale of Christianity in South America. I should be sorry to think that there is in this country an entire lack of interest in the work of the Society on that vast Continent. We must remember that we are a very young Society, and when you think of the matter seriously you must feel that it is almost marvellous how the short history of this Society has been crowded, as it were, with interesting incidents. Our efforts for the spread of the Gospel on that Continent have been crowned with results and successes far beyond what the wildest imagination could have forecast fifty years ago. Never let us forget that we have a splendid record. It is a grand thing for a Church or a Society to have such a record as ours. What a noble record is that of the Church of England! When we look back upon the splendid history which has unfolded itself before and from the time first of Augustine and then of Aidan down to the Middle Ages, and throughout the long vista of dark and evil days, we must all feel that it is a grand thing that the Church of England can point to such a glorious past. Now the record of the South American Missionary Society can only go back fifty years—I believe its history is still rather short of that period. Let us, then, recognise the fact that we are, as a Society, not quite fifty years old—that we have not yet passed through even half a century of work. But nevertheless we have a very glorious and a very romantic record. It is a record surrounded by the halo of martyrdom, and we all know what an enormous power the self-sacrifice implied in martyrdom confers upon anybody or any cause that can point to it. We know that this has been a great power in the history of the Church of England, that it was a great power in the history of the early Church, that it was a great power in the history of the Reformation. We know that in many instances martyrdom has not only consecrated the operations of a missionary organisation, but has also kindled an enthusiasm which, sooner or later, is sure to command success. We know what a tower of strength martyrdom has been to other Societies. Think what a halo has been shed on the Melanesian Mission by the martyrdom of Bishop Patteson, and by the deaths of the native lads in Uganda, and by the murder of Bishop Hannington! We have enjoyed—dare I say it? yes, we have enjoyed—the same great privilege. We can point to the examples of those who, in the cause of mission work in South America, "accounted not their lives dear unto them." I need not recall that most touching page in the history of Missions, the practical martyrdom—for though he was not massacred he laid down his life—of Captain Allen Gardiner on the barren shore of Tierra del Fuégo; nor need I mention the massacre in 1859 of the crew of the ship "Allen Gardiner." You see, then, my dear friends, that we have a great record; we can point to men who deliberately laid down their lives for the great cause of missions to South America; and when the effect of such martyrdom is to attract men to missionaries, and to interest them in the Gospel, may I not say without irreverence that in a degree that is true of these martyrs which was true of our blessed Lord Himself when He said, "I, if I be lifted up, shall draw all men unto Me." It is, I say, astonishing to think how great is the power for good of self-sacrifice in Mission work. Let us not be ashamed of our record. We have, I repeat, a very splendid one; our cause is one that has been consecrated by the self-sacrifice of martyrs and confessors. And what a romantic history is ours! When we come to look back at the apparent failure with which we have been confronted time after time, when we reflect on the chequered history of our Missions, when we bear in mind how, time after time, our hopes were dashed, how it seemed impossible that we could get hold of the South American Continent, how, in spite of the prayers of good men around me, of self-sacrifice and of effort, it seemed as though South America were practically closed against us, we must feel that we should never despise that bulldog English tenacity, that pluck and that determination to conquer which led the Committee to persevere with their noble work. Our history is a history of determination never to withdraw from the work which had

been undertaken. The history of this Society is a history of English courage justified by faith in God. I am, however, equally struck with the prudence, caution, and sagacity which have marked the career of the Society. The Committee recognised the fact that while they had a call to Mission work in South America, it did not necessarily follow that this, that, or the other door was not closed. You remember that it is said of St. Paul and St. Barnabas that at one time they "essayed to go into Bithynia, but the spirit suffered them not." It seems God's will that from time to time there should be closed doors. The cry came to the Committee very much as it came to the Apostle from Macedonia—"Come over and help us." They seemed to hear that cry repeatedly, but yet they seem to have felt that it did not necessarily follow that they ought at once to begin operations. At this very time, when we seemed to have almost abandoned hope in that direction, a door has been opened for this Society among the Ona Indians in the southern part of the continent. We have often failed in our attempts to get a footing there, but I trust that if there is no lack of men for the work we may be the means of preventing that fine race of Indians from being extinguished, as they must be without our assistance, by advancing civilisation. A door is now open for an attempt to civilise them, and thus to save them from destruction. I draw attention to that subject because our Society aims, through the exercise of circumspection, caution, and wisdom, at teaching the Fuegians to cultivate the natural products of the country, and those things to which their own tastes would lead them. Well, then, there is another point to which I should like to draw attention by way of striking the keynote of the meeting, and that is that we have very much to be thankful for in having such a splendid leader in our Mission field. You could find very few men like Bishop Stirling to be the director and head of the operations of this Society. Of course you know that the Bishop has himself a splendid record. You remember how, in 1869, he spent seven months in a small wooden hut among the natives of Ooshooia, trusting his life in their hands in reliance on God's merciful protection. A man like that is not easily found. The Bishop has proved his fitness for the position he occupies. He has shown himself capable of grasping the whole continent, of being here, there, and everywhere as his presence is needed. He is alike at home among the native Indians and among the civilised and wealthy, and our own fellow-countrymen scattered among the great seaports. His life would be well worth reading, and those who know him as I do must feel what a power he is for good among the missionaries as well as among the natives, and we ought to be thankful to God for having given us such a leader. Well then, let me remark that we have been blessed, as I have already reminded you, with signal success. It is quite enough under present circumstances to allude to the old story of the Fuegians. We have, thank God, been permitted to do what a great scientist declared was absolutely beyond human effort—elevating and Christianising a race of men who were almost condemned as "the missing link." I need not remind you that what has been said in previous reports on this subject was treated with derision by the secular press. You know, however, that Mr. Charles Darwin wrote these words after having described what he had seen: "I have already told you that the success of the Tierra del Fuégo Mission is most wonderful. It charms me, as I always dreaded utter failure. It is a grand success. I shall feel proud if your Committee will elect me an honorary member of such a Society." What testimony from such a man! All honour to his memory for it! It was a splendid instance of candour, a splendid testimony to the success of what the Society had attempted in that part of South America. I say that in that record we have much to be thankful for, and—I say this reverently—to be proud of. We have been working out the salvation of these people as instruments, but it is still true as of old, that it is "God that worketh." One word before I conclude. I feel strongly that this Society deserves far more support than it receives. Its work is not inferior in importance to that of other Societies which have a much larger income. You know that the great aim of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is primarily to attend to the spiritual wants of our colonists and emigrants; and, secondly, to endeavour to spread the Gospel among any of the heathen who may be found on the outskirts of our civilisation. Let me remind you that this Society takes in quite as wide a scope, that it includes

the whole of South America in its wide embrace. It is, as I have already told you, a genuine missionary society. It undertakes missionary work among the natives at Ooshooia, and the projected missionary settlement among the Ona Indians is sufficient evidence of our determination, as far as may be, to do our duty towards those abject specimens of the human race that are to be found in remote parts of South America, the work carried on among them affording, as I have before intimated, the only hope of saving them from extinction. The Society also remembers that we have people of our own kith and kin to look after on that great continent. You are probably aware that a large number of our fellow-countrymen have settled in different parts of South America for purposes connected with agriculture and commerce. We have been reminded in the Report that there is a great hungering and thirsting among many of these people for the word of God and the means of grace; and those among you who have read the reports of the missionaries, which are sent home from time to time—and I hope most of you do read them—cannot have failed to notice the welcome that has been accorded to them by the settlers. These settlers are scattered over extensive tracts of country. Many of them are living a great distance even from any railway station, and it is difficult for them to get their children baptized when they are resident far away in the interior. All this shows what a blessing this Society must be to many of our fellow-countrymen who have settled in South America, and find themselves practically forlorn and neglected as regards that most important side of human nature—its spiritual needs. Well, then, again, this Society, still carrying out the idea of the great founder, Captain Allen Gardiner, claims to be an evangeliser. We endeavour to influence what we consider to be a degraded form of Christianity, by placing the true form plainly and clearly before the people, showing them that our Church is as Catholic in all its doctrines, and in all that is essential, as their own, without having a tinge of superstition or a taint of Romanism. We show them that we have had a wonderful succession of duly ordained ministers, together with an open Bible and a ritual which is absolutely moulded on primitive lines; and we point out to them that the Church can exist among them without necessarily being allied to the superstitions from which a large part of the population spread over the continent, naturally recoil. Who will say that we should not be justified in extending a welcome to those who find more practical religious advantages, or fuller and stronger nutriment from the bread of life, under our form of worship than under any other? Let us, then, remember these great objects of our Society, and let us feel thankful that it is carrying them out in such a manner. Let us try to spread a knowledge of its work, and assist the Committee as they deserve to be assisted, in carrying on one of the most effective and useful missionary organisations of the Church of England. Let us do all that in us lies, and never let it be said that for lack of means, or for lack of men, the mission work on the South American Continent has been paralysed, or even for a time retarded.

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON (Clerical Secretary) read the report, and CAPT. EDWARD POULDEN, R.N. (Lay Secretary), the Financial Statement:—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1891.

It is the pleasing duty of the Committee to place before the supporters of the Society a more favourable report of the past year's finances than on the last occasion.

The following is a brief abstract of income and expenditure:—

RECEIPTS.	£	EXPENDITURE.	£
Donations, Subscriptions, Associations, etc.	7,956	Adverse Balance	1,050
Legacies	1,103	Chaplaincies, etc	2,698
Produce raised in Southern Mission	1,073	Chaplaincies, Raised and Expended Abroad	1,147
Raised abroad for Chaplaincies, etc., and there expended	1,147	Missions to Heathen	2,994
		Publications	246
		General Management	2,322
		Investments, etc.	815
		Balance	7
	£11,279		£11,279

Sir J. PULESTON, M.P., moved the following resolution :—"That the report now read be adopted and circulated, and that the following gentlemen be elected members of the Committee for the ensuing year." He said,—I am very much gratified at having the privilege—for such I esteem it—of adding my humble voice in the scale of testimony on behalf of the South American Missionary Society. I am myself an evidence of the correctness of the statement made by the Right Rev. Chairman that very little, comparatively speaking, is known of this Society. A great deal is known with regard to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society, both of which have existed for a very long period. Those two great Societies are well known and well supported throughout the length and breadth of the land, and I hope that will continue to be the case. This Society in no way enters into competition with them, but I venture to assert that its work is in some respects of even more influence than theirs. Not only does it seek, like those two great Societies, to convert the heathen who are scattered over that enormous continent, of many parts of which very little is yet known, but it also ministers to a very large portion of our own people, who are often stranded as it were in various parts of South America. It has to do philanthropic as well as religious work. It has to take care of seamen, and I am glad to perceive that my friend and everybody's friend, Mr. Plimsoll, is here to speak on that subject. The position of many hundreds of our fellow-countrymen in South America would indeed be a hopeless one but for the help which is afforded to them by this Society. It has been said, with regard to this Society and other missionary societies, that there is plenty of work to be done at home, and that charity should, in this matter as in others, begin at home. Well, we know that there is a great deal to be done at home: we know that within a stone's throw of the place where we are now assembled there is a great deal of mission work needed; but I venture to say that probably not a penny more would be contributed for mission work at home if this Society and other missionary societies for other countries did not exist. On the contrary, I believe that the more we do in furtherance of the objects of societies that have to do with foreign parts the greater will be the incentive to work and to do more at home. This Society appeals to us all in a very special manner. It appeals to the devoutly religious among us; it appeals to philanthropists; it appeals to all who are especially connected with the commerce of what is the greatest commercial country in the world, and to those who desire to see our commerce extended together with civilisation. Wherever the missionary goes there our commerce and civilisation go; they naturally follow the missionary. I think, then, that from every point of view it is desirable that a much larger amount of support than it has hitherto received should be given to this important organisation. We should remember that the Society's work has been increasingly needed in consequence of the war in Chili and of financial and political disturbances in the Argentine Republic and elsewhere. My own interest in the Society's work arises partly from the fact that, being a Welshman, I have had my attention especially called to the benefits it has conferred on some of my Welsh friends in South America. The Society has established a mission station amongst some of my fellow-countrymen who have settled in Patagonia. I might tell you of the sufferings which these Welsh people went through when they first engaged in the colonisation of part of Patagonia. It was mainly through the instrumentality of this Society that their distressed condition became known in this country, and that assistance was extended to them. Hitherto they have had but one church, but I understand from the report that another church is about to be erected in another district. Another satisfactory proof of the good the Society is doing is seen in the fact that in the true spirit of Christianity the services of the Society's church have been attended by Dissenters from the Principality as well as by members of the Church of England. Surely it is our duty to do all we can to support this excellent Society. We owe this to the agents of the Society in South America—to the devoted Bishop, clergy, and lay helpers, women as well as men, who, carrying their lives as it were in their hands, have given up all the pleasures connected with civilisation at home, and have dedicated their lives to the work of converting the heathen and contributing to the welfare of our fellow-country-

men, who in those distant regions are quite prepared to receive their ministrations and assistance.

The Rev. Canon TRISTRAM said,—As an old friend of this Society I feel very great pleasure in seconding the resolution. I have never been in South America, but I know something about what the Society has done here. We all know what plausible excuses many people make for not subscribing towards the support of a Society like this. People will say, "What is the use of going to the heathen? There are plenty of heathens at home, and there is no use in going to the heathen in South America." The answer to that is that we have gone among the very lowest of the heathen races of the world except the natives of Australia, and we have shown good results from our work. Others will say, "Ah, I don't think much of your missionary work; what is wanted is civilisation." Very well; the South American Missionary Society is a civilising Society. It is teaching the natives to farm; it is teaching them agriculture; it is teaching them pastoral habits; it is teaching them handicrafts; it is doing everything it can in the way of civilisation. Dear old Bishop Crowther said, "Africa wants two things—the Gospel and the plough;" "but," he added, "the Gospel must drive the plough, or the plough will never drive the Gospel." Again, some persons will say, "I don't care about mission work; I like medical work, the relief of bodily suffering" Well, the reply to that objection is that this Society is doing medical work. Some persons will say, "Look at our own countrymen who are settled abroad; I go in for them and not for the heathen." This Society provides for our own countrymen in South America; it provides for Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, and Welshmen. Others again will say, "We ought to look after our sailors; I should like to do something to help them." Exactly so; and one object of this Society, one part of its work, is that of benefiting British sailors who visit South American ports. Box the compass and you will find that this Society points just where you wish to steer under every possible aspect of mission work, whether civilising or evangelistic. Think of the vastness of its object. It goes to what were once the terrible shores of Tierra del Fuégo, and among the natives of Patagonia; it visits our seamen in the great seaports, and many a man has thanked God for the shelter and help it has afforded him after he had escaped from shipwreck near Cape Horn; it goes among the colonists and among those who have been abandoned to ignorance and superstition by a corrupt church. It goes to all, and it carries the Gospel of Jesus Christ to men of every colour and of every stage of civilisation. And, then, look at the means which it employs. How various they are! The Society seems indeed to use every possible means for carrying out its object. At Keppel Island there is a model farm for teaching the natives of Tierra del Fuégo how to farm profitably, and it appears that the profit realised on that farm in the past year was £281. Then, again! there are the products of hides and wool and other things, contributing to the funds of the Society about £700. That is a fact which cannot fail to impress the minds of business men. Again, take the Sailors' Homes at Buenos Ayres and at Pernambuco. In China and Japan I have seen proofs of the great benefits conferred by such Homes upon some of our sailors. We have heard from the gentleman who proposed the resolution how Welshmen have availed themselves of the services in the little church of this Society in Patagonia. We find that, somehow or other, when a Welshman has got away from the Principality he does not look upon the old Church of England as an alien Church, but as a true Church, notwithstanding all that he has heard from agitators at home. Then, again, I find that the Society has not forgotten the pitmen of the North of England who are working in the mines at Lota. The testimony given by foreigners to the value of this Society's work is most remarkable. At a great meeting held on behalf of this Society at the Mansion House, scientific men and members of the diplomatic services of France, Germany, Italy, Chili, and Argentina, spoke of the boon which had been conferred on the crews of vessels connected with their respective countries. That is indeed rare testimony; and to this I may add the testimony of a Swedish sailor, who expressed, in broken English, his gratitude for the benefits which the Society had extended to passing seamen like himself. And let me here quote some remarks

which were made at Ooshooia by one of those Fuegians of whom Darwin at one period entertained so low an opinion—that of one of those natives having been trained and educated so as to be able to express his feelings in such language as this :—"Some friends here to-night are not English—some are Spanish—and they are not missionaries, and perhaps some no Protestant. I like Protestant religion best ; Roman Catholic not all the same. I like to worship God true. I speak to-night because I very thankful God send Protestant missionaries to this country to tell us poor people about Jesus, and not speak so much about the Virgin Mary. She was very good woman, but not like Jesus. Many my country people die because so much sin, and the missionary very sorry ; and if they go away we soon have plenty of trouble." I think such simple testimony as that is worth many oratorical appeals. Let me, before sitting down, say one word as to the wants. Wants ! Only think of our missionary at Rio working single-handed in that pestilent hole—for such it really is ! Last year I lost more than one friend from yellow fever in that deadly port, which is visited by about fifteen hundred vessels a year. One solitary missionary to do all the work required at Rio ! As to Buenos Ayres, about four hundred vessels, nearly all British, and nearly all large vessels, visit that place every year, and there is but one seaman's missionary to do all the work. The people benefited value the work, and it is very remarkable to learn from the Report that of the paltry income of £11,000 in the last year, nearly one-fifth was raised in the mission field itself by the sale of produce and the contributions of people there. I know something of Englishmen abroad ; I know something of foreign countries and of the Colonies, and I have not found the heads of firms, or the chief clerks who represent them abroad, willing to subscribe largely to that which they do not value from any mere sentiment. Depend upon it, the Society must be doing a real work when it obtains such real help in the countries where it is working. It does seem to me that when we look at that vast Continent —the most solid mass of unbroken land on the face of the earth—we must all feel that an income of £11,000 is far too small for so immense and varied a work as that which is carried on by the representatives of this Society. Whilst infidelity is spreading around, Romanism is doing nothing scarcely to check it, and this Society stands almost alone in holding up the flag of the Gospel over that vast Continent.

The Rev. W. H. SHIMIELD said : My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have to support the resolution, and to deal mainly with that part of the Report which refers to the mission of this Society to the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco, because, as some of you know, I have lately returned from a seven months' visit to that mission field, and therefore can speak from personal observation and experience of the work there. Probably some of the friends of the Society present will remember that at the beginning of last year, that mission, which had been so promising, seemed in danger of collapsing altogether owing to several causes. In the first place, the lamented and noble leader of that mission, Mr. Henriksen, died from exposure to the weather. Another missionary, Mr. Robins, was obliged to go to Keppel Island on account of his health. At this crisis the Paraguayan Land Company was established, and as it required the site of the mission station for its own purposes, the remaining missionary had notice to quit as soon as possible. This led one of the missionaries (there being only two) to seek employment elsewhere, and there was now only one solitary missionary left to occupy the post, and that amid such anxiety that he knew not what to do. While waiting for advices from home, that solitary agent of the Society determined not to waste time with idle expectations, and with great bravery and resolution and devotion, penetrated into the interior in order to open communications with some of the unknown tribes of Indians in the interior. In that state of things I made an offer to the Committee to go out to South America to Mr. Grubb in order to reorganise and reconstruct that promising mission to the Indians in that part of the continent. On my arrival, not knowing Mr. Grubb's whereabouts, I left Buenos Ayres to make my way up those two mighty rivers, the Paraguay and the Parana. During my voyage I took every opportunity of inquiring of my fellow-passengers about the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco, and about the country itself. The accounts they gave me were unanimous.

They said that the Indians of that district were a fierce, treacherous, idle, and utterly hopeless race. They said that if I tried to penetrate into the interior I should never return alive. They described the country as one vast swamp, varied occasionally by impenetrable forests, and said that it was only fit for wild animals and Indians to live in. This was not a very hopeful report. Mr. Grubb and I have disproved the truth of the description thus given by my fellow-travellers of the Indians; but I must say that their description of the country was scarcely an exaggeration. It is remarkable how these two rivers should divide countries which are so utterly different. On the eastern side you find a land of fruits and flowers; villages inhabited by civilised people; everything that is pleasant and attractive. On the other side of the river you find what has been described as a howling wilderness, inhabited only by Indians, unexplored, unknown, and dreaded by everybody. As I have told you, Mr. Grubb had, before I arrived, paid a visit to the Indians in the interior. It was, of course, with some apprehension that he penetrated into those unknown regions. But the wild Indians welcomed him very kindly. They gave him what they had to give; they supplied him with food, such as they had, and they did everything they could to make him comfortable. Having thus opened communications with them, he was able to acquire a good deal of their language, and to pave the way for establishing a mission station in the interior. We must recognise the hand of God first in inclining the Indians to receive Mr. Grubb so kindly, but especially, and above all, in his being enabled to exercise such influence over them. On the arrival of myself and an old friend on the banks of the Paraguay river, we found a company of Indians waiting to conduct us to their Toldo. We started on our journey westward up the river in order to decide on a suitable station for a mission to these Indians. It was an expedition of intense interest, penetrating, as we were doing, into a region that was unexplored and was hitherto untrodden by the foot of white men. We were going among a people whose home was in the centre of the Continent, and who were still in a primitive condition. They had been driven from the east and the west by the Spanish conquistadores of the sixteenth century into central parts quite away from civilisation, and there they were still, amid forests where they were able to hold their own. *From the very first no Christianising or civilising influences had been brought to bear upon these people. We found them in a purely primitive condition, untouched by civilisation, and, thank God! as yet untouched by its vices.* We decided at once to erect a mission station in the midst of a small settlement of Indians at Thlagnasinkinmith. The site chosen for the new mission had many advantages. In the first place all the Indian tribes from the interior—north, south, east, and west—were in the habit of coming there for hunting purposes, and we concluded that we should be able to intercept them as they went on their hunting expeditions. In the Chaco, I may remark, you must always be careful to follow the trail of the Indians, it never being safe to leave it. Therefore, I say, we concluded that having a station there would enable us to open up communications with the Toldos in the interior. Another advantage of the station selected was that it was on the banks of the sweet water. This was a matter of great importance, the water generally in that part of the Continent being brackish and unfit to drink. It was therefore decided to make that place the headquarters of the Mission to the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco. As regards their dwellings, I may remark that the Indians simply put up rude habitations. They live mainly on the produce of the chase, and when they have exhausted one hunting-ground they move on to another; and therefore their practice is only to put up temporary dwellings, which they construct with branches of palm-trees. These people are nomadic, but I firmly believe not from choice. They do not appear to be so desperately addicted to nomadic habits as some other nomads. It is simply, I think, from necessity that they have hitherto led a wandering life. They have shown an inclination to come to our mission station, they have manifested a disposition to settle down in a home. They have built, under our directions, very substantial dwellings. Having cut down large palm-trees, they have built for a church a strong hut, thatched with reeds. I mention this in order to show that

these Indians of the Chaco are not inveterate nomads. I believe that if they had been able to produce sufficient food for themselves without going on hunting expeditions, their mode of life would soon undergo a great change. Many of them keep poultry, and are fond of eggs, which are to them an important article of food. They appear to like eggs best when they are rather stale. An old chief got for me some eggs, and recommended them to me as being very good. I tried one of them, and found it very far advanced. We are teaching them to become less dependent on supplies of food from a distance. They have, too, acquired a few cattle, sheep, and goats. We may therefore hope that in a few years many of them will have become, comparatively speaking, rich, and will not have to go on hunting expeditions. Perhaps it may interest you to know something about their leading peculiarities. In physical appearance they are a well-developed race, in colour a reddish brown, with ugly but amiable countenances; with long black hair on their heads, but no hair on their faces. Their only garment is a sort of blanket, made from the wool of their own sheep. They make every part of it with their own wool, dyeing it with juices obtained from herbs which they find in the Chaco; and they wear their blankets or ponchos in all weathers. The women are exceedingly industrious. I was surprised to see them all at work in summer, either making ponchos, carding wool, or dressing the skins of wild animals. While some of the men are employed chiefly in hunting, and in making implements used in the chase, others take great interest in cultivating the ground and raising food supplies. They are amiable and unselfish. It is a remarkable trait in their character that whatever they may possess they will share with those around them. They are in this respect very Socialistic. Whatever they get they divide with others, and they expect everyone else to do the same with them. If they enter a dwelling they will appropriate anything they fancy, and they expect others to treat what they possess in the same way. This is a very peculiar trait in their character. The men are exceedingly fond of children, and they are very kind and faithful to their wives. The man is the husband of one wife, and it is a remarkable thing that when a wife has died the husband very rarely marries again. It is very seldom indeed that a widower marries again. As I said before, parents are very fond of their children. Sometimes they will beg a bit of sugar for them, and occasionally you will see two or three men standing round the mission station waiting for a lump of sugar to be divided amongst them. As to smoking, the pipe is common property, and this is sometimes rather trying. One day, while poor Mr. Grubb was enjoying his pipe, a chief came up to him, took it from his mouth, and, having had a whiff himself, passed it on to another person. That is an illustration of their Socialist character. As my time for speaking is passing rapidly away, I must now proceed to say a few words about their religion. Their traditional beliefs seem to be favourable to the spread of the Gospel among them. In the first place, I may remark that they believe in an infinite Spirit whom they call "the Great Spirit," and whom they regard as the author and giver of everything that is good. They believe also in an evil Spirit. But what is more remarkable still they believe in the efficacy of prayer to the good Spirit, and frequently when they have anticipated danger they have come to us and asked us to pray to the good Spirit to avert such and such a calamity. They have an idea that wrongs must be propitiated—that when anyone has done some wrong he must make a propitiatory offering. They think that when a man has injured another he must make a peace-offering. Thus, you see, they believe in the existence of a good Spirit; they believe apparently in the necessity of propitiatory offerings; and they certainly believe in the efficacy of prayer, and in these three beliefs we have a foundation to go upon in preaching the Gospel to them. How promising all this is it is not difficult to realise. When we met together for daily prayer some of the Indians have asked what we were doing, and when they have been told they have said "You are talking to the good Spirit." They also believe that we are messengers whom the good Spirit has sent to teach them about Him. My time for speaking has, my dear friends, now expired; but I must just say this—never was there a more promising opening for the spread of the Gospel than there now is among the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco. *The door is wide open now, the people are now anxious for instruction. Before I left, a deputation from*

an Indian Chief came to the mission station, after performing an eight days' journey, to beseech us to teach them. We have applications for visits from far distant places, and of which we knew nothing, asking us to send missionaries. I am thankful to say that two men have already gone out to join Mr. Grubb and Mr. Bailey; but there is ample scope for twenty or thirty men to work among the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco. The whole of the centre of the Continent is unexplored and unknown; but we do know that there are tribes of Indians from north to south who have not yet heard the Gospel. We have made a beginning in that centre, and no doubt the manner in which God has blessed the work already is an earnest of future blessings upon our future efforts. I ask you to pray for the success of this mission, and we implore God to supply means and men for the carrying on of the good work which is begun in the Chaco.

The resolution was then put and adopted.

Sir R. VESEY HAMILTON, K.C.B., proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting recognises with great thankfulness to God, the success which has attended the spiritual work in South America during the past year, and not least in regard to the Missions to Sailors at Buenos Ayres and other ports on the east coast." He said: There is no more unprotected body in the nation than the British merchant seaman. There are constant appeals made on behalf of men belonging to other classes of society, but the merchant seaman is generally out of sight, and he is apparently very much out of mind. I am sorry that my friend Mr. Plimsoll, who is the earnest advocate of the claims of men belonging to the mercantile service, should have been compelled to leave owing to an engagement. He might be called the Lord Shaftesbury of that class of men, and he has done much to benefit them. There is no class which appeals to us for assistance more powerfully, and we can all show our sympathy with it by contributing towards the support of the South American Missionary Society. About fifty years ago a sailor named Parrot, who had just received £49 on being paid off, went to a boarding-house. He afterwards said that when he just got there he was called "Mr. Parrot," that a short time after, as his money was going, he was called "John Parrot," and that it then fell down to "Jack Parrot," which he regarded as notice to quit. I looked upon that landlord as a comparatively honest man. He had kept the sailor in his house for seven days, whereas, I believe, most of the landlords of that period would not have kept him more than three or four days. It is men of that class among sailors that this Society seeks especially to benefit, and I hope you will all endeavour to bring grist to the mill for that purpose.

The Rev. W. WINDLE, Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, in seconding the resolution said: You must not suppose, my friends, that in the carrying on of the Society's work all is plain sailing. There are, in fact, many difficulties of which no one who is not a member of the Committee can have any idea. Sometimes it happens that some of our most valuable missionaries are struck down by illness, the climate being too trying for them, and perhaps it is a long time before they are able to resume work. While we have difficulties of this kind to contend with, the Master knows the work; it is His work, and if one falls another takes it up. So it has always been, from the death of Captain Gardiner to the present moment. With regard to the work among sailors at Buenos Ayres, and on the east coast generally, I may remark that vessels which come into port are unloaded, and then at once take in a fresh cargo and are off again to some other port, so that we are bound to use all the opportunities that present themselves for doing men good through the medium of the Society's agency.

The resolution was then put and carried.

H. MORRIS, Esq., then proposed the following resolution:—"That the best thanks of the meeting and of the Society are due, and are hereby given, to the Right Reverend Bishop Mitchinson, D.D., for taking the chair on this occasion." He said: Although at this late hour I do not intend to make a long speech, yet I do want to say a few words to those who are present, who, I know, are all friends of the Society, in order that those words may be taken home, thought over, and pondered. I suppose that the author of a book pays the greatest

attention to two paragraphs in it—the opening one, in order that the attention of his readers may be enlisted, and the closing one, in order that a fragrant flavour may be left behind in the taste of the readers. In a meeting like this, as we have been reminded, the great duty of a chairman is to strike the key-note, and that our Right Rev. Chairman did do in his most admirable opening remarks with regard to the work of this Society. I wish, so far as it lies within my power, just to leave a sweet savour in the minds of those present as they go away. I desire, in the name and on behalf of the Committee, to say one or two words. In the first place I want, as Chairman of the Committee, publicly to thank the Rev. W. H. Shimield for having so kindly given up the comforts and happiness of home for a time, to go and see what he could do to reorganise our mission in Paraguay. The Committee feel how infinitely they have benefited by Mr. Shimield's action, and they value very highly the report and advice he has been enabled to give them. In the next place, I want to mention that it is the real, hearty desire of the Committee to prosecute to the utmost the mission among the Paraguay Indians. One feels grieved and saddened to think that nearly all over the great Continent of South America, there are scattered heathen who have hardly been reached at all. And here we have come amongst a mild, gentle, teachable people; and from the admirable account which Mr. Shimield has just given of them, you must have learnt that they are a people to whom the Gospel of Christ may prove a means of converting souls. My heart goes out towards those young men—three already there, and two more on their way to join them—who are carrying on the work of that Paraguayan mission. I regret that those five young men should be left without a leader. The gentleman whom we had hoped to get as a leader is unfortunately not able to go. What the Committee now want is to secure a man whose heart God has touched with missionary fervour and zeal, to go out to be the superintendent of that mission. I believe there is not a more promising field of missionary labour in the whole world. We want some clergyman for that post, and I hope that by God's gracious favour we shall be able to obtain one. And, then, my heart goes out to what the Bishop has called that fine race, the Ona Indians of the northern part of Tierra del Fuégo. We want to start there a good mission, with four or five young men whose hearts are fired with zeal for the Lord, and I feel sure that if we once got access to those poor Ona Indians we might prevent that fearful desolating struggle which is described in the Report, and prevent the destruction of one of the finest of the Indian races. There is one other point in the mission field to which I wish to draw attention, and that is our mission station at Ooshooia. Some time ago the Committee felt that they would like to remove that mission from the degrading influence of so-called civilisation to form a mission station in some other part of the south. I think you should all pray earnestly that the Committee may be enabled to do what is best for the poor Indians in that part of the Continent. One thing more. The Committee hope—it is laid upon our hearts as a thing that should be done if possible—to do something besides what I have just mentioned. A gentleman residing at Buenos Ayres has told us that he has for the last ten years made it a subject of prayer that a special mission to South America may be started, like that which Mr. Grubb and his companions have been carrying on in Australia and in New Zealand and in other parts. Well, we believe that if we were able to do that the Society would do more for South America than it has ever yet done. If God the Holy Spirit would be pleased to touch the hearts of those who have the management of these missions throughout the world, if Mr. Grubb or somebody like him should be sent forth to stir up the hearts of our fellow-countrymen, of Roman Catholics, and of those who are living in indifference and sin, South America could hardly fail to be stirred up. It is the earnest supplication of the Committee that we may be enabled to do those things which lie so close to our own hearts. We pray that we may have plenty of fitting agents to carry out God's work on the South American Continent, for we believe thoroughly, and shall endeavour to carry into effect in our work, the old maxim, "Spiritual work to be done by spiritual men."

W. HUGHES-HUGHES, Esq., having seconded the motion, and it having been carried by acclamation,

The Right Rev. CHAIRMAN said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I wish to thank you for the honour you have done me in passing the resolution, and at the same time to thank those who so kindly invited me to take the chair at this very important and interesting anniversary.

The BISHOP then closed the proceedings with the Benediction.

Panama.

REPORT of Assistant Bishop:—

"*Mandeville, January* 13, 1892.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to forward my annual report of the work of the Church of England Mission on the Isthmus of Panama.

"Three new stations have been opened at Pavaiso, Mamei, and Juan Grande since my visit to the Isthmus in April last. Services have been conducted by lay readers, and the Rev. J. Bernard Smith has paid occasional visits. Mr. Benjamin Walker has been very diligent in his work among the people, living along the line of the Canal works, and has conducted services at Monkey Hill, Bas Obispo, and Culebra. He writes me: 'Our churches have been fully supplied during the year, so that there has been no room for complaints, and the services have been well attended during the seasons.'

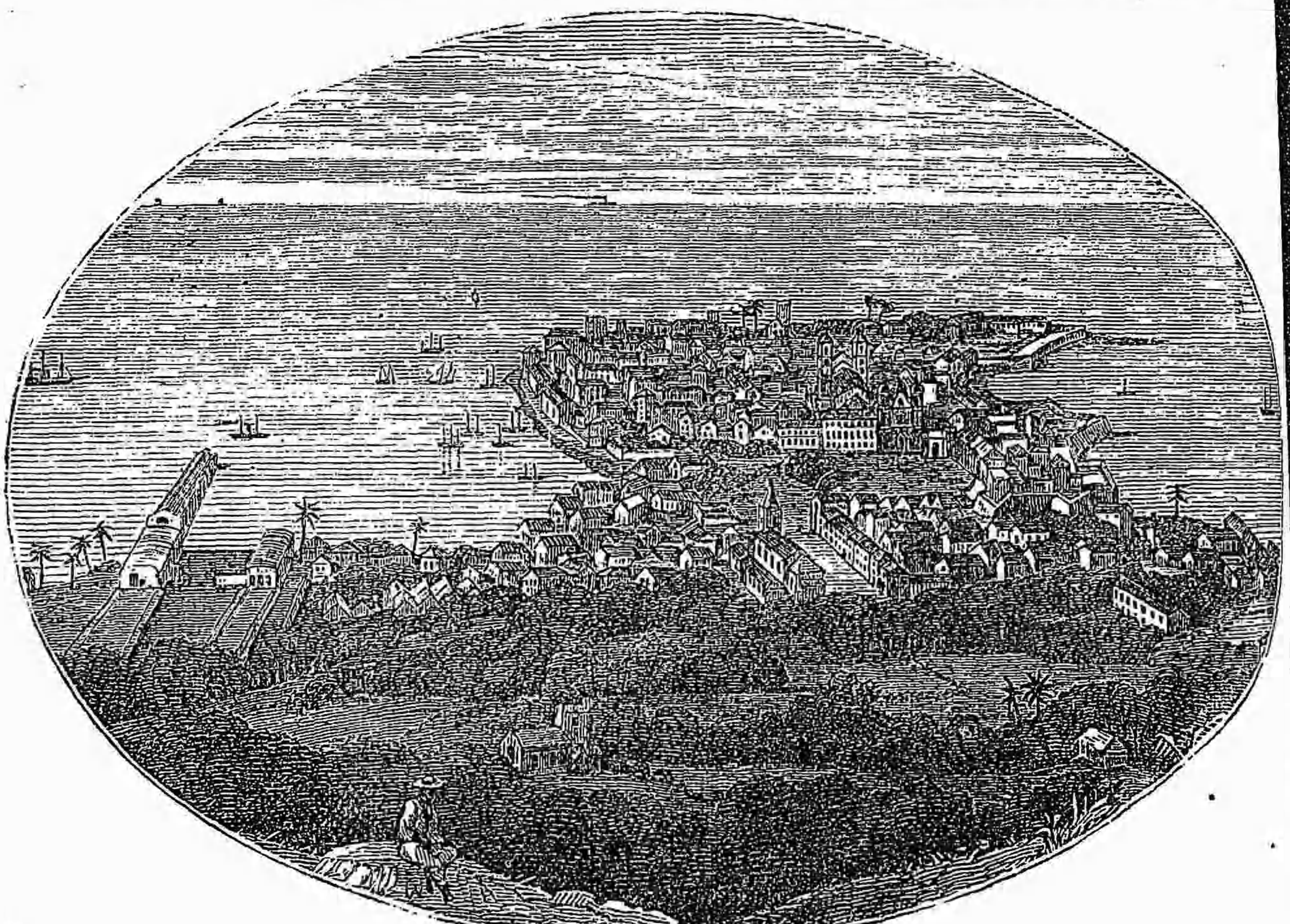
"The Mission which I reopened in Panama in April last was supplied by monthly visits from the Rev. J. B. Smith and Mr. Walker, in a room conveniently situated in the centre of the town, and decently fitted up for the purposes of Divine Worship, until the early part of November, when I appointed the Rev. E. D. Tinkling as clergyman in charge of the Mission. He writes me: 'The work of the Mission here is encouraging; some interest is shown on the part of all who are Church people, and already many who had wandered away from the fold have either promised to return to it, or have shown a desire to do so. The first Sunday morning I preached there were 115 in church; it rained in the evening, but there were fifty-seven present.'

"I must also mention that we are much indebted to Mr. E. Lopey for the energy and zeal which he has displayed in collecting funds from the people and in keeping up the services in the absence of any clergyman. If I can secure the uninterrupted services of Mr. Tinkling, I believe the Mission in Panama will succeed, and will be a great boon to the numbers of Jamaicans who are living there.

"I regret to say that there is no improvement in the financial condition of the Isthmus. Trade is still in a very depressed state, and there seems to be no likelihood of any recommencement of work on the Canal. This will account for the small contributions at the various stations, and were it not for the help given us by the Society it would be altogether impossible to carry on the work.

"My appeal to the various steamship companies doing business at Colon has failed to secure any help. The agents in all cases forwarded my letters to the directors with strong recommendations, but the reply is that there is little or no business being done at Colon to warrant an expenditure of this kind.

"The moral condition of the people on the Isthmus is as low as it can be. There are none of those influences at work which tend to civilise and elevate human nature, and there is every temptation to vices of all kinds. I hope the Society will still continue its grant, so as to enable us to keep up our Mission, for however far it falls short of accom-



PANAMA.

plishing what we could wish, I believe it is productive of much good to numbers of our peasantry who have made the Isthmus their home."

The Bishop of Jamaica appends to the Report the following letter:—

"*Kingston, Jamaica, W.I., January*, 1892.

"I enclose herewith copy of substance of Report, dated 13th January, 1892, from the Assistant Bishop of Jamaica to myself on our work on the Isthmus of Panama for the year 1891. I trust it will be found as satisfactory as could be expected under the peculiar circumstances of the Mission, with the constant changes of agents, and the extreme difficulty of supplying their place.

"We are very thankful for the Society's grant. The continuance of it is a matter of vital necessity to us.

"E. JAMAICA."

Quarterly Prayer Meeting.

KIDBROOKE AND ST. JOHN'S, BLACKHEATH.

A PRAYER MEETING was held at the residence of Mrs. Herbert Latham, 56, St. John's Park, Blackheath, on April 29th.

