

The Missionary Outlook.

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Editorial and Contributed.

FIELD NOTES.

GOOD NEWS comes from our Indian work on the Pacific Coast. Some time after Bro. Crosby's return, a blessed work broke out at Port Simpson, and later on at Port Essington, at the mouth of the Skeena River. At Bella-Bella, too, conversions have taken place; and now comes a letter from Bro. Green, telling of a glorious revival at Naas,—scores converted, and the work spreading in every direction.

FROM the far East, as well as from the far West, come glad tidings. A letter from the President of the Newfoundland Conference tells of a gracious work on several fields in the Gulf Colony. One brother has formed seven new classes as the results of a revival. Another, rejoicing in the good work going on, writes:—"There is not much fear of Methodism so long as she moves on the old lines. She can do without political bolstering, if her ministers and people prove true to the grace of God. The flesh-pots of Egypt are all very well for Egyptians, but God's people thrive better on manna from heaven and fresh every day."



SMYRNA.

OUR Brethren on the Pacific Coast preach an old-fashioned gospel, and are blessed with an old-fashioned revival. No languid sauntering into church-membership by people who seem to think they are conferring a great favor upon the Church by coming in at all; but pungent convictions of sin and of sin's demerit, deep self-abasement, humble trust, thorough conversion, joyful testimony, and then a burning zeal which sends them out by fives and tens and twenties to tell the heathen all around what God has done for their souls. In a word Pentecost reproduced.

THERE are few roads in Newfoundland. Most of the journeying is by boat, and our brethren there are oft "in perils of waters," as witness the following:—"In my last tour, which extended over one hundred miles of rough sea, and which took six weeks, I had signs of good. . . . One place we visited at some peril and risk of life, having to anchor for some time under a cliff. The gale was furious. At length, however, we left our perilous position, and under jib and reefed mainsail got into harbor, and preached to all who were willing to hear."

WHILE the East and the West are alike rejoicing in "the early and the latter rain," other parts of the field are not left without tokens of good. A gracious revival has been in progress in the Queen St. Church, Toronto, for some weeks past, and shows no signs of abatement. The Mission Church on Gerrard Street, too, has "the promise of a shower," and conversions are of daily occurrence. Special services have begun in Elm Street, and a spirit of hopeful expectancy is abroad that the whole city will be stirred.

WHILE touching on this subject of revival, there is another thought we would like to impress. As one result of Methodist Union, *we expect the mightiest revival of God's work this land has ever known.* The consolidation of forces will necessitate a grand onward movement; the quenching of rivalries will beget a kindlier spirit; hope and expectation will stimulate to prayer and effort, and prayer and effort will bring the blessing. This has occurred already, and will occur on a far wider scale. One of the most blessed revivals of the year has been at St. Thomas, where a Union Service of the different Methodist Churches has resulted in the conversion of over 150 souls. Let all who love Christ and Methodism look and pray and labor for a glorious revival to consummate Methodist Union.

OUR ENGRAVINGS.

SMYRNA.

SMYRNA is one of the most ancient and important of the cities of Asia Minor. It contended for the honor of giving birth to Homer; and its title is, by many, thought to be the best founded. The Christian church of Smyrna was one of the seven churches of Asia, to which the Apostle John was commanded to address an epistle, Rev. 2:8-10. Polycarp is supposed to have been its pastor at the time. The site of the Stadium, in which Polycarp is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, is still pointed out. The present population of Smyrna is estimated at 160,000. It contains several Greek, Armenian, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Churches, and about twenty mosques. It is less remarkable, however, for the elegance of its buildings than for the beauty of its situation, the extent of its commerce, and the riches of its inhabitants.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

The great wall was commenced by the Emperor Tsin-chi about B.C. 220, and is said to have been completed in ten years. Every sixth man in China was obliged to engage in its erection or send a substitute. The drawing presents a view of the wall near a small

town styled Cha-tao, forty-five miles from Peking. Through the gate in the centre of the drawing passes the traffic with Russia and a large portion of that with Mongolia and Manchuria. Soldiers were stationed in the various towers, and in case of the presence of a hostile force could rapidly pass from one part of the wall to another on the wall itself, which is from fifteen to twenty-five feet wide.

For many centuries the wall answered, to some degree, the purpose of its construction, namely, as a barrier against the incursions of the Mongol and Manchu tribes; yet it is plain from the facts of history that it availed but little against the attacks of their enterprising chieftains. At the present day it is simply a geographical boundary, and except at the passes—where taxes are levied on merchandise passing through—nothing is done to keep it in repair.

OLD CHINA STREET, CANTON.

The streets in Chinese cities are generally very narrow, few of them being more than twelve or fifteen feet wide. No public squares, filled with fountains and trees, nor any open spaces, except in front of the temples, are to be found.

The names of the streets, instead of being marked on the corners of the blocks, are written on the gateways at their ends; and as each division makes a separate neighborhood, and has its own name, a single long street will have in its course five, six, or more names.

The sign-boards are hung from the eaves, or from the wall on each side of the door, or placed in stone sockets; some of them are ten or twelve feet high, and being gaily painted or gilded on both sides, a succession of them as seen down a street produces a pleasing effect.

Idols are placed in niches in the walls, sometimes with altars before them, and generally with incense-sticks burning in front of them.

Missionaries are now living in eighteen of the cities of China; but what are these eighteen compared with the hundreds of large cities in that vast empire which are without any preacher of righteousness?

A NEW DEPARTURE IN JAPAN.

THE successful Missionary must be a many-sided man, and with unusual power of adaptation. In the best sense he must be "all things to all men," if that by any means he "may gain some." In Japan, the Christian Missionary is made to feel this in no ordinary degree, for there he is confronted by every phase of opposition, and must be prepared to defend the faith