In the unavoidable absence of the Vicar of St. John's, the Rev. J. J. Brownhill presided.

After the hymn, "Oft in danger,"

Ps. xcviii. was read by the Rev. W. E. Martlew, who dwelt on the privilege of working for the extension of the Kingdom of Christ, and drew attention to the special needs of the Araucanian Indians, and of the seamen in the port; and followed with prayer.

The Chairman spoke of the present opportunities and duty of advancing the interests of Christ's Kingdom in the world; and led in prayer for the Holy Spirit's guidance and blessing on the Committee and workers at home, and the Missionaries and their work abroad.

The Lay Secretary described briefly the work in Paraguay and Tierra del Fuégo, and followed with prayer embracing the special points in connection with Messrs. Grubb, Bailey, and Guppy's work in the field, and Messrs. Hay and Pride on their way out. Also as to the new Captain required for the "Allen Gardiner," and the refitting of the vessel, at present laid up at Ooshooia.

Another hymn was sung, and the meeting was closed with the Lord's Prayer and the Benediction.

Provincial Proceedings.

OUR April Registers show a smaller tale of work than the average for a month, consequent on the Easter festival falling in it; for not only do we lose the Sunday for deputation purposes, but usually meetings are out of the question in Holy Week and for the first two or three days in Easter week. We are not therefore surprised to find that Mr. Grundy and Mr. Martlew can only count up twenty-seven sermons and meetings, of which nine were in the south and eighteen in the midlands and north. The proceeds were £62 3s. 3d., so that the average collection hardly exceeded £2 5s. The only offertories which ran to two figures were those made at Felbridge, where £10 3s. 3d. was collected after Mr. Martlew's sermons. New openings are recorded at Hidcote and Brownshill Court, in Gloucestershire, and Minster Hynes,

in Bucks. We rejoice to see an opening at Miss Winscombe's School at the second of these, for no one can say how far-reaching in its effects such an opening may prove. We have an instance of the value of such a connection in the help afforded to our cause during the last thirty-five years by pupils of the late Mrs. Heathcote. York is undoubtedly the most important of the Associations visited by Mr. Grundy in the month, and, in addition to sermons at St. Martin's and All Saints' and a magic-lantern lecture at St. Clement's, he had an excellent drawing-room meeting at Lord Forester's, at which over £8 was collected. The Scarborough meeting and Whitby week-day sermon were also most successful, as was a drawing-room meeting at the College, Durham, presided over by our old friend Canon Tristram. Our Northern Association Secretary, as a graduate of Durham, will probably be able to increase the interest felt in our Society by that University. Turning to the vicinity of Birmingham, we are glad to see that Coleshill and Wishaw have again been enlisted in our support, after a lapse of six and sixteen years respectively! Indeed, we are confident that many in the neighbourhood of Birmingham will help us now that our representative is living there.

Invitation to United Prayer.

DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST,

The Church Missionary Society has invited us, and other Societies having for their object the extension of our Lord's Kingdom in Foreign lands, to unite in praying the Lord of the Harvest that He will send forth more labourers into His Harvest. We cordially join in this movement, and pray God by His Holy Spirit to move the hearts of His sons and daughters, so that many may offer themselves willingly for this high and holy service, and others supply the necessary means.

July 14 has been appointed as the day on which united prayer might be offered; and we propose to hold a meeting for that purpose at the Society's Office, 1 Clifford's Inn, from four to five o'clock on that day, into which our usual quarterly meeting for prayer will be merged. The time seems a very fitting one when there are so many open doors, and when God seems to be stirring up the consciences and hearts of many of His faithful servants to go forth in His Name and proclaim His Gospel to those still sitting in darkness and the shadow of death.

We invite all our friends in South America, as well as at home, to join in this general supplication to Him who is able to supply all our need, remembering especially our deep needs in South America.

Ever affectionately yours,

H. MORRIS, *Chairman.*
E. POULDEN, *Lay Secretary.*
R. J. SIMPSON, *Clerical Secretary.*
H. S. ACWORTH, *Organising Secretary.*

June 1, 1892.

BRITISH MUSEUM 6 DEC 92

Contributions thankfully received from April 25 to May 25, 1892.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

LEGACIES.

	£	s.	d.
Cresswell, the late Miss E.	20	0	0
Fowler, the late T. N., Esq.	34	3	5
Hopperton, the late Miss H.	10	0	0

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Anon., for Fuégian Mission	0	3	0
A Friend	0	5	0
Collet, Sir Mark W., Bart.	100	0	0
Parry, Rev. J.	0	10	0
Goudge, Mrs., in memory of the late	50	0	0
Smythe, Mrs. H.	5	5	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Aldridge, Mrs. A. E.	0	10	0
Channer, Col.	1	1	0
Fair, John, Esq.	10	10	0
Gordon, Rev. J. B.	1	1	0
Hay, Mrs. C. H.	1	0	0
King, Miss	1	1	0
King, Miss A.	0	10	0
Lush, Mrs. Geo. (in memory of), per Dr. Lush	0	5	0
Martyn, Mrs. R. C.	0	10	0
Minchin, Mrs.	0	10	0
Scott, Mrs.	2	0	0
Soames, W. A., Esq.	2	2	0
Vawdry, Miss Elizabeth, of Gwinear (in memory of), per Dr. Lush	1	1	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

	£	s.	d.
Battersea, Rev. A. G. Smith	2	8	9
Brompton, J. Fisher, Esq.	0	10	0
Camden Town, St. Thomas, per T. F. Myers, Esq.	0	13	0
Do. do. do.	0	11	4
Hampstead, D.R.M., Mrs. Barker	2	0	6
Do. Mrs. Tremlett	5	0	0
Kensington, R. B. Ringrose, Esq.	1	1	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty, including Belmont House School, per Miss Barff, £3 16s., and Miss Hosking, France, 10s.	9	19	1
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath, per Miss E. Couty, Mrs. Weldon.	5	0	0
Sion College, Coll. after Annual Meeting	9	6	7
South Kensington, the Misses Hunt	5	0	0
Wansted Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Absolom	1	0	0
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.	2	5	0

PROVINCES.

	£	s.	d.
Alderminster, S.S.	1	16	0
Ash Bocking, S.	2	0	7
Brownhill Court S.S., per Miss Winscomb	2	0	0
Broxbourne, D.R.M. at Mrs. Harrison's, by Rev. W. H. Shimield	8	2	6
Campden, per Capt. Wright	0	7	3
Cheltenham, per Mrs. Wilson	35	0	0
Chobham, Mrs. Donovan	1	1	0
Coddingham, M., per Rev. W. Wyles	1	0	8
Coleshill, S.S. and Sub., per Rev. J. C. Pinney	3	3	0
Coventry, S.S., per Rev. E. K. Cox	2	0	0
Crich, per Rev. W. Acraman	6	11	3
Cromford, M., per Rev. W. H. Arkwright	4	0	0
Dorking, M., per Rev. J. Sturdy	2	5	0
Durham, D.R.M., per Rev. Canon Tristram	4	2	6
Exeter, per Rev. W. Hope (for 1891)	21	5	6
Felbridge, per Rev. J. Thorpe	10	3	9
Filey, M., per Rev. T. Cooper	1	4	7
Fleet, per Mrs. Horniblow	5	11	3
Freston, M., per Rev. C. R. Durrant	0	17	10
Great Malvern, D.R.M. at the Grange	6	13	0
Helmingham, M., per Rev. J. Backhouse	1	1	3
Hereford, per Rev. T. Askwith	2	15	9
Hinton Charterhouse, S.S. and M., per Rev. C. Watkin	5	12	0
Leicester, S., per Rev. E. G. Hodge	6	15	10
Leighton, per Rev. J. Sawer	4	0	6
Llandinabo, per Rev. H. W. Wright	4	2	3
Lowestoft, Contribution from "The Chaggas	0	10	0
Luddendenfoot, M., per Rev. E. Stack	1	1	0
Malvern Wells, M., per Rev. Dr. Tait	3	2	0
Minster Hynes, M., per Hon. and Rev. J. Fiennes	2	14	8
New Malden, per Mrs. H. H. Taylor	28	0	0
Nottingham, S.S., per Rev. W. Pope	3	10	7
Pennwood, S.S. and M., per Rev. J. J. Lindeman	2	17	0
Plymouth, per Miss Inskip	10	9	4
Reading, M., per Rev. H. Brook	0	15	3
Retford, S. per Rev. E. Roworth	0	17	6
Scarborough, per Rev. J. Faithfull	5	7	7
Southport, M., per Rev. Dr. Porter	3	3	6
Spondon, S.S., per Rev. R. Fawkes	2	2	0
Do., D.R.M., per Rev. R. Fawkes	3	0	0
Sunderland, Anon., Coll.	0	10	0
Whitby, Card Coll.	2	18	6
Winchester, per Rev. H. E. Moberley	2	11	0
Witnesham, S.	1	1	0
Wilshaw, S., per Rev. J. McCausland	2	3	0
York, per Rev. W. H. Collins	11	4	10

IRELAND.

	£	s.	d.
Antrim and Down, per Rev. Dr. Crozier	12	16	0
Ballycumber, per D. H. Gillman, Esq.	0	5	0

FOREIGN.

	£	s.	d.
Bay of Islands, New Zealand, per H. Williams, Esq.	5	5	0
Lota, Coronel, and Maule, and Buen Retiros, per Rev. W. H. Elkin	6	10	0

SOUTHWELL.

ELMFIELD HOUSE.

MISS GASTER hopes to hold her

ANNUAL SALE OF WORK,

for the SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

In the Second Week in June.

She will be happy to receive contributions from all those friends of the Society who have hitherto helped her, and also from any other source.

DONEGAL.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WORK

In behalf of the Mission in Tierra del Fuego

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

SEPTEMBER.

Contributions should be sent to Mrs. GAHAN, Maherabeg, Donegal; and friends are particularly requested to note that tasteful and useful articles of wearing apparel, all fancy articles, toys, pocket-knives, books, and pictures find a ready sale here. Mrs. Gahan hopes that distant friends will assist her with contributions of saleable articles and money, kindly forwarding their parcels so as to reach her in good time for the first week in September.

WANTED, as soon as possible, a SUPERINTENDENT, with medical training, for the Mission to the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco. One in full orders and unmarried preferred. Age not to exceed forty. Of robust constitution, and animated by a devoted missionary spirit.—Apply, by letter or personally, to the Secretaries, South American Missionary Society, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

"Allen Gardiner."

WANTED, an experienced MISSIONARY MASTER for the Society's mission vessel, "Allen Gardiner" (three-masted sailing schooner, 80 tons Y.M.), for general service, and especially in Tierra del Fuégo and the Falkland Islands. He should be able to hold mission services, and must possess a captain's or mate's certificate, and not be over forty years of age; single or married, but without family preferred.—Apply by letter, naming three Christian and professional referees. and sending copies of testimonials.—Address, Capt. E. Poulden, South American Missionary Society, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

XXVI.] JULY 1, 1892. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

JULY [redacted], 1892.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.

WE trust all our fellow-labourers and friends will bear in mind and heart the date, July 14, as the day on which we propose to join the Church Missionary Society, and other societies engaged in foreign work, in supplicating the Lord of the Harvest to send forth labourers into those many fields which are already white unto harvest. The Committee, and our friends in or near London, hope to meet (D.V.) at 1 Clifford's Inn on the day named (July 14) from four to five o'clock. We have reason to believe that our missionaries and their flocks in South America will also meet on that day for the same purpose of simultaneous prayer to "The Author and Giver of all good things," to draw an increased number of faithful and zealous men to go forth to spread His blessed Gospel in all the world.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the site for the new station in the south has been fixed upon, and that we may soon expect to hear Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh and Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes have actually moved from Wollaston and taken possession of Lagootoia on Tekeenica Sound, and that several of the natives now in the Wollaston flock hail from the district of the new station. We draw special attention to Mr. Burleigh's very interesting letters, as well as to that of Mr. Walker from Buenos Ayres, and also the beautiful lines on "Trinity Sunday" written by a very old and valued friend of the Society. They are well calculated to cheer the missionary in his glorious but trying work, and to encourage those whose hearts are drawn to such blessed ventures of faith, hope, and charity.

The total amount received from May 27 to June 25 was £808 15s. 5d.

The following are the subjects for Prayer on Monday, July 11 :—

1. That God would be pleased to bless the labours of the Rev. Hugh Davies in Chuput, and of the Rev. R. Allen in Salto and the surrounding districts, also of Mr. Tyerman and Mr. Elkin at Quino and Lota.

MUSEU

2. That a special blessing may rest on our meeting on July 14, and that one of its results may be the raising up a faithful and suitable missionary as superintendent for the Paraguayan Mission.
3. That the joint efforts of the Bishops of the Falkland Islands and of Jamaica to supply the spiritual needs of the Isthmus of Panama, may result in the saving of souls from the exceptional dangers that there surround them.
4. That the work of Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh and Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes at the new station may be attended with increased blessing to the Indians of the south.

The Southern Mission.



R. Lawrence writes :—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, March* 19, 1892.

"Since Bishop Stirling's last visit, according to his lordship's instructions, we have been busy taking down the 'Orphanage.' The 'Allen Gardiner' has taken nearly the whole of the materials to Mr. Burleigh to be re-erected on the new site for the removal of the station from Wollaston Island. A small vessel called the 'Ooshooia' will take the few which remain. A carpenter who was engaged for the work will assist Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Hawkes to put it up. Mrs. Hemmings having a small number of children, and the schoolhouse being unoccupied, the building could be spared without any difficulty, and will be of great advantage to Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh, and will also very much facilitate their work and save much expense which would otherwise have been incurred by purchasing new material. There is much of it damaged, and consequently lost, which could not possibly have been avoided, as it was very strongly built by Mr. Whaits. The carpenter found it a hard piece of work to take it down.

"No doubt you will have heard of the visit to Ooshooia of H.M.S. 'Cleopatra.' Some of the natives were taken on board, and it was the first time that they had the pleasure of seeing an English man-of-war. They stayed with us one day only, Captain Lang having promised to return as soon as possible to take a crew of English sailors from Staten Island to the Falklands, whose vessel had been lost off the coast of Tierra del Fuego, and who were almost starving for want of food, having been there about three months. It seems that they were not aware of the establishment of the Argentine Sub-Prefecture at 'Good Success Bay' for the special object of relieving shipwrecked crews in the vicinity of 'Cape Horn,' otherwise they would have gone there, as it was much nearer to the place of the wreck than Staten Island, and they would have been better provided for, and, as the chief officer (Señor Luis Fique, who is

now staying with us, being on a short visit to Ooshooia) tells me, he might have given them much assistance in saving some of their cargo. He wished me specially to mention this in my correspondence that it might be better known, as this is a proof that such information is not sufficiently circulated.

"At the present we have not many natives at the station. Some have spent much of their time in hunting and fishing, and others have been engaged among the gold miners. They all like a change of employment, and I am thankful to say some are enabled more and more to overcome the temptations to drink. A whale has just been caught near Ooshooia; they are now busy trying to get a portion, as they still value it for food."

The following letters have just come to hand from Mr. L. H. Burleigh :—

"*Bayly Island, November 3rd*, 1891.

"We are anxiously awaiting the return of the 'Allen Gardiner,' from Sandy Point, to make the long-expected move to a better site. I have told the natives of the anticipated change, because I found that the news had leaked out, and the version they had heard was making them restless, so I called them together, and put the matter clearly before them in all its aspects, and I fancy they were much relieved. Certainly, they are going on more steadily, and, in spite of the old-standing grievances that exist between the people of Wollaston and those west, I think the majority will be glad to go with us.

"A few days ago a disturbance took place, which made me tremble for our project; indeed, I began to fear that, so far as the Wollaston Islanders were concerned, the move would be in vain.

"We had a strong party of people from Orange Bay and neighbourhood here at the time, and one (Saturday) afternoon, they began to wrestle, and from that to quarrel; and, later on, a regular battle took place between the two parties, and much injury was done. A strong gale was blowing at the time, and their houses being at a distance, we knew nothing of the fight until it was nearly over, when one of the women, whose husband had been hurt, summoned up courage to come and tell me.

"I went up at once, but everything had apparently been cleared up; so, after looking round and advising them generally, I went home. An hour passed, and then came another thump at our door, which I found was some of the neutral ones come to say that war had begun again.

"It was now past 10 p.m., and I regretted having to turn out again for such a disagreeable errand; however, I was very glad I went, for I fear that, under cover of the night, much mischief was intended.

"Upon reaching the wigwams, I found two of the bitterest enemies on the point of closing in a deadly struggle, men and women rushing about, torches flaring, dogs barking—in fact, a most heathenish, savage scene, and I felt that, unless something were done, the morning would reveal a dismal tale.

"I therefore stepped into their midst and commanded them to desist, and I was very pleased to see them obey me, and, after a time, go quietly away to their homes. So far as I could learn, the Orange Bay party were, in this case, the aggressors, and some of the Islanders were very pleased that I had helped to close the tumult.

"At half-past twelve, another man came down to say that they had broken out again; but I did not feel anxious, so, telling him to let me know if it got worse, I went to bed.

"I spoke quietly but firmly to all the people next day, and decided to lose no time in carrying out my plan with regard to certain mischief-makers in the Orange Bay party, which I have since done, and there is now peace: the plan (previously formed) being to send them to plant two gardens with potatoes, swede, and other seeds, and prepare posts, &c., for our future use. Thus, I hope to efface the damage done by the recent disturbance, and we may hope for a more peaceful reunion at our new station.

"Most of the troubles of the people are self inflicted, and we have frequently to reprove and punish many for their misdoings. Only a few days ago two of the W. Islanders came and asked me to lend them a wooden canoe left in my care by an Orange Bay man, to whom I had lent a larger one to carry his family and their goods to the place where I had sent them to work, so, after making them promise to be careful of it, especially as it was not my own, I gave them leave to take it to bring home a load of whale, and further as an encouragement gave them some food to take with them.

"Four days passed and the party returned, but without the canoe, which they said had been blown off on to some rocks and had got broken. I was very much displeased, and when they came to work next morning sent them off again to fetch it, giving them nails and other things to mend it; however, after two days they returned with a very lame excuse that they could not bring it, and I have now not the least doubt that they have broken it up in revenge.

"I have now discharged them from work and from all benefits of the station till they either fetch the canoe or confess to what they have done. This is a sample case of our experience, and I am sure you will see the difficulties of our position.

"As missionaries we have to preach Christ and seek to lead them into His Kingdom, shaping our lives and actions so as to recommend the Gospel we bring, yet we cannot overlook disobedience, we must show our disapproval of sin, and then we clash. Yet we faint not; although we are much hurt and discouraged, we believe that Satan's stronghold will give way at last and there will be a rich harvest.

"Our lack of meat is a sore trial to us; as we are now two families the supply we occasionally get from Ooshooia does not last long, and the poverty of the place in the way of fowl prevents our getting much in that way.

"I sent four men in the boat some days ago to try to shoot some

geese ; they returned late in the evening with a broken rudder, minus my powder flask, twelve charges of ammunition, and the grand compensation of one poor snipe.

"Mr. Hawkes and myself have been equally unsuccessful on other days after a tramp of several hours.

"I mention these things because you ask for varied details, and further to move the Committee to make an effort to start the new station with a good supply. Our work is sadly hindered through our having to make such shifts, and we much begrudge the time thus simply thrown away.

"You mention the boat from Valparaiso in your letter ; it came here about two years and a half ago, a well-built boat which with easy work would last for years, but, as I have already said in former letters, all our firewood, posts, &c., have to be brought by boat for miles, and the places are so rough and rocky that she has had a lot of rough wear. The planking, too, is very thin, light wood, so that she is now one series of patches ; indeed, she had been patched in three places when sent here.

"The journeys to and from Ooshooia have also been a great strain ; the boat is now hauled up for painting and repairs, one of the air cases being leaky, and other damages. Still, the frame is good, and I purpose covering it with fresh plank when we can get it. In the meantime I hope we shall hear further of the boat for which Mr. Tuckness has kindly collected, and which we sorely need.

"I am sure your desire is to help us in our work by sympathy and necessary means, and I can assure you that the knowledge of this helps more than I can express in our portion of the work, and, though our time is very much occupied, yet, in communicating its varied features, we are further pleased if we can thus help in awakening interest for these poor people. They are very obstinate and tiresome, yet we cannot but pity them, and we would fain hope that many are seeking the Kingdom of God. The struggle is hard, only those who have lived with them for years know how hard, and we believe our work will yet be attended with blessing. We are getting more and more in contact with Europeans as time goes on, through the many parties of miners now in the neighbourhood. We have already had two companies during the last few days, and to-day another large boat has anchored just below us ; but we have seen nothing of the people yet. Tierra del Fuégo bids fair to be inundated with gold-seekers ere long, and who can say what the future of the natives will be? So far those who have halted at our station have conducted themselves, with one exception (so far as we know), fairly well, and I do not think any drink was given or offered to the natives ; for this we were most thankful, seeing the misery and suffering it produces.

"Earlier in my letter I have mentioned the case of stubbornness about the missing canoe. Well, the weather, which has been very stormy, has prevented much moving about by water some days since, but on

Friday last it cleared up, and I again sent the disobedient ones to get the canoe, and to-day (Sunday) I was very pleased to see them return with it, in a bad condition it is true, but the fact that at last they have yielded is very gratifying.

"Slowly but surely we gain ground, and the stubborn opposition gets weaker, and heathen prejudice falls before the power of the Gospel of Christ.

"You will be very sorry to hear of our first death in the Home, a bright, promising girl of about sixteen or seventeen, from complicated pneumonia. Poor child, we were so fond of her, and we feel the loss very keenly, yet we trust that all is well, and that she has been removed in love and wisdom, according to God's will. All the others are bright and healthy, but we long to get away, so that we may have a better home for them, but in the present state of affairs things have a very patchy appearance, and we hardly know how to turn the scanty material at our disposal to the best account. We are willing (most truly so) to do our very best to help you in the present financial straits by making the utmost of our resources; but in view of removing nearer the neighbourhood of civilisation, we question whether such a make-up as our buildings will be will suggest to our neighbours that sufficient consideration and support have been rendered to this branch of the Mission, and whether such poverty will not make the Mission appear unnecessarily small. Please do not think me complaining, or that any selfish personal motive prompts me to write this, but an earnest wish for the good and prosperity of our work moves me to ask for all the help you can afford us. I refrain from details now, but when our course is made clear I hope to write more fully of all things."

"*Bayly Island, January 20th*, 1892.

"I expect you will be surprised to find that we are still at Wollaston. We had hoped to have been well on with our work at our new station ere this, but at present our movements are very uncertain. You will have heard of the 'Allen Gardiner' difficulty, and we are still hoping that the move may take place. The bishop has decided that the station shall be at the S.W. side of Tekeenica Sound. The place is called Lagootoia, and many of our natives at Wollaston hail originally from there.

"I accompanied the bishop on the tour, and after leaving Tekeenica we went on to Ponsonby Sound to look at the overland pass of the natives, and the channel leading down into New Year's Sound.

"The pass is about three miles in length, winding in and out small woods and valleys, through little pools of water, and is strewn with pieces of bark, rags, framework of canoes, and other indications of frequent, if not extensive, traffic.

"We saw no people, but many large wigwams, and found a fine new canoe at the head of the narrow channel that had evidently drifted away from some fishing party on the outer islands.

"From Ponsonby Sound we went on to Ooshooia from whence, after

a stay of four days, I returned to Wollaston in a small cutter belonging to one of the residents in the Argentine settlement.

"Reaching home on the 12th inst. I was very grieved to find that three of the inmates of the Home had been taken away by their parents, and we have not been able to recover them as yet.

"We earnestly hope that you may be guided from on high in your consultations as to the future of the work in the South, and that you may not be hindered through lack of funds, especially just now when an opportunity seems to offer to reach the people of New Year's Sound and those further west."

Missions to Seamen.



R. P. J. WALKER sends the following report, which we commend to the serious attention of those of our readers specially interested in the welfare of our seamen:—

"*The Buenos Ayres Sailors' Home and Mission,*
"*April* 18, 1892.

"I now forward details of my work for March.

"Thirty-one vessels were visited, of which five were American, one German, one Norwegian, and the remaining twenty-four English. Many more Norwegians might have been visited had I been supplied with tracts for them, but I have run out of English and Norwegian tracts, and my supply of reading ran out also. In those thirty-one vessels there are more than 500 seamen, so that a good supply of tracts and reading is requisite, especially when I may visit men-of-war, with their large crews of from 180 to 250 men each. Rev. Mr. Fleming kindly came to the rescue with a few English tracts to tide over, but I now remain with scarcely any, and none in German or Scandinavian. I should be glad if you could get me a supply of these, as the work is much larger than in Pernambuco, many more vessels coming and of greater tonnage and with larger crews.

"I held twelve services and week-night lectures, the average attendance being twenty-six. We are seeing good results from our meetings, men being convinced of sin and seeking to find the Saviour. So we are encouraged in the midst of much that is discouraging. Last month I had occasion to bring to the notice of the Consul the case of a seaman belonging to the vessel I reported in August last, and which went to the Board of Trade. The seaman had been in hospital, and the captain went there, and finding that the man was fit to go had him sent out to go on board his vessel. The vessel was then in the outer roads, so the man came to me to know how he was to get on board. I took him to the ship-chandler's to know if the captain had made any arrangement to take

the man off. He had not done so, but I found out that he was to be at another office later on to settle his accounts. I went there and left the man to wait and see him. Later on he came back with an order to the ship-chandler to take him off next morning. In the morning he went to the chandler's with a man from the Homes, but while waiting for the tender to be got ready a runner from a boarding-house came up and spoke to him and told him the captain did not want him on board, and as he had received money from the boarding-master he must go to the house and his clothes would be sent on shore. The previous night he had seen the boarding-master, who told him the same thing, and had given him cash to spend (five dollars) and left other five in the bar for drinks for him. He went with the runner, and the man who went with him came back and told me about it. I reported the matter to the Consul. The Consul had found the captain had made false entries in his log-book, and he had also presented a false or wrongful account of wages of a seaman who had died in the hospital. The Consul told me to try and find the man and bring him to the Consulate. Next day he came to the Home and told me he did not want to go to the boarding-house any more. I took him to the Consul, and there found the captain. He had reported this man as a deserter, but on being confronted with him denied that he was the man indicated in the articles, and bullied him for not going on board. I told the captain the runners said they were acting under instructions from himself in taking the man away, and he denied responsibility for their action. He took the man away with him to take him off to the ship. Later on the man came to the Home with an order to the chandler as before to take him off. Next morning I sent the Home runner with him to see him off, which he did. A boarding-house runner came along, but seeing our man there went off again. Before going the man told me the captain said he had paid two dollars gold per day for him while in hospital, intending, I suppose, to deduct that from his wages at the end of the voyage. But he did no such thing, as he contracted for the hospital on arrival, and paid a lump sum of about £3, which covered all sickness from his vessel while in port. He had another man in the hospital who died, so that he had his money's worth from the hospital without paying an extra cent. The Consul told me that the captain had engaged a mate, a carpenter, and two seamen at one dollar a month! Seeing there were so many suspicious circumstances about the whole thing, the Consul refused to endorse the desertions reported, and told the captain that the whole lot would be reported to the Board of Trade. He also asked me to send in a report to him of all I knew, as also to the Societies at home. Since the captain left, the ship-chandler told me that the captain had said he would not deal there any more because he had sent the man off to the vessel. The chandler protested that he had acted according to the captain's written instructions, but the captain said to him, 'You knew I did not want the man.' That is the way he acted last year, as the assistant told me himself that he had instructions not to act on the written order. I

expect he will find himself in serious difficulties when he gets to his journey's end, as I do not think the Board of Trade will overlook a case so clear throughout. Many others do the same thing here, but it is hard to catch and prove the case against them."

We have received the following from Rev. W. Ding :—

"So far as I have yet been able to see, having but recently been appointed consular chaplain to this place, the Sailors' Home here is doing good work, and things are going on satisfactorily under Mr. Holms' watchful care. I enclose his report, from which it will be seen that he takes an unfailing interest in his work. Twice during the last month I visited the Sailors' Home on one side of the little narrow street, and Mr. Holms' rooms exactly opposite, where I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mrs. Holms and her two little children. One has many steps to climb before one reaches Mr. Holms' high watch-tower, from the windows of which he overlooks the shipping in Recife Harbour, where his chief work lies.

"Signed, "W. DING,
"British Consular Chaplain, Pernambuco."

Mr. Holms writes :—

"*Sailors' Home, Pernambuco, April*, 1892.

"The month of April this year has been a rather quiet and uneventful one, including very little beyond the usual routine of duties, which nevertheless are interesting and varied, though they present a sameness in their report. This is particularly so, for instance, in services aboard and hospital visiting. These are constantly, without doubt, of profit, and of interest to God and man at the time ; but in visible effect leave little, often nothing, of note or report. The Home this month had few boarders, and expenses exceeded receipts. A few destitute men were helped with board and lodging in return for helping me in my boat, and have since been shipped, leaving me without a boatman, which, in addition to rough weather and strong spring tides, has hindered me in my ship visiting. However, eighteen British and eight foreign vessels were visited, some of them several times

"Sunday services were held on board the 'Cipher,' the s.s. 'Wandsworth,' s.s. 'Norseman,' and s.s. 'Merchant.' On the last named Mrs. M. C. Leavitt, an American lady, addressed the men especially on intemperance and total abstinence. She has been travelling the world over for the last ten years lecturing on this subject, and at last reached Brazil, but found that neither English-speaking people nor natives here are so easily moved either to hear or to act in favour of her subject as people in other parts. It was during this month that a young captain, while visiting at my house, resolved to sign the pledge. Drink among his crew had caused him much trouble, but he made it worse by drinking hard himself, and in consequence acted rashly. I would not allow him to sign the pledge upon his own resolution to keep it, and without prayer

to God to be his strength in his great weakness. So, after much converse on this point, we knelt and prayed for God's keeping power to be manifest in him. He has for some time now bravely kept it, two other captains and myself standing by him to help him against the many temptations ashore.

"This month I received a grant of 150 English New Testaments, and twenty Norwegian from the Society for the Free Distribution of the Scriptures. This I appreciate much, for 'the entrance of God's Word giveth light,' and who are more dark in mind and soul than the class of seamen that comes to this coast? The hospital was visited with the usual regularity, and Lambert in prison once. His third trial is now over, which merely consisted of a reviewing of the written evidence of the witnesses taken at the first trial by the authorities, without calling prisoner or anyone whatever. These authorities confirmed the first sentence, which was the extreme penalty, and the only thing possible now to help Lambert is for the minister at Rio to interpose, which he has done, or will do."

The Gran Chaco.

By J. Graham Kerr.

(*Read at Meetings of the Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee, January*, 1892.)

(*Continued from page* 73.)

Other important trees occurring in the central parts of the Chaco are the *Palo santo* or Holywood (*Guayacum officinale*), so well known both as a timber and as a drug, and the *Cascarandá*, of which the heartwood forms a timber of extraordinary density, hardness, and tenacity.

I shall not detain you by mentioning any of the smaller plants of the Chaco, with the exception of two. The first of these, the *Uvirá* of the Paraguayans, is a Bromeliaceous plant with long narrow leaves, which, with a minimum of trouble, yield a fibre of great tenacity, especially valuable for its power of resisting the effects of moisture. At present its fibres are greatly used by the Indians, who make from it a coarse cloth for their garments, as well as twine and rope: but it yet remains to be exploited by European capitalists, when it will no doubt give rise to an important industry. The other plant is the *Caraguatá ii*, another *Bromelia*, which, although of little value in itself, becomes an inestimable boon to the explorers of the salt saturated region it inhabits, for the hollow axils of its leaves store up the dew and other moisture, and preserve it cold and clear as if for the special benefit of the traveller.

I have said that the vegetation of the Chaco is poor and monotonous on the whole, but I must qualify this statement by mentioning that on the borders, where the climate is more equable and the country better drained, we find a band of luxuriant vegetation. Towards the western

border this takes the form of a continuous strip of absolutely impenetrable forest; on the eastern, of rich woodland, interspersed with luxuriant pasture. It is this peripheral zone, and narrow prolongations of it along the banks of the fresh-water streams, that I believe to be the only parts of the Chaco destined to become of great economical value.

Animal life in the Chaco is varied and characteristic. The marshy regions are the haunt of the Tapir (*Tapirus Americanus*), the Great Marsh Deer (*Cariacus paludosus*), the *Carpincho* or *Capibará* (*Hydrochærus cabybara*), the *Coypu* (*Myopotamus coypus*), and a large otter (*Lutra paranensis*). By the forest margin one encounters large troops of Peccaries (*Dicotyles labiatus* and *D. torquatus*), an occasional Great Ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*), and numerous Armadilloes; while here and there one comes across one of the large carnivora, such as the Jaguar (*Felis onça*), the Puma (*F. concolor*), or the *Aguará guazú* or Maned Wolf (*Canis jubatus*). Bird life is abundant and varied, flocks of shrill-voiced parrots fly hither and thither, woodpeckers of all sizes and varieties are heard busily at work, and by the margin of a lonely lagoon one may see the great Jabiru (*Mycteria americana*), standing motionless on one leg, as if buried in contemplation of the silence around him.

It is perhaps at night that the explorer becomes most impressed with the presence of animal life in the Chaco. If it is summer-time, the whole air is filled with the sounds of insect life—high above everything else rises the metallic hum of the mosquito, and the chirp of innumerable crickets; while this is broken in upon every now and then by the heavy hum of a large beetle or the shrill railway-whistle of the Cicada. In winter-time, however, the nights are excessively cold; the insect world is still; and there reigns over all Nature a silence deep almost to oppressiveness, broken only at intervals by the cry of the *Nacurutú Owl* (*Bubo virginianus*), or the loud roar of the *Aguará gauzú*, or the fearful and blood-curdling screams of the *Paca-á* (*Aramides ypecaha*). The intense wildness and eeriness of these night-sounds of the Chaco must be heard to be appreciated; but the wildest and most eerie of them all is the voice of its human inhabitants, when heard chanting at dead of night a war-song, or a wild lament for their dead, or a night-long incantation to drive away the evil spirits from their sick ones.

The human inhabitants of the Chaco are, considering its immense area, few and far between. The entire Indian population has been very variously estimated, and at the present time it is rapidly diminishing, owing partly to the merciless persecution which the aborigines undergo in the parts of the Chaco adjacent to the Argentine frontiers, partly to the ravages amongst them of imported diseases, and, according to many authorities, to the systematic practice of infanticide. This latter cause I believe, however, to be non-existent. The Indians are divided into a very large number of distinct nations, distinguished by well-marked differences of language and of customs. Azara, whose statements on this point have been much called in question by D'Orbigny and other later writers, reckons them—and I believe perfectly correctly—at some

seventeen, named as follows :—Chiriguanos, Aquitequedichagás, Ninaquiguilás, Guanas, Mbayas, Payaguás, Guaycurús, Lenguas, Machicuís, Nimkás, Guentusés, Tobas, Pihlagás, Aguilots, Mocovís, Abiponés, and Vilelas. The most important of these at the present time are the Chiriguanos, a branch of the Guaranis, a peaceful agricultural race who inhabit the north-west frontiers of the Chaco, and the warlike Mocovís and Tobas, the latter of whom hold possession of the lower parts of the Pilcomayo and Bermejo and the region lying between, and the former a large stretch of country to the south of the Bermejo. It is these last, the Tobas and the Mocovís, who suffer most from the frontier warfare. They are brave and patriotic, and they are therefore shot down on every opportunity.

In manner of life the various nations differ much from one another. Some, such as the Chiriguanos, follow agriculture, form fixed settlements, and are quiet and docile in disposition. Others, such as the Nimká, adopt a mixture of agriculture and hunting ; while others again, more especially the Tobas, live entirely by the chase, and are, as a natural consequence, absolutely nomadic in their habits. It was with the Tobas of the Pilcomayo, who had never before seen a white man, that I had most experience, and I shall therefore say a few more words regarding them.

(To be continued.)

The Yellow Fever Epidemic at Santos.

THE following statement appeared in the *Times* three weeks ago :—" The British Consul at Santos, in his last report, referring to the late terrible outbreak of yellow fever there, explains that the town, though situated in the most unhealthy spot that could have been selected, and laid out under the most insanitary conditions, was not originally unhealthy. It has only been so since 1887-88. Virulent yellow fever was the consequence of cramming 100 ships to 150 ships into a port capable of accommodating at most 15 or 20. The vessels remained undischarged for months, either under a tropical sun or a heavy rainfall, while the creek which received the rotten vegetation of the surrounding swamps and jungle, and the sewage of the town for centuries, was being stirred up all round by dredging operations in connection with the construction of new wharves. It is believed that if the wharves had been taken in hand and completed, and the town properly drained before the rush of shipping, no outbreak of fever wou'd have taken place. The universal complaint there is of the apathy and listlessness of the local authorities, their lack of foresight, and refusal to be guided in any way, especially by foreigners. Santos is built in the corner of a peninsula three or four square miles in extent. This tract was a short time ago all jungle ; it is now partially cleared in places, but nothing is being done with it, the idea being to hold it for a rise, either by refusing to sell or by asking

prohibitive prices; consequently, though house rent is exorbitantly high, no new houses are being built. There is enough land lying waste to build a city as large as Bombay, but none is to be purchased. The same is true with land required for farming or plantation purposes. It is



VIEW IN SANTOS.

enough that a foreigner with capital offers to buy, to set not only the proprietor, but the whole population agog to defeat his views, the idea being that he knows something about that tract of land which they are ignorant of, and will make money by it, which it is their duty to prevent at any sacrifice."

Trinity Sunday.

"Mine eyes have seen the King."—Is. vi. 2.

"MINE eyes have seen the King!"
Then said I, "Woe is me,
For I am all unclean, unclean,
Holy and pure is He.

"Mine eyes have seen the King!"
The glorious Lord on high,
Wherefore I do abhor myself,
So foul, so vile am I.

Yet gracious is the King,
Lo! He hath cleansèd me;
Yea, He hath even purged away
All mine iniquity.

"Mine eyes have seen the King!"
Also His Voice I hear—
"Whom shall I send, and who will go,
Our message forth to bear?"

"Mine eyes have seen the King!"
So said I, thro' His grace,
"Lord, here am I, send me, send me,
E'en to earth's darkest place."

"Mine eyes have seen the King!"
Though weak and vile am I,
I lose my weakness in His strength,
For He is ever nigh.

"Mine eyes have seen the King!"
And He hath looked on me,
And said, "Go thou, in this thy might,
And I will be with thee."

"Mine eyes have seen the King!"
I fear not to go forth,
I long His message to proclaim
East, west, and south, and north.

"Mine eyes have seen the King!"
So leave I friends and home,
Counting for Him all loss as gain
If but His kingdom come!

* * *

'Tis but a little while,
"Thine eyes the King shall see,"
Not the brief vision of a day,
But for eternity.

Earth's toils and trials o'er,
Thou shalt break forth and sing,
And enter in, with joy untold,
The palace of the King!

Till then work on in hope,
In patient faith and prayer.
For wheresoe'er His servants are,
Their King unseen is there!

K. J. G.

Drawing-Room Meetings in the Metropolis.

NUMEROUSLY attended meeting was held on Thursday afternoon, 9th ult., in the drawing-room of Major-General and Mrs. Stirling, at the Governor's House, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. After the hymn "Thou whose almighty word," and prayer, which was offered by Mr. Maxwell, Psalm xcviii. was read, and in kind terms General Stirling introduced the Rev. W. H. Shimield, who gave an account of his recent visit to the Paraguayan Chaco. In the course of a deeply interesting address, Mr. Shimield drew attention to the peaceable and industrious character of the natives of this almost unknown region, and described their remarkable readiness to receive instruction. When he reached the Chaco on his special mission, Mr. Shimield found Mr. Grubb working alone, but before leaving he was able to appoint two suitable assistants. In response to his appeals two additional missionaries have also been sent out from England. Mr. Shimield

mentioned that the Chaco Indians are skilful workers in wool and feathers, and several specimens of their work were exhibited.

Captain Poulden, R.N., also spoke on the general work of the mission, and expressed the warm thanks of the Society and of the meeting to General and Mrs. Stirling for their hospitable reception, and General Stirling added a few stirring words. The hymn "Jesus shall reign" was sung, and prayer was offered by the Rev. P. H. Chapman, who pronounced the benediction. Capt. Gardiner's diary and journal, found on the shores of Tierra del Fuego after his death, and the gold medal presented to the Society by King Humbert of Italy, were examined with deep interest by many of the friends present, and a collection of £10 and a new subscription of £1 1s. were amongst the immediate good results of this exceedingly interesting meeting.

Drawing-room meetings were likewise held at Mrs. Barker's, Grantham, Hampstead, when Revs. W. H. Shimield and R. J. Simpson gave an account of the work of the Society in the Paraguayan Chaco, and South America generally, the immediate result of which, including a donation afterwards, etc., was £8 2s. 6d., also at St. Edmund's, Putney, where the Misses Nicholson kindly brought a nice company together to hear accounts given by Rev. R. J. Simpson and Mr. Farmer. The collection of £3 was afterwards increased by £2 2s. additional sent in by one who was present. Lastly, at Maze Hill, Mrs. Donovan kindly lent her drawing-room, and Rev. H. S. Acworth gave an account of the work, while Mr. Henry Morris, chairman of the Committee, presided. It is much to be hoped that other friends will make use of this excellent means of bringing the Society and its work before those who are able to help forward its operations. The immediate results are often the least part of the benefits following such efforts, valued friends being often won to a lifelong interest by their means.

Provincial Proceedings.

INCLUDING a short tour taken by Mr. Doig in the Isle of Man, and not reported hitherto, the May Registers show a total of thirty-five sermons, twenty meetings, and four new openings, with receipts amounting to £172 3s. 4d. The collections therefore average something more than £3 apiece, which is accounted for by the excellent results of an appeal made for us by Mr. Rogers, at St. Peter's, Tunbridge Wells. His sermons yielded £24, and we are confident that our kind friend will not forget us in his new sphere at Great Yarmouth. Another large collection was that made at Windermere, after a drawing-room meeting at Mr. Heywood's, £25 being given specially for the proposed Ona Land Mission, over and above £14 16s. 6d. which was put into the plate after Mr. Grundy's address. The only other collections which

exceeded £10 were those made after the annual sermons at St. Columba's, Crieff, amounting to £13. And here it may be noted that a beginning has been made in the year's work both in Scotland and Ireland, though both countries will call for additional visits later on. Indeed, at the time we write a further instalment of the Irish work is being taken by Mr. Mahoney, who, it may interest many of our constituents to learn, was ordained by the Bishop of Carlisle last year. Of his tour in the Dublin district we will speak in our next issue, and it may suffice to say that the Irish work included in the May Registers consists of three sermons and two meetings at the beginning of a tour planned for Mr. Grundy by Mrs. Tisdall. Glasgow, from which at present we draw two-fifths of our Scotch receipts, had a drawing-room meeting on May 24th, our Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. V. Mitchell, opening his house to our cause as on many former occasions. The Rev. Howell Brown, of St. Mary's, made an excellent chairman.

The most important English associations which had their anniversary sermons or meetings in the month under review, are Plymouth and Clifton in the south, and Rugby in the midland district. All three are very old supporters of the Society. The first is identified with the second mission ship, launched in 1873, the second with the resuscitation of the Patagonian Mission after the death of Capt. Gardiner, while Rugby, as the scene of the late Dr. Dixon's labours, has for the last thirty years or more constantly welcomed our preachers.*

Our limited space will only allow us to allude to two more places, viz., Broxbourne, where we are glad to see an excellent drawing-room meeting was arranged by our indefatigable Hon. Secretary, Miss Searle, for Mr. Shimield on May 3, and Malvern Wells, where a magic lantern lecture was delivered by Mr. Grundy on the 6th. For our success at the latter we are largely indebted to the energy of our local secretary, Miss Duke, who managed to get what the best lecturer cannot ensure, a *crowded room*. One is inclined to wish our friends in the metropolis would try to attain the same object when our next annual meeting is held.

* The present Vicar of St. Matthew's has kindly undertaken to go for us to Ireland for a month in the summer.

CLOTHING, ETC., FOR THE MISSION STATIONS, CHIEFLY WOLLASTON.

The Secretaries acknowledge with warmest thanks the receipt of Parcels of Clothing, Books, &c., from—

Mrs. Barker, Miss McGee, Mrs. Caldercott, Mrs. Gahan, Miss Brewis, Miss Stephenson, G. F. S. Working Party, Mrs. Edlin, Mrs. Punnett, Mrs. Ditmas, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Cannington, Mrs. Witherby, Navan, per Mrs. Keane, Mrs. A. Gardiner, Mrs. Lloyd and Miss Townsend, Miss Dunas, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Martlew, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. F. B. Newman.

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Contributions thankfully received from May 25 to June 25, 1892.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** **will be given in the next Annual Report.**

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Geo. Blissett, per Rev. W. M. Roberts, for Araucania	5	0	0
J. P. N., Sao Paulo, £5; Paraguay, £1; Ona Indians, £1	7	0	0
A.	0	1	6
Mrs. Tracy	0	2	6

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Anderson, Miss	1	1	0
Buller, Mrs.	2	2	0
Corrie, J. O., Esq.	0	10	0
Grant, Admiral	0	10	0
Knocker, Mrs. E. N.	0	5	0
Parker, Miss C.	1	0	0

LEGACY.

Miss Ann Platt, the late (Executors —H. Marshall, Esq., M.D., Col. H. B. O. Savile, Miss R. A. Rees)	400	0	0

ASSOCIATIONS

METROPOLIS.

Bermondsey, St. Stephen the Yeoman Ragged School, per Miss Challis	0	4	4
Canonbury, St. Stephen's, per Miss B. Sansom	6	3	6
Chelsea, Miss Harding	1	0	0
Greenwich, D.R.M., per Mrs. Donovan	1	4	0
Kensington, Mrs. J. H. Wright	1	1	0
Do., per Mrs. Pennell	6	14	9
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden. Offer. St. Ebbe's, Oxford	1	0	0
Do., Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Poulden	0	9	0
Do., D.R.M., etc., per Mrs. Poulden	11	1	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty	5	9	7
Do. Assoc., per Miss E. Couty: Miss Green, per Mr. May	1	0	0
Do., W. Taylor, Esq., In Memoriam	1	1	0
Putney, Mrs. Vickers	3	3	0
Do., D.R.M., etc., per Miss Nicholson	3	5	6
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow, S.S., Immanuel Church	51	11	0

PROVINCES.

Bath, Rev. Jas. Silvester	0	10	0
Bristol and Clifton, per E. W. Bird, Esq.	30	0	0
Calder Bridge, S.S. and M., per Rev. A. G. Loftie	2	13	0
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham, Sale of Plants	17	14	3
Cheltenham, per Mrs. Wilson, Sale of Work, including £5 8s. from Children's Table	48	10	0
Durham, per Mrs. Bramwell	6	17	0
Englefield Green, per Rev. W. Trevor Nicholson	5	0	
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	20	0	0
Lincoln, per Mrs. Arthur W. Carver, Sale of Work	12	8	0
Lowestoft, contribution from "The Chaggas," per Mr. Mallet	0	10	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	34	16	0
Llangrove, Sermon	0	11	1
Murstow, Sermons	1	3	6
Northam, per Rev. M. D. Dimond Churchward	3	12	0
Nottingham, The Misses Marsh	3	0	0
Plymouth, per Miss Inskip, S.S. and M., St. Andrew's, and Miss Adams' card, 10s.	3	19	6
Do., Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Inskip	1	5	4
Quarndon, Derby, per Miss Gawler, Y.M.B.C.	0	10	0
Do., per do., D.R.M. & Address	1	14	4
Do., F. C. Baker	0	10	0
Rugby, S.S. and M., St. Matthew's, per Rev. Leigh Lye	3	19	3
Southampton, per Col. Ward	1	7	10
Weaverham, per Miss Burgess	1	3	0
Winchester, per Rev. H. E. Moberley	1	3	6
Do., per Miss E. Marsh	6	6	6
Windermere, D.R.M., per A. H. Heywood, Esq.	14	16	6
Do., M.L.L., per do.	4	7	11
Do., Donation, by do.	25	0	0
Worcester	0	17	10

IRELAND.

Co. Louth, per Mrs. H. C. Tisdall	7	15	5
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, etc., per Mrs. Gahan	16	17	3
Dublin, Christ Church, Leeson Park, per Miss Hyndman	33	0	0

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq., D.R.M.	2	19	3

FOREIGN.

New Zealand, per T. H. W. Gardiner, Esq., In Memoriam, William Reade Gardiner	10	0	0

———

ERRATUM.

Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath. per Miss E. Couty, Mrs. Weldon, sub.	5	0	0
Should be—			
Mrs. Weldon, sub. for 1891	5	5	0

MEETING FOR SPECIAL PRAYER.

It is proposed to hold a Special Meeting for Prayer on Thursday, July 14 at the Office of the Society, to supplicate the Lord of the Harvest to send forth more labourers into His Harvest. The meeting will commence at four o'clock and close at five. All friends of the Society are affectionately invited to attend.

CLEVEDON.

A SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD

EARLY IN SEPTEMBER,

AT THE

PUBLIC HALL, CLEVEDON.

Mrs. GODDARD will be thankful to receive Contributions of useful and fancy articles for the Stall, on behalf of the

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Parcels to be sent to Mrs. GODDARD, Bycullah, Clevedon.

Please mark Prices plainly.

DONEGAL.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WORK

In behalf of the Mission in Tierra del Fuego

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

SEPTEMBER.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly requested by Mrs. GAHAN, Maheraleg, Donegal, who will feel grateful for Tasteful and Useful Articles of Wearing Apparel for rich and poor, and especially for children, Woollen Shawls and Jackets, all Fancy Articles, Toys, Pocket-knives, Books, Pictures, &c., &c. Mrs. Gahan hopes friends of the Mission in England will assist her with contributions of saleable articles or money, kindly forwarding parcels by first week in September.

WANTED, as soon as possible, a SUPERINTENDENT, with medical training, for the Mission to the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco. One in full orders and unmarried preferred. Age not to exceed forty. Of robust constitution, and animated by a devoted missionary spirit.—Apply, by letter or personally, to the Secretaries, South American Missionary Society, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

"Allen Gardiner."

WANTED, an experienced MISSIONARY MASTER for the Society's mission vessel, "Allen Gardiner" (three-masted sailing schooner, 80 tons Y.M.), for general service, and especially in Tierra del Fuégo and the Falkland Islands. He should be able to hold mission services, and must possess a captain's or mate's certificate, and not be over forty years of age; single or married, but without family preferred.—Apply by letter, naming three Christian and professional referees, and sending copies of testimonials.—Address, Capt. E. Poulden, South American Missionary Society, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

XXVI.] AUGUST 1, 1892. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

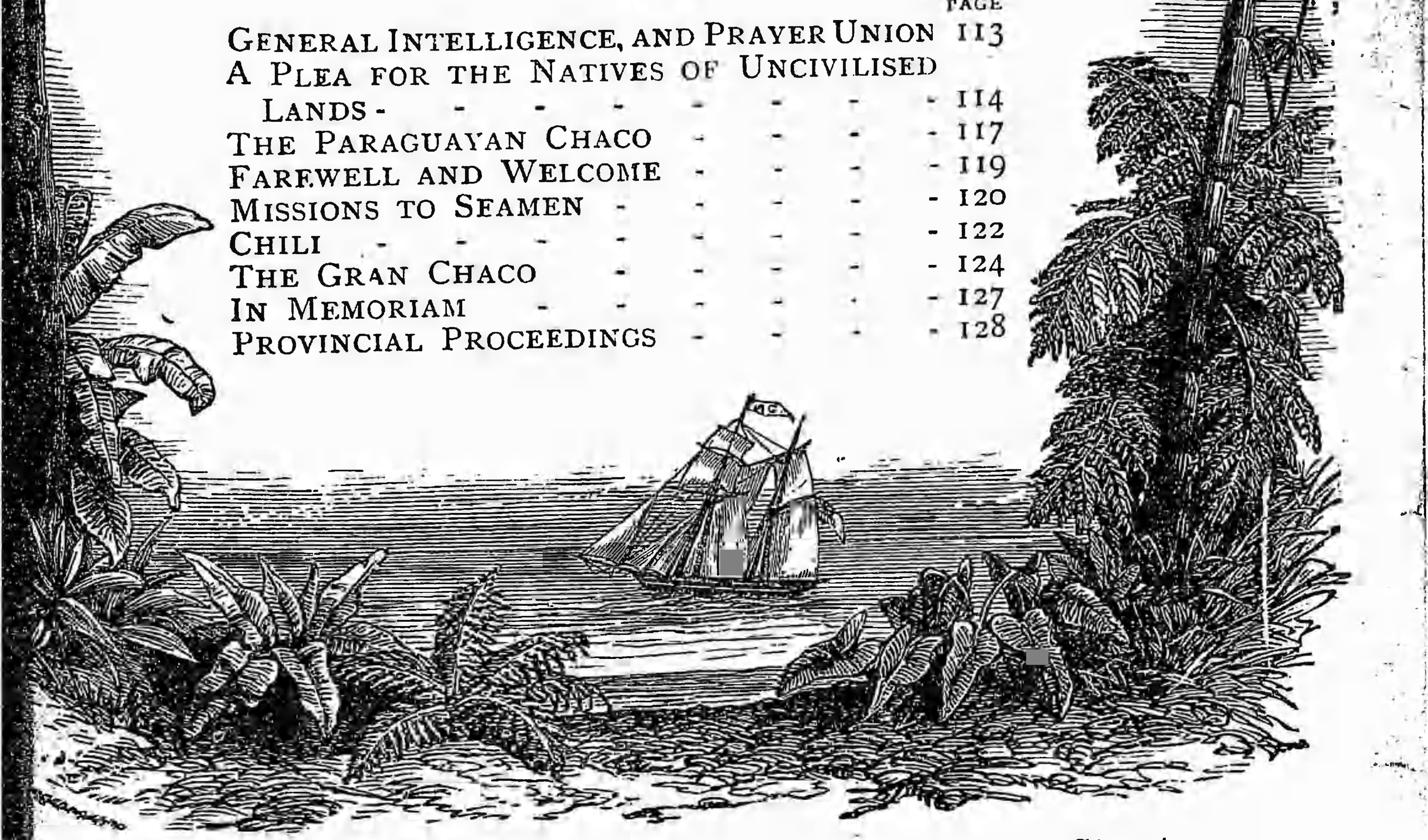
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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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THE SOUTH AMERICAN

MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

AUGUST 1, 1892.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.

ON the 14th of last month, as was arranged, very many meetings for united and simultaneous prayer were held at home and abroad to supplicate "the Lord of the Harvest" to send forth more labourers into His harvest. Crowded meetings for this purpose were held at Sion College Hall at 2.15 p.m. and 4 p.m., by the Church Missionary Society and its friends. On the latter occasion they were joined by the supporters of the South American Missionary Society.

We would call special attention to a letter by Mr. Schoch, extracted from the Buenos Ayres *Standard*, giving a most interesting account of a visit which he paid to our Mission Station in the Paraguayan Chaco. It is pleasing now and then to have a side light of this kind from an independent source.

We are thankful to say that our new missionaries, Messrs. Hay and Pride, have arrived at their destination and joined Mr. Grubb and Mr. Bailey in their work among the Indians. We recognise with much pleasure the welcome they received from the Bishop, Mr. Walker, and the members of the Y.M.C.A. at Buenos Ayres, on the way to Paraguay.

It is with much pleasure we record the marriage of the Rev. E. C. Aspinall with Miss Bournes, of the Sycamores, East Down Park, Lewisham, which took place on Wednesday, July 20. Mr. Aspinall arrived in England about three weeks ago, and will return (D.V.) to the Falkland Islands about the 22nd of November. Mrs. Aspinall will accompany him. He has, on the recommendation of Bishop Stirling, been appointed as assistant clergyman to aid the Rev. L. Brandon in the spiritual work amongst our countrymen and others in the Falkland Islands, and also to supervise the spiritual work at Keppel Island, visiting the Island three or four times a year. Mr. and Mrs. Aspinall were married in St. Michael's Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. E. Barnes-Lawrence and the Rev. G. P. L. Streeter, and in presence of

very many friends, who formed quite a congregation on this happy occasion.

The total amount of Contributions received from June 25 to July 25 was £667 11s. 9d.

The following friends have kindly sent Parcels of Clothing and Books for transmission to mission stations :—Mrs. Upward, Mrs. Birt, Mrs. Mandell and Friends, Miss Reeve, and Miss Hill.

The following are the subjects for Prayer on Monday, August 8 :—

1. May God the Holy Spirit vouchsafe a favourable answer to the united prayers recently offered to "The Lord of the Harvest" that He would graciously send forth more labourers into His harvest, and not least into that great South American mission field in which we are more particularly interested.
2. We pray that the work of Mr. Holms among the seamen at Pernambuco may be blessed by God.
3. We desire to thank our Heavenly Father that He has graciously granted to Mr. Hay and Mr. Pride a safe voyage and arrival in Paraguay ; and we pray that He may watch over and bless their labours amongst the Indians of the Chaco.

A Plea for the Native of Uncivilised Lands.

By CAPTAIN W. PARKER SNOW, *the first Commander of the "Allen Gardiner" Mission Ship.*

THIS plea is urged for our own good as a maritime people and for our own credit as a Christian nation.

In the self-interest of us all there should be more consideration shown for the aborigines of the distant countries visited by our flag than too often has been shown. Why do any white men, professed Christians, so frequently act with such callousness, if not actual inhumanity, towards the native inhabitants of other lands? Why, in some form or other, do they blacken the character of our Divine faith by deeds repugnant to all thoughtful minds, and stultify their professions? Is it any wonder that there should be retaliation on the part of those rightful dwellers on the soil? Is it that our nature becomes cruel when in power, unless the heart be softened by previous suffering, and, above all, by the true love which only God can give us when we really seek it? We are told that through pride the very angels fell from their high estate ; and, alas ! how many of us poor erring mortals are the same. Blessed, then, be that suffering which purifies, and leads us to "love one another," particularly those who are weaker than ourselves, or deemed to be inferior. But pride is not always that which is supposed

to be such. There is the pride of intellect, of fancied superiority and self-sufficiency; and this, with greed or covetousness, produces so much of the wrong done in a great deal of civilised intercourse with wild tribes. Yet they in their way are not one whit below us in regard to the conditions of life they are placed in. Fashioned by the same Mighty Hand, they have instincts and natural feelings akin to our own; and in many things they equal, if not surpass, us as to ingenuity, art, and fitness for the state they exist in. Our enlightenment, our higher spiritual gifts, alone give us the superiority; therefore this superiority should never be displayed by arrogance, conceit, or pride if we desire their confidence and good will. God is love, and "God in Christ" is the very essence of our faith. This love, then, I urge upon all who have intercourse with uncivilised peoples to display. In these pages it is unnecessary to address these; but there may be others who may light upon these words who may profit by them. Nor can I too warmly press forward this doctrine of love, whether it be to the erring, the fallen at home, or the mistakenly-termed "savage" abroad. "Savages," indeed! Why, there are, unfortunately, too many such by nature, or by circumstances, in all civilised lands; and the knowledge of this should make us deal more forbearingly and kindly with primitive races far away. Savages appreciate and return kindness, and to do otherwise is the exception rather than the rule. Generally it will be found, as St. Paul did, that "the barbarous people show no little kindness" if they have not been contaminated by previous intercourse with evil-minded white persons, or made revengeful by cruel deeds towards them.

It has been my lot, during former years of my life, to see and be among—more than once my wife with me—some of the wildest tribes on the earth. From the extreme North to the farthest South, from the East, where coral islands abound in Polynesian and Australasian seas, to the West, where the poor negroes in my early days were met in slave-ships to be bought and sold as human cattle, have I mixed with these "barbarous" peoples. Yet, never once have I had occasion to raise a weapon against them or even to dread them. Somehow or other there seemed to spring up between us a mutual affection; and I often recall to mind the friendly intercourse we had, as well as the plaintive farewells, after their fashion, when we parted. Singularly, the adieu of both the Australian aborigines and the Fuégian I found to be akin, viz., children squatting down in front, women seated behind, and the men standing at the back, all waving green branches in token of kindly and, what seemed to me, sad farewell. But, this was years ago.

Some eminent man has said that, "the advanced guard of civilisation is the missionary;" and who that has read history but must admit it. To my mind there is no greater hero than a true, unselfish missionary. He carries his life in his hand; but the trust and confidence he has in Him Whose work he is endeavouring to carry out sustain him. He, and sometimes she, with daring front, yet love of Christ in the heart—peace, goodwill—Christian faith and brotherhood on their banners—God and

His Son displayed aloft as the only weapons *they* bring—men and women truly among the noblest of all noble characters—go forth into dangerous places and unknown wilds—not to destroy, but to Save! On, and on, and ever onward, do they persevere. They are in good keeping; they feel it is their Heavenly Father's work. *Fear* is cast out—even death becomes a victory and a crown of glory, though their own blood be shed. Blessings, then, attend such noble men and heroic women. Among such are, indeed, the brave workers in Tierra del Fuégo, and other wild parts of South America under the Society at home, supervised by Bishop Stirling—himself the first lone dweller among the natives out there. Too much praise can never be given for all concerned in the efforts made to bring those Fuégians to a knowledge of our faith, and to clothe them with a right mind. The history of this undertaking, from the time of the lamented Gardiner to the present, is full of startling incident and even romance. But there is much yet to be done, despite the success so far achieved. The Prophet was asked, "Can these bones live?" and he answered, "O Lord God, Thou knowest." Then the Lord God said unto him, "Prophesy unto these bones . . . 'I will cause breath to enter into you, and ye shall live.'" And how true such has proved with respect to those bones of Gardiner and his companions in Spaniards' Harbour! Literally, they are still remaining with the dust: but, spiritually, they have revived in the converted Fuégians, for whom the first martyrs there had shed their blood. Methinks, not many prettier sights could be seen than the Mission station at Ooshooia, with its band of earnest workers and native converts. But, alas! already have foreign encroachments come upon the field, and the peaceful isolation of former days is no more. The great good effected by the Society in this, its southern field, may be destroyed through that very good itself. The seed having been planted, and fruit shown, brought comers to take the harvest and maybe misuse it or destroy it. Thus it needs renewed efforts and further support, to prevent damage, if not disaster, to the great and beneficial work hitherto accomplished. Oh, that this may not be; for, apart from all personal feeling, I earnestly pray for further success as regards those poor Fuégian tribes. Man, with all his wondrous faculties, is yet too often inconsistent, too seldom seeks to see beyond the passing hour. Wisely, the future as to ourselves is hidden from us, but prescience is sometimes given to those who look forward aright; and we may venture to forecast the future of that part of the globe, and of those poor native tribes, for whom gold and silver and Christian prayers and the blood of martyrs have been given. Elsewhere, on the same continent and under the South American Missionary Society, many other tribes of Indians require the fostering love and teaching and protection of the Christian child, and it is for them and all others I have spoken of or alluded to I venture thus to plead.

The Paraguayan Chaco.

THE following deeply interesting communication to the Buenos Ayres *Standard* was kindly forwarded to us by the Bishop of the Falkland Islands :—

"*June* 5, 1892.

"Sir,—Having to spend a few days in Villa Concepcion, waiting for the next steamer, we decided to employ our time in visiting the station of the South American Missionary Society, in the Paraguayan Chaco. This station is little known, I believe, and only very few white people have ever visited it. It might therefore be of some interest to your readers to hear something about what we saw and heard there.

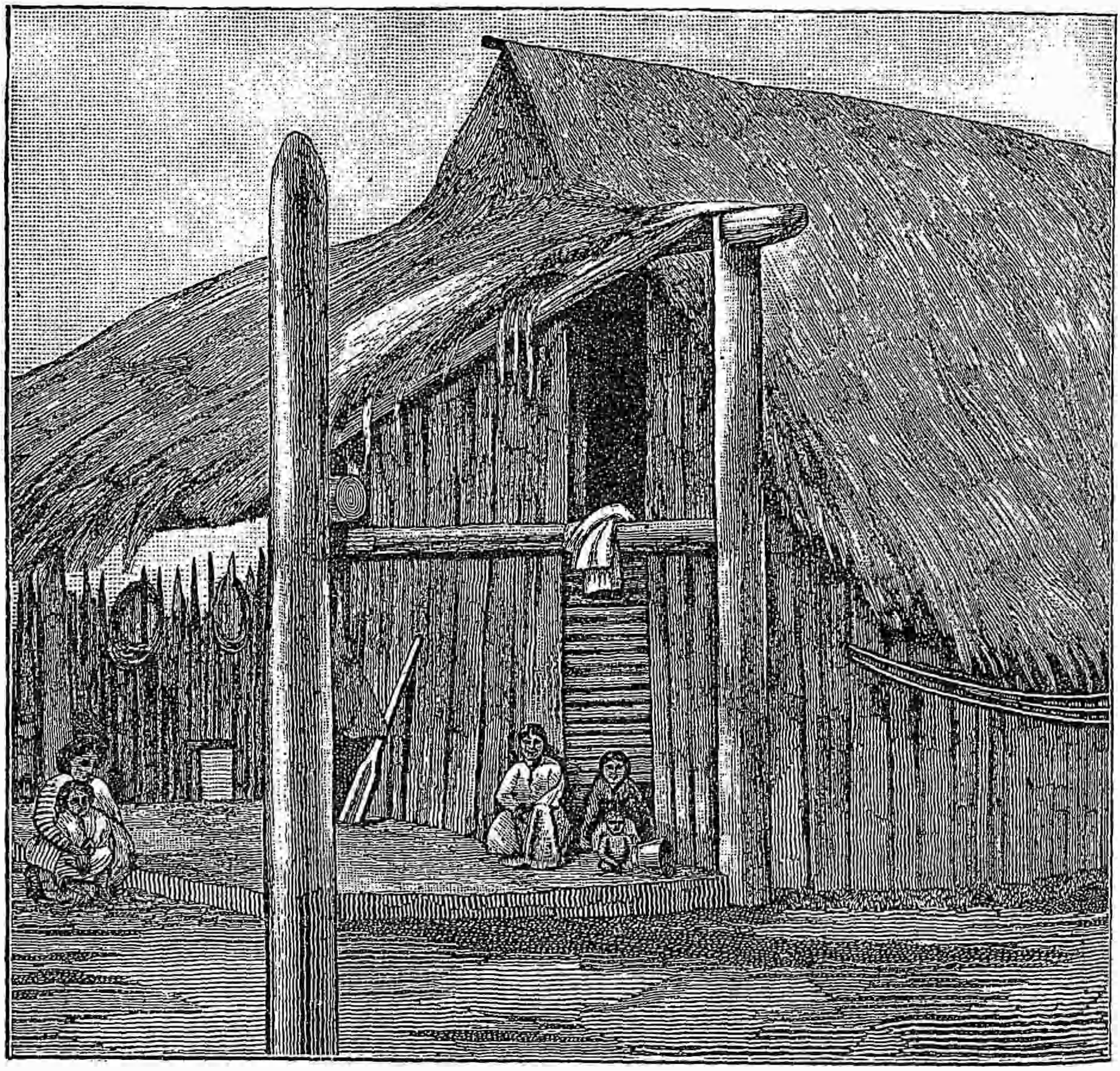
"Thlagnasinkinmith, the Indian name of the station, lies about twelve leagues to the west of the River Paraguay, in the interior of the Chaco and on the Rio Verde. Of recent creation, the place has rapidly developed under the able and energetic management of Mr. W. Grubb, and it is already widely known amongst the Chaco Indians, who consider it one of their largest settlements. The Mission house is built in a most lovely position, surrounded by palm forests, which again are enclosed by other forests full of game and good timber and fresh water in abundance.

"We arrived at the station of the unpronounceable name late in the evening, accompanied by Mr. G. E. Bailey, who is in charge of the small port, Riacho Fernandez, on the River Paraguay. We found Mr. Grubb quite alone with his Indians, who appeared rather disagreeably surprised at first, for they always fear the intrusion of white people into their domains. However, when they saw that Mr. Grubb received us in a most friendly manner, they at once concluded that we were the new missionaries who are expected from England, and received us with expressions of friendship. Quite a village is rising round the Station House. Mr. Grubb informed us that as many as 600 to 700 Indians come to stay there sometimes, until he has to send them away so as to make room for others to come.

"It is a most curious and interesting sight to pass through the village at night and watch each family in its 'toldo' sitting round the fire, smoking and carrying on a most lively conversation. Mr. Grubb's Indians were principally 'Lenguas,' and some of them had travelled two or three weeks to come from their 'toldos' in the interior. They were all adorned with their finery, and the young people especially looked very well with their fine head-gear of white ostrich and parrot feathers, and strings of beads shining on their dark skins. Their faces are painted in different colours, principally blue and red. The sight of a fully adorned 'Lengua' is not disagreeable. Once the eye gets accus-

tomed to their strange appearance, the Indians certainly look much better in their national costume, light as it is, than when they dress in some old garment of European fashion.

"Mr. Grubb has been remarkably successful with the Indians, and, although he has not been with them very long, they are exceedingly fond of him. Often we saw some of them greet him very heartily, an operation to which he has to submit good-naturedly, as they are very



WOODCUTTER'S HUT IN PARAGUAY.

touchy, and would deeply resent a refusal of their friendly demonstrations. As visitors, we were also similarly treated.

"We visited the Indians at work, and saw them building 'ranchos,' working in the plantation, and making themselves generally useful. One of the missionaries' objects is to teach the Indians to settle in one place, from where they undertake their hunting expeditions, and where they have their 'rancho,' their plantation, their sheep and cattle—in a word, where they have a home. Many of the sufferings and privations

they are now exposed to will thus be spared to these poor people, whose life is such a hard one. By encouraging these settlements and showing the Indians how to go to work, the immense deserts of the Chaco will be studded little by little by Indian villages, and to my mind Mr. Grubb's efforts will go much further to open and civilise the Chaco than European colonisation, as it has been undertaken until now. They are beginning to enter into Mr. Grubb's ideas, and Thlagna-sinkinmith is already considered by them as national property. The old chief cacique showed us the newly built 'ranchos,' and was so proud of them that he insisted on our entering every one of them.

"Having been on the coast he knows a few words of Spanish and Guarani, and gave us to understand that soon this 'tolderia' would be finer and larger than Villa Concepcion, the Paraguayan town.

"One evening we presented the Indians with some maize and tobacco, after a little speech given them in 'Lengua' by Mr. Grubb, and they at once started a feast which lasted all night. It consisted principally of a national dance in which two men of importance jump up and down within a large circle of Indians who keep up a monotonous everlasting song. It was pleasing to see how easily amused these poor people are, and the childish joy they showed. The women only join the dance on exceptional occasions, otherwise they content themselves to lighten the scene with burning palm leaves and grouping themselves in most picturesque attitudes.

"I may add the hope that the Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company will do more to assist the courageous efforts of Mr. Grubb's Mission, and that he may also find support for his work from other quarters. Thus he will be enabled to become in reality the 'Pacificador del Chaco,' a title which was given to him with much foresight by the Paraguayan Government.

"I am, Sir,

"ARNOLD H. SCHOCH."

Farewell and Welcome.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BUENOS AYRES.

AT a meeting held May 27 at the Association Rooms to bid farewell to Mr. G. Graham and Mr. A. E. Holder on their leaving Buenos Ayres, occasion was taken to welcome and bid Godspeed to our missionaries, Mr. Hay and Mr. Pride, on their way to the Paraguayan Chaco. We extract the following interesting record from the proceedings on this happy occasion:—

"Mr. Torre in his remarks said he rejoiced to see amongst us on this occasion two young men, Messrs. Hay and Pride, who had just arrived from England for the purpose of giving the Gospel to the Indians in the

Chaco. It was a good sight. May we see more coming out to carry the good news of the Saviour's love to those who have as yet never heard it!

"After singing very sweetly a duet, 'Throw out the life line,' Messrs. Hay and Pride both addressed the meeting.

"Mr. Hay said he could not describe his feelings of joy on finding himself in such a meeting in Buenos Ayres. Evidently his heart was very full, and he gave us some very stirring words on service for Christ, gleanings from which we hope to give our readers next month.

"Mr. Pride said that he had lately been thinking very much of the promise that all things work together for good to those who love God. They on their way out, and especially during the ten days in quarantine on Flores Island, had had some discomfort, and yet to find himself, through being detained, in such a meeting as this, all things had evidently worked together for good. He was all the more glad to find himself in such a Y.M.C.A. meeting, because it was in a Y.M.C.A. he was brought to know the Lord Jesus Christ, and it was in a Y.M.C.A. God called him to missionary work. He asked prayer for himself and brother labourer in their work amongst the Indians.

"The meeting was so interesting that it was about eleven o'clock before it could be closed, when all arose and sang, 'God be with you till we meet again,' and Mr. A. W. Brown, who in his short and pointed remarks from the chair greatly added to the success of the meeting, closed with prayer."

Missions to Seamen.



R. P. J. WALKER sends the following report and letter:—

"*May* 3, 1892.

"During April I visited thirty-three vessels, of which nineteen were British steamers. There has been somewhat of an increase of trade, I judge, by the number of steamers coming here just now, there being seventeen steamers, all English, in at one time. Each of these carries from twenty-four to thirty men, so that I am brought into contact with quite a lot of men. I have been sadly hampered from want of tracts and reading, having run out of English and Scandinavian and German tracts. I held fourteen services and week-night meetings, and had very good attendances, the total being 433 for the fourteen. At one meeting a sailor who had been in hospital with yellow fever in Santos was able to find peace in believing. He had been troubled about his soul for two months, and was in deep distress. We prayed together and thanked God for His grace to another soul. During the remainder of this sailor's stay here he showed that he was changed, and expressed his gladness

daily. The magic-lantern meetings bring in good numbers, who express their satisfaction at the pleasure thus given to them. Of course the chief attraction about here for many is the grog-shop, but we are trying our best to make the Home as widely known as possible, and to make it as attractive as possible without descending to questionable methods to do so. I have been asked to start a Good Templar lodge in connection with the Home, and hope to be able to do so soon. There are two captains here at present who are Templars, and are very earnest that I should start it as soon as possible. It would be a means also of getting together friends who would help to make a pleasant evening for the sailors. We get in about fifty or sixty sailors each month. The Home is going on towards self-support. During the months of February, March, and April I have handed in 1,400 dollars paper, which will more than meet the rent at 300 dollars per month. All the working expenses are paid each month from the income of the Home. We are giving a more liberal diet than at the beginning, so as to induce men to come; and I think it is a proof that the Home is satisfactory by the fact that men come here again on their return to port. The boarding-masters get hold of some, to the latter's cost. I have tried to persuade them to come and stay at the Home, but in vain sometimes, and they have had to rue their decision before very long. Now I conclude. We still 'hold the fort,' and fight. God is on our side and we shall win."

"*June* 3, 1892.

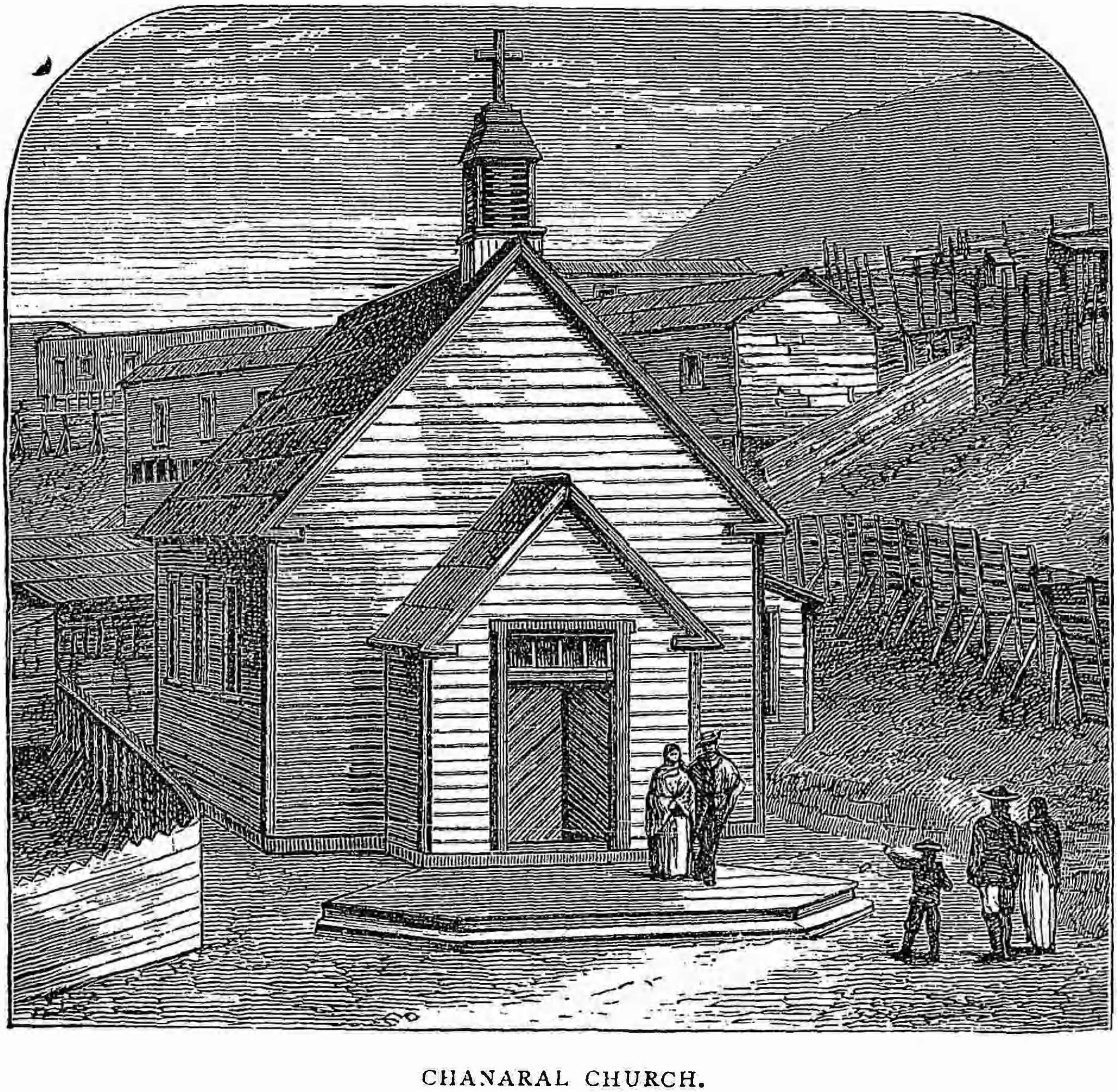
"I now write to inform you that Messrs. Hay and Pride are on their way to the Chaco, and ought to-day to be in Asuncion. They arrived here on May 24, having had ten days' quarantine in Flores Island. I met them, and saw to their baggage being passed through the Customs. When I explained who they were their boxes were passed without any further bother. The 24th, 25th, and 26th being holidays, I took them around to see the principal things to be seen in the city and its suburbs. They accompanied me to a meeting I had with the Band of Hope, and to the Y.M.C.A. Our Bishop requested me to let him know of their arrival, and if out of town would come in. His Lordship saw them twice at his house, and gave them much advice and information, and commended them and their work to God in prayer. He told them he had arranged with Mr. Tulloch, of the Platense Company, that they should remain on the boat at Asuncion until the steamer for Concepcion should arrive, and so save hotel expenses and the trouble of removing their goods. They left here after a stay of five days. They left in good spirits, having been cheered with their reception, and having had beautiful weather all the time they were here."

Chili.

R. [redacted]. S. ROBERTSON writes :—

"*Chañaral, Chili, April* 18*th*, 1892.

"Our congregations have been fair throughout the quarter, considering the unsettled state and changes that have taken place after the revolution. Work has been carried on in the different branches of trade connected with smelting and mining in a very desultory way. The want of men has been the great drawback, but lately I have noted more



CHANARAL CHURCH.

animation. The mines of the Compania Minera of this port are looking much better, thanks to the use of boring machines. A new company has been formed for the blast furnace at Salado (connected with the port by railway), and Carrigalillo is to be worked again on a small scale by an English company.

"Mr. Scholberg asks me to inform you that should his family leave

Chañaral next month, it will make no difference whatever to the income of the church or the *school*, and that it will be, not only his duty, but his pleasure to do all in his power to keep our little flock together. He also asks me to say that as soon as he knows how certain projects will turn out he will write officially to you on church matters. When I wrote to you proposing Coquimbo as a new sphere of work for myself, I did not imagine that Mr. Scholberg would continue the management of the Compania Minera, but now that he intends to do so (D.V.) I think that we can keep on here, I hope with satisfaction to ourselves and others. We have the English vessels in the bay—the 'Cambusnethan,' Captain Hugh Hughes, and the 'Countess of Derby,' Captain Watkins. On Good Friday, as several of our people were away and others with colds, I held a special service on the 'Cambusnethan,' at which thirty-three were present. We had a very enjoyable service on the deck, which was very prettily and tastily arranged. Some of the men from the 'Countess of Derby' accompanied the captain and his officers to service.

"You will be glad to hear that the smallpox has disappeared from Las Animas, and I hope soon to renew my Spanish services there.

"I have also five new Spanish scholars this month. I am afraid you will think me very changeable, but we are living in a county where very often the most unlooked-for things happen, more so than in England. As you are aware, everything is very dear now on account of the revolution, and also the exchange, which I hear has gone down lately to sixteen or seventeen pence."

Mr. W. E. Corrie writes to us as follows:—

"*Concepcion, Chili, May* 16, 1892.

"You will see from the above heading that I am now installed in Concepcion, and shall be obliged if you will address the magazine in future to this address instead of Talcahuano.

"You probably know that we are nine miles away by railway from the port. Up to the present I have been able to go every Sunday to Talcahuano, and hold the usual meetings for sailors on board ship. Last Sabbath we had a most enjoyable day. In the morning, on board the 'Ben Cruachan,' in her large saloon, we had an attendance of thirty-six. I stayed down overnight, being present in the evening at another service on the 'Lady Lawrence,' and the small cabin and entrances were closely packed with forty-seven eager listeners to the wife of the captain. I carried over my baby organ, and the singing was so hearty that an instrument was quite unnecessary, and almost superfluous. A good attendance is like English weather, never to be depended on. The week before, the weather was misty and drizzling, and at several stages of my journey I had not made up my mind as to whether I should eventually consider it worth while going to be confronted by no congregation. I make it a rule that the captain shall not blame me for non-performance of duty, and the captain in this case said the same thing on his part, so the boat was waiting for me at the pier. As soon as I was seen, the 'Bethel' flag and

bell were used, and our meeting was, after all, one of the best of the season."

The Rev. W. H. Elkin writes :—

"*British Chaplaincy, Lota, May* 2, 1892.

"You will be pleased to hear that the poor engine-driver, of whom I wrote some time ago, has returned to Lota very much better. He says he was treated with the utmost kindness while an inmate of the 'Casa de Orates,' in Santiago. As he was, before his infirmity, a regular attendant at church, I was deeply interested in his case, and am glad to see him with his family once more in the accustomed place.

"The services continue to be very well attended ; the attendance at Sunday School still on the increase, whilst the cottage meetings are crowded.

"It may interest the new missionaries to the Chaco Indians to read a summary of the report made by Señor F. P. Moreno, who has been making investigations quite recently amongst the ancient graves of this part of the world. With regard to the Chaco Indians, 86 human skulls, 400 vases, 420 stone implements, 15 copper tools, and 110 objects of bone were examined. The skulls are of the broad or brachycephalic order, many of them being artificially distorted; and Señor Moreno concludes that the original inhabitants were in a much higher state of civilisation than the Indians of the present day. I sincerely wish the lately appointed Superintendent and his fellow-labourers every blessing in their work."

The Gran Chaco.

BY J. GRAHAM KERR.

(*Read at Meetings of the Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee, January*, 1892.)

(*Continued from page* 108.)

The Tobas of the Pilcomayo inhabit both banks of that river from about 24° 40′ south latitude, and also the country to the south-west over a considerable area. Their neighbours are: to the eastward, the Machicuí ; to the north, the Nimká ; to the north-west, the small nation of Pihlagá ; and to the west and south-west, tribes of their own nation. With the Nimká a constant and inveterate warfare is carried on, in which the Tobas are allied with the Pihlagá ; and with the Machicuí and the other Toba tribes matters are very similar, although the warfare is less constant. Indian warfare in the Chaco is for the most part a desultory guerilla, and it is only rarely that large bodies of men meet in open battle.

The Tobas are divided up into a large number of small tribes, varying in size from ten up to a couple of hundred able-bodied men. Each tribe is under a chief, who, however, possesses little authority, and who plays a prominent *rôle* only in time of battle. Under normal conditions

the various tribes are split up into small hunting parties, who traverse the country in all directions in search of food, and who, on the appearance of an enemy, can be collected together in a very short time by means of special signals, made by the smoke of large camp-fires.

Such an itinerant hunting party of Indians, when on the march, forms a very picturesque spectacle. First come the able-bodied men, in single file. They are tall and magnificently proportioned, their skins of a deep coppery red colour. The only clothing they wear is a strip of coarse cloth, tied round the waist like a kilt. Their long, glossy black hair hangs free over their shoulders, and contrasts with the waving white ostrich plumes with which it is decorated, and their faces are painted bright red. In his left hand each carries his bow and arrows. At the head of the procession there is usually some old and experienced path-finder, and after him comes the chief. The rear is brought up by the women and children. The men, as we have seen, are unburdened, save by their bow and arrows. The women, on the other hand, are bent low under enormous burdens, for, on their shoulders, they support all the domestic properties of themselves and their husbands. Their dress resembles that of the men, except that they do not wear feathers in their hair, and their faces, instead of being painted red, are tattooed with a diamond-shaped pattern of dark blue lines.

On a halt being made, under the shade of a spreading *Algarobo* tree, he men recline on the grass, while the women hasten off to collect water from the *Karaguatá* plants, and to extract palm-cores for their lords' refreshment.

At night an encampment is made usually by the edge of a thick *monte*, which would afford a retreat in the event of a surprise. There are no huts or tents, and the Indians merely spread out their garments on the ground, and sleep without any covering, or at most sheltered merely by a mat strung up between two sticks.

Living such a life as the Tobas do, constantly liable to attack from enemies and wild beasts, their sensory powers are developed to a state of high perfection, their sight and hearing being remarkably keen: their higher intellectual powers, on the other hand, are but little developed. As regards the mathematical faculty, for example, it is rare to find an Indian able to count higher than six. Their *morale* is, on the other hand, remarkably high. They are exceedingly honest, faithful, generous, and brave; but it must be remarked that their entire moral code relates exclusively to dealings with their friends, and they do not consider any action can be wicked if directed against an enemy.

Having given a brief sketch of the Gran Chaco in its main physical aspects, I proceed now to say something of the history of Chaco exploration. It is a sad record in many respects, showing an enormous expenditure of human life, with but very slight resulting gain to our knowledge. Exploration in southern South America may be said to have commenced in 1506, when Juan de Solis discovered the estuary of the La Plata, which was for some time afterwards known by his name. Twenty years

later Sebastian Cabot again entered its waters. On its banks he found Indians with a profusion of silver ornaments, and from this he christened the estuary in which he was the *Rio de la Plata*—"the River of Silver." At its upper end he found the mouths of two distinct rivers, and the western of these he followed as far as the mouth of the Bermejo. Cabot was thus the discoverer of the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers, and, we may say, of the Chaco. He planted settlements on the Rio de la Plata, and also on the Paraguay River, and colonisation at once began. In 1537, Juan de Ayolas navigated the River Paraguay to latitude 20° 40′, and was told by the Guarani Indians that there existed to the westward a nation possessing great stores of silver. He thereupon resolved to march across in search of them. He penetrated far into the Chaco, and on his return, whilst traversing a marsh, was fallen upon by the Payaguás, and massacred, with all his men. Almost immediately after the tragic end of Ayolas, Alvarez Nuñez de Vera Cabeza de Vaca was appointed Governor of La Plata, and he, in a military expedition against the Guaycurús (1542), may be said to have inaugurated that policy of Indian extermination which is carried on to the present day.

Twelve years later we find the Chaco attacked from its north-west side, when the Viceroy of Peru despatched one of his officers, Andreas Manso, at the head of an expedition to attempt the conquest of the Chaco. He, however, merely managed to cross the Pilcomayo into the Chaco Central, and was surprised during the night by the Chiriguanos, losing his life with those of all his followers. Hence this central part of the Chaco received the name of Llanos de Manso. During the following century (the seventeenth) there is little to chronicle, save that the Jesuits, from their headquarters in Paraguay, sent numerous missionaries into the Chaco, whose efforts towards the permanent conversion of the Indians were quite fruitless, and many of whom lost their lives in the attempt. This and the eighteenth century were also characterised by several military attempts at Chaco exploration and subjugation, mostly at the instance of successive Governors of Tucuman, such as Angelo Peredo (1670), Urizar (1710), Espinosa (1759), Matorras (1774), and Arias (1780). These, however, I pass over without further comment, and I shall now restrict myself, from time considerations, to the exploration of the River Pilcomayo. We again find the Jesuits first in the field.

In 1721 Padre Patiño succeeded in penetrating a long way up the river, but was compelled ultimately to beat a rapid retreat by an attack from the Toba Indians, in which he lost several of his men. Twenty years later Padre Castanares made a somewhat similar journey up the Pilcomayo, and with similar result. And in 1785 Don Felix De Azara, the celebrated traveller and naturalist, ascended the river for a short distance.

The expeditions of the present century have been numerous, and I shall mention only the more important. Four of these started from Bolivia, and attempted to descend the river. Those of Magariños and v. Nivel (1843-44) were forced to return owing to the immense numbers

of hostile Indians who menaced them on all sides. That of Crevaux, the celebrated botanist and traveller, has an especially sad interest attached to it. He started from Tarija in Bolivia early in February, 1882, with only fourteen companions. They encountered large numbers of Indians during the early days of their journey, who appeared exceedingly friendly, and so inspired Crevaux's confidence that it is said he removed the strikers from the locks of his men's rifles to prevent them from alarming the Indians by firing. All went well until the afternoon of April 27, when, as they were marching along in single file, a large number of Indians sprang on them from an ambuscade, and clubbed them to death, only one of their number, a boy, surviving to tell the tale. The last of the Bolivian expeditions was that of 1883. This consisted of nearly 200 well-armed men, and was accompanied by Dr. Thouar, a French explorer. It marched down more or less parallel to the Pilcomayo, and reached the River Paraguay after undergoing great privations, and a severe battle with 800 Indians.

The later expeditions of the River Pilcomayo have been those of Thouar, of Fontana, of Feilberg, and of Storm. The three latter have been all by steamer, and they have each succeeded in penetrating for a greater or less distance up the river, being eventually brought to a halt by want of water. I shall not dwell on them further, except to say that the last mentioned, that under Mr. Olaf Storm, has been the most fruitfu in results. It entered the Pilcomayo on January 1 of 1890, and left in the autumn of the same year.

(To be continued.)

In Memoriam.

REV. BURMAN CASSIN.

The Rev. Burman Cassin, Rector of St. George's, Southwark, "fell asleep" on July 10, after a long illness and a long and faithful ministry. He was a member of the Committee, and a zealous supporter and eloquent advocate of our Society. A resolution of sympathy has been sent by the Committee to his bereaved family.

MRS. PARKER SNOW.

On Sunday night, July 10, Mrs. Snow, wife of Captain Parker Snow, passed away after an illness which rendered the latter part of her life a time of "labour and sorrow." She was in early days associated with her husband when he commanded our Mission ship, the "Allen Gardiner," and she bravely shared his duties and perils in the dangers of the seas round Cape Horn and the coast of Tierra del Fuégo.

Provincial Proceedings.

THE tour taken by the Rev. H. C. Mahony in the neighbourhood of Dublin seems to have satisfied both the deputation and those whom he visited. Beginning on Whit Sunday at Zion Church, Rathgar, and Killiney Parish Church, our friend preached or addressed meetings at St. James's, Dublin; Christ Church, Kingstown; Sandford; Litton Hall Christ Church, Leeson Park; Whitechurch; Mariners Church, Kingstown; St. Ann's, Dublin; Monkstown Parish Church Vestry, and Raheny. These, together with a sermon kindly taken for us by our Hon. Sec., the Rev. F. C. Hayes, yielded considerably over £40. The Registers for the month show a total of twenty-two sermons, eighteen meetings, and two new openings, with receipts somewhat exceeding £108. The two new openings are at Stanstead, Mountfitchet, and Little Bookham, both in the Southern District. The sermons at the two yielded nearly £10, but Mr. Martlew adds that at Stanstead the collections were lessened by the absence of the richer parishioners. A Drawing-room meeting at Redhill, addressed by the Revs. W. H. Shimield and W. E. Martlew, with Mr. Barnett in the chair, was attended by good results, three new subscriptions being obtained in addition to a collection of £45. The annual sermons were preached at Shackleford on the 26th of June, and a lawn meeting at New Malden brought the month to a close. Mr. Grundy's work for June included three meetings and two sermons in counties Louth and Armagh, the concluding engagements of his short tour to which we alluded in our last issue. But his most important items were the sermons at St. Mary's, Leamington, with collections of £14, and the annual meeting at Birmingham, presided over by the Bishop of Coventry. Remembering not a few of the meetings at the metropolis of the Midlands, we rejoice to note that Mr. Grundy can speak of a *crowded meeting* and *much interest*. Perhaps a Bishop in the chair and an Association Secretary resident on the spot may account for the improvement in the attendance.

Christ Church, Great Malvern, Wellington Heath, and Holy Trinity and Christ Church, Derby, also welcomed our deputation as preacher, and between them gave just about £20 to our Society. Drawing-room meetings were held by Capt. Poulden and Mr. Grundy at Quorndon and Bromsgrove respectively, the latter being at a ladies' school. The former is due to Miss Gawler, and aroused considerable interest.

As these lines go to press we are entering on the slack month of the year so far as England is concerned. We would ask those who have it in their power to arrange lawn meetings. In no way can better help be rendered, as persons may be thus reached who will rarely come out in the winter to the ordinary missionary meeting.

BRITISH MUSEUM 6 DE 92

Contributions thankfully received from June 25 to July 25, 1892.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
LEGACY.			
Platt, The late Miss Ann	400	0	0
DONATIONS.			
Draper, Miss—30s. Buenos Ayres; 30s. Uruguay	3	0	0
E. D. M.	1	0	0
Favell, Mrs. F. N., per Mrs. Barnett	4	0	0
F. S. M.	10	0	0
Hollon bequest, per The Charity Commissioners	3	10	8
M. B. M.	1	0	0
The Christian, From Readers of, per Morgan and Scott	0	5	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Knight, Miss G.	1	1	0
Lawrence, W. F., Esq.	1	1	0
Warden, Mrs. F.	3	3	0
York, His Grace the Archbishop of	2	2	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Chester Square, S., St. Michael's, per Rev. Canon Fleming	13	4	8
Clapham, Mrs. Upward	0	10	0
Do., T Wilkins, Esq.	0	7	0
Fulham, M.S.	0	3	0
Highgate, "For Chuput from Cambria"	2	2	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty, £3 13s. 11d.; Bible Class, £2 18s. 7d.	6	12	6
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath, per Miss E. Couty, D.R.M.: A. Young, Esq., Blackheath, by Revs. W. H. Shimield and E. C. Aspinall, £5 12s.; Mrs. Witherby, Coll., £1 10s.	7	2	6
Mayfair, per W. Cunningham, Esq.	1	14	6
Stamford Hill, Miss Norburn	0	10	0
Twickenham, per Mrs. Horner	0	2	6
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.	1	0	0
PROVINCES.			
Arrow, per Miss A. Silvester	0	7	6
Bath, per Rev. H. Bothamley	28	1	4
Birmingham, per J. U. Caldicott, Esq	20	0	0
Bromsgrove, Meeting	1	3	6
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle, including 7s. for Paraguay	9	18	3
Do., per do., D.R.M., Mrs. Crofts, St. Margaret's Bay	7	1	9
Canterbury, per Miss Williams	7	8	5
Carlisle, per Miss Woodhouse	0	5	1
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth.	1	0	0
Croydon, Rev. Arthur K. Bowstead	0	5	0
Derby, per Rev. W. H. Askwith, S., Christ Church	5	2	7
Do., per Rev. F. Hoare, part coll., Trinity Church	1	5	0
Eastbourne, per Mrs. Gregg	12	19	0
Eastwood, per Rev. W. H. Plumptre, S.S.	8	2	2
Exeter, per Rev. A. H. Sheldon	0	15	4
Felbridge, per Mrs. Thorpe	3	18	6
Friezland, per Rev. Canon Green	4	4	0
Great Malvern, per Miss Mason, S.S., Christ Church	6	0	0
Gretford and Wilsthorp, per Miss Kate Joy	4	0	0
Liverpool, per Herbert W. Rowe, Esq., for 1891	8	8	0
Llandudno, Miss Groyther	0	2	0
Malvern Wells, per Miss S. Duke, for 1891	0	10	6
Rugby William Sharp, Esq., M.D.	2	0	0
Southport, Miss Dandy, £1 for Paraguay	2	2	0
Wellington Heath, per Rev. F. S. Stooke Vaughan	4	17	8
Wells, Rev. J. Beresford	0	10	0
IRELAND.			
Castletown Manor, Rev. J. T. Waller	1	0	0
Collon, Meeting	1	2	6
Downpatrick, Sermon	0	13	0
Drumcar, Sermons	4	3	7
Dublin, per G. de Butts, Esq. S.S., Sandford Church	1	16	6
Heynestown, Meeting	1	6	1
Inch, Sermons	2	16	2
Kingstown, per Miss B. Rolleston, S, Mariners' Church	10	0	0
Loughgall, Meeting	1	10	6
Newcastle, Meeting	3	3	0
Omeath, Meeting	0	16	2
SCOTLAND.			
Cupar Fife, per Miss Maria Campbell, S.S., S. James	15	0	0
Edinburgh, Mrs. Aikman	0	6	0
Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq.	19	10	0
FOREIGN.			
New South Wales, Maclean, Clarence River, S.S., per R. G. Smith, Esq., Superintendent	3	6	0

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6d. EACH, POST FREE.

EMILY PEGRUM, "Melrose," Broxbourne, Herts, will be glad to receive orders for the benefit of S. A. M. S.

CLEVEDON.

A SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD ON

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER [redacted], 1892,

AT THE

PUBLIC HALL, CLEVEDON.

Mrs. GODDARD will be thankful to receive Contributions of Toys, Plants, Nicknacks useful articles for Gentlemen, &c., &c., for the Stall, on behalf of the

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Parcels to be sent to Mrs. GODDARD, Bycullah, Clevedon.

Please mark Prices plainly.

DONEGAL.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WORK

In behalf of the Mission in Tierra del Fuego

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

SEPTEMBER.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly requested by Mrs. GAHAN, Maherabeg, Donegal, who will feel grateful for Tasteful and Useful Articles of Wearing Apparel for rich and poor, and especially for children, Woollen Shawls and Jackets, all Fancy Articles, Toys, Pocket-knives, Books, Pictures, &c., &c. Mrs. Gahan hopes friends of the Mission in England will assist her with contributions of saleable articles or money, kindly forwarding parcels by first week in September.

WANTED, as soon as possible, a SUPERINTENDENT, with medical training, for the Mission to the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco. One in full orders and unmarried preferred. Age not to exceed forty. Of robust constitution, and animated by a devoted missionary spirit.—Apply, by letter or personally, to the Secretaries, South American Missionary Society, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

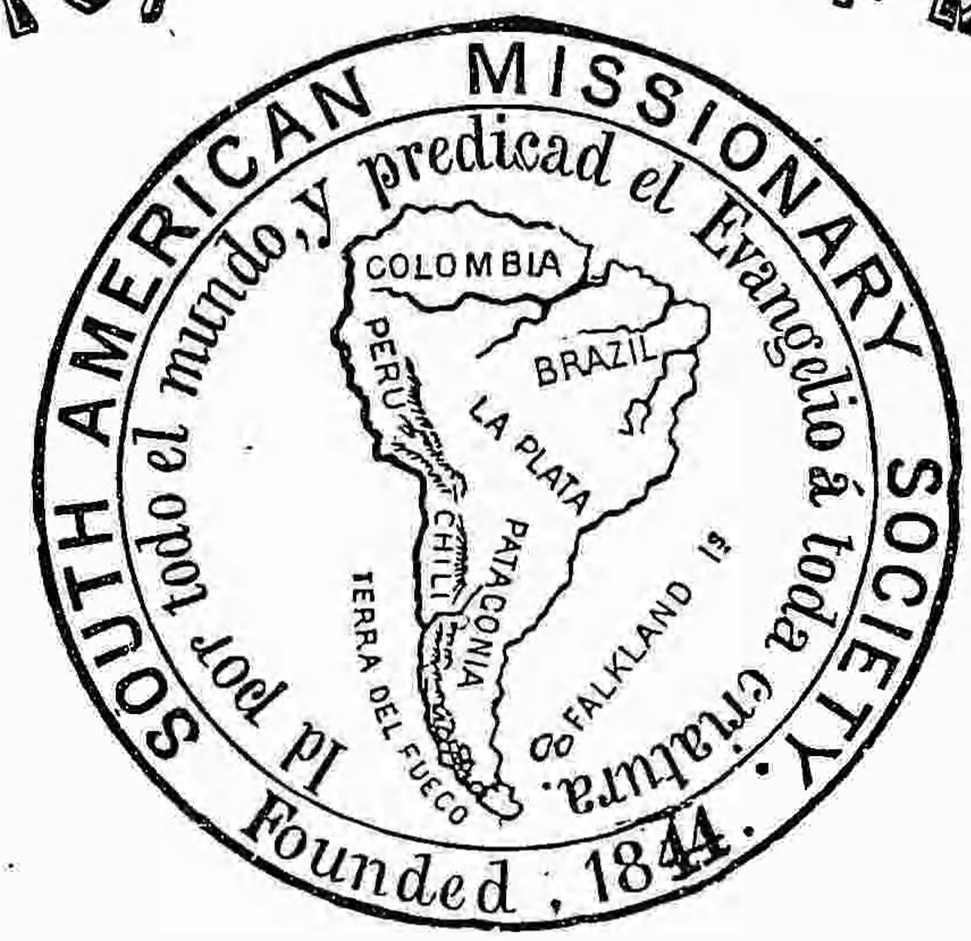
"Allen Gardiner."

WANTED, an experienced MISSIONARY MASTER for the Society's mission vessel, "Allen Gardiner" (three-masted sailing schooner, 80 tons Y.M.), for general service, and especially in Tierra del Fuégo and the Falkland Islands. He should be able to hold mission services, and must possess a captain's or mate's certificate, and not be over forty years of age; single or married, but without family preferred.—Apply by letter, naming three Christian and professional referees, and sending copies of testimonials.—Address, Capt. E. Poulden, South American Missionary Society, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

[VOL. XVI.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1892. [PRICE ONE PENNY

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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER [redacted], 1892.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.

MRS. HAY, wife of Mr. John Hay, one of our latest missionaries to the Paraguayan Chaco, embarked for South America, on the 25th of last month, in the s.s. "Clyde."

She has had a medical and surgical training at Glasgow, and is likely, under God, to be a great blessing, both as a missionary and an expert in medicine and surgery, not only to the members of the mission staff, but to the poor Indians of the Chaco.

She takes out with her many useful things, but, above all, an admirable medicine chest and an excellent case of surgical instruments, the munificent gifts of T. H. Wakley, Esq., the editor of the *Lancet*, whose many and liberal gifts in many other quarters have benefited public charities and given private succour to the poor and needy. The Committee desire to take this opportunity of specially thanking Mr. Wakley for this valuable aid.

We are thankful to announce that the letters recently received from Mr. Grubb, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Hay continue to give a most promising view of the present state and future prospects of the Paraguay Mission.

We continue to have good accounts from the Welsh colony of Chuput, in Patagonia.

We desire to call the attention of our kind helpers to the notices of the Sales of Work on the cover of the Magazine. Contributions for Sales will be most thankfully received by Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Gahan, and Miss Couty.

At the Keswick Convention recently held it was, after grave thought and solemn prayer, decided that (D.V.) the Rev. G. C. Grubb should go out to South America, early in the year 1893, to visit the various stations of the Society where his services may be acceptable, and other parts of the Continent where our countrymen are settled. His efforts, it will be remembered, were much blest in Australia and other parts of the world. He is a clergyman of the Church of England, whose faithfulness, zeal, and eloquence have, under God, done much to further the cause of Christ's Church by the preaching and teaching of the "Everlasting Gospel," which alone can make men "wise unto salvation."

BRITISH MUSEUM

Mr. Grubb does not go out as a missionary of our Society, but as a volunteer under the auspices of the Keswick Convention.

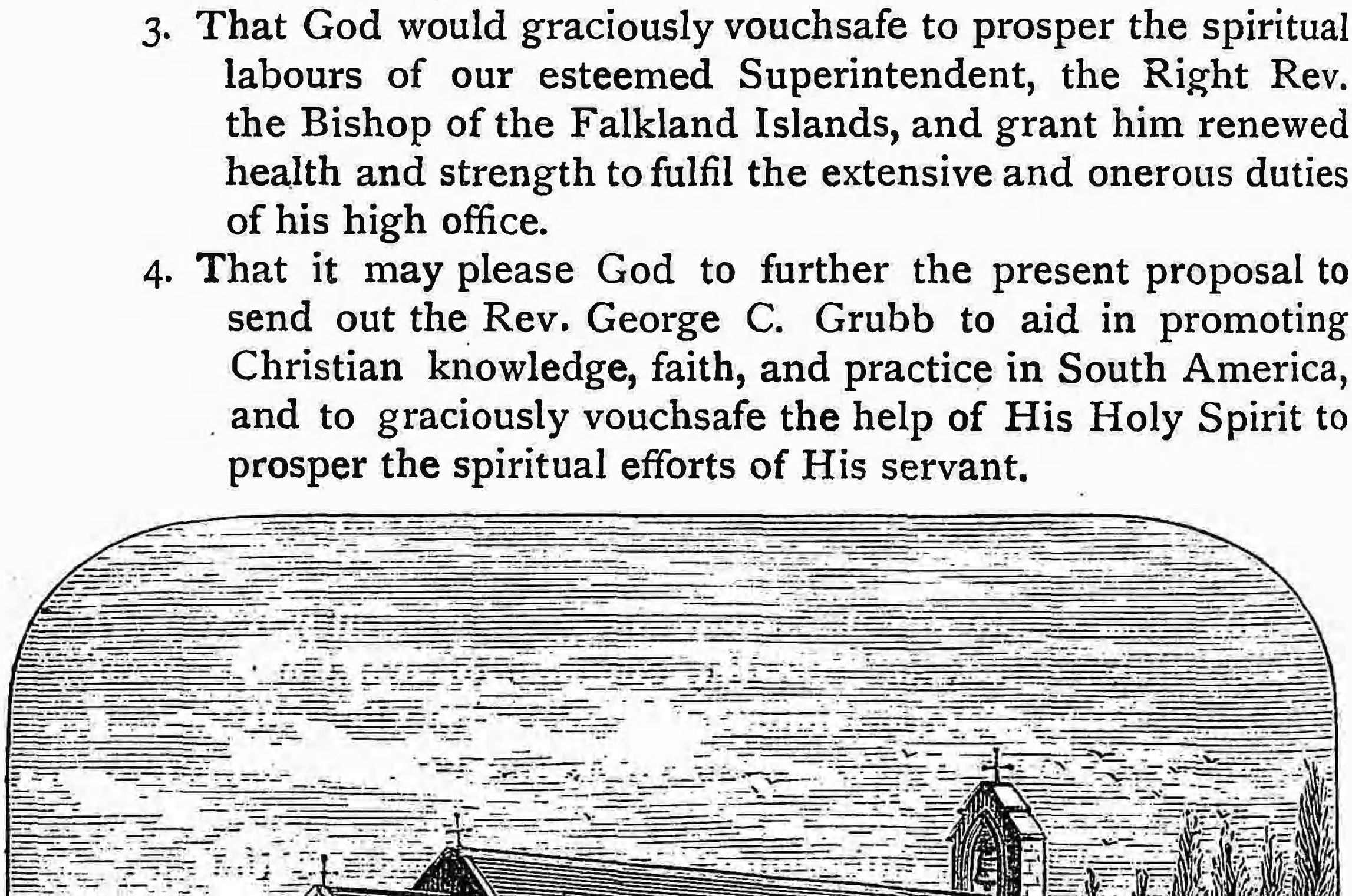
The Bishop of the Falkland Islands has already written to say he shall be glad to welcome him, and hopes his clergy will do likewise.

The total amount of Contributions received from July 25 to August 25 was £263 9s. 2d.

The following friends are warmly thanked for gifts of Clothing, &c., for transmission to mission stations:—Miss Foord, Miss Livingstone, Mrs. Keene, Miss Hill, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Roberts.

The following are the subjects for Prayer on Monday, September 12:—

1. We pray God to grant a happy and safe voyage to Mrs. Hay, who has just left England to join her husband in the Paraguayan Chaco, there to aid in missionary and medical work.
2. That the efforts of the Rev. E. C. Aspinall, during his stay in England, may be blest in advocating the cause of the Society by interesting many in its work and enlisting their liberal support.
3. That God would graciously vouchsafe to prosper the spiritual labours of our esteemed Superintendent, the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, and grant him renewed health and strength to fulfil the extensive and onerous duties of his high office.
4. That it may please God to further the present proposal to send out the Rev. George C. Grubb to aid in promoting Christian knowledge, faith, and practice in South America, and to graciously vouchsafe the help of His Holy Spirit to prosper the spiritual efforts of His servant.



CHUPUT CHURCH. (*See p.* 41 *March Mag.*)

The Paraguayan Chaco Mission.



R. W. BARBROOKE GRUBB writes :—

"*Thlagnasinkinmith, June* 20, 1892.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that Messrs. Hay and Pride have arrived here.

"Whatever is done, do not, I beseech you, hinder us from going on with our work, for it is really as a field white to the harvest. The Chaco is your most promising, and now most important, centre of the Indian work.

"We have at least five tribes, numbering, more or less, as much as the Lenguas—*i.e.*, 500 to 600—now to a greater or less extent acquainted with our mission, only waiting for us to establish ourselves among them.

"We want a few surgical instruments, and also three, at least, for drawing teeth. As I am informed that Mrs. Hay has some medical training she will be able to inform you what she requires. Of course if she is not furnished with what is necessary her training will be lost to us.

"We are getting on well with the language, and in every respect our work is progressing favourably. That a divine blessing is accompanying our labours is manifest, and in spite of all difficulties our first reaping does not appear far distant ; with two lads and the old chief here we have special and, I am convinced, firmly grounded hopes.

"We are deeply attached, and daily more zealously drawn to this our work, which the Almighty God has so plainly marked out for us ; and we are naturally anxious that no hindrance be given by lack of energy, faith, and zeal.

"Our new friends seem well fitted for their work, and Mr. Bailey has not regretted giving himself for the Indians. I long for the Bishop's visit."

Mr. John Hay sends the following letters :—

"*Villa Concepcion, June* 10, 1892.

"You may, perhaps, have been expecting a letter from us before this, but Brother Pride and I thought it would be better to wait till we arrived here and let you have more news. On the whole we had a good voyage across the Atlantic to Monte Video, but when we arrived there, on May 12, we were put into quarantine on Isla Flores, and had to remain there eleven days. Flores is anything but an island of flowers ; in fact there is neither a flower nor a tree in the whole place, and an American gentleman who was among the unfortunates imprisoned with us gave it as his opinion that the man who named the island must have immediately rolled over and expired in a fit of laughter at his own joke. The sleeping apartments for first and second-class passengers were

the poorest I have ever seen, and the poor third-class folk were simply put into sheds at which respectable cattle might have felt inclined to have turned up their noses; added to this, we were all confined to certain narrow limits, and an armed sentry placed on guard to see that no one went beyond the bounds. The food provided was so bad that many of the passengers could not eat it, but had to get provisions brought to them. I put the thing very mildly when I say that we were very glad indeed when our time came to leave. We had no trouble in getting on board the steamer for Buenos Ayres, at which place we arrived on the morning of the 24th May. Mr. Walker met us there and got our luggage through the Customs without any trouble. While at Buenos Ayres we stayed, as directed, at the Sailors' Home; we also saw Bishop Stirling, and lunched with him twice. He was very kind, and went with us to the office of the Platense Flotilla Company and got our tickets for Concepcion; he also arranged with the company that we should stay on board their steamer at Asuncion till we should get the one from Asuncion to Concepcion. Mr. Walker was also very kind, and introduced us to the Buenos Ayres Y.M.C.A., at which association we were present at a tea-meeting, where we made some new friends and were very much cheered. This was the first opportunity for Christian fellowship we had enjoyed since leaving the old country, and I can assure you it was sweet indeed. At Buenos Ayres we also met and had some conversation with the Rev. E. C. Aspinall, who was on his way home to England. We left Buenos Ayres on May 29, and, after a very enjoyable trip up the river, arrived at Asuncion on June 3. While at Asuncion we called on Doctor Stewart, to whom we had notes of introduction from Bishop Stirling and Mr. Barnett. We got a very hearty welcome from the Doctor, and he most willingly gave us his help in all we required; he also arranged a meeting between us and Doctor Lopez, the Minister of Foreign Relations, from whom we received the promise of some old uniforms for the Indians, and the assurance that the Paraguayan Government is much interested in, and will do all in their power to help the mission to the Indians of the Chaco. On June 9 we were able to resume our journey up the river, and arrived at Concepcion to-day, where we have been met by Mr. Bailey. We shall get what provisions we require here, and proceed up the river to Riacho Fernandez by the first steamer we can find."

"*Villa Concepcion, June* 24, 1892.

"As I am at present in Concepcion I take the opportunity to send you an account of the events of my experience since I wrote my last letter. I said we intended taking the first steamer up the river to Riacho Fernandez, but as no steamer seemed likely to arrive in time we started up stream in a canoe on Monday, the 13th inst., and paddled all the way ourselves, a distance of about thirty miles. The river current flows swift and strong, so the journey up occupied two days. On the way we cooked our food on the bank of the stream, and on Monday night we arrived at the place where the steam-launch is lying with her machinery

broken down. As the canoe was too small we could not carry the tents with us, but we used our waterproof sheets instead. One of them we spread out on a pile of wood in the stern of the launch, and the other we hung over our heads like an awning; then after kindling a large fire on shore, to keep any wild animals at a respectable distance, we stretched ourselves out on the wood and tried to sleep as best we could. In the morning we were up at sunrise, and after breakfast started up stream again in the canoe, and arrived at Riacho Fernandez in the afternoon. After a night's rest we were off again in the bullock-cart on another thirty miles' journey through forest and swamp to the inland station at Thlagnasinkinmith. This occupied another two days, as our bullocks could only travel fifteen miles in one day's journey, so we had one night's camping out in the forest, and slept in the bullock-cart, with a huge fire blazing close by. In the morning we were up at dawn and on our way again, and arrived about midday at Thlagnasinkinmith. Here we were met by Mr. Grubb, who gave us a hearty welcome, and showed us round the station. The Indians were highly delighted at our arrival, and had a feast in honour of the occasion. In connection with their feasts they have a kind of dance, in which two of their leading men leap into the centre of a large ring of gaily dressed Indians, and jump up and down in front of each other, while the others keep up an everlasting chant or song, accompanied with the waving of large plumes of ostrich feathers, and the rattling of gourds with pebbles in them. The Indians themselves present a very curious spectacle with their faces all scored with paint, and their heads, arms, and legs encircled with feathers; they also wear their ponchos wrapped round their bodies, while from their ears and round their necks hang long strings of coloured beads. They are not at all repulsive in their native costume, it seems rather to suit them than otherwise; they appear to be a very moral and peaceable people, willing to work, and while at it they are brimful of fun, but the majority of them live chiefly by hunting. I understand that between the mission station and Bolivia there are two millions of these Indians all speaking one language, who have never heard the name of Jesus. What a field is here for work for the Master, white unto harvest! Pray for us and them, and help us and them, that soon they may not only have heard the name of Jesus, but know His power to save and keep. Mr. Grubb has a wonderful power over the Indians; they have the utmost confidence in him, and obey him just like so many children, and his name is known and his influence felt far into the interior. With his wonderful power and tact in dealing with them, and the experience he has gained of their mode of life and thought, and his knowledge of the language, together with his intense love for them, we are of the opinion that he is eminently fitted to be the permanent general superintendent of the mission. Mr. Bailey is an accountant, and has had a thorough business training, which, with his accurate knowledge of Spanish, fits him, in our opinion, as the very man to manage the business

affairs and accounts of the mission to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Grubb has asked me to take charge of the head station, where I shall train the lads for teachers and visit the adjoining Toldos, while he and Mr. Pride push on inland to plant new stations. It seems to us that if things can be arranged after this fashion, there will soon be a rich harvest reaped to the glory of God and the satisfaction of all who have the work at heart."

Mr. George Bailey writes :—

"*Villa Concepcion, June* 24, 1892.

"I much regret not having written to you before, but my time has been so occupied in the Chaco, where pen and ink are seldom seen, and that has caused my neglect of duty, which, however, I trust you will pardon.

"Mr. Grubb and myself have been enjoying good health, and have had a good deal of work done at our Indian village, and now have some twelve houses built apart for the Indians, who seem to grow more fond of us and the work every day, and I feel sure before long, and with God's help, some good work will be done in the Chaco.

"We have now been joined by Messrs. Hay and Pride, who with ourselves are about to start a house where we can live a little more comfortably, for at present we have hardly shelter from the rain."

Lota.

THE Rev. W. H. Elkin sends the following report of his work :—

"*Capellania Britannica de Lota, June* 14, 1892.

"I have visited ships as opportunity permitted, and should have liked to have done twice as much ; but the district is not like an English parish, where, within half an hour, one can reach the limits. When one has members of the congregation living thirty kilometres to the north, and others as far as sixty to the south, of Lota, who must be visited and kept ogether, time has of necessity to be apportioned.

"I have visited the following :—*Carlos Roberto (Captain Hale), Compañia de Lota, 2 ; Vale of Doone, 1 ; Imperial (Captain Moon), 2 ; Aconcagua (*not* P. S. N. Company's), 1 ; *Luis Cousiño (Captain Michelsen), C. de Lota, 2 ; Aricud, 1 ; Glendower, 2 ; *Rhosina, 2 ; *Tarapaca (Capt. Pitt), 2 ; Guinea, 1 ; Atlantic (with emigrants from Europe), 1 ; Lunari (Captain Davis), 1 ; *Florida (Captain Whippingham), 1 ; Ocean Rover (afterwards burnt at Laraquete), 1 ; Amazonas (Captain Moffett), 2 ; *Matias (C. de Lota), 2 ; Longavi (Captain Pfreitzner), 1 ; Clydevale (Captain Jones), 2 ; *Loretto (Captain Holbrook), C. de Lota, 2 ; Hounslow, 1 ; *Luz (Captain Flett), 2 ; Mapocho, 1 ; John Elder

(R. M. S.), to send mails to you and visit those among whom I held service on the Magellan (same crew), 2 ; *Isidora Cousiño (C. de Lota), 2 ; *Charles Steele (Captain Stewart), C. de Arauco, 2 ; Vina de Mar (Captain Svensen), 5 dols. for St. Andrew's Day collection, 2 ; *H.M.S. Espiègle, 1 ; *Candahar (Captain Richards), 2 ; &c., &c. [I here account for over forty visits. A star before a name will show where I was most cordially received in the first instance, and from whence members of the crew have been drawn to my services.] My method from the very beginning has been to win confidence, dispense leaflets and papers, invite to my services on shore (for on board they work Sundays and weekdays by gangs), speak a word or two in season, as the case permitted, and visit any sick seaman in the hospital. The result has been far beyond my expectations. It is not an unfrequent occurrence to find our average of fifty to sixty rising to eighty from an influx from this source ; and last Sunday, in all the pouring rain (I was drenched to the skin three times during Saturday and Sunday in the execution of my duty), no less than eighteen from the 'Florida' and another vessel presented themselves at the Bodega in Coronel for divine service. This speaks for itself. I now await the instructions of the Committee with regard to this branch, and will only add that it is my opinion that 'any good that can be done among seamen is worth all the labour and expense, inasmuch as each ship becomes in turn a missionary, and members of the crew show forth to others in distant ports an example of what a seaman really ought to be.'

"The winter is now upon us, and the frosts are nearly as bad as in England. We are experiencing most remarkable weather for Chile. On the 4th and 5th we had a heavy 'Norther,' with hailstones and driving rain ; so much so, that no service could be held on Sunday morning. This, however, was amply compensated for on the 12th inst., when the congregation reached seventy-four, although a 'labour day,' and many men were therefore prevented from attending. It was a very hearty service (Trinity Sunday), and it is really a source of great encouragement to me to find that, after sixteen months, I have such a good attendance, for in Lota it has been the usual custom to fall off after the novelty of having a new chaplain has worn out."

Our Missions to Seamen.



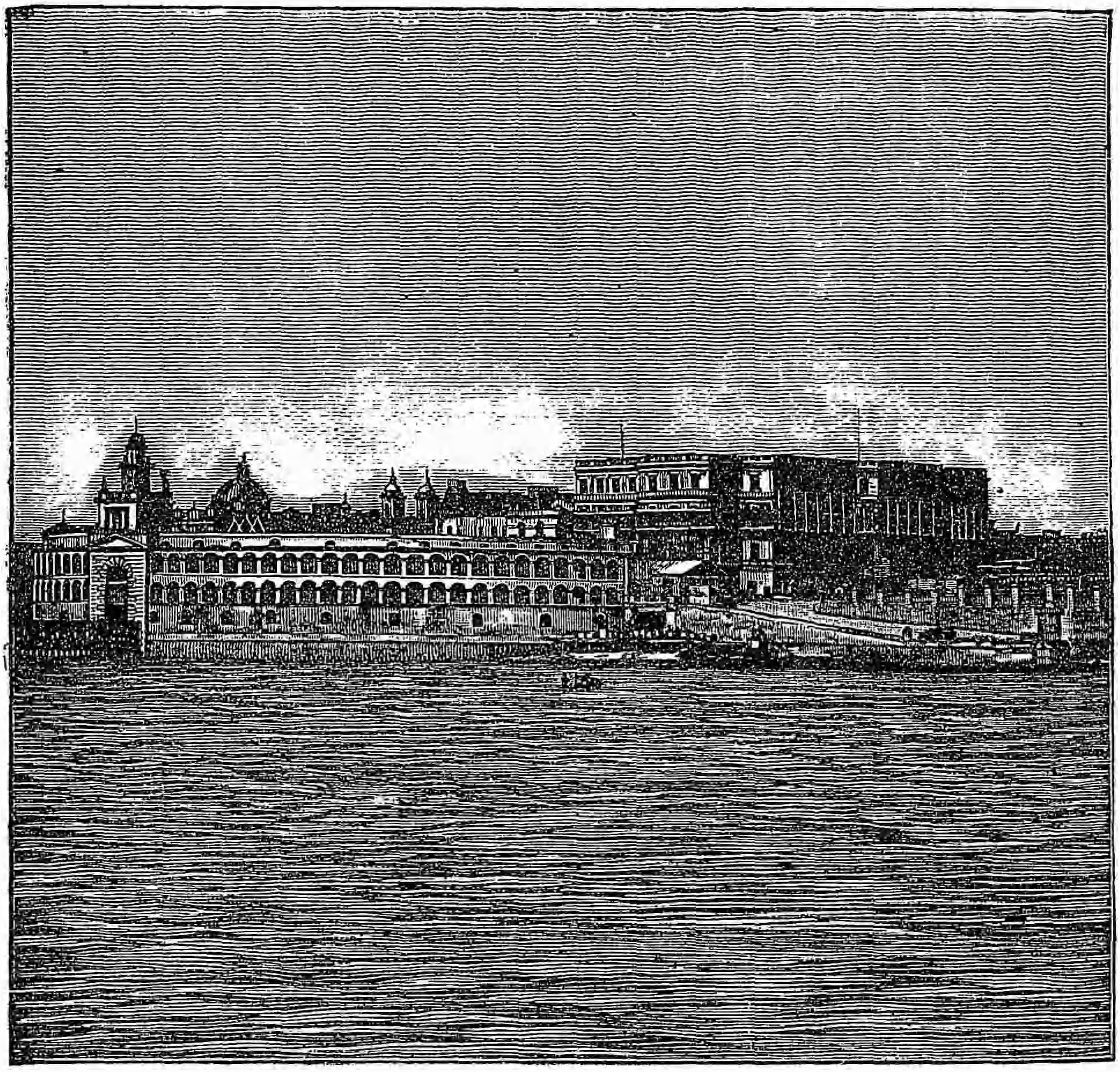
R. P. J. R. WALKER writes :—

"791 *Pedro Mendoza, Boca, Buenos Ayres, July* 21, 1892.

"My report for June is rather late owing to indisposition, the outcome of influenza.

"I visited forty-seven vessels, of which thirty-eight were English, the remainder being Americans, Norwegians, and Germans. Trade has been reviving, and that is bringing more vessels here. Our services have been well attended, and the week-night lectures and magic-lantern

displays especially so. I held fifteen meetings, and four were held by my assistant, Mr. Peddersen, a Danish minister, who was with me in January and February. He visits the Norwegian vessels, assists in prayer-meetings on board, and takes a service occasionally in the Home, and looks after business in my absence at any time. Presently we shall be able to take up more extended work if he stays, as the work is growing upon us. There are now three docks opened, and it was rumoured that it was intended to make Buenos Ayres the headquarters



CUSTOMS HOUSE, BUENOS AYRES.

for the English and American fleets. If so, we shall be able to get at the bluejackets a bit, but I do not know how true the rumour is.

"I gave two displays with the limelight lantern, one in the Norwegian Church, the other on behalf of the Salvation Army Night-shelter. This last realised about fifty dollars for their fund.

"The Home was kept fairly well filled all through June. We had a shipwrecked crew in, the vessel having been lost on the coast further south. Rev. T. Bridges has been to see us a few times, and preached

for me on one occasion when I was suffering from influenza. On another occasion an engineer spoke a few words after the ordinary evening service. The attendance for the nineteen meetings of the month was 643, giving an average of nearly thirty-four per meeting. That is very good considering the many counter-attractions which more readily please the sailors. The work is being blessed too. This month a captain came to tell me he had found peace in believing. I will tell you more about him later on.

"The Home has gone on satisfactorily. The receipts have exceeded the expenditure in a pleasing way both to the Committee and myself. There have been in more than a hundred boarders for the month, the greater part being seamen.

"His Lordship the Bishop wrote to me to try and find a suitable man for Rio, but I have so far been unable to do so. The young man I recommended for Monte Video was accepted, and is going along very nicely. The Home there is doing better seemingly under the new arrangements. I trust it will go forward."

Rosario.

THE Rev. Canon Adams writes:—

"*Casilla* 26, *Rosario de Santa Fé*, *July* 5, 1892.

"Two kind letters from you, dated April 4 and 25, have been left unanswered owing to great pressure on my time. The first of them came amid the bustle of our bazaar work. Some three or four days later sickness again visited us, but all went well, I am thankful to say. Since that time I have frequently been absent from home. Twice in Buenos Ayres for church business on the summons of our Bishop, once in Pergamino for service, at Las Rosas for service, and at Iunin for service and baptisms. From our 'Monthly Record,' begun in June, you will see what our work is like. I have asked Mr. Russell, who is secretary for it, to forward it to you monthly. From the July number you will see that the Bishop has at last got his council, and this should be a decided help in the development of our church work.

"The result of our bazaar was unexpected, even by the most sanguine—about £460—and was due to the hearty co-operation of not only our church people, but also others, who showed thus a proof of their good-will. By September next we shall, I hope, have paid off about £900 of our debt—*i.e.*, in a period of two years, but we have still £3,100 to grapple with. We should have more largely reduced it but for the heavy expenses of drainage and street improvements which have come upon us in the hour of greatest difficulty. We are thankful that all this has been managed before the diminution of incomes has been felt in its

full force. You will see from the July 'Record' that our organ also has given way. For some time we have only been able to use *two* stops, and a rebuilding had become necessary. A large part of the cost—at least half—is paid by a generous gift made to us for this purpose some three years ago by a gentleman who was leaving the country. Unfortunately the organ chamber had lately become unsafe, owing to bad workmanship when built in 1883, and it has had to be taken down. Were it not for this the expense on the congregation would probably have been insignificant. As it is, our resources are terribly strained, and the grant made by the Committee to our funds for the present year has been a godsend.

"Next Sunday I hope to resume the monthly service at Roldan which was unavoidably suspended some twelve months ago, and in all probability it will soon be needful to hold some service at Fisherton. The service in Alberdi on Sunday afternoons is suspended for a few weeks, till the days lengthen, at the request of the residents. You will see from these data that there is much ground to occupy. The difficulty, of course, is for one man to do all. Very urgent is the need for a second clergyman in this place, but we well understand that the Society cannot undertake the responsibility so long as its appeals in England meet with so small an answer as at present.

"The matter of our district limitations is to be discussed at the quarterly meeting of the clergy in Buenos Ayres on the 12th inst. We all are agreed that the old idea of a *province* as a district is entirely out of date under the existing railway system. For instance, to myself is assigned the province of Sante Fé, and yet I go monthly to Pergamino, in the province of Buenos Ayres, and have just broken ground at Iunin, in the same province. The reason for this is that Pergamino is less than a three-hours' railway journey from this place, and Iunin only two hours by rail from Pergamino, whilst from Buenos Ayres they are respectively over six and seven hours' journey; nor is the return journey possible at equally convenient hours. There are many points of interest in the possible organisation of work which might be written of did time permit, but it is very difficult to find time for official correspondence, and private letters are hardly ever written. All here were much grieved at the unexpected telegraphic news of the death of Mr. Fisher on June 25. He had occupied a position here which could with great difficulty be filled by anyone. In his nineteen years' residence he had endeared himself to all with whom he had to do, and all mourn the loss of one regarded as more than a friend.

"Influenza has been on all sides of us this winter. Our congregations have in consequence been small, but I am thankful to say that the mortality amongst our English-speaking community has not been nearly so large as might have been anticipated."

The Gran Chaco.

BY J. GRAHAM KERR.

(Read at Meetings of the Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee, January, 1892.)

(Continued from page 127.)

I now come to the expedition which I accompanied, that of Captain John Page. Captain Page had been appointed to the command of the Pilcomayo-Bermejo river squadron by the Argentine Government; and one of the first works with which he was charged was the exploration of the River Pilcomayo. He left Buenos Ayres on January 1, 1889, having under his command a flotilla of four vessels. Two of these, the "General Paz" and the "Caa Guazú," were large stern-wheelers designed for patrol duty; a small screw-steamer, the "Perseverancia," was furnished with powerful centrifugal pump, winches, and other apparatus for the removal of obstructions to navigation; while the fourth vessel, the "Bolivia," was that destined for the actual work of exploration. The "Bolivia," built in Paisley, had been constructed throughout with regar to the work that lay before her. Although nearly 80 feet in length, she drew only 18 inches of water; and her shallow, flat-bottomed hull was subdivided into numerous compartments so as to make her practically unsinkable. Accommodation for those on board was found in large deck-houses, which culminated in a tall wheel-house from which a clear view could be had all around, and on the summit of which was mounted a Maxim machine-gun. As the Indians of the Pilcomayo bore the most unamiable and bloodthirsty reputation, the "Bolivia" further carried a heavy armament of Winchester repeating rifles.

The expedition started, then, from Buenos Ayres on New Year's Day. The first few weeks were spent on the voyage up the River Paraná, a muddy, rapidly flowing stream, on an average from two to three miles wide. It is dotted with innumerable islands, low-lying and marshy, and reeking with malaria; and the absence of objects of interest, together with the myriads of mosquitoes, made this portion of the voyage very tedious. At length we arrived at Barranqueras (or Puerto Juarez Celman), on the Chaco bank, opposite Corrientes, where a pause was made to complete final preparations—time which I occupied in making various short incursions into the Chaco in its neighbourhood, sometimes by land, sometimes along the winding Rios Negro and Tragadero, which here enter the Paraná.

All arrangements being completed, we took on board the vessels our military detachment, consisting of fifty men of the 6th and 9th Regiments of Cavalry, under the command of Lientenant-Colonel Racedo. Our bows were now turned northwards, and we entered the River Paraguay. Leaving behind the immense expanse of the Paraná, and entering the narrower Paraguay River, one is at once struck by a curious distinction in the waters of the latter. Those on the western or Chaco side of the

river are intensely muddy, and of a reddish yellow colour; those on the eastern or Paraguayan side are, on the other hand, dark coloured and clear. The explanation of this curious difference is soon found, for shortly after passing the Argentine village of Nuevo Timbó (Puerto Bermejo), we see a muddy torrent pouring into the river from the Chaco side, the waters of the Rio Bermejo. The engines are put to "full speed ahead," and we slowly forge our way through the entrance of the Bermejo, up which we are to make a trip for the sake of thoroughly testing the soundness and handiness of our steamer.

The entrance past, we find ourselves in an extremely tortuous stream some 120 yards broad, with its red waters rushing along at a rate of about six miles an hour. The banks are at first low, flat, and muddy, backed by a dense growth of the poplar-like composite tree known to the Argentines as *Palo bobo*. For about fifteen miles they remain so, clad with the vegetation characteristic of lands liable to inundation. The banks then increase in height. They are quite precipitous, and are crowned with luxuriant forest consisting of *Urunday* (*Astronium juglandifolium*, Gr.), *Lapacho* (*Tabebuia Avellanedae*), and many other fine timber trees. Progress up-river is slow, owing to the terrific current, and on the morning of the 4th we pass Ñacurutú Island about seventy-two miles from the mouth (26° 26′ S.: 59° 41′ W.), and a little later arrive at our present destination, "Puerto Expedicion," one of the line of forts along the banks of the Bermejo, which at present form the advanced line of defence against the Indians. A short halt here, and then the "Bolivia's" bows are put down-stream. Owing to the rapidity of the current, and the extreme tortuosity of the river, it is necessary to have as much command over the vessel as possible. This involves keeping our engines going full speed, and so we shoot down the river at the rate of nearly twenty miles an hour, occasionally grazing the bank by a few inches; and in six hours we are again on the Paraguay.

The Paraguay River, in this lower portion between the Pilcomayo and Bermejo, is very picturesque. Its waters are bounded on the western side by the dark, almost continuous forest of the Chaco, on the eastern by rich, open pastures alternating with patches of woodland, and here and there one of the characteristic Paraguayan villages of charming little cottages with low red-tiled roofs, often nestling in a grove of banana or orange trees, affording an intense relief to the eye so long accustomed to the monotonous architecture of Argentina.

On the afternoon of March 12 the "Bolivia" steamed into a quiet-looking creek on the western side of the river—the mouth of the Pilcomayo. We had seen this river marked on the maps as rivalling the Paraguay in point of size; we had read in the works of Argentine authors of its "copiosas ondas" rolling majestically along between its distant banks—what, then, were our feelings on finding ourselves on an insignificant stream only some sixty yards in width, and with almost an imperceptible current. And small as was the river, yet the observant eye might detect that it was far above its normal level. Intense

tortuosity was its chief characteristic, far exceeding that of the Bermejo. Geologically speaking, and comparing it with the Bermejo, we may say that the Pilcomayo is a dead river. The Bermejo is continually hard at work as a geological agent. Its torrential waters cut and carve at its banks. At every bend the outer bank shows how it is constantly undermining and carrying away immense quantities of material; while the turbidity of its waters betokens the enormous quantities of solid matter which it transports to the Paraguay. Very different is the Pilcomayo. Its current is normally almost *nil*. Its waters are clear. Its banks are steep, but entirely covered with vegetation. The bare escarpments characteristic of erosion are here entirely wanting. The Pilcomayo, as a geological agent, has practically ceased to act.

For a week the "Bolivia" steamed along this winding creek. The high banks were crowned with luxuriant forest. Each morning a stoppage of an hour or two was made, and all hands put ashore to cut fuel. By ten o'clock or so a sufficiency of wood would be on board, the vessel would get under way and continue steaming till sunset. In this way the "Bolivia" made rapid progress; and on March 21 the expedition reached "Las Juntas," the meeting point of the two supposed branches of the Pilcomayo. Here, however, a serious blunder was committed, and the "Bolivia" entered the northern branch instead of the southern, which bore many signs of being the main channel. Almost immediately great difficulties beset our further progress: the river was now only about twenty yards wide, large trees sent their branches across, almost meeting those of the opposite bank, while the channel itself was sown with submerged tree-trunks. The axe and the differential hauling-gear had to be kept constantly at work removing these obstructions, and so our progress was of the slowest. But now a more formidable difficulty made itself apparent, for it became evident to everyone that the amount of water coming down the river was rapidly diminishing in quantity. The water had up till this time been fresh and drinkable, but it now became salt and bitter in proportion as it diminished in volume. On the 1st of April all the soldiers except six were put ashore in order to lighten the vessel, and with instructions to construct a stockade fort (Fortin Nueve).

The resulting diminution of the "Bolivia's" draught enabled her to make a little further progress, but still the water kept diminishing, and the "Bolivia" was brought to a full-stop. Captain Page now resolved on a rather novel method of enabling us to proceed in our progress along this majestic river. A stout embankment of earth, backed by palm-trunks and brushwood, was constructed with great labour right across the channel of the river. In a few days' time the level of the water had risen a couple of feet, and the "Bolivia" was able to steam triumphantly on her way. This operation was repeated in all seven times, and by its aid we achieved a distance of about eighteen miles as the crow flies. Other difficulties now began to beset us. Our military escort had rejoined us on May 11. They were at once set to work to construct a new fort, which was named "Fortin Donovan" (lat. 24° 52′ S., long. 58° 40′ W.).

We steamed on, leaving the soldiers to finish their labours, and with instructions to be with the "Bolivia" again by a certain date. However, they did not turn up. Midshipman Page and a couple of men were sent down in the canoe to see how matters were getting on, and they found that the entire escort, including their officers, had vanished utterly. Supplies of provisions were by this time beginning to run low, and some opined that this might have something to do with the sudden departure of our gallant "escort."

As time went on the stores rapidly ran lower and lower, and rations had to be reduced all round. Various signs began to appear which betokened the presence of Indians hovering around the neighbourhood, and our armed watches were doubled, all of us taking the duty by turns. By June 14, lat. 24° 47′ was reached. Provisions were now running very low indeed, while the country all around consisted of palm forests, dry and parched, and saturated with salt, and so contained but little game. Captain Page now perceived the urgent necessity of at once dispatching a commission down-stream to hurry up the relief supplies which were said to be on their way to us. The construction of a canoe was set about, and on June 27 Leon Zorilla, Page's second, set off with a couple of men. Shortly after this Captain Page himself became seriously ill through the hardships and worry, and on July 30 he also left us in the sole remaining canoe, in the hope of being able to reach the outer world and recruit his strength. This, however, he was not destined to do, and as we afterwards heard, he died on the river's bank fifteen days after leaving the "Bolivia."

There was now but a little party left with the "Bolivia," numbering ten all told, and utterly unfit in their then condition to offer serious resistance against an attack by the Indians. We knew that there were Indians all round us, but up till now we had received no indication of their presence close at hand. On the second morning after Page left, however, we discovered in the mud within twenty yards of the ship numerous footprints, with the wide-spreading toes characteristic of the savage. A number of axes and other carpenter's tools were also missing, and we knew that we had had a visit from the Indians during the night.

We had, as usual, been keeping an armed watch all night, but had heard or seen nothing to excite our suspicions. With this demonstration of the presence of the enemy we were compelled to redouble our vigilance, and to remain close by our ship. The provisions on board were now almost expended, and we lived almost entirely off our guns—very precariously, owing to the scarcity of game. Fortunately we killed an occasional deer, and this helped to keep body and soul together. One of our chief hardships was the want of fresh water. The soil was saturated with salt, and wells dug in it gave only undrinkable brine. At length, by making a well on the site of a dried-up marsh, we managed to obtain a little water—muddy but sweet; and when this ran out we had resort to the *Karaguatá* plants, of which there were fortunately a few

in our neighbourhood. The men, however, became thinner and weaker every day. Dr. Vignoli, whose system had been weakened by a severe attack of malaria, and by subsequent hardships, gradually sank, and on September 8 he died. His comrades buried him by the margin of the forest, and some of them wondered whose turn would come next. The whole party sank into a condition of gloomy apathy after this; but on the 18th of the month they were thoroughly roused up by the sudden appearance, as if from space, of twelve Indians close by the ship. Fully armed, and in full paint and feathers, they made signs of friendship, which, after snatching up our rifles, we replied to, and bade them advance. Two or three of us stepped ashore to meet them, and after a confab, carried on by signs and a few words of Guaraní, and greatly facilitated by the peace-pipe which we handed round, they left us apparently good friends. They stayed in our neighbourhood a couple of days, and brought us most welcome proofs of their friendship in the shape of an abundant supply of game, and then went off, saying they would return again another moon and bring with them many of their "little brothers."

The next event in our existence occurred on the morning of October 4, when our ears were startled by a strange sound, which, so incredible did it seem, it took us a second or two to recognise as a distant bugle-call. A few minutes later the jingling of accoutrements was heard, and there rode up an officer and a long file of troopers in the familiar red cap of the Argentine cavalry; and we knew that we were rescued

Our rescuers told us how they had reached us after a month's marching; of our leader's tragic end; how another expedition of thirty men had been dispatched to relieve us three months before, and had not since been heard of; and also they brought us news of the outer world from which we had been cut off for so long a time.

The expedition, as an expedition, was thus at an end, and I will not occupy your time with telling you of the five months spent in the hope of a rise occurring in the waters of the river; how their tedium was relieved by many enjoyable experiences and stirring adventures amongst the Toba Indians; and how finally, in March, 1891, I left the "Bolivia and made my way across to Paraguay on muleback.

Thus the Page expedition, like so many of its predecessors, ended only in disaster. Its purely geographical results were comparatively small. It demonstrated, however, that the Pilcomayo is of no value as a waterway; it showed that, of the two branches that unite at Las Juntas, the southern is the more important, and that the northern branch is normally only a surface-drain, which receives water from, and communicates with, the main channel at its upper end only in time of flood. We are also forced to conclude that in a normally dry season the large volume of water coming down from the Andes *viâ* the Pilcomayo undergoes a continual decrease from evaporation during its journey across the Chaco, until at length, in about 24° 40′ S. latitude, it has become almost

nil in quantity, and at the same time extremely salt and bitter; and that finally, as it passes through the comparatively well-watered and better-drained region bordering the Paraguay, its waters again undergo an augmentation in volume, while their saltness is diminished.

(*To be continued.*)

Provincial Proceedings.

THE July Registers show some excellent work on the part of our deputations, seconded by the cordial co-operation of local friends. Indeed, we can hardly recall a summer month with a better record. As usual, the sermons at this season largely outnumber the meetings, being twenty-four as against nine; but both sermons and meetings produced collections considerably above the average, the financial results of the thirty-three public appeals being within a few shillings of £130. Thus our average collection is all but £4, while in some months it hardly exceeds £2. The new openings were five, and consisted of country places, such as St. Margaret's in Herts, Road in Wilts, and churches in great towns, such as Liverpool, Birmingham, and Handsworth. The sermon at Clifton Parish Church was preached by our old friend Bishop Cheetham, and produced £15 14s. 10d., the best collection of the month. Mr. Shimield took the annual sermons at St. Stephen's, Walcot, and also addressed meetings at our Bath Hon. Secretary's, and at St. Luke's, South Lyncombe, exciting considerable interest in the Paraguay Mission, and adding nearly £20 to our funds. Combe Down gave Mr. Martlew sermons and meetings with collections of £9, and the Rev. J. H. Townsend preached for us in his own church at Broadwater, Tunbridge Wells, and gathered £10.

We are glad to note in Mr. Grundy's Register that he has obtained access once more to Myddle. The rector, owing to the depression in agriculture, had for several years to content himself with subscribing without giving us sermons. Two most encouraging Drawing-room meetings were taken by Mr. Grundy at Llandudno and Aughton, at the residences of Mrs. Jones-Parry and Mrs. Welsby respectively. At the former £5 5s. was elicited in the shape of new subscriptions over and above a collection of £14 7s. 3d.

In Scotland Mr. Martlew preached at Cupar on July 10, the collection amounting to £15. We may safely say that no congregation north of the Tweed has in the last twenty-five years done so much for this society as St. James's, Cupar. At the time we write work is proceeding in Ireland, and we hope to give some account of it in our next issue.

BRITISH MUSEUM 6 DE 92

Contributions thankfully received from July 25 to August 25, 1892.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
DONATIONS.			
Anon.	0	2	0
Burroughs, S. M., Esq.	1	0	0
"Two Friends," for Paraguay	5	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Cotton, Mrs.	1	1	0
Harvey, Rev. A. J.	10	0	0
Keal, Miss	0	10	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Bayswater, St. Matthew's, Anon.	0	5	0
Do., F. King, Esq	0	5	0
Bermondsey, per Phœbe Wilson	0	2	6
Brompton, per Phillips Welch, Esq.	5	6	9
Clapham, per Mr. Thomas Wilkins	0	7	0
Clapham Park, St. Stephen's, per R. W. Saffell, Esq.	1	10	0
Holloway, St. James', Mr. C. F. Barker	0	10	0
Islington, St. David's, per Rev. E. Doveton, S.S. Address	0	8	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Assoc., per Miss Couty: Juvenile Assoc., including Cards and Special Donations, £1 7s. 10d.; Belmont House School, £12 11s. 10d. Per Miss E. Couty: Mr. Wenborn, £1 1s.; Mrs. Abbott, £1 1s.; Mrs. Stone, £1 1s.	15	14	10
Putney, per Miss Nicholson	2	1	0
Richmond, per Mrs. Smith	0	5	0
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq., including 12s. from Mr. J. Pearson	1	0	0
PROVINCES.			
Beckenham and Shortlands, The Misses Midge	0	10	0
Broxbourne and Vicinity, per Miss Searle	23	0	0
Canterbury, per Miss Williams, Sale of Work	70	5	2
Carlisle, per Rev. W. M. Shepherd, Offer. St. John's	1	10	3
Do., Rev. E. S. Field	0	10	6
Cold Harbour, per Rev. J. Rooker, jun.	0	6	9
Gravesend, per Miss Smart	3	0	0
Great Lever, per Rev. Thomas Loxham	4	13	6
Gretford and Wilsthorpe, Rev. Dr. Joy, Don.	1	0	0
Honington, Miss Hind	0	2	6
Kersal Moor, St. Paul's, per Rev. Preb. Macdonald, S.S.	16	11	10
Langham, Rev. J. Stock, for Ona Indians	1	0	0
Leamington, Don., per Mrs. Phelps, In Memory Rev. Robert Phelps, Psalm cxvii.	2	0	0
Llandudno, D.R.M. (Cottage Hospital and Box, 4s. 4d.)	9	6	7
Myddle, per Rev. Canon Egerton, S.S.	5	0	4
Paignton, per Miss E Derry	3	5	0
Rugby, Mrs. Caldecott, £5; Miss Caldecott, £1	6	0	0
Shirehampton, R. K.	0	2	6
Surbiton, E. and J. Jelly, Box Coll.	0	4	8
Torquay, per Miss Le Cren	1	10	0
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Muggeridge	49	7	
Weston-super-Mare, Col. W. Ward	1	1	0
SCOTLAND.			
Edinburgh, per Miss Shand	9	8	
IRELAND.			
Co. Meath, Rev. J. F. Bickerdike	2	0	0
Trim, per Mrs. Carleton, Coll. by the late Ernest Carleton	0	2	6
FOREIGN.			
New Zealand, A Working Man	6	10	0

CLEVEDON.

A SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD ON

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER [redacted], 1892,

AT THE

PUBLIC HALL, CLEVEDON.

Mrs. GODDARD will be thankful to receive Contributions of Toys, Plants, Nicknacks, useful articles for Gentlemen, &c., &c., for the Stall, on behalf of the South American Missionary Society. Parcels to be sent to Mrs. GODDARD, Bycullah, Clevedon. *Please mark prices plainly.*

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In behalf of the Mission in Tierra del Fuego

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LEE, LEWISHAM, AND BLACKHEATH ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SALE

OF

PLAIN AND FANCY NEEDLEWORK

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Wednesday and Thursday, October 5 and 6,

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THE INSTITUTE, OLD ROAD, HIGH ROAD, LEE

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Articles intended for summer use do not find purchasers at this Sale.

Donors are asked to be kind enough to *price each article very legibly, and not above fair value*, as at this Sale there are no raffles and no reduction in prices. Will contributors forward *not later* than last week in September?

WANTED, as soon as possible, a SUPERINTENDENT, with medical training, for the Mission to the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco. One in full orders and unmarried preferred. Age not to exceed forty. Of robust constitution, and animated by a devoted missionary spirit.—Apply, by letter or personally, to the Secretaries, South American Missionary Society, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER 1, 1892.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.

IT must be a matter of sincere congratulation to every member of the Society to find that at length the Mission Station has been removed from Wollaston Island to Tekenica Sound. It has been long needed, but the delay has had one satisfactory result, and one only; it has proved how true and brave missionaries like Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh can wait patiently, and can endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ. Few can realise what they must have borne during the past two or three years, amidst many trials and heavy responsibilities. Here is the "patience of the saints"—the servants of Jesus. We trust some of our friends may present them with a harmonium for the use of the Mission, and to lead the voices of the little Indian children in the praises of "Our Father" and their Father, their God and our God.

The tidings from our sailor missionaries is as usual most satisfactory and hopeful, and we earnestly trust and pray that Mr. Elkin on the West Coast, as well as Mr. Walker and Mr. Holms on the East, may continue to give a happy account of the spiritual work now so prosperously started by him.

We would direct special attention to the letter received from the Rev. Allen F. Gardiner, of New Zealand, sending as it does very welcome help, and so touchingly recalling the sweet memory of that dear young missionary William Reade Gardiner, who was called so early to the missionaries' bright and blissful Home.

The Rev. A. F. Gardiner writes:—

"*Gisborne, New Zealand, August* 5, 1892.

"I have been reading with great interest the account of the May meetings, and am very glad the South American Mission had so successful a meeting. I earnestly pray this year may be one of great blessing in South America, and that many in England may be stirred to give freely, that the paltry £11,000 of last year may be very largely increased. It is sad to think of God's work being hindered by want of funds and want of men. I see there is some talk of the Rev. G. C. Grubb being asked



to undertake a Mission in South America. I hope very much he may be led to do so, for his eight days in Gisborne were days of great and lasting blessing. God's power was wonderfully manifested, and there was and still is great joy in many hearts. I often think of South America, of Lota, my birthplace, of Valparaiso, and my brother's grave there. God's ways are not as our ways, and we wonder sometimes why that young life, so full of zeal and faith and love, was taken on the threshold of his new work. But God is love, He knoweth best, and He sees so much farther than we can see. May God raise up faithful men to fill the gaps and to open out any new work which may be seen to be necessary. I have written this note that you may not think we have forgotten the grand work of the Society, and that our prayers join with yours in England to the Lord of the harvest that He may send forth labourers into this large field."

The Committee and the Society have great cause for thankfulness, first to God, and then to the kind donor, for the grant of land made to the Society by Mr. Busk in the Paraguayan Chaco, as one of the Mission Stations. The manner and the spirit in which this has been done, as evinced by the tone of Mr. Busk's letter, adds much grace to the handsome gift.

Captain Thompson has been appointed to the command of the "Allen Gardiner" and Gustav Jonson as his boatswain. They sailed for South America on the 14th of last month, after the farewell meeting on the 13th.

We trust the "Sale of Work" at Lee in connection with the Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association may be as successful as usual, all the more from being so intimately associated with the sacred and cherished memory of the late Mr. Couty, our beloved Chairman of Finance.

The following are the subjects for Prayer on Monday, October 10:—

1. We pray God to grant a safe and happy journey to Mrs. Hay, who is on her way to join her husband in the Paraguayan Chaco, there to aid him and his fellow-missionaries in spiritual and medical work.
2. That Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh and Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes may be blest in their new sphere of work at Tekenica Sound.
3. That God's blessing may rest on the appointment of Capt. R. Thompson and Boatswain Gustav Jonson to the "Allen Gardiner" and all the arrangements for refitting the vessel for continued service in the Southern Mission. And that they may be enabled to witness a good confession for Christ on the passage out, and that in the future the "Allen Gardiner" may be, increasingly, a centre of Gospel light.
4. That many hearts may be prepared by God the Holy Spirit to receive the Gospel message on the proposed mission by the Rev. G. C. Grubb, early in 1893, to South America, from the Keswick Convention.

In Memoriam.

MRS. PITE.

With sincere regret we record the death of Mrs. Pite, the beloved wife of A. R. Pite, Esq. Mr. Pite was, as most readers of ours know, for eighteen years Chairman of our Committee, is still a member of the Committee, and takes a warm interest in the Society. We are sure not only all his colleagues, but the Society itself will sincerely sympathise with his sad loss and sore bereavement.

The Proposed Visit of Rev. G. C. Grubb to South America.

THE Bishop of the Falkland Islands writes :—

"*Monte Video, June* 23, 1892.

"In regard to the proposed visit of the Rev. G. C. Grubb, I write one line to say that I am sure he will be welcomed by the clergy in these parts, and, in particular, that Canon Adams, of Rosario, will give him a brotherly reception.

"I think Mr. Grubb may become a blessing to us in Christ's mercy. I have come thus far on my way to Chili, but the doctor would not suffer me to proceed farther, as I had bronchitis and was 'in high fever not to be accounted for by simple bronchitis,' which would make it dangerous for me to go on my voyage. I therefore went to bed and am now fairly right, hoping to proceed by next boat. Elkin and Tyerman will be disappointed, but I have done my best.'

Gift of a Site to the Paraguayan Chaco Mission.

THE following is the important and kind letter addressed to the Committee by A. Busk, Esq. :—

"On account of the great benefit which the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco will undoubtedly receive, and on account, not only of the surrounding lands, but also of the Paraguayan Chaco generally increasing in value, and also with the hope of encouraging the extremely rational and humane mode of managing and civilising the Paraguayan Chaco Indians

initiated by Don Pedro Freund, and laboriously continued by the late Mr. Henriksen and Mr. Grubb, which will, without question, be of great advantage to the Chaco landowners, even leaving aside all philanthropic motives, and which is the first step in opening up that lovely territory, unsurpassed for richness of soil, of pasturage, and of forests, and destined by Nature to be the home, at no distant date, of a large proportion of those vast struggling masses from overcrowded Europe,

"I hereby donate to the South American Missionary Society one quarter of a Paraguayan league square (say, 1,158 English acres) of any of my land situated in the Paraguayan Chaco that Mr. Grubb, or any representative of the above Society, may select, and I will deliver the titles free of cost, for the purpose of forming a station, or town, or any other purpose analogous to the objects of the above Society. I also grant an option to the above Society to purchase, at a nominal price, three-quarters of a league square surrounding, or contiguous to, the quarter-league block selected. I will also do my utmost to persuade those with whom I hold other lands, and those with whom I hold joint interest in lands, to effect a similar donation if the block selected by the above Society does not fall on my own private property.

"I append a rough statement of the lands I own, or in which I am interested.

"I will request Don Pedro Freund, of Asuncion and Concepcion, Paraguay, who is better acquainted with the above lands than any one in the country, to afford Mr. Grubb, or another, all facilities for selection.

"My friend, Mr. S. K. Jordan, of 185 Call Esmeralda, Buenos Ayres, has great interests, directly and indirectly, not only in some of the above lands, but also in the Paraguayan Chaco generally, and he is well acquainted with most of the landowners there, and if the block selected fall in other parts of the Chaco not mentioned in the Appendix, I think it very probable, through the above gentleman's good services, that the land would be obtained on similar terms. I will, therefore, forward Mr. S. K. Jordan a copy of this.

"The land must be selected, and I or my representatives here or in South America must be notified of the fact, before three years from date, or the above donation will lapse.

"If I can at any time be of service to the Society, I shall be most happy, and I wish it all prosperity in its workings in the Paraguayan Chaco, which, if continued in the way they have been commenced, will be of inestimable advantage to the Indian population, to those who have pecuniary interests in the country, and to the Government of Paraguay, by transforming semi-barbarians into peaceable, law-abiding citizens."

Farewell Meeting to Captain Thompson and Mr. Gustav Jonson.

THE Committee, having appointed Captain Thompson master of the Mission schooner in room of Captain Willis, who resigned after seventeen years' service, a meeting to bid him and his boatswain (Mr. Gustav Jonson) farewell took place on Tuesday, 13th ult., on the eve of their sailing from Liverpool in the s.s. "Aconcagua" for Sandy Point, *en route* for Tierra del Fuégo, where the Mission vessel is at present laid up.

Among the friends present were—Admiral Grant, Rev. E. Latham, Rev. F. G. Kleinheim, Rev. E. N. Matthews, Lady Beauchamp, Miss Lowe, Miss Child, and many others. Mr. Henry Morris (Chairman of Committee) presided, the hymn "Jesus shall reign" was sung, the Chairman read Psalm cvii. 23-43, and the Rev. E. Latham offered prayer.

The lay secretary, Captain Poulden, read the letter of instructions to Captain Thompson, the closing paragraph of which was as follows :—"And now, on behalf of the Committee, I desire to express their heartfelt Christian sympathy and interest in you and Mr. Jonson as you are about to go forth to the Mission field in the south. They fervently wish that in thus re-commissioning their Mission vessel she may be consecrated afresh to God's service ; that she may be ever considered as a floating Mission Station and a Bethel ship, which shall be a centre of Christian light and love wherever she may be, and that in the future she may surpass the highest record of the missionary services rendered by the series of vessels in the past bearing the name of our revered founder. They warmly commend you both to the kind care and providence of God ; as you travel to the South, as you reach the ship, and set about refitting her, as you complete that work, and as you visit the various stations in regular order, may the Lord Jesus be with you, and may the Holy Spirit teach you and cheer you on in this holy service, so that you may be instrumental in bringing the knowledge of the Gospel of the Kingdom to many souls of both heathen and those who, amongst civilised and so-called Christian nationalities, are without Christ ; so that in that day when the Lord numbers His jewels, it may be found that the 'Allen Gardiner' and her crew have been graciously accepted as honoured instruments in His hands to reach some precious souls in that dark end of the earth, to the glory of God."

Following up the letter of instructions, the Chairman, on behalf of the Committee, expressed the hope that the "Allen Gardiner" would be more than ever it had been in the past a Mission vessel. The very object of the vessel, he pointed out, was to help the Mission work in Tierra del Fuégo; and the Committee wanted it to be a Missionary centre

and a Bethel ship, holding out the pure lamp of Gospel truth. The Committee had delighted in knowing that the vessel was a help to shipwrecked mariners; but they wanted it also to be a help to shipwrecked souls, and that it should go and search out the peoples hidden away in the creeks and channels of Tierra del Fuégo.

Admiral Grant felt it a solemn responsibility to address to the departing officers words of farewell and encouragement. As Mr. Latham in his prayer had done, so he now realised that they were going forth to do battle—not as the early pioneers, for it was the case of those now going forth where other men had laboured, that they were entering into their labours. Nor was it as a forlorn hope they were going, as the early pioneers had done; they would have few exceptional bodily dangers to confront, their dangers would be chiefly spiritual. They would be isolated—shut off from friends and from human comfort—but they must rest only on Him, who would be their Friend and Brother. He reminded them that they would be two together, and that they would always have the Lord Jesus with them. The late superintendent of the Southern Mission, whom he had met in the River Plate, speaking of the loneliness of Tierra del Fuégo, had told him of the comfort he had realised in the thought that so many were praying for him. This he assured them would be the case on their behalf, and he urged them never to attempt to meet the enemy in their own strength. When they went aboard a man-of-war or a merchant vessel they were not to be discouraged if they met with a rough response. On one occasion when he had gone on board a vessel and asked the captain's permission to his taking a service, it was refused with a decided negative, so he went straight away and told the Lord; and on the Sabbath morning there came a request to him from the captain of the ship to take the service on board. The Lord does answer prayer. People are so often faithless, and don't look for answers to prayer. They were not to be faithless, but believing. Again he reminded them that when they went forth on their way they would have the prayers of God's people, and admonished them that they would receive answers according to their faith, and encouraged them with the promise, "And, lo! I am with you alway."

Earnest prayer for God's blessing was then offered by Mr. J. H. Norman, after which Captain Thompson made a suitable reply to the address, and asked that the friends present would pray for a blessing on all on board the Mission ship.

The Rev. E. N. Matthews, Secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, expressed warm sympathy with Captain Thompson and Mr. Jonson, and with the Society and its work, and closed the meeting with earnest prayer that God would be pleased to bless the captain and boatswain on the voyage out, and make them blessings to many souls, both sailors and others.

The Southern Mission.

MR. LAWRENCE writes :—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, April* 6, 1892.

"I now take the opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of cases of clothing, books, hardware, &c. Mrs. Lawrence desires specially to thank the following friends for parcels received :—Mrs. Allen Gardiner, Miss Marsh, Mrs. West, Mrs. Madday, Mrs. Dowse (Ireland), Friends at St. Leonards, St. Andrews Working Party (per Misses Teape and Brewis). Also Mr. and Mrs. Shove, for Spanish Testaments. We should greatly appreciate a few copies of the Bible (Old and New Testament), a few Prayer-books, and large texts (all in Spanish), for use in our little church, as many who attend our Sabbath services understand very little English.

"I am thankful to be able to report an improvement in the conduct of some of the natives. Many of them have not been able at all times to resist the temptations to drink. We have often been grieved to see native women, as well as men, under the influence of alcohol. Intoxicating drinks being of recent introduction into this country, there is no doubt but that some are more easily tempted than others. Of the great number of Europeans, Chilenos, and Argentines who are now in this country we occasionally meet with one who is a total abstainer. I will just give you an instance which came under my notice the other day to show how the influence of one may be felt to strengthen the weak, who otherwise standing alone without Divine Grace would most surely yield when tempted to drink. As I was visiting the Government employés and other settlers, on the opposite side of the bay, I called at one of the stores, where I saw several men (chiefly Spanish-speaking). One of the natives (Fuégian), whom I know very well, came in to receive payment for a little work he had done for one of the Chilenos. After receiving the paper-money, he was offered a glass of something to drink. I saw him look at me, and then I was glad to see him turn away, having courage enough to say, most emphatically, 'No!' I could see very plainly how difficult it is for the natives to resist such temptation, now having daily contact with men whose habitual use of alcoholic drinks makes them think very little of giving it freely to the natives. In speaking to them upon the subject, I felt the necessity for knowing Spanish. Our sphere of usefulness in this country will be greatly increased when we can speak to those whom we now see around us. We have now more frequent intercourse with friends who understand both languages ; and lately the Governor expressed his wish that the girls in Mrs. Hemmings' charge and other children and adults at the Mission Station should be taught to read and write the Spanish language, and desired me to give him all the assistance I could, as there is a qualified schoolmaster at the 'Gobernacion' and a schoolroom well fitted up with all the requisites

for school work. But as the children at the Mission Station could not be taken over, as the weather will not always permit crossing in a boat, arrangements were made that the schoolmaster should come to us, and with my permission teach Spanish in the Mission Schoolroom to all who could attend three hours daily. We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of learning to speak a language which is *the language* of South America. As we heartily wish to teach and do good to all by precept and example, I am also very thankful that our own dear children are learning, and I have good reason to hope they will ultimately have as good a knowledge of Spanish as they have of Fuégian. At our Sunday services we frequently have three classes of hearers, consequently it is absolutely essential to speak during the same services in three different languages, that all may understand. Some time ago, when the Rev. T. Bridges paid us a visit, I asked him to take part with me at the 11 a.m. service. I read the prayers and Mr. Bridges the lessons and preached. The congregation was such as I have described, and as he speaks the three languages fluently, I was pleased to hear him preach the simple Gospel of Jesus Christ so plainly to the English, Spanish, and Yahgans who were present.

"The Governor has expressed his willingness for the missionaries to conduct services on the North side of the Bay among the Spanish-speaking population as soon as we are able to do so in their own language, which is very encouraging to us, as it is in accordance with our own wishes."

Mr. Burleigh writes the following very interesting letters :—

"*Tekenica Sound, May* 5, 1892.

"At last we have removed, and are very thankful to say, notwithstanding the bad wintry weather, have made a fair start. The scarcity of provisions is a great anxiety to us, as there is much to be done before the worst weather comes, and we have no means of employing a single hand after to-morrow; our own private store will only hold out four days longer.

"You will be pleased to hear that a large party of strangers have visited us; some still remain, the others have gone over to fetch their families, intending to make their abode with us for some time. The work of planning and building has been so great that I have hardly had time to have much talk with them, but I hope when I write again I shall be better informed.

"A large and promising work lies before us, and I wish to know to what extent you can aid me in it; but more anon.

"Very many thanks for the kind parcel of books now received."

"*Tekenica Sound, June* 8,-1892.

"I have to acknowledge with very many thanks the kind responses to my appeal, of the lady secretaries and others, through whose kindness we have been able to clothe all the natives resident with us.

"These comprise our old friends of Wollaston, several families from the neighbourhood of Orange Bay, Woollya, and other parts, and a large party from New Year's Sound. They were especially in need, and to help them was the greatest pleasure of all.

"At the time of distribution the numbers present (men, women, and children) were 160 persons, which, together with visitors since and names of others given me, make a total of considerably over 200 immediately near us. There are also several families away west whom we have not yet seen.

"I mention these details as I am anxious to assure you that we have not lost anything in this respect through leaving W. I., but, on the contrary, have a considerably greater family, wider space, more cheerful surroundings, a greater and more easily attained supply of fuel, and, though perhaps a colder, certainly a better, climate.

"The resources of Wollaston were fatal to anything like varied work, but here there is ample scope for all the pursuits of the present and future requirements of the station.

"The site chosen is a small semi-peninsula on the bank of a fine river winding up to the snowy range to the south-west, and is composed of three distinct levels, on the lowest of which are the natives' huts; on the second (reached by a gentle slope) stand the store, sheds, and our hut. Then on the third will be the Home and the temporary Church, leaving ample space for our contemplated house, &c.

"The ascent to this is rather steep, but the bracing air and the beautiful view more than repay the extra exertion.

"Most of the ground is thickly wooded, and in many places wet, but as we clear away we gain hope that by draining, &c., much may be converted into gardens and fields; at any rate, we have already a finer piece ready for the spring than would ever have been possible at Wollaston.

"Altogether the outlook seems bright, and we are looking forward to begin in earnest with the return of fine weather. Winter is now upon us, and everything is deeply covered with snow, still much can be done; indeed, much would always be possible during the calm intervals, but, unfortunately, we have not sufficient food wherewith to employ labourers.

"The removal, through one hindrance and another, was delayed too long, and we find ourselves with just a roof over our heads, with little or no provision for the long season of cold weather, so you can imagine how welcome will be the supplies now waiting at Sandy Point.

"There is much distress in the settlement, and the people go off in groups in search of food, only (in many cases) to return in a more pitiable and famished condition.

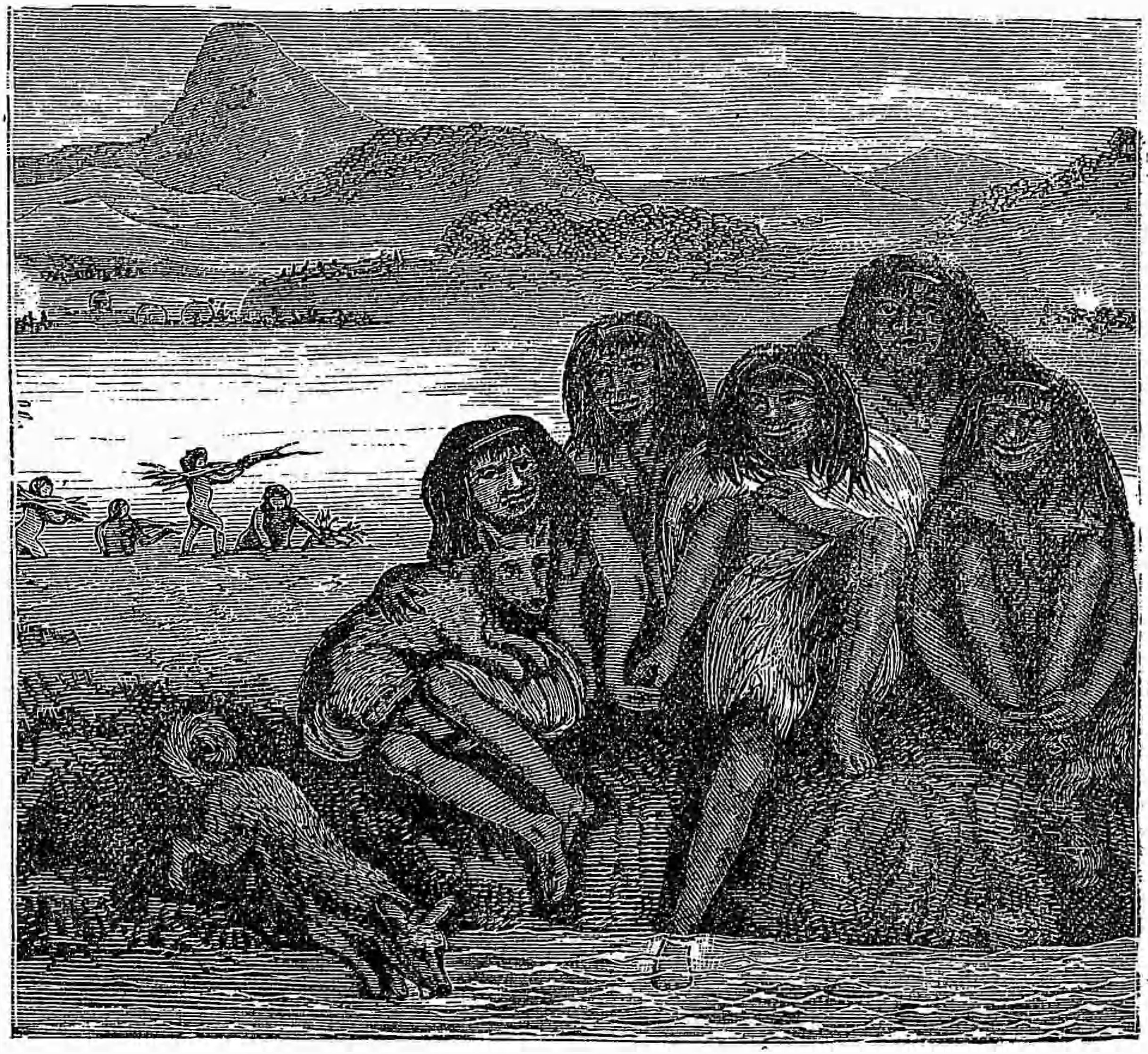
"In the summer I should think they fare well, but what winter means to them generally is all too evident.

"I hope to introduce and encourage again here my Wollaston plan of salting fish, which, while it added to the common store, enabled me to give a little relief in the most trying seasons.

"I therefore include in the request a good supply of salt, which I would recommend to be sent in smaller parcels, for better handling and greater convenience.

"While I am upon the subject of stores, I would express the hope that the supply of men's clothing is on the way, for although our friends responded so well, nothing came that would do for men save a few shirts.

"By the present post I have written to Bishop Stirling, and as I had not time to copy the letter, I have asked him to forward it to you. I



YAHGAN INDIANS AND DOGS, TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

earnestly beg the attention and consideration of the Committee to its contents.

"When the weather becomes somewhat settled, I look forward to having many trips by boat, visiting natives and exploring the neighbourhood, and I should be glad if you could send me out a pair of marine glasses, which I include in the order, by parcel post, addressed to Wehrhahn, Sandy Point, unless you happen to know of any better opportunity.

"Speaking of the boats, ours is in a very sad state, and I hope you

will take advantage of Mr. Aspinall's presence to decide what shall be done with the money collected for the purchase of one. We also require a dingey, of medium size, of good beam, and well fitted. Also, it is necessary, until we can command a sufficient supply of meat, that you include in our consignment of provisions a quantity of tinned meats, beef and mutton, also some preserved potatoes.

"I would strongly advocate the shipment to this station of a good number of sheep and cattle, that this end may be gained, and that your missionaries, and the inmates of the Home especially, may be sufficiently nourished.

"As it is, we are often unavoidably without meat, and to share what we do get with the Home is, with our present staff, an impossibility.

"The cutter has arrived from Ooshooia to-day, so I must hasten to close, with kindest regards.

"P.S.—I enclose two notes found in some parcels, addressed to you. One (which was in an envelope) I opened without looking at the address, quite thinking it was for me.

"We have now received the clouts and biscuits so earnestly appealed for. Now for the five-shilling pieces; they, I also hope, will be forthcoming."

Mrs. Burleigh writes :—

"*Cape Horn, March* 9, 1892.

"We thank you and other friends for your kind congratulations. You will be glad to hear that our baby is doing nicely. We are hoping that the little fellow will be able to be taken out more at the new station. The climate here is so bad, and just now a great gale is raging, it is difficult sometimes for us to hear each other speak. The people look upon him as quite a little curiosity, and they call him 'their little white friend baby.' I was much amused the other day. A woman whose baby is only a few days old said to me when I went up to see her, 'Will you give me a piece of soap like you wash your baby with? I want mine to look like yours.' She was very pleased when I gave her a few of my baby's clothes, and I do hope that she will keep her baby clean. Another woman who is at the new station now used to bring her baby nearly every day for me to see, and, as it is about the same age as mine, she used to like to compare hers with mine. It was so funny to see the two together, one so very dark and the other so fair; and she certainly did keep it very clean. I am sure that he has been sent to us for some wise purpose. This same woman, when she would see me walking about with my baby, would often bring hers down and do the same. I like them to feel like that with me, and I always find them respectful. I hope to be able to do more for the women than I have been, but the hut being so small I have had to manage as well as I could. When I have had them I have found them very willing to be taught, and they have made some garments in their wigwams. We shall be very thankful to leave this place, and we do trust that the new move will be for the furtherance of the work in every way. We are daily expecting the 'Allen Gardiner' to come, and we are all packed in readiness to leave. I have had to discontinue my

Sunday afternoon service for a little time as the room has been taken down and it has been put up at the new station. *We are going to beg for an American organ soon for our new church.* So far we have lent ours, but the distance will be greater at the new station, and the continual moving it to and fro is injuring it. We do not mind asking friends to help us now, for I think that the children and people do really deserve to have an instrument, for they try to do their best; and now at the Sunday morning service we are able to have all the chants. It has been a labour to teach them, but the worst is over, and each new lesson becomes easier, and both my husband and self feel repaid for the little that we have been privileged to do, and I hear that they are making very satisfactory progress in the school.

"We much enjoyed seeing our good Bishop, though his visit was short. I am thankful to say that this summer we have had but little sickness. We thank the many friends who are helping us in our work. We only relieve those who are willing to work, and are deserving. These people are so much better for being kept employed.

"Asking your prayers that we may be kept faithful and guided aright in the work before us, accept our united kindest Christian regards."

Our Missions to Seamen.

MR. WALKER sends us the following letter and report:—

"*Buenos Ayres, June* 17, 1892.

"Messrs. Hay and Pride are going along all well. I had a note to-day from Hay, written in haste, giving his address for letters to be forwarded. They were then all well. That was on June 7. They were just about to start in the small steamer for Concepcion. I have already written you full details regarding their stay here, so do not need to say more now. We are in the midst of an epidemic of influenza, and considerable typhoid fever. I have had to send in several cases to the hospital from the Home. My wife and children have had it slightly, but I have been able to treat them myself. I have kept well so far, thank God, though visiting the hospital frequently, and out and about a good deal.

"I have been much gladdened by a nice grant of tracts and books from Drummond's Tract Repository, through Mr. Barnett, but they soon melt away when much visiting has to be done. For instance, I visited one of H.M.'s ships of war, and there were close on 120 men on board. They all expect a tract and magazine, and so a good lot is thus disposed of. Every steamer carries over twenty men, and when twenty or thirty are visited, you may judge how much reading matter is needed. Up to date this month I have visited over thirty vessels, the greater part steamers, and have many more to visit. I have been asked to go to La

Plata to visit H.M.S. 'Sirius'. La Plata is sixty miles away, and would need a whole day to visit, and much reading would be needed, so that on thinking the matter over I have come to the conclusion that I would do better by visiting and distributing reading among the vessels in this port than by going to La Plata. I need all my reading and time for the merchant shipping. The men-of-war's men are nearer to Montevideo than here, and can be better reached there.

"I now send on my report for work here for May.

"Vessels visited 35—25 English, 6 Norwegians, 4 Americans. I might have done more in the way of visiting and distributing reading, but I was kept busy with the Home work and had not the reading to give away. My agent for shipping seamen from the Home visited in all 80 vessels during the month, and so made the Home known. I had 16 meetings during the month, with an attendance in all of 647 people. I have made considerable use of my magic-lantern, and find it a great attraction. People can be got to hear the Gospel by means of the lantern who could not be reached in any other way. And here I desire to express my thanks to the Committee for their kindness in sending some very nice views of the places in the Holy Land, and also to Mr. W. Barnett for two lots of photographic slides, which have materially helped my efforts to interest and draw seamen to the Home. Our meetings on Sundays have been more interesting during the past month than in the previous from the presence of Godly captains and men. One service was taken by a chief engineer, who labours as a lay worker in connection with the Missions to Seamen. Two other captains were desirous of seeing a Templar Lodge started, so that we have been encouraged considerably by these expressions of sympathy with our work. My hospital visits have been appreciated as usual by the men. Here there is a British hospital, and it is very different to the hospital in Pernambuco, being much more comfortable in every way, and well supplied with reading. The Home continues to thrive. I have had a telephone fixed in my office, so putting us into communication with the consulate, hospital, and merchants, and find it very convenient. During May we had in 113 boarders, of whom 92 were seamen. This has enabled me to pay in enough to expenses of rent, as well as working expenses of the Home, in spite of considerable losses through men getting into debt and being unable to pay. The Committee, I believe, are very satisfied with the way things are going on."

Mr. Holms writes:—

"*Sailors' Home, Pernambuco, August* 6, 1892.

"The month of July was such a busy one with us in the Sailors' Home that there was not time for so much outside work as I should like to have done; in fact this has been the case for the last three months, and although I have regretted this I could not avoid it. I feel more pleased than I can express, because soon I am likely to have a young man as steward of the Home who I hope will relieve me of so much housework. I am hoping great things from him. He has come back from the very

verge of the grave and is still too weak to work; yet I hope shortly to enlist him in our service. He is evidently now really a Christian young man, and I hope will be of great help to me in arranging and conducting Sunday services, &c.

"There were forty-six men living in the Home for different periods during the month, a number only surpassed once, which was the previous month—June. Of these forty-six, seventeen were sent by consuls, the rest were men who either came from ports near, expecting to find chances of shipping, or men paid off from vessels in port for various reasons. Six men unable to pay their way received of the hospitality of the house as to board and lodgings for the total number of thirty-four days, and one other slept in the house nearly all the month—gratis. A good deal of time was also spent in making alterations and improvements in the house which I superintended and worked at myself.

"Early in the month a sailor had his throat cut one night and was taken to the hospital, where the best surgeon attended him, so that some days after his throat was sewn up he could talk a little and improved so far that he was able to tell me all he remembered of the crime, but in visiting him I was opposed by the nurse of the ward who said the man was a Roman Catholic and that I should not speak to him. On my next visit I asked him whether he was a Catholic or Protestant, and he replied Protestant. At the door the nurse again reproached me for having visited him, when I replied that the man told me he was a Protestant, and expressed a wish that I should visit him, but I had no further occasion to do so, for he died the same day. I am not the only one who has felt great surprise at this unexpected death, but possibly I may get an explanation from the surgeon when I see him next. Two other men went from the Home to the hospital and died--one of yellow fever. To these the word of life in reading and conversation was made known with prayer.

"Sunday services were held, once on board the barge 'Speckulation,' and three times in the reading-room ashore. Vessels visited:—British 10, American 2, Norwegian 5; total 17."

Chili.

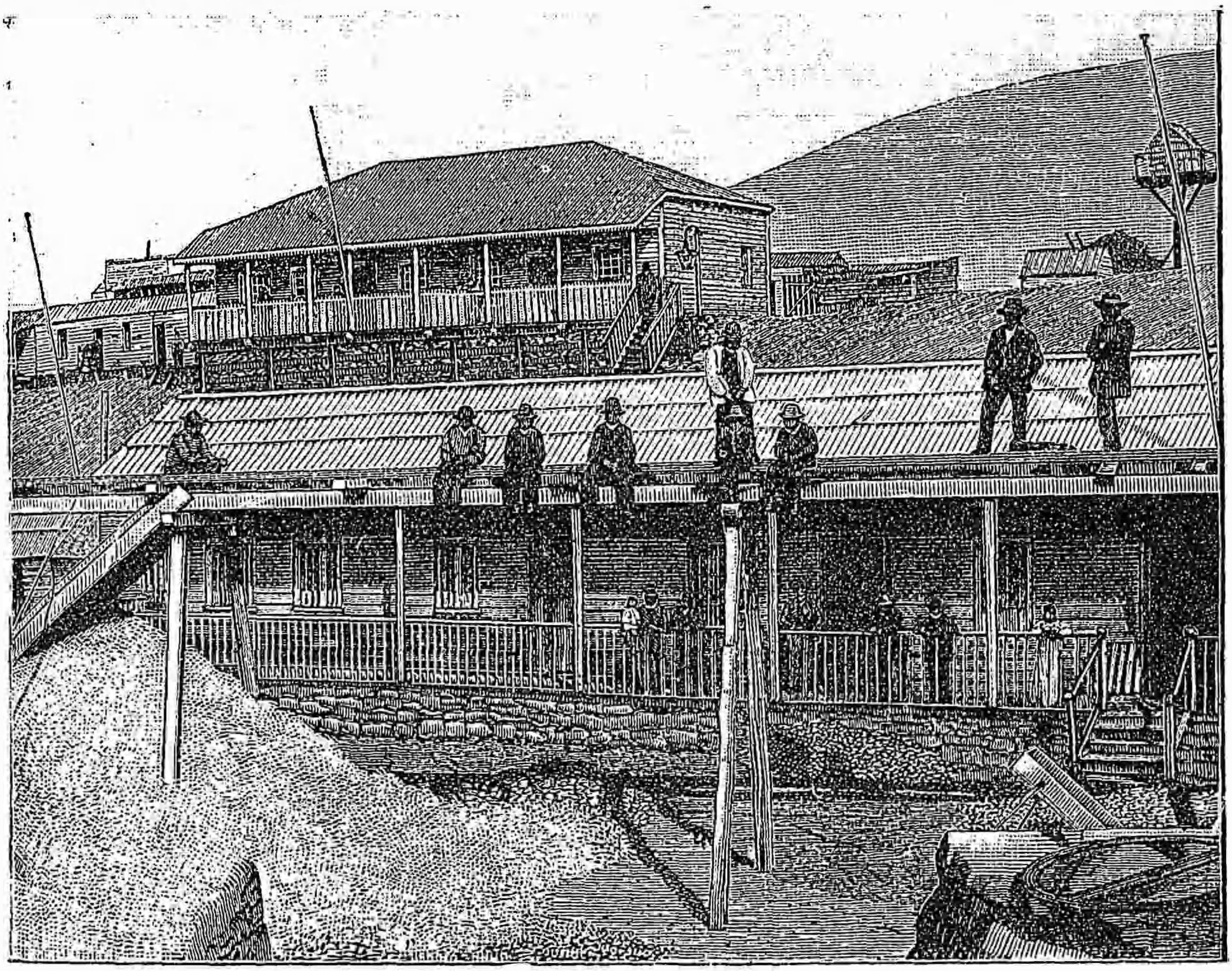
MR. ROBERTSON writes:—

"*Chañaral, Chili, June* 29, 1892.

"We have experienced very cold weather lately, consequently many people have been laid up. Our congregations have been very fair considering the circumstances and the time of the year. On the 23rd the Bishop of Serena, attended by three priests, arrived from the north to carry on a special mission here. Confessions and confirmations have been the order of the day. We poor Protestants were condemned at every service. They said that we believed in nothing, not even in God, and that it was a mortal sin to enter our temple. An order was given to the faithful to deliver up all Bibles and religious books printed by 'herejes.' One man, however, rather nonplussed the Bishop himself.

Upon acknowledging that he had a Bible and several other good books, the poor man was told to bring them to the Bishop to be burnt. This he agreed to do, on condition that he was paid the value of the books. 'What did they cost?' asked the Bishop. 'Two hundred and fifty dollars,' replied the man. And nothing more was said on the subject.

"I have now seven natives learning English, and hope to have more soon. I have postponed my visit to Las Animas until the Bishop and his



MINING ESTABLISHMENT, CARRIZALILLO.

suite have gone, as most probably they would go at the same time and try to counteract any good our service might do.

"The blast furnaces at Salado will (D.V.) be working in about a month. Carrizalillo is working, but the scarcity of men is felt very much. With kindest regards."

"*Chañaral, Chili, July* 13, 1892.

"You will observe that, though our community in the port is smaller, our collections and subscriptions are the same. Now that Carrizalillo, La Vega, and Salado are worked again, naturally several of our port friends have betaken themselves there, so that, although split up, as it were, into different districts, they have not left us for good.

"We have had one sad death amongst us, that of Mr. William Allen. He was found dead in bed at the hospital. Mrs. Allen is left with six children, the eldest of whom is a young man of twenty-one years. We

have had, so far, a very cold winter. News from the south says that there are thousands of people down with the influenza. A friend of mine, writing from Valparaiso in bed, says that the influenza is in every house in the city, and, in some cases, entire families are prostrate with this disagreeable and dangerous complaint.

"Mrs. Schjolberg and family will have now arrived in England. We miss them very much indeed; I especially so, as I have taught them from very little children.

"I hear nothing from the south of the Bishop's movements. Many thanks for the magazines."

Provincial Proceedings.

THE Registers for August contain nothing specially noteworthy. Fifteen sermons were preached by Mr. Martlew and Mr. Grundy in England, though the month was nominally a period of holiday, and with the sermons at Solihull on August 7 a meeting was associated, this being the only meeting on this side of St. George's Channel. The sermons at Kersal Moor, taken by our Clerical Secretary, and those at St. Mark's, Broadwater, Tunbridge Wells, preached by the Vicar, produced respectively £16 12s. 10d. and £15 0s. 3d., or two-fifths of the entire month's gatherings. The only new opening was at Holy Trinity, Llandudno, where Mr. Grundy preached a week-day sermon during a brief holiday. We regret to find that Mr. Martlew's Sunday work at Ware and Greenstead, near Colchester, was much interfered with by heavy rain.

The twenty magic-lantern lectures taken by Mr. Farmer in the West and North West of Ireland were carried out under very great difficulties. Our friend writes:—"August proved to be the worst month for these places. Many of the gentry and some of the clergy were away, and the farmers having sold nothing, and being busy in the fields, had neither time nor money. Rain was frequent and heavy, and spoiled several of the meetings." As to the unsuitability of the time, we may observe that the Committee, with their present staff, are almost compelled to send their representatives to Ireland between the end of July and the middle of October and so much ground has to be covered that it is barely possible to visit all the Associations at the best time. Further, so much depends on the forwardness or backwardness of the season that August might do well for a tour in one year and be too early in the next. Last, but not least, in country parishes, where the population is scattered, it is not easy to gather a large audience when the days grow short. We note that, with all the drawbacks which Mr. Farmer mentions, his twenty meetings produced over £22, the collections at Tyrell's Pass and Killaghtee each amounting with cards to £2, and that at Donegal exceeding £3. It is satisfactory also to learn that sixty-one collecting cards were placed in competent hands. As usual, our deputation testifies to the kindness and hospitality everywhere shown him.

BRITISH MUSEUM 6 DE 92

Contributions thankfully received from August 25 to Sept. 25, 1892.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing om Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; dl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
DONATIONS.			
Friend of the Society	0	10	0
on., "An Unexpected Windfall"	5	0	0
nd and Co., Messrs. J.....	2	2	0
W.	0	10	0
H. T.	1	0	0
S., for Tierra del Fuégo.....	0	3	0
B. H.	5	0	0
ll, Miss	25	0	0
olton, W. R., Esq.	5	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
lder, Rev. H. R.	2	2	0
ntigua, Right Rev. Bishop of	0	10	6
itmas, Mrs. Frederick.....	0	10	0
ardy, George, Esq.	0	10	6
oon, James, Esq.	2	0	0
odd, the late Admiral.....	1	1	0
attergood, Miss	0	10	0
haw, Giles, Esq.....	2	2	0
rigg, Mrs. Guildford	1	0	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
yswater, per R. Green, Esq., Offertory at St. Matthew's	11	4	9
ackheath, per C. S. Turnbull, Esq., Coll. at St. John's	19	3	6
apham, Mrs. Upward.....	1	0	0
enmark Hill, per J. Wylde, Esq., Offertory at St. Matthew's	6	3	11
Farewell Meeting, Lady Beauchamp	1	0	0
Hampstead, per Miss Harton, Master C. T. Baxter (box)	0	6	0
Hornsey Rise, per Miss Thompson	1	13	6
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden, including 9s. per Miss Poulden	1	11	6
St. Paul's Missionary Society, per Mr. C. E. Oldham	8	9	0
PROVINCES.			
Aughton, per Mrs. Welsby, D.R.M.	6	4	6
Birmingham, per Rev. S. Webster, S., at St. Thomas'	1	11	1
Do., Card, per Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	5	0
Brighton, per Rev. W. M. Selwyn..	19	0	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle, including 5s. for Paraguay	10	5	0
Cheltenham, per Mr. R. H. G. Wilson	30	0	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth, Mrs. Roney Dougall, £1; Mrs. N. B. Acworth, £2 2s.....	3	2	0
Handsworth, per Rev. F. E. Hasluck, S.S., at St. Chrysostom	3	3	0
Keswick Convention, per R. Wilson, Esq., Pencil Case for S. A., 8s. 6d.; Donation for S. A., 10s.; E. S. B., Do., £1	1	18	6
Llandudno, S.	0	12	11
Do., Mrs. Goode, box.....	0	10	6
Malvern Wells, per Miss S. Duke..	3	12	0
Mears Ashby, Miss E. Callis, card..	0	2	0
Nottingham, per Rev. G. Edgcome, subs.....	2	0	0
Radcliffe-on-Tent, "From a box that had been put aside".....	0	4	0
Solihull, per Rev. Canon Evans, S.S.	5	0	0
Southwell, Sale of Work, per Miss Gaster	82	15	0
Surbiton, E. and J. Jelly, card	0	10	0
Thurloxton, per Miss Bartlett	0	5	0
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Muggeridge	3	1	0
Weaverham, per —. Burgess, Esq., M.....	1	8	2
IRELAND.			
Castle Bellingham, Rev. W. Bellingham	1	0	0
Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, per Mrs. Gahan	18	2	4
Rahan, Mrs. Eyre's card	0	5	0
Tuam, per Rev. H. A. Oliver, cards	0	6	7
FOREIGN.			
New Zealand, Gisborne, per Herbert W. Williams, Esq.	4	0	0
Santiago, Union Church, per Bishop of the Falkland Islands	5	0	0

THE ILLUSTRATED SHEET ALMANAC FOR 1893

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EARLY Forget-Me-Nots, 6d. per doz. Spina Japonica and Primula Jap. Alba, 3d. each. Postage extra. Orders requested IN OCTOBER by Mrs. Gahan, Maherabeg, Donegal, for the benefitof S. A. M. S.

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Lee, Lewisham & Blackheath Association

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OF

USEFUL AND FANCY WORK,

CLOTHING FOR THE POOR

Baskets, Ornaments of Native Work, Curiosities, &c.,

In aid of the above, will (D.V.) be held in

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ON

Wednesday & Thursday, Oct. 5 & 6,

From 2 to 9.30 p.m. both days.

The Opening Address will be given on Wednesday by

REV. A. E. BARNES-LAWRENCE, M.A.,

VICAR OF ST. MICHAEL'S, BLACKHEATH,

And on Thursday by

REV. E. C. ASPINALL.

Your presence and that of your friends is particularly requested.

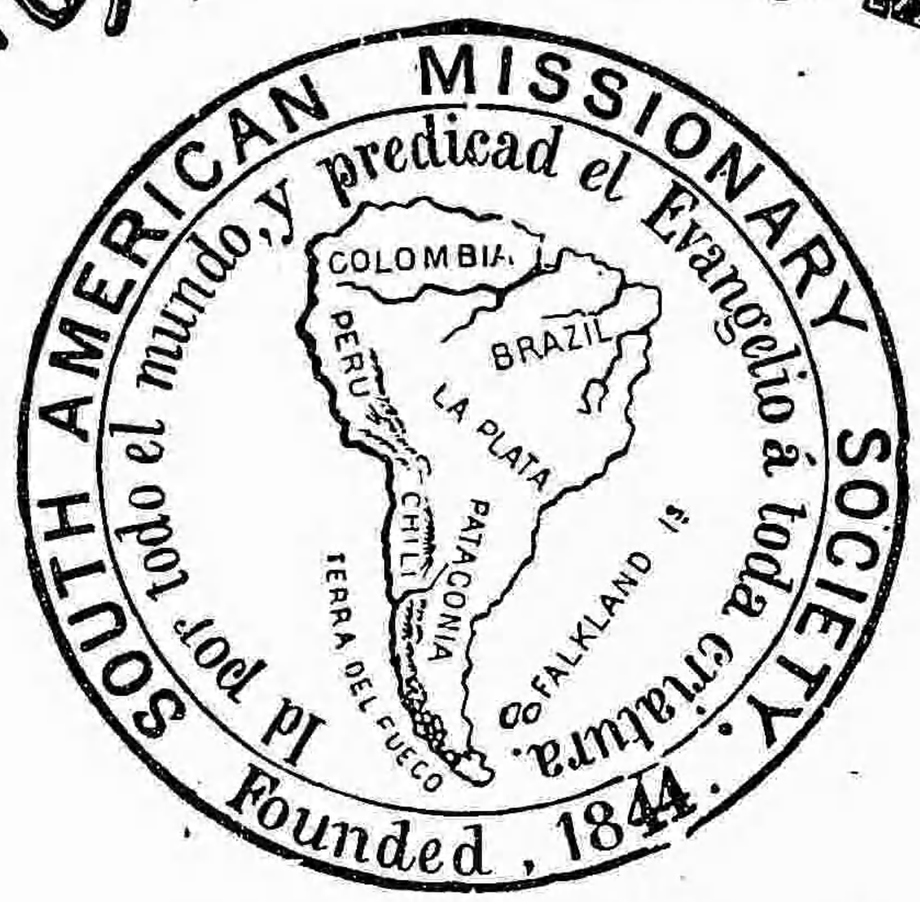
Contributions will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary,
3 Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E.

ADMISSION 6d. EACH DAY.

[XVI.] NOVEMBER 1, 1892. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER 1, 1892.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.

WE are sure that our friends, while rejoicing that the Bishop of the Falkland Islands has deemed it right, on the grounds of high character, spiritual work, and intellectual attainments, to give Mr. Elkin, of Lota, and Mr. Tyerman, of Quino, Presbyter's Orders, they will hear with great regret that both of them were soon afterwards attacked by severe illness, and that the Bishop's visitation progress was thereby delayed. We hope and pray they may by this time have fully recovered.

Our good wishes for the success of the Sale of Work at Lee have been, by God's blessing, happily fulfilled by the sum of £150 0s. 10d. being realised. The first day's sale was opened with prayer and an address by the Rev. A. E. Barnes Lawrence, the second by an address from the Rev. E. C. Aspinall.

We have not often received a more interesting packet of news from the Southern Mission than the letter and enclosures forwarded to us by Mr. Lewis.

The exercises in dictation by the Fuégian lads show that they have made very commendable progress in English spelling and writing. Some of these will appear in our "Juvenile Gift."

Mr. William J. Lewis has been appointed to succeed Mr. Robins as assistant to Mr. Whaits at Keppel Island, and would probably have commenced his work there in August. Mrs. Lewis will also reside on the Island, and will no doubt take the deepest interest in the spiritual and general welfare of the Indians resident there.

The Committee are thankful to find that the Rev. H. Davies, of Chubut, is recovering from his recent dangerous illness.

The Committee have been much gratified by the zealous and successful efforts of the Rev. E. C. Aspinall, as the Society's Deputation during the time he has been in England. He and Mrs. Aspinall leave England for South America on November 22, and we wish them God-speed in their work at the Falklands and at our station at Keppel Island.

BRITISH MUSEUM

The total amount of Contributions received from September 25 to October 25 was £579 12s d.

The following are the subjects for Prayer on Monday, November 14:—

1. That God's blessing may rest on the appointment of Captain R. Thompson and Boatswain Gustav Jonson to the "Allen Gardiner," and on all the arrangements for refitting the vessel for continued service in the Southern Mission; and that the "Allen Gardiner" may be increasingly a centre of Gospel light.
2. That God may graciously grant Mr. and Mrs. Aspinall a safe and prosperous journey to South America, and a blessing on their labours there.
3. That many hearts may be prepared by God the Holy Spirit to receive "the truth as it is in Jesus" on the occasion of the proposed Mission by the Rev. G. S. Grubb, early in 1893, to South America, from the Keswick Convention.
4. That it may please God to renew the health and strength of the Rev. W. H. Elkin, the Rev. J. R. Tyerman, and the Rev. H. Davies, of Chubut, and grant them the continued aid of His Holy Spirit as Presbyters of the Church of Christ.
5. We pray that our Heavenly Father may give grace and benediction to Mr. William Lewis and his wife in the Christian work they are just commencing at Keppel Island.

In Memoriam.

THE LATE DR. BICKERSTETH,
DEAN OF LICHFIELD.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Bickersteth, late Dean of Lichfield, which took place on September 30. As Archdeacon of Buckingham, Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, and Dean of Lichfield, he took a prominent position in the work of the Church of England, and by his tact and conciliatory disposition did much to assuage if not subdue that party spirit which ran so high during the period in which his lot was cast. He was always a warm friend and supporter of the South American Missionary Society, and has on far more than one occasion presided at its meetings, preached on its behalf, and otherwise promoted its cause. The Committee greatly regret the loss of such an old and true friend, and are sure they faithfully represent all the members of the Society.

The Southern Mission.

KEPPEL ISLAND.

DEAN BRANDON has favoured us with the following letter:—

"*The Parsonage, Stanley, Falkland Islands, July* 18, 1892.

"I enclose a copy of the *Falkland Islands Magazine* for July. A letter by the Rev. Mr. Francis, chaplain of H.M.S. 'Cleopatra,' may interest your Committee and may be of use. As all good copies are used up, please excuse the printing being somewhat faint. I visited Keppel Island last month, and found all well. I was just one night on the island and inspected the boys' copies, compositions, and dictation. Few would imagine that they would be brought on so well. Their writing, spelling, and composition would, in some cases, compare most favourably with that of those who have had all the training of a parochial school during their childhood; some few made a very good attempt at simple arithmetic. I conducted prayers in the Home that evening, and spoke to the boys from Ephesians iv. 20-32; they listened most attentively and appeared to take in what I said. Next morning, Mr. Whaits and the boys went alongside the schooner 'Castalia' (Captain Rowland), and brought the goods ashore in the scow, which had come from home for the island. His Honour Judge Routledge and Robert E. Nichol, Esq.—camp-manager for the Falkland Island Company—landed at the same time and inspected the farm, buildings, &c. The boys were drilled by Mr. Lewis, and sang one or two hymns and songs with much zest aud spirit. The Judge spoke to them for a few minutes on the need of careful attention to the instruction they received, both in books and in the labours of the farm, and hoped that they might be spared to look back upon a well-spent life, like those of whom they had just been singing, 'The Blacksmith.' We returned on board the schooner *en route* for West Falkland, the Judge and Mr. Nichol having expressed themselves as much gratified by all that they had seen. As we slowly sailed out of the harbour they were much struck by the beauty of the settlement, built on the slope of a hill, all the surroundings being kept in good order. The crop of potatoes had been lifted and sent into Stanley for sale, per the 'Castalia,' a short time before, so that the gardens looked bare."

Mr. Whaits writes:—

"*Keppel Island, June* 9, 1892.

"The Falkland Islands Company's schooner 'Castalia' has just come in for our wool. It is blowing hard, with snow, so that we cannot take it off to day, but hope to do so to-morrow.

"If they have room she will also take our potatoes, which are ready. I will enclose with this a list of what is sent on board.

"You will have heard before this that Mr. J. Lewis is with us; the

natives are all glad to have him with them again. All is going on well, and everything in order. The natives are well and happy. Our outside work is done, I am glad to say. Mr. Aspinall will have told you of my being in Stanley. I was glad of the opportunity, for I had not been well. I hope you will not forget to let us have the hoop-iron in good time.

"Sent on board the 'Castalia' for Stanley (marked K), 59 bales of wool and skins and 124 bags of potatoes."

*Mr. J. Lewis writes as follows:—

"*Port Stanley, Falklands, August* 14, 1892.

"You will doubtless have heard from Mr. Aspinall of the Bishop's arrangement as regards Mr. Whaits' assistant at Keppel Island, and my having gone for a few months to Keppel, and Mr. Whaits having had a change in Stanley, which he seemed to need very much. He returned as with a new lease of life. I purposed remaining at Keppel until my son's arrival at that place, but my daughter's illness (now, thank God, happily over) caused me to come to Stanley on August 5. Mr. William J. Lewis and his wife hope (after their marriage on or about the 26th) to leave for Keppel as soon as possible.

"The only sickness at Keppel during my stay there was that of Cyril Mateen, who had a severe cold for about a week. Mrs. Whaits, who was indisposed for several days with asthma, did not leave her house all the time I was there. All the lads seem healthy.

"I purpose sending you by parcel post a number of exercises by the Indian lads, which will illustrate the mental ability of the most intelligent and those who have had the most schooling at Keppel, and which will enable you to judge as to which of them ought, if possible, to receive special instruction, with a view to extended usefulness as teachers when they return to their own country.

"The younger Cyril (Dahlooshenjiz), who comes from the border land of the Alooculoof tribe, knows a little, and would soon pick up the Alooculoof language, is, as far as one can judge, healthy and strong, persevering and painstaking, and altogether (next to George Liwia) the most eligible. I would specially recommend him, if might be allowed to do so, and suggest that he should have the opportunity of returning on a trip to Tierra del Fuégo, with the special object of inducing some of the Alooculoof lads to come to Keppel. Twice the number at present at Keppel (the extra ones from the Ona and Alooculoof tribes), and regular and systematic teaching, are absolute necessities if you purpose that place becoming an efficient training institution. The advantages and conveniences there for such a purpose are great, and the expense as regards maintenance small in comparison with the results that might accrue. *Surplus* stock and potatoes of their own producing (the latter fetch a poor price in Stanley) would mainly feed them.

"The material is not of the best, still by keeping them up to the

* Mr. J. Lewis is the father of Mr. W. J. Lewis, and was at Keppel Island for a short time pending the taking up of the appointment by his son, Mr. W. J. Lewis.

mark, I think that with God's blessing very creditable teachers would arise from among them for instructing their own people.

"Mr. Whaits has had, as you know, all his time fully occupied in keeping things straight on the farm, &c. You need to be on the spot for a year to understand the amount of work to be done.

"I enclose matter for 'The Gift' (Children's Magazine); you may, perhaps, think it sufficiently interesting to insert in that paper. I have more than once heard it said by children that they only get a reprint of what they have already read in the Magazine. Hence my writing it. Specimens of the Keppel boys' composition are rather numerous, but I am sure that the young subscribers would enjoy reading all of them, especially as many of them will be familiar with the subjects from their own school books. Should there be a desire for more, there will be plenty to draw upon from the budget I send by parcel post, if not by this, by the next mail. There are possibly many who would like to possess the originals, as they are written by the boys themselves at Keppel. They might appear at the sales of work for the Mission. People out here often ask if the Fuégian boys at Keppel can speak English."

Mr. Burleigh writes:—

"*Tekenica Sound, June* 9, 1892.

"I have a few quiet moments this evening, so I begin a few lines to you.

"You will be pleased, I am sure, to know that after all we are fairly settled here. The long delay and uncertainty were very trying, and we are much relieved now that we are over the difficulty.

"It is a very pleasant change, and things generally promise a more varied, and we would hope a more successful, issue than would have been possible at Wollaston. Nearly all our old friends have come with us, and we have had a visit of a numerous party of natives from New Year's Sound. Many of these have settled with us, the others have returned West for a time, intending to return soon with other parties. Our hands are therefore full of work, and no small portion of my time has been devoted to their interests. This was, of course, a pleasant duty, though I regret that, only having just arrived, so to speak, when they came, I could not be with them more.

"Our Lady Secretaries will be pleased to know that, although the condition of the people was just what we expected, their kindly and timely response to my appeal has enabled me to supply their need and give them comfort.

"Please convey our warmest thanks to them on behalf of the poor people thus relieved by their kindness and pity.

"We specially prized the few notes of encouragement and sympathy in our work, and desire our best thanks also.

"There is a great and growing work to be done here, and we eagerly await the decision of the Bishop as to what shall be done.

"I should like to have a home for boys also, where they could receive careful and intelligent training, first in Christian living, and also in useful industries.

"A few lads, so housed and systematically trained, would in the course of a few years, with God's blessing, produce a useful band of skilful workers, who would be available as helps in any future work of the Society.

"The cost and maintenance of such a home need not necessarily be great; indeed, given the materials for roofing and a few other principal requisites, the majority of parts could be obtained here. The seeming crying need of such a home to house and instruct the number of poor little fellows who are at present the tools of the men (some of whom are cruel and very unprincipled), together with the press of work which I find myself unable to do, has decided me to ask for the further help in my letter to the Bishop. This I have asked his Lordship to send on to you, as I had not time to copy it; from it, Captain P.'s, and this present, you will get a general idea of our life and work here.

"We have just received a parcel of Easter cards from you; they are very beautiful, and convey messages of sympathy and encouragement in our work, as well as reminding us of the great Easter of Christ's kingdom which is surely coming.

"We pass through much trial, ill report, and unkind treatment, and we need your help and prayers that we may be sustained."

Missionaries En Route.

THE following letters are from Capt. Thompson:—

"*Aconcagua, Off Lisbon, September* 20, 1892.

"I write you these few lines to thank you for the message you sent me. I will never forget so much loving thought; it has been with me ever since leaving. God my Father *has* led me in green pastures. I cannot help knowing *how* unworthy I am even *now*. My cup has assuredly run over with love. Even here He has raised up a friend I will never forget. I mean the young man Mr. Mathews spoke of, Mr. Williams, who is going out to Rio. We do have some blessed times together when we three draw near the throne of grace. Ever since we left we have had prayer for more and more of *His* spirit. Every night we hold *Christ* up to all on board, and from now we are going to have it every *other* night. People are listening with great attention, and yesterday I had about eighteen men and women round me, Jews, French, English, German, asking me about my God. The *sailors* especially are very kind, helping us greatly with the singing. We know and feel that God is with us, because of that word you sent me. I know you are all praying for us, and know this, that *God's* word does not return void, and that it is the *power* of God to eternal salvation."

"*Aconcagua, Lisbon, September* 21, 1892.

"I have received your most kind and welcome letters. We have a most delightful time together here with our Father. He makes Himself known greatly to us when we draw near. There is great questioning going on, and some ridicule, for which we thank God; it shows us our work is not in vain. A part of the English-speaking people here *say* they do not believe in *a* God; but we *know* that they do from the way they question. May God bless *His* word through us. I know you will grant this before I ask it*—it is that you will, just when you receive this, gather all in the office together and ask our Father to bless us aboard *this* steamer in preaching *His* salvation, or, in other words, His love to men.

"Oh, it is above all to know we are helping His kingdom to come and that we have *His* prayer. May God prosper me, and e'en though it be a *cross* (?) draw me nearer and nearer."

* It need hardly be said that this request was heartily responded to.

Chubut.

THE Rev. H. Davies writes:—

"*Bryn y Neuadd, Chubut Colony, viâ Buenos Ayres, August* 18, 1892.

"I write you just a line to say that I have been unable, through indisposition, to go down to Lower Valley since the early part of May last, and have been under the hands of a doctor since the beginning of June, completely broken down in health and spirit, and in such a critical state for about a month that Dr. Hughes was much concerned about me, and I felt sinking with such rapidity that I really thought God was pleased to send me a call to leave this my field of labour.

"The doctor tells me that my illness was brought on through over-anxiety in my work, with many vexations and disappointments. I have much to thank Almighty God for thus far, sparing me to the cure of my chaplaincy and my family, in this distant and isolated place, and through His wise Providence sending such an able medical man into this unattractive colony; else, long before now, 'my place would have known me no more.' I should have written earlier, only I was too weak and languid, and, besides, postal arrangements are not too convenient out here.

"I am glad to inform you that I have taken one or two services in the afternoons at St. David's (much against my doctor's wishes), for I dare not go out of the house in the evenings as yet. Although improving slowly, am afraid I shall not be able to venture to Lower Valley for a month or two yet. As the summer is approaching, I hope to be fully established in my usual health, and, with my gracious God's good will, to resume all my former duties. The doctor warns me to be careful, or else I might get a relapse, which might prove much more dangerous than what I have gone through. On other matters I will write at the earliest opportunity."

Paraguay Mission.

MR. BAILEY writes:—

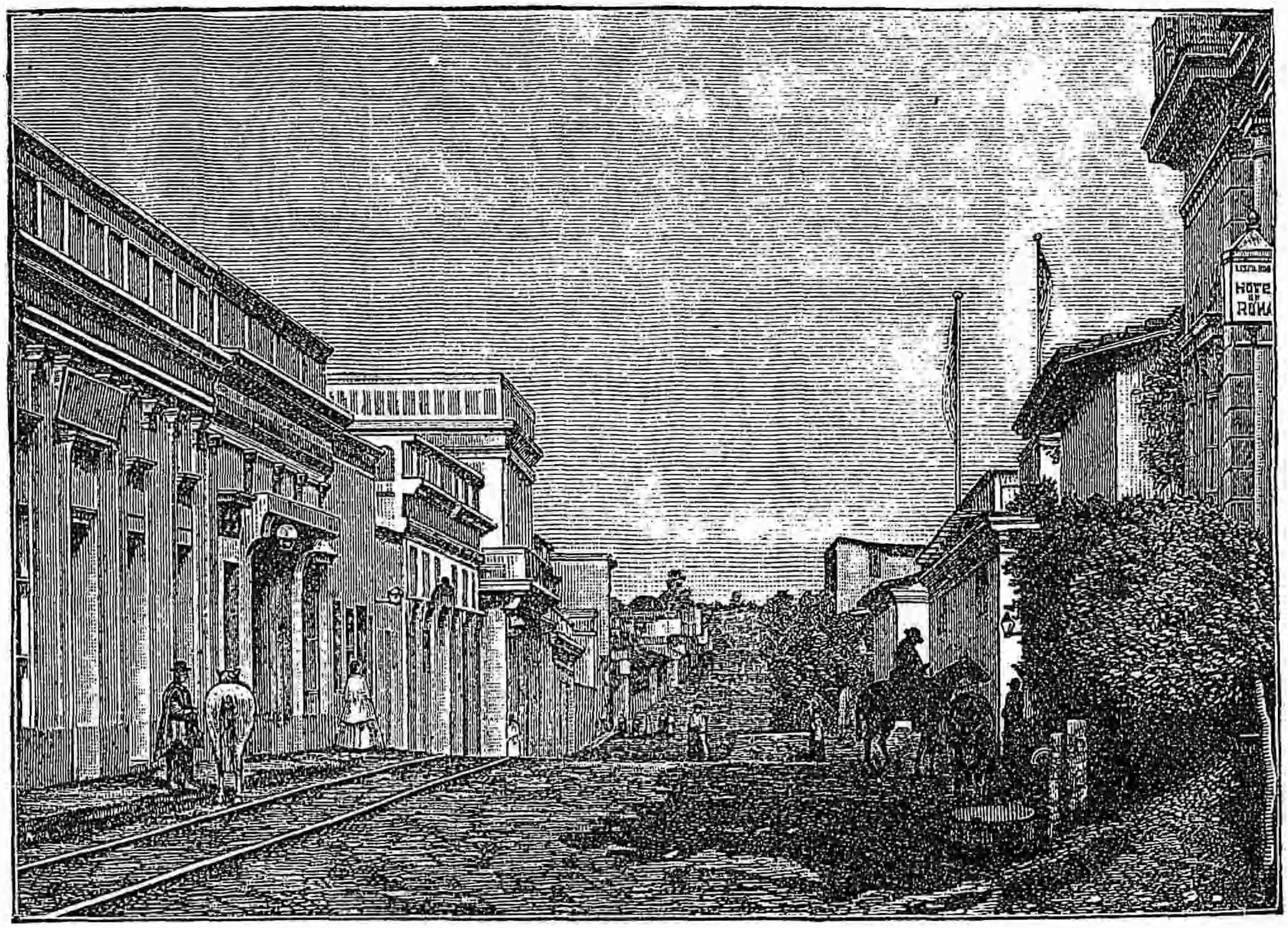
"*Villa Concepcion, August* 13, 1892.

"Having had occasion to come here to bring stores, I take the opportunity to write a few lines.

"We have to thank God that we all continue in good health, and that our work is daily gaining influence over the Indians.

"There is one little narrative I should like to relate, which shows that the Mission work in the Chaco has now a good foundation.

"On leaving Riacho Fernandez on Thursday last, I was asked by a



STREET IN ASUNCION, CAPITAL OF PARAGUAY.

passing trader for permission to journey in my canoe to the Villa, when one of our Indians belonging to Fernandez's tribe protested against the intrusion, giving the reason that the trader was in the habit of taking caña to excess, and that he (the Indian) was afraid of anyone when under the influence of drink. We repeatedly hear of our Indians refusing drink when offered by the traders.

"You will see by this that our example has not been given without good result."

Chili.

THE Bishop of the Falkland Islands writes :—

"*Concepcion, Chili, August* 13, 1892.

"On the 4th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Valparaiso, I conferred Priest's Orders upon Messrs. Tyerman and Elkin. They passed their examinations with credit, the Rev. H. E. Wetherall, who aided me in the examination and presented them to me for ordination, being quite satisfied. We had to wait for some days before the ordination could take place, owing to both Mr. Wetherall and the Rev. W. Colston, who came from Lima to take part in it, having the influenza. This added to the necessary expenses of the candidates, who had to remain all the time at an hotel. I mention this for the consideration of the Committee. The night before their ordination Messrs. Tyerman and Elkin left for their respective homes, whither I was to follow ; but I regret to say that both were taken ill on the journey, or were ill on starting. Both are now in bed, and very poorly, with influenza. Mr. Tyerman did not reach home, and I found him sick in bed at Traiguen. Mr. Elkin reached Lota, but has been very ill since, and I have been very anxious about him. It had been my intention to open the church at Quino this week, and to confirm some candidates there, and visit one or two of the adjoining colonies, and then to be at Lota to-day for services to-morrow (Sunday). After this I intended to return to the River Plate in the 'Lusitania,' by which vessel this letter goes. The illnesses, however, of our friends, by suspending my activity in their districts, cause me to miss the present and await the next steamer, a fortnight or so hence.

"At Iquique, Mr. Wetherall will also see what can be done. There seems to be a great change of feeling, and for the better, in that place, and possibly a clergyman may be welcomed there, or it may be worked from Valparaiso by an assistant clergyman.

"Had I been able to get away by this boat I should have devoted the month saved on this coast to Paraguay, but I fear now that mission must await my return from Brazil. We shall see, however. But, meanwhile, I have received letters and accounts from Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Burleigh, which show me that in June things were still much unsettled. My presence was desired and desirable, but I could not go ; in fact, I have only had the letters and accounts some twelve days.

"At Santiago I had service in the building belonging to what is called the Union Church, which was most kindly put at my disposition by the Rev. J. C. Wilson, pastor. The offertory was for the S.A. Mission, 63 dols. 70c. (paper), which, in English money, equals, I think, just now, about £4 19s. 9d. To-morrow, in this place, I have two services in the American Chapel, which has also been offered for my use. I was going to Lota, but was telephoned to postpone my visit till next Sunday."

Mr. Corrie writes :—

"*Concepcion, August* 20, 1892.

"The special Christian work in which I am engaged on Sundays, that among the sailors in Talcahuano, has been suspended for two Sundays, and perhaps may not be resumed for a couple of months, on account of winter weather and the scarcity of ships in the present 'off' season.

"I mentioned once to Capt. Poulden about sending me some tracts for distribution ; if you could oblige me by sending some they would be of great service.*

"Bishop Stirling has recently been with us, and preached here in Concepcion. He is now in Quino, and returns to Lota, from whence his Lordship should proceed to the Argentine by the bearer of this letter."

* A parcel was at this time on its way.

The Rev. W. H. Elkin writes :—

"*Capellania Britannica de Lota, August* 23, 1892.

"I am sending you by this mail the quarterly account of this Chaplaincy. I must apologise for being nearly a month behind time, but am just recovering from typhoid fever, contracted whilst in Valparaiso in attendance upon the Bishop. Being extremely weak, you will please excuse a short letter, as this is only the third day I have been allowed to leave my bed. I am thankful to say that the fever has left me, and, with the careful nursing of my mother and sister, I hope (D.V.) to be soon about my duties once again. The Bishop kindly paid me a flying visit as soon as he heard I was so ill. It was very good of him, and it cheered me up immensely. As soon as I can get out he is coming to confirm my candidates. You will be pleased to hear that my old friend Mr. Watt has kindly conducted a short service every Sunday during my illness, and that the congregation has been kept together ; so I am thankful to say very little has suffered, and I trust to gather up the threads shortly. Whilst in Valparaiso I was admitted by Bishop Stirling to the Presbytery of this Diocese, so now I have full powers to act here. The box arrived safely, but one of the lantern glasses was smashed. I must try, however, to replace this out here. You will see by the enclosed the amount of duty paid to the Customs. The books and tracts are passed 'free.' They are very acceptable, and I will use them to the best advantage as far as I possibly can. The work, previous to my illness, was very encouraging ; but I will leave Bishop Stirling to give you his opinion on this matter, as it will be of more weight coming from him."

Our Missions to Seamen.

MR. WALKER writes as follows:—

"*Buenos Ayres, August* 16, 1892.

"I forward you with this the Treasurer's receipt for £12 10s., moneys remitted by the Society to the Committee here. I suppose the Secretary will write also to acknowledge the amount. There is to be the Annual Meeting on the 26th inst., to consider the second Annual Report, and elect a new Committee, as the Committee is supposed to sit for one year only. The Home has succeeded very well financially. For six months past I have paid to the Treasurer more than enough to pay the rent, while I have paid all other expenses myself. In the twelve months I have paid in 2,700 dollars, so that will pay nine months' rent, the rent being 300 dollars per month. Later I will send you a copy of my report. It is not the actual second year, because that does not end until October 30, but twelve months' working from August 1, 1891, to July 31, 1892. The figures show out very good, and I know that good spiritual work has been done also. This gives me the greatest satisfaction, although I am very pleased also with the material progress of the Home. It is a basis from which we can carry on our spiritual work, and is certainly a good thing in every way. During the present month one of the Committee died. He was pastor of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, and was very much liked by his congregation. I was unwell myself last month with influenza. When a little better I went over the river to the quarries, where I spent my holiday three years ago, and had a pleasant time with a medical friend. I was away two Sundays, and took two services in English and two in Spanish, and christened three babies of English folks in the quarries. I also gave two lantern views, which were very much liked. In my absence the Home was in charge of a gentleman who is my assistant, the Rev. J. C. Peddersen. He is a Danish Lutheran minister, and is hoping to get an appointment shortly as pastor to Norwegians here or in some other port. I now employ four servants, a shipping master, and my assistant, as the work has grown and needs all these, and, as I have told you, the monthly expenses have all been met and the rent too from the monthly income of the Home. I am kept very busy always from about eight in the morning until ten at night. There is always something to be done or thought about, or someone to see in need or difficulty, or some captain wanting a man, or men wanting ships. We are far from the city, so that a morning or afternoon is taken up in going, and coming, and transacting any business there. But I keep well and strong, thank God, and find pleasure in my work, and that is everything."

"*Buenos Ayres, August* 18, 1892.

"I came back much better for my trip, and feeling better fitted to go on with my work. Our week-night meetings continue to be well

attended and appreciated, and the reading-room has a regular supply of readers. In the Home eighty-one people were boarded, and the Home met its expenses with a little to spare. This is encouraging, and seems likely to continue now. The Committee keep in view the idea of a permanent building later on, which will be much better. At present, in the unfinished state of the docks, nothing can be done, as the shipping is largely divided between the docks and the small river, where sailing vessels have always discharged; but I believe that later on the bulk of the shipping will go into the docks, and then the Home would be needed there. The Committee hold their annual meeting on August 26, and I shall be able to send you a report later on."

Extract of letter from Mr. Walker to Mr. W. Barnett, August 3, 1892:—

"This past month a captain on one of the Port Works boats came to me with the good news of his having accepted Christ two nights before. His is an interesting case, as his wife was a Christian a long time before, and I knew him to be almost a Christian in his life and conduct, and consequently the more difficult to reach. He tells me that latterly he had gone away from the meetings afraid to go on board his vessel, yet not caring to speak to me about his anxiety. On the night of his conversion he could not sleep, and had to get out in the middle of the night and hunt up some verses in Isaiah lv., from which I had preached, and which had taken his attention at the time. As he read the light flashed in, and he realised all the beauty of God's love and forgiveness. My heart felt glad as he told me of the way in which God had led him. He wrote to tell his wife the next day, and then came to tell me."

Mr. Holms writes:—

"*Pernambuco, August* 15, 1892.

"I was more than pleased to receive, some few days ago, your kind letter. I note with satisfaction your remark of approval of the evangelistic work among the natives, because in times past discouraging remarks have been made about the missionary to seamen interfering with the native religion. I remained silent and continued as before. All I say to English people on the subject is that preaching in Portuguese is not to make Protestants of Romanists, but to make bad people good.

"You will be interested to know that lately the Sailors' Reading Room was the spiritual birthplace of a young man who I hope to employ as steward and general help to me if he should be permitted to recover. He has been *very* near death and is *very weak* now, but I hope he is recovering now and will be to me what I have always felt I needed, namely, a *Christian* helper for ship-visiting, meetings, and a *reliable* man to leave in the Home at times. God has been very graciously helping us lately, I think to encourage us against some very unworthy discouragements

which have fallen upon us of late. However, in the name and power of the Lord, we are going on prosperously in the Sailors' Home and peacefully in the spiritual work outside."

"*Sailors' Home, Pernambuco, September* 5, 1892.

"My report for the month of August of the work of the 'Mission to Seamen' is as follows :—

"The Sailors' Home was not so overfull this month as it has been several times during the past few months, but a good deal more was done in the way of helping destitute men with food, lodging, and shipment. I also noticed that the reading-room was frequented by men much more than usual, although our stock of papers and magazines is not very large or very varied. I was very pleased to be able this month to adorn the walls of every room in the house with large paper texts, with blue letters pasted on tin sheets. The texts are very appropriate and well chosen, look well, and I sincerely hope and pray may bring forth fruit unto eternal life to some who otherwise so seldom have such life-giving truths put before them to consider. Some of the texts are : 'Herein is love: not that we loved God, but that He,' &c.; 'Repent and turn to God, and do works meet for repentance'; 'The gift of God is eternal life'; 'Blessed is the man whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered,' and others such.

"An American lady missionary this month brought us a very good and useful novelty ; namely, sixteen ditty bags for sailors. Each bag is made of fine canvas and closes with a coloured silk cord, and contains an assortment of needles, cottons, buttons, pins, comb, a New Testament, and a letter written by the lady who made the bag, the object of the letter being to beg the seaman who receives the present to read the Testament and accept Jesus to be his Saviour and Master. It is to be my privilege to give these presents to seamen as they ship and leave the Home. It is noteworthy that the giver of these presents expressed her opinion and wish that they should not be given only to the worthy and respectable seamen, but also to the drunkard and prodigal, with the hope that such manifestation of love and interest in them may reach and revive their better parts and conduce to their reformation. This, I think, is a good representation of the love and wisdom of Christ, but the world in general would judge it to be very nice sentiment, but imprudent.

"For some long time the services in Cabo for the railway employés were discontinued, but this month I went one Sunday and began again, for several there were asking me about starting the services once more, besides which the new superintendent sent me a definite invitation and a pass on the line for myself and wife, so that I could not resist so decided a call, even had I wished.

"Sunday services were held regularly twice aboard ship, and once in the Home."

Foreign Missions at the Church Congress.



IF any proof were needed to show the growing interest in missionary work, it might be found in the place such work occupies to-day at the Church Congress. Formerly the greatest of all subjects was relegated to a sectional meeting, usually thinly enough attended and addressed by few, if any, of those really conversant with the mission field. A year ago we adverted to a speech delivered at Rhyl by Canon Thomas on our Society's Welsh Mission at Chubut, and though we cannot say that South American missionary work was directly alluded to at Folkestone, many things were said which applied to labours to evangelise the heathen of Paraguay and Tierra del Fuégo. The crowded meeting in the Exhibition Theatre and the overflow gathering of many hundreds in Holy Trinity Church, were of themselves impressive, as testifying to the interest felt in missions. And to see clergy and laity in turn ascending the pulpit of a stately church and reading their papers or making their speech, was in itself indicative of progress. Bishop Smythies was the first speaker, and impressed on his hearers the need of missionaries avoiding entrenchment on the domain of the chiefs and acquirement of any large tract of land; he deprecated the Europeanising of Native Christians, and showed the value of communities of unsalaried workers. Bishop Selwyn followed with his experience of Melanesian work, and delighted all who heard him by his glowing accounts of the native pastors lately under his charge. The Dean of Wells, after a winter tour in India, gave his impressions of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi and the C.M.S. College at Agra. Sir A. Gordon read a valuable paper on missions, of which he had watched the growth in many parts of the world; and as a layman confirmed much that had fallen from the lips of the two Missionary Bishops. What is known as the Archbishop's Mission to the Assyrian Church was sketched by Sir F. Goldsmid, who gave some interesting information about the sects into which the Mahometans in Persia and the neighbouring countries are split up. Canon Maclear from his connection with St. Augustine's College, could speak with authority of the home training of missionary agents. But perhaps the speech of the evening was that made by the Bishop of Exeter, who, to his long acquaintance with home organisation, has by his trip round the world added a considerable knowledge of the foreign work of our Church. Japan naturally absorbed a large share of the time at his disposal; but his words as to new methods in use in the Exeter Diocese for enlarging the interest in missions contained many a helpful suggestion for home workers. When the appointed readers and speakers had finished, the two and a half hours were exhausted, and possibly it was as well, for we were thus spared the crude theories which on former occasions have been inflicted on Church Congresses. The crowding out of the impromptu speeches is by some regretted, but

possibly the cause of Missions is best served by being put before the Congress by those alone who have something to say and know how to say it.

Sale of Work at Lee.

THE friends who so kindly and continuously work for this annual sale will rejoice with us that, by the Lord's blessing, their and our efforts have been successful, the sum realised being £150, which is a little in advance of last year's sale proceeds. We trust, by the purchases of absent friends, that before Christmas we may be able, not only to defray expenses, but, as before, send up a few more pounds for the Mission.

The sale was opened with prayer and praise and reading of Scripture, and a brief exposition by the Rev. A. E. Barnes Lawrence, Vicar of St. Michael's, Blackheath; and on Thursday we had the pleasure of listening to an address by the Rev. E. C. Aspinall, for so many years our friend and fellow-worker in Lee, Mrs. E. C. Aspinall kindly giving her services in selling on both days.

Mr. Aspinall gave another address in the evening on the habits and customs of the various tribes in Tierra del Fuégo, and explained the use and manufacture of the Indian curiosities—baskets, spears, necklaces, &c.—which were offered for sale. The attendance was not quite so good as we had expected, the weather being unfavourable. All the more were we encouraged and thankful for the result, which (according to our usage) was announced at 10 p.m., most, if not all, of our workers being then present, Captain Poulden, R.N., leading us in prayer and in singing the Doxology.

Provincial Proceedings.

WE have read of some sittings of Parliament that they were "Irish Sessions," but we do not recall any month so entirely devoted by our staff to the Irish Auxiliaries as last September. England is only represented by Mr. Grundy's sermons and meeting on the 4th and 5th at Wolverhampton and his sermon on the 7th at Malvern Abbey; Scotland by a lecture delivered at Moffat by Mr. Martlew on the 30th. With these exceptions Ireland has occupied our Association Secretaries continuously during the month, and their labours have been reinforced by a lengthy tour undertaken by Mr. Aspinall in the South

and South-West of the sister island. Our friend, whose name is specially identified with Tierra del Fuégo and the Falkland Isles, preached fourteen sermons and delivered twenty-five lectures within the short space of thirty-six days, and aroused much interest by his accounts of the work in which he has been for some years a prominent figure. Mr. Grundy and Mr. Martlew, we gather from their registers, were little if at all behind Mr. Aspinall, each curiously enough taking ten sermons and twenty-one meetings in September. Thus we reach the large total of thirty-four sermons and sixty-seven meetings taken by three deputations. The collections in all exceeded £160, but of this sum a few pounds of the £65 10s. Mr. Aspinall brought back represent moneys yielded by cards distributed last year. And, speaking of cards, we may add that Mr. Grundy and Mr. Martlew distributed no fewer than 153. If well placed these ought of themselves to produce a considerable sum during the current year. We are, by the way, often asked what should be done with collecting cards accepted (say) in the autumn months. Should they be retained till the next visit of a deputation a year later, or sent to the Hon. Secs. on December 31? We unhesitatingly say that they should, if possible, be filled by December and a fresh card be asked for in January. Indeed we know many cases where an active worker will fill a card in a month and during a year help various societies. We allude here to the cards spaced for 10s. or 2s. 6d. in pence, and not to the green ones, which have hitherto been used for subscriptions of larger amounts. The new three-fold card will answer for all purposes.

Our friends have had serious difficulties to contend with in the shape of bad weather and the absence from home of local supporters, but in spite of these drawbacks they can show excellent results. Indeed, Mr. Martlew points out that his returns from the four counties in which he laboured yielded double the amount raised in 1889 and 1891, and were twenty-five per cent. in advance of the highest total of any former year. It is also satisfactory to find that he can record six new openings.

However it may be with other parts of the United Kingdom, it is plain enough that our cause is no way losing its hold on our fellow-Churchmen and Churchwomen on the other side of St. George's Channel. At the time we write Mr. Armstrong is engaged in a final tour, "gathering up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost."

CLOTHING, &c., FOR MISSION STATIONS.

The Secretaries desire to acknowledge, with warmest thanks, the receipt of parcels of clothing, &c., from the undermentioned :—

St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, Sewing Bee, per Misses Teape and Brewis.
St. Stephen's, Canonbury, Working Party, per Miss B. Sansom.
Friends at Broadwater Rectory.

Mrs. Dean.
Miss Dalton.
Miss Cooper.
Mrs. Acworth.
Mrs. Allen Gardiner.
Miss Clark.

BRITISH MUSEUM 6 DE 92

Contributions thankfully received from Sept. 25 to Oct. 25, 1892.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
LEGACY.			
Francis, the late Mrs. A. C. Francis (less duty)	4	10	0
DONATIONS.			
A Lady, final portion of £100 prospective Legacy	30	0	0
Hollon Bequest, per the Charity Commissioners	3	10	8
Jones, Mrs. W. A.	5	0	0
Luck, F. G., Esq.	10	0	0
Prince, Mrs.	5	5	0
"The Christian," from Readers of, per Morgan & Scott	1	1	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Bowles, Rev. H. A.	0	5	0
Haldane, Miss Emma	1	1	0
Hicklin, Miss	0	10	6
Hughes-Hughes, W., Esq., J.P.	10	10	0
Luck, Mrs. and Miss	1	0	0
Ludlow-Bruges, Miss E.	0	5	0
May, Miss A. E., Subs. for 1891, 1892, 1893	1	10	0
Norman, J. H., Esq.	2	0	0
Ranken, The Misses	0	15	0
Spruell, Miss S.	0	10	0
Tripp, Mrs.	0	10	0
Waddington, Major-Gen.	1	1	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Anerley, Holy Trinity, per G. E. Dobson, Esq.	0	9	10
Bermondsey, per Mr. J. Lewis, St. Aug. Men's Bible Class	0	10	5
City, Mrs. A. G.	0	5	0
Finchley, per Chas. W. Haswell, Esq., S.S. at Holy Trinity	7	13	5
Do., Donation after S.S., "For the Lord's Sake"	1	0	0
Hatcham Park, per T. Allen, Esq., S.S. All Saints'	8	0	0
Do., do., Card Coll.	0	3	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	3	11	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association, Annual Sale of Work, per Miss Couty	150	0	10
Do., Juvenile Association, including Card, Paraguay, 10s., and M. E. G., Donation, 20s., per Miss Couty	10	16	2
Do. per Miss E. Couty, Mrs. Battersby, 21s., Mrs. Jackson, 20s.	2	1	0
Putney, per Miss Weller	0	18	6
Southwark, St. George's, S.S., Coll., half amount for six months ending September 30	2	7	9
Strand, Exeter Hall, per C. Hooper, Esq., Coll. after Meeting	0	17	6
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.	1	15	6
PROVINCES.			
Bagshot, per Rev. F. A. P. Lory	2	2	0
Bapchild, per Rev. J. Horan, Offertory	3	6	0
Bookham, Little, per Rev. P. P. Edwards	5	8	8
Bournemouth, per Miss Sulivan	3	10	0
Do., per Miss Anna Davis	4	7	6
Brighton, Major-Gen. Finch	1	1	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle, including £5 5s. for Paraguay	15	15	0
Busbridge, per Rev. W. Tringham	4	0	0
Camerton, per Rev. Thos. Hodges, M.	0	8	5
Canterbury, per Miss Williams	4	10	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	11	17	0
Englefield Green, Miss Court, Don.	0	10	0
Greenstead, per Rev. F. Varley	2	0	3
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	15	0	0
Marks Tey, per Rev. J. Jones, S.S.	1	0	0
Odiham, Miss Stanley	0	10	0
Paignton D.R.M., per Dr. Skardon	3	9	3
Peldon, per Rev. W. Johnson, L.	1	10	0
Plymouth, per Miss Inskip, Offertory, Christ Church	1	6	0
Do., Juvenile Association, per do.	2	17	5
Redhill, per Miss Sells, D.R.M.	4	5	0
Sidcup, Mrs. Francis	0	10	0
Southborough, per Miss Foy, Juvenile Meeting	2	16	6
Stansted Mountfichet, per Rev. J. Valentine, S.S.	4	8	2
Torquay, per Mrs. Goslett	5	0	0
Weaverham, Card Colls.	1	4	8
Wolverhampton, St. Jude's, S.S.	8	9	3
Do., Redcross Street, M.	0	13	3
Do., Rev. H. S. Deek	0	10	0
Wolverton, per Rev. H. A. Crofton	1	12	10
IRELAND.			
Acton, per Rev. J. Archer	1	3	3
Ardmore, per Rev. J. Askins, M.	0	15	6
Coalisland, S.	1	10	6
Co. Cork, &c., S.S. and Lectures, per Rev. E. C. Aspinall	83	2	1
Cookstown, M.	1	1	4
Douglas, Co. Cork, Legacy, the late Miss Mary Francis Melian Quick, per Rev. Francis Carlile Hayes	50	0	0
Drumbanagher, per Rev. A. F. Elverham	1	17	1
Drumeree, per Rev. F. W. Austen	0	14	7
Dundalk, S	3	9	6
Dungannon, M.	1	7	5
Dunganston, per Rev. J. Milner	2	13	4
Do., Donation	1	1	0
Eskey, per Rev. M. Rainsford, M.	0	15	6
Hockley, per Major Stronge	1	9	8
Kilbeggan, Anon., Card Coll.	0	10	0
Kilkiman, M.	0	17	3
Killinane, per Rev. R. Bradshaw	0	3	0
Leix, per Rev. G. R. Graham, L.	1	3	7
Lissan, M.	1	4	0
Loughgilly, S.	4	9	8
Milford, per R. McCrum, Esq.	2	2	0
Moneymore, M.	0	12	4
Moy, per Rev. E. Hobson	1	7	3
Mullavilly, per Rev. C. Dempsey	0	14	8
Newtonstewart, per J. Smith, Esq.	1	0	0
Rich Hill, M.L.	0	12	0
Stewartstown, M.	0	18	6
Strabane, per Rev. M. Wilson	0	10	0
Tullyniskan, S.	2	16	4
SCOTLAND.			
Edinburgh, per T. Gaff, Esq, Offertory, St. Thomas's Eng. Epis. Church	1	7	6
FOREIGN.			
Per Bishop of Falkland Islands:—			
Anderton, F., Esq., Traiguen	1	2	6
Pooley, John, Esq., do.	1	2	6
Sale of Publications, &c.	3	19	5

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In behalf of Christ's Work at Home and Abroad, will be held (D.V.)

ON DECEMBER 1ST & 2ND,

IN THE

CHURCH ROOM, CANONBURY ROAD,

TO BE OPENED at 3 p.m. on the FIRST,
and at 11 a.m. on the SECOND.

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Contributions of Work or any Saleable Articles are earnestly requested.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS FROM IRELAND.

EARLY FORGET-ME-NOTS,
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Orders requested early in November by MRS. GAHAN, Maherabeg, Donegal, for the benefit of S. A. M. S.

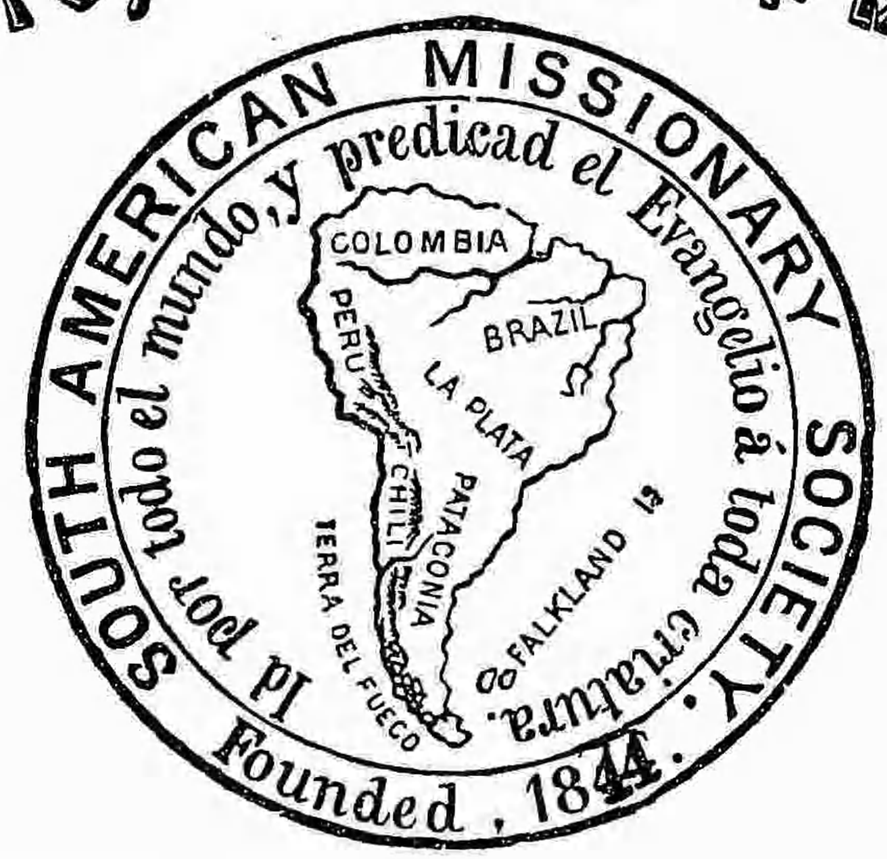
GREENHOUSE FERNS, 4d. to 1s. each, 2s. worth post free. Mrs. Beedham, Woodville, Cambridge, will be glad to receive orders for the benefit of S. A. M. S.

"CALVARY" CLOVER SEED PODS, 6d. each, post free. Emily Pegrum, "Melrose," Broxbourne, Herts, will be glad to receive orders for the benefit of S. A. M. S.

XXVI.] DECEMBER 1, 1892. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

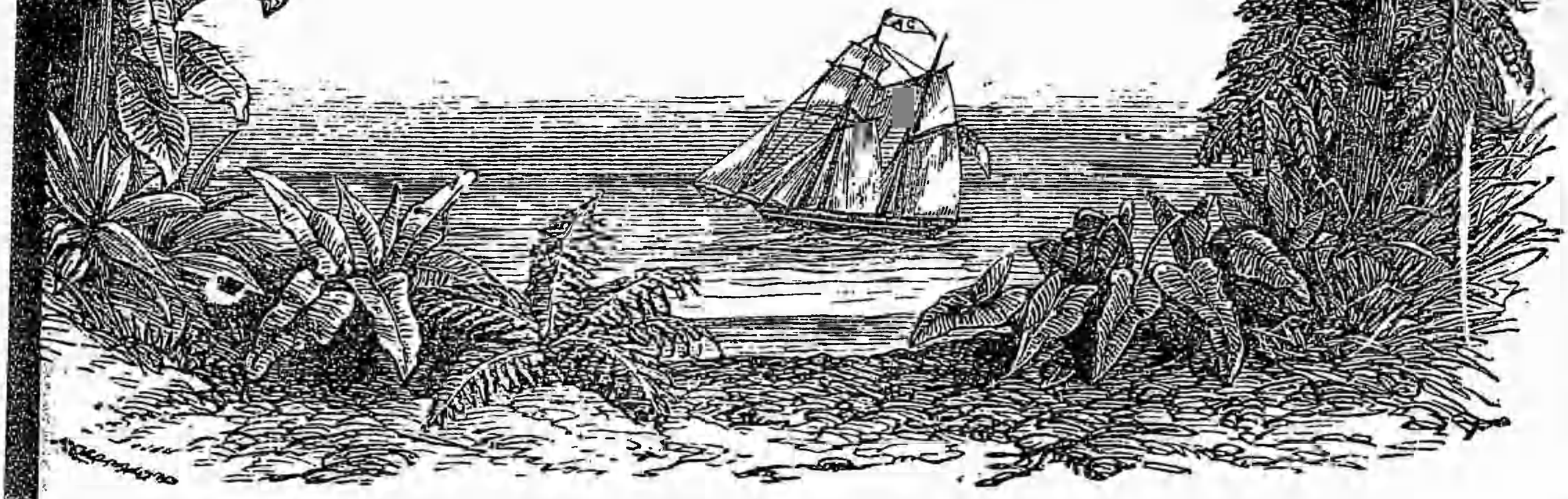
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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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Published on the **FIRST** *of every Month.*

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A WORD TO WORKERS.

Friends desiring to obtain help for the Society in their respective neighbourhoods can be supplied, gratuitously, by applying to the Secretary, S. A. M., 1 *Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C., with packets of illustrated leaflets, giving interesting information of the work of the Society; also with collecting cards and boxes.*

The following publications can also be obtained at the Society's Offices:—

The South American Missionary Magazine, monthly, **1d.**, post free **1½d.**, or **1s. 6d.** per ann. The yearly volume, bound in cloth, **2s.**, post free **2s. 3d.**

The Story of Com. Allen Gardiner, R.N., cloth gilt, with maps and portraits, **2s.**, post free **2s. 3d.**

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Richard Williams and **Garland Phillips,** each **1d.**, or by post **1½d.**

The Illustrated Sheet Almanac for 1893, 1d., or by post **1½d.**

HON. SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS will please bear in mind that the Society's Financial Year closes on December 31, and are requested to kindly send in their contributions for 1892 as near that date as possible. It is very desirable that the accounts should actually close much earlier in the New Year than has hitherto been the case. The lists should be made up as they appear in the Society's Annual Report, and all sums under five shillings be lumped together.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1892.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.

WE are thankful to find that Mrs. Hay arrived safely at Buenos Ayres, and was there met by our good Bishop, by Mr. Walker, and by her husband, Mr. Hay, with whom she started for the Paraguayan Chaco, there to share with him every risk of missionary life and every blessing of missionary labour.

By Mr. Walker and Mr. Hay's indefatigable perseverance the medicine chest and case of surgical instruments were extricated from the Custom House authorities after seven days' work, aided by the kind influence of our English Minister at Buenos Ayres.

The Rev. E. C. Aspinall and Mrs. Aspinall started for South America on November 22 in the "Isis." May they have a safe and prosperous voyage to Stanley, where they will reside, with a view to Mr. Aspinall assisting Dean Brandon in the spiritual work amongst our English people at the Falkland Islands, and visiting from time to time the Mission station at Keppel Island. Mr. Aspinall did the Society good service by many sermons and addresses in aid of its funds during the months of September, October, and part of November, in various parts of England, for which the Committee desire to record their best thanks.

We desire to call attention to an article kindly communicated to us by the Rev. W. M. Roberts, who has for several years taken a deep interest in the progress of our Society's work in South America. The article is appropriately entitled, "Come over and Help Us."

The total amount of Contributions received from October 25 to November 25 was £505 8s. 1d.

The following are the subjects for Prayer on Monday, December 12:—

1. That God's blessing may rest on the appointment of Captain R. Thompson and Boatswain Gustav Jonson to the "Allen Gardiner," and on all the arrangements for refitting the vessel for continued service in the Southern Mission; and that the "Allen Gardiner" may be increasingly a centre of Gospel light.

ISH MUSEUM

2. That God may graciously grant Mr. and Mrs. Aspinall a safe and prosperous journey to South America, and a blessing on their labours there.
3. That many hearts may be prepared by God the Holy Spirit to receive "the truth as it is in Jesus" on the occasion of the proposed Mission by the Rev. G. C. Grubb, early in 1893, to South America, from the Keswick Convention.
4. That Mr. W. B. Grubb and his party may be preserved amid the special dangers which surround them, and, by the Spirit of Christ, may be enabled to overcome the spirit of unrest which threatens to seriously hinder them in their work.
5. That in this closing month of 1892 the Lord may graciously dispose the hearts of His faithful people to supply the needed means to clear off the heavy liabilities, and to furnish a working balance with which to begin the work of 1893.
6. We devoutly thank our Heavenly Father for His many mercies bestowed on the Society during the year now coming to a close, and we earnestly beseech Him of His infinite goodness and grace to pardon all our imperfections and shortcomings in the blessed and important work He has given us to do.

The Southern Mission.

MR. LAWRENCE writes :—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, August* 30, 1892.

"I acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated May 4. Your instructions with regard to the 'Allen Gardiner' have been carried out. The sails were put down in the hold, and everything necessary to be done had been attended to before your letter arrived. We have been obliged, in receiving our goods brought by other vessels, to put them on board the 'A. G.' and leave them, owing to the great depth of snow, then a general thaw, and afterwards severe and continued frost, covering the ground with a complete mass of ice which made it difficult and almost dangerous to walk about, and also impossible to convey our goods from the ship to the store otherwise than in small quantities as we required them. All provisions and clothing received for Tekenika Station have been conveniently kept on board the 'A. G.,' as the small schooner 'Ooshooia could easily go alongside and take in everything for Mr. Burleigh, which has saved us the labour of receiving it ashore and afterwards carting it to the beach. I have given my two sons charge of the 'A. G.' They have frequently been on board, and after heavy falls of snow have cleared the deck and kept her clean, and have taken all possible care to keep every-

thing in good condition, and so far all is quite safe. I have not had any occasion to mistrust anyone, neither have I considered it necessary to employ anyone special to look after the vessel, as my two sons are doing all that is needful. Since the 'A. G.' has been laid up I have had great difficulty in carrying out your instructions. Hundreds of men are working in different parts of the country, and only one small steamer stationed in this locality, and instead of running every month to Sandy Point, more than three months had passed before she arrived here from Staten Island last time. We were nearly out of provisions, and about fifty persons were waiting for an opportunity to go to Sandy Point, and almost entreated me to send the 'A. G.' Since then chartered schooners have arrived and brought upwards of two hundred more gold-diggers and a large cargo of provisions for Isorna, Mr. Bridges, and others, including some for Mr. Burleigh and Mrs. Hawkes.

"The 'Ooshooia' has made one trip each month to Tekenika, carrying a full cargo of provisions, clothing, meat, building materials, &c., each time. I have twice sent the little vessel across the channel to the native settlers on Navarin Island, who are owners of cattle, and having beef to sell, wished me to purchase for the Mission, which I was very glad to do, as it is now generally understood that they will sell only to me, which relieves them of the great difficulty of refusing to sell their animals to others, which they ought to keep. I myself often find it very hard to refuse the sale of beef now there are so many people in the country, and the continual demand for meat is very great. I have two quarters of beef which I intend sending to Mr. Burleigh. The 'Ooshooia' is now waiting to receive thirty-one packages of provisions, &c., for Mr. Burleigh and Mrs. Hawkes, just arrived in a schooner from Sandy Point. Other goods from England now on board the 'A. G.' for Tekenika Station will make another full cargo. The provisions received from England for the 'A. G.' I have reserved for the use of the 'Ooshooia,' otherwise we should have to purchase from Isorna, which I considered would be unnecessary, as they are not required for immediate use in the 'A. G.'"

Mrs. Burleigh writes :—

Tekenika Bay, August 15, 1892.

"We are troubling you, I am afraid, with many letters to forward for us, but there being no address on some of the parcels is the reason. There were five parcels with no name on either ; we are sorry. It has been a source of great comfort and pleasure to us to be able to relieve those who were deserving, and we do thank the many kind friends who have helped us.

"The poor little boys are much on our minds, there are such a large number, and most of them either quite uncared for or having parents who do not care what becomes of them. Many of them are such bright little fellows, and if they could be taken away from the sin, terrible sin that they are exposed to, might become, with God's blessing, good men. We

are longing to hear what steps we shall be able to take with regard to their future. Several poor little fellows have said to us, 'Cire [where] Boys' Orphanage?' We are so glad to be here and to have seen some of the natives from New Year's Sound. Poor creatures! they just remind us of the Wollaston Islanders when we first went amongst them. There is one old man whom we think is not quite right. Just before we came here, it seems that someone stole his wife and then cut his head open with an axe. One of our Wollaston men succeeded in getting her and bringing her back to the poor old fellow, but we quite think that his head is badly injured. Yesterday I saw him in deep conversation with my husband, and it seems that he was telling him that he thought that he should soon die, and he was asking him if he would tie him up in bagging and bury him decently. I will not try to write his name, for I am sure it would be quite unpronounceable. There are many native doctors here, and they are so very trying in many ways. My husband has to be very firm in denouncing their doings, for they cause a lot of pain and do a great deal of harm by their rough handling of those who are sick, and they frighten the people so. The noises they make are truly horrible, and often keep us awake at night. We long for the time to come when they shall see the error of their ways and be brought out of such wickedness, and be led to believe in Jesus, who alone can cleanse them and give them peace and happiness."

Mrs. Hawkes writes:—

"*Tekenika Sound, Tierra del Fuégo, July* 26, 1892.

"According to promise I am writing to you on reaching our new station, although I cannot report much progress as yet. We have been so short of food, Mr. Burleigh has been unable to employ the natives as usual. The carpenters (!) left over three weeks ago, there was nothing more to give them to eat except flour or rice, and not much of that. Both Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Hawkes have been working till ten and eleven every night at our own houses, and also the Home. We are a little more comfortable now, but it will be a long while before we shall be settled, there is so much for two pair of hands to do; the natives being nearly useless, quite so unless someone is always with them; they are so untrustworthy one has always to be on the watch. The Home for the girls is not half finished. The cutter brought some boards down yesterday. Having no proper captain or crew for the 'Allen Gardiner' has made it very bad for the removal of the Wollaston station in every way. I think Mr. Burleigh must have a double portion of patience; he most certainly has had as much to try him in every way as anyone out here, and I may add both he and Mr. Hawkes work far harder and more hours than a working man in England.

"I suppose you will receive this letter in time for Christmas. Mr. Hawkes thanks the Committee for the pretty Easter cards they sent him. I cannot thank you for mine as I have not received them yet. I expect they are resting somewhere by the way, as our letters do sometimes.

"I am glad to say we are all well in health. Our loving Father is very good to us, keeping us as He does from accidents and sickness so well; the people, too, are well, except colds. I shall be very glad to have a proper house for the girls; the place they are compelled to be in is a wretched place. I cannot keep them tidy or have anything like regular habits with them; the smoke alone blinds one even to look in; how they live in it I do not know; I suppose because they are used to it.

"I do hope the terrible drink curse will not get down here, though I much fear it will in time. I speak strongly on this point, because I feel strongly; it is just killing our people out here, body and soul; they are very weak, sober; very little drink makes them a toy, if I may use the word, in the hand of their enemies to do as they like with. The year I was at Ooshooia I saw quite enough to make me glad I had nothing to do with the drink; more than enough to have made me sign the pledge and give it up, had I not already done so years ago."

Paraguay Mission.

MR. GRUBB writes:—

"*Comisaria del Chaco, September* 21, 1892.

"Many thanks indeed for your kind letter and that of Capt. Poulden. The Committee has really acted well to us, and generously, and I assure you that we all feel grateful and desire our best thanks to be conveyed to the Committee, especially the Finance Committee.

"Many thanks for the kind permission given me regarding my marriage, but I am sorry that I cannot take advantage of it at present, as duty compels me to remain here for some time yet.

"1. The land is not settled, but I hope soon to put it all right.

"2. Many expeditions inland have to be made, for a great work has opened up to us in the far interior, and I am the one at present able to conduct it.

"3. I deeply regret to say that the Indians on the coast have become troublesome and have begun to kill cattle; you know what this will lead to—it is the fear that has haunted me all along; an Indian has been killed near Concepcion, &c. I greatly fear a rising. Also the two tribes of Sanapanas and Lenguas are likely to come in conflict, the latter having killed animals belonging to the former.

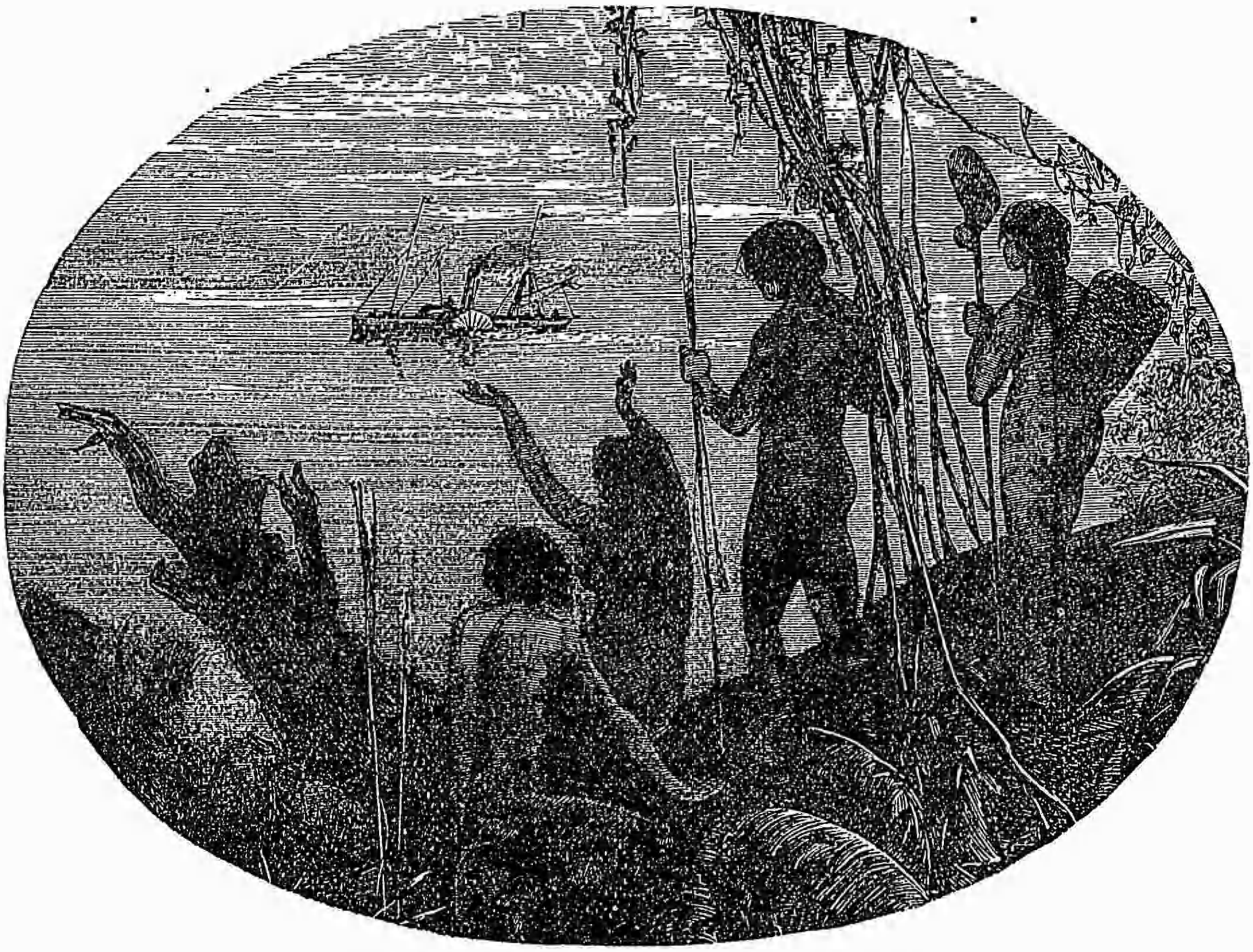
"The situation is dangerous, but may, and I believe can, be controlled, and peace restored, only it will require energy and constant travelling among the Toldos, and so you see I will be so occupied that I will have no spare time. I have made lately three trips to the interior, and have travelled over 800 miles, and now to-morrow I am off again.

Most of the reports, &c., you must look to Bailey for, and the others, as I will be absent. Do not be alarmed, however, as I feel assured that we will gain and be able to curb the natives."

Mr. Hay writes :—

"*Villa Concepcion, September* 2, 1892.

"I have received much pleasure to-day from the reply you send to my letter of the 10th June, and I thank you and the Committee very sincerely for so kindly and promptly granting my request to have my wife sent out. I am building a house with the help of the Indians, on the island on which the Paraguayan Government has given the missionaries permission to settle, and from which the Indian 'Toldos' near the coast can be con-



INDIANS WATCHING RIVER STEAMER.

veniently worked, and I expect things will be pretty well ready by the time she arrives. Mr. Grubb, who is at present in the interior, has given me a list of the Indian words he has acquired, so that I am able more or less to converse with the Indians in their own tongue, and in the house-building they are entirely under my own direction. They meet with me each day for morning and evening prayer, and two of them come when their work is over to be taught reading and writing. Of course the teaching is very elementary at present, but they seem very anxious to learn, and I hope soon to have the number of scholars increased. I am enjoying good health and am much in love with my work, and, as far as I can judge, have the confidence of the Indians of the coast 'Toldos,' amongst whom my work lies for the present. I am at present in Concep-

cion for fresh stores, and have three Indian boys with me to work the canoe. These boys would not have come to Concepcion on any account were it not for the fact that they are under my protection, and they only came after I had assured the older members of their tribe that I would keep them in the mission house. Their aversion at coming to Concepcion at the present time is caused by their fear and hatred of the Paraguayans, one of whom shot an Indian about a fortnight ago while the poor fellow was lying asleep. The fellow who did the deed was of course arrested, but as it was *only an Indian* who had been shot, it was considered not worth while to punish the transgressor. Our hearts weep for the poor tribes of the Chaco when we hear of them receiving such treatment, for which they can find no redress from their relentless persecutors. Pray with us that He who has said 'Vengeance is Mine, I will repay,' may speedily hear their mute appeal for help, and afford them the justice that man refuses."

Chili.

MR. ROBERTSON writes :—

"*Chañaral, Chili, September* 7, 1892.

"We have the influenza amongst us in rather a severe form, but we are thankful that we have not to announce any deaths yet, although many natives have succumbed. So many of my people are laid up that we agreed not to have any service last Sunday. The early mornings and nights are still bitterly cold. I, thank God, have been free as yet. Mr. Wetherall, of Valparaiso, will visit us (D.V.) on his return from Peru, and act, I suppose, according to your instructions, for the Bishop. Our congregations lately have been very small on account of the influenza. We expect more workmen to come here soon, so that more work can be carried on in the different mineral districts."

The Gran Chaco.

BY J. GRAHAM KERR.

(*Read at Meetings of the Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee, January*, 1892.)

[Conclusion of Mr. Graham Kerr's paper from page 144.]

AND now it only remains for me to say a word or two in conclusion : and first regarding the future of the Chaco. Most writers on the Gran Chaco, basing their statements on a knowledge of only its peripheral portions, have sung its praises in unmeasured terms, and proclaimed it to be the "El Dorado" of the Argentine Republic. This judgment, confined to the zone bordering the fresh-water rivers, is, I believe, perfectly just : we have there a beautiful climate, a magnificent deep alluvial

soil, good drainage, and facility of access. Magnificent forests of most valuable timber alternate with pastures of the richest quality. This zone is pre-eminently fitted for colonisation. But the interior, and by far the larger part, of the Chaco is totally different. The usual utter absence of fresh water and the poorness of the soil and of the pastures make the country unfit for the agriculturist or the stock-raiser, while timber is comparatively scarce. Probably the Holywood and the *Cascarandá*, as timbers, and the *Ïvira* as a textile plant will be found almost the only productions of value in the interior of the Chaco.

Lastly, as to communication with Bolivia. Navigation of the Bermejo and Pilcomayo is, as I have shown, out of the question. A railway has been proposed along the banks of the Pilcomayo, but this would be prevented by the large expanse of country liable to inundation. There are, I believe, only two feasible projects of opening up communication with Bolivia through the Chaco: the first of these is by a railway along the northern margin of the Chaco, where the ground becomes higher and less liable to flooding, and the second is by the diversion of the waters of the Pilcomayo into a straight canal running roughly parallel to its course. Whether either of these will ever be carried out remains to be seen.

The Argentine Republic.

THE REV. R. ALLEN writes:—

"*Salto, October* 13, 1892.

"I had hoped by this to have been able to tell you of a Bishop's visit and confirmations; but these are now postponed till after the Bishop returns from Brazil. With all the disadvantages of their bringing-up it is wonderful how quick the young people are in their apprehension of spiritual truth. The parents also, I find, are looking forward to their confirmation with serious interest, and take pains in the preparation of their children. One lady drives her two daughters and two servants seven leagues into Paysandu when I am there, that I may catechise them. A lady near Fray Bentos teaches a class of seven in my absence. Only a few days ago I had a letter from a busy medical man offering to prepare a candidate who is living with him, and asking what I require to be learned. While the English element has sadly declined in Fray Bentos and Salto, it shows an improvement in Paysandu, where also I am thankfully aware of an increased spirit of earnestness. Weekly services would be welcome there now instead of fortnightly, and it is my earnest desire and hope not to let the supply lag behind the demand.

"It will perhaps surprise you to know that the influenza has been as busy in these sparsely-populated regions as elsewhere. Hardly a house in Paysandu or Salto escaped, and there were many deaths."

Our Missions to Seamen.

R. WALKER writes:—

"*The Buenos Ayres Sailors' Home and Mission, October* 4, 1892.

"Mrs. Hay arrived on the 20th of September. Mr. Hay arrived here on the 18th, and he and I together proceeded to La Plata. Mr. H. and I were very kindly put up by a friendly captain and his wife on their steamer. Next day, at mid-day, the mail arrived. We were greatly surprised to see Bishop Stirling, who had come to meet Mrs. Hay. Next day Mr. H. and I went to the Customs to clear the baggage; then our troubles began. The medicine chest and bale of blankets were detained to pay duty. I asked what duty there was, and was told 2 dols. 50 c. per kilo, and as there were 25 kilos, the whole amount was 62 dols. 50 c. for blankets only. I explained that we did not want to take them out, but that they should remain in the Deposit until the steamer came in, and then be transferred aboard. I protested that it was the baggage of passengers going through to another country, and that they had no right to impose dues on them. All in vain. I must get a 'Solicitud' from headquarters. It was too late to do anything then, so next day Hay and I went to the Vice-Consul for advice. He suggested going to the Legation. We went to the Bishop's for a note of introduction, and then to the Legation. There we explained matters, and were told that all that would be necessary was to go to the Chief of Customs with a written statement requesting the transfer of the things from bond on to the steamer. I purchased the necessary form (50 cents), and the Vice-Consul kindly wrote it in the legal form, and off we went to the Chief, duly presented the request, which was read, and were then informed that he could do nothing, it must go to the Minister of Finance. This necessitated another 50-cent form, and a re-writing of the first request, but addressed to the Minister. This was presented, and we were told to come 'mañana' (to-morrow), Saturday. On Saturday we went and applied for our paper, and received a card, which, on inquiry, I was told to bring with me on future occasions when I called about the paper. I asked when I had better call again, and was told 'in three or four days.' I replied that the steamer would probably leave before that, and I was informed, for my comfort, that this business would probably take a month to get through. I had begun to realise the possibility of this, so Hay and I at once set off to the Bishop for another note to the Legation, to ask for a note to the Minister. At the Legation I saw the Chargé de Affaires, Mr. Welby, and he very kindly promised to go to the Minister himself, taking with him the petition we had addressed to the Chief of Customs. In about an hour's time he returned with the Minister's order for the things to be put on-board the steamer when she arrived. This was now late on Saturday, o we could do no more that day. On Monday we went to the Deposit

armed with the order. It was presented, and we were treated with much courtesy, but the petition was addressed to the Chief of Customs, and must have his signature also. Off again to the city we had to go, get his signature, and then 'you must go to the Resguardo to have this endorsed, so as to save the trouble of coming up again.' I was thankful for the information, and went to the Resguardo, where I had to provide another 50-cent paper for further endorsements. Then the whole thing was copied into the books, and we were free. Another day was gone. Next day we presented this completed report to the Deposit, and were told 'All right, let us know when the steamer comes in.' On Friday last we went, told them the steamer was in, and after an hour and a half's waiting an official was sent with the things, which were taken to another station near the boat, further endorsements obtained, and at last were put on the boat. We had used up seven days in getting this through, and but for the kindness of the British Minister they would probably not have gotten through in a month. Mr. and Mrs. Hay left on Saturday, October 1, in the steamer by which Mr. H. came down, and which takes them right to Caraya Vuelta. I have drawn a bill at sight for £9 10s., which is the equivalent of the bill I enclose. Mr. H. has paid all his own expenses to and fro. I am very pleased to have met Mrs. Hay, and think she will be a good help-meet to him in his work. I am afraid she will find the summer, which is fast drawing on, very trying. But she and he are both hopeful, and that, with God's grace and blessing, is a grand base upon which to work."

Come Over and Help Us.

THE CRY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

"GO ye into ALL the world and preach the Gospel to EVERY creature." In an age when missionary enthusiasm is rising like a flood to carry its blessings into many a barren and thirsty land, how is it that scarce a rill reaches the vast field of S.A.M.S.? Do the good people who are so interested in Africa, India, China, or Japan, do they regard the great continent of South America as if it were some distant planet devoid of human life, some wilderness where there are no souls to be saved? Is it for the Hindoo only, or the sable African alone, that we must speed forth the messengers of salvation? Was it for these alone that Jesus died? or did not Calvary's saving merit extend to the hapless victims of Spanish conquest? Was not the Son of Man lifted up that He might draw ALL men to Him? Why, then, shall we allow that Cross upon which He suffered remain to the Indian of South America as only the badge of hateful dominion, the cross of the ruthless conquistador and of the cruel Inquisition? Oh, brethren, living in a land of the Gospel light, if anything could move you to take active interest in South American Missions it is this—the fact

that your Lord asks you to show forth in that land of corrupt priests, of infidelity, of bigotry and dark superstition, what the true bearing of the Cross means. Yes, He calls upon you to close the reproach which evil men have brought upon the name of Christian, in the eyes of the benighted heathen.

It is meet and right that we should urge the claims of India, with its millions of idolaters dwelling under the same rule as ourselves; but has not South America strong claims upon Englishmen? Has not many a fortune been brought home to our shores from South America; do not numbers of our fellow-citizens readily embark their capital in enterprises calculated to increase the earthly prosperity of those lands? Shall we grudgingly and unwillingly lay out there those talents which may yield a hundredfold increase for eternity?

Africa, of late, seems to have possessed a spell which can draw ready sympathy for those who are witnessing for Christ there; why not also the Gran Chaco, Paraguay, and the vast Amazonian forests? Here, too, is a mighty realm of heathen darkness—a field demanding to share with Africa in the strongest, the boldest of missionary pioneers. But, alas! many good people in England who follow with eagerness the path of African Missions, never dream of the many tribes in those wild lands where European feet have never yet traversed. If some spell of romance which seems to surround the dark Continent is needed to stir men to missionary interest, let us recall the witching pages of Wallace and Kingsley, and see whether there may not be evoked some sympathy for the many, many races of primitive man hidden away in lands still unknown.

Here, on the threshold of the Great Unknown, stands the little Paraguay Mission, and here died Adolfo Henriksen, leading, as it were, the forlorn hope of what should be a great missionary host. And here stood the one solitary sentinel that remained of that little band—alone, yet not alone, full of hope that when God sends the reapers a mighty harvest shall be gathered in from the wild tribes of the Gran Chaco. But already He has sent three faithful and brave men to help—Bailey, Hay, and Pride. Where are the donors of generous sums which shall enable men to go forth thither? Must noble lives be sacrificed simply because those who offer for the battle must go forth lacking much that would help them to endure the privations of such an undertaking? Again, where are the men and where are the means to carry on the work begun by martyr-heroes in lone Fuégia? Shall the Ona Indians be shot down, or led captive to show their native savagery and degraded habits in the towns of Europe, and Christian men and women forget how Allen Gardiner laid down his life there among them? Shall fair lands like Chili be the arenas of bloody civil conflicts because no pure Gospel leaven has been spread there to soften the hot, Southern passions? Shall Chilians admire the earthly qualities of Englishmen and long to emulate our native institutions, and yet learn nothing from us of that true source of England's greatness, the simple faith of the Holy Bible. Shall brave and intelli-

gent men of the Latin race spurn the bonds of priestcraft, and yet never learn the glorious freedom of the sons of God, and the pure faith of England's reformed and true Catholic Church. Let evangelical men and women only regard the matter in the light of Christian duty, and the answer will soon appear in increased and *increasing* efforts for S.A.M.S.

"Ye shall be witnesses for me in Jerusalem, and in Judea, and *to the uttermost parts of the earth.*" W. M. R.

Provincial Proceedings.

OCTOBER is usually one of our busiest months in the provinces, and we can hardly recall a busier October than that just past. The Registers show that there were in all 94 engagements, viz., 40 sermons and 54 meetings or lectures. Twelve new places were enlisted in our cause, of which the most important were Bromsgrove and Chesham Bois. And the immediate proceeds of the month's efforts in the shape of collections amounted to £189 13s. 8d., the average collection being thus a trifle over £2. Mr. Aspinall's advocacy proved of great service in several places, as he can speak from a varied and recent experience of the Southern Mission. At Cheltenham he was associated with Mr. Martlew, and, in addition to a drawing-room meeting and other engagements, an admirable juvenile gathering was organised, which, we trust, will be hereafter of annual occurrence. Excellent work was also done by Mr. Aspinall at St. Leonards, Chobham, Southboro', and Westerham. Mr. Martlew's drawing-room meeting at Surbiton, sermons and meeting at Colne Engaine, and sermons at St. Peter's, Edinburgh, and at Blandford, were, speaking financially, telling items in the month's work. Mr. Grundy's work in Ireland did not conclude till October 4, and those four days seem to have had no fewer than five meetings or lectures and two sermons crowded into them. And speaking of Ireland, we may add that Mr. Armstrong's tour, to which we alluded in our last issue, proved a very great success, in spite of the unfavourable weather. Eight sermons and thirteen meetings were taken by him, and not a few Irish friends have asked to see him again. We note that £11 10s. out of a total of £47 came from Londonderry. There is little that calls for comment in the Northern District for the month, but it is plain that all parts of that extensive area are receiving attention from our Association Secretary, and that he finds all his time well filled. We are indebted to Mr. Farmer for kindly taking two meetings at Tenby (the home of our indefatigable honorary secretary for the South of Ireland) and one at Stonehouse, in Gloucestershire, on his way back. It seems strange, after describing October work, to be thinking of Christmas; but as these short notes are intended for the last issue of 1892, we must not fail to wish all our readers a very happy Christmas, such as can fall to the lot of those alone who are engaged in the Saviour's work.

BRITISH

Contributions thankfully received from Oct. 25 to Nov. 25, 1892.

**** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

DONATIONS.	£	s.	d.
M. S.	0	3	0
Park, Miss	0	2	6
West, Mrs., towards freight of parcel	0	5	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Acworth, Rev. W. P.	1	0	0
Dadswell, The Misses	0	5	0
Dear, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Ford, Mrs.	0	10	0
Garrett, R. W., Esq.	2	2	0
Gawthrop, Mrs.	1	1	0
Gilliebrand, Mrs. M. C.	1	1	0
Heald-Ward, Mrs. J.	1	0	0
Huntly, J. S., Esq.	1	1	0
Macandrew, Mrs. J. J.	1	0	0
Park, Miss	1	0	0
Wade, Mrs. A. J.	0	10	0
Western, G. A., Esq.	5	0	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Bayswater, Miss Thomas	0	5	0
Brompton, St. Paul's, Onslow Square, Offertory, per Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe	19	11	6
Exeter Hall, additional to Coll.	0	1	0
Finchley, D.R.M., per Mrs. Perrott	2	6	6
Hampstead, per C. J. Toller, Esq., S.S., Christ Church, Rev. G. F. Head, Vicar	42	19	8
Do., per Miss Harton	1	0	0
Holloway, St. James's, per Miss L. Williams	6	4	6
Homerton, per Rev. F. J. Hamilton, D.V.L.	1	14	9
Kidbrooke St. James's, S.S., per Rev. J. C. Leeke	18	3	4
Do., per Mrs. Poulden	0	19	6
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association, per Miss Couty; additional to Sale of Work (making total of £155)	4	10	0
Do., per do., Juvenile Assoc., inclusive of Special Cards for Paraguay, £1 11s. 7d., £8 9s. 3½d.; Bible Class Assoc., £1 3s. 2½d.	9	12	6
Do., per Miss E. Couty, Mrs. Battersby 21s., Mrs. Jackson 20s.	2	1	0
Do., per do.	7	18	6
Richmond, D.R.M., per Mrs. Stephens	5	17	7
Victoria Docks, per Mr. J. C. Wingfield, M. at Louisa Ashburton Mission	2	2	0
PROVINCES.			
Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens	3	19	6
Binstead, per Rev. G. V. Garland	2	10	10
Birmingham, Mrs. McIntyre	1	0	0
Bournemouth, per Mrs. Snell, D.R.M., chairman Rev. C. L. Burrows	16	18	6
Do., per Miss Anna L. Davis	0	5	0
Brighton, per Rev. W. M. Selwyn	18	0	0
Bristol and Clifton, per E. W. Bird, Esq.	35	0	0
Bromsgrove, S.S. and M.	1	19	6
Broxbourne, Miss Searle	11	0	0
Bunningthorpe, per Rev. C Tanner, S.S. and M.	3	0	0
Burgh, M.	2	2	4
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham	12	13	3
Do., Rev. H. C. S. Moule	1	0	0
Castleton, per L. Spellman	0	11	3
Cheltenham, per Mrs. Wilson, including £9 9s. Juvenile Association	28	9	0
Chester, per Mrs. Potts	3	5	0

	£	s.	d
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	7	4	4
Colchester, per Miss Daniells	0	7	1
Cotshill, S.	1	3	6
Douglas, per F. E. Strood Smith, Coll. by Working Men and Boys	0	5	0
East Guldeford, per Rev. C. M. Ramus	0	13	2
Edenhall, M.	0	10	3
Essendine, S.	1	0	0
Etruria, M.	1	0	0
Fallowfield, per Miss H. Pope	1	5	0
Finstal	1	13	10
Gretford, M.	1	16	0
Gretford and Wilsthorpe, per Miss Kate Joy	2	1	6
Hampton, Rev. H. J Kitchin	1	0	0
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	11	2	0
Hepworth, Rev. J. E. Brigg	0	10	6
Ipswich, per Miss Josselyn	0	17	6
Kenilworth, D.R.M, per Miss Hamilton	2	10	9
Lincoln, per Mrs. A. W. Carver, M., Bishop's Hostel	4	10	6
Do., per do., M., Parish Room	1	1	9
Liverpool, per H. W. Rowe, Esq.	30	10	11
Do., per Mrs. Procter	0	13	0
Ludham, per Mrs. J. J. Willmott	0	15	0
Maidstone, per Mrs. Roe	5	0	0
New Malden, per Mrs. H. H. Taylor, Balance of Sale	7	17	3
Do., per do.	4	2	9
Newport, per Miss Garland	1	18	6
Odiham, per Rev. W. H. Windle, L. and Card	2	10	0
Playden, per Rev. C. M. Ramus, S.	2	8	8
Quarndon, per Miss Cox, 1st Class Girls' S.S. Box	0	10	0
Rugby, D.R.M.	1	13	0
Ryhall, M.	1	0	0
Silloth, S.S. and M.	4	17	0
Southport, per Miss Buchanan	2	6	10
Stamford, St. Michael's, S.S. and M.	2	7	8
Do., St. George's, M., per Rev. S. Camm, M.	1	6	4
Wakes Colne, per Rev. E. Bartrum	1	5	0
Westerham, per Rev. C. G. Acworth, D.R.M.	2	5	6
Do., per do.	2	1	0
Do., per do., M. at Almhouses	0	7	0
Worcester, per Rev. H. Clifford, S. at Cathedral	9	3	2
Worthing, Miss Young	1	1	0
IRELAND.			
Castledawson, Mrs. Clark	2	0	0
Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, per Mrs. Gahan, Sale of Work	30	0	0
Do., per do., S.S. and M.M. by Rev. T. Armstrong	25	14	2
Co. Louth, per Mrs. H. C. Tisdall	4	9	0
Moy, per Rev. E. W. Hobson, Coll., Miss S. E. Dawson	1	3	0
Rostrevor, M.	1	6	4
Forkhill, M.	1	3	0
Drogheda, M.	2	10	6
SCOTLAND.			
Edinburgh, per Representative Church Council	0	7	6
Moffat, per Rev. J. W. Rundall, Coll., W. S. Henderson	0	10	0
Portobello, per Miss Leslie	20	0	0
FOREIGN.			
Traiguen, per Bishop of Falkland Islands	2	5	0

SALE OF WORK

ST. STEPHEN, CANONBURY.

The Annual Missionary Sale

In behalf of Christ's Work at Home and Abroad, will be held (D.V.)

ON DECEMBER 1ST & 2ND,

IN THE

CHURCH ROOM, CANONBURY ROAD,

TO BE OPENED at 3 p.m. on the FIRST,

and at 11 a.m. on the SECOND.

The S. A. M. S. STALL will be under the care of

MISS B. SANSOM, 34 Alwyne Road, Canonbury,

to whom parcels may be sent.

Contributions of Work or any Saleable Articles are earnestly requested.

Miss Bertha Sansom returns her most sincere thanks to all those friends who have so substantially helped her by contributions to her stall for the S. A. M. S. at the Sale of Work for Missions at St. Stephen's, Canonbury. She feels deeply grateful for all their kindness.

GREENHOUSE FERNS, 4d. to 1s. each, 2s. worth post free. Mrs. Beedham, Woodville, Cambridge, will be glad to receive orders for the benefit of S A. M. S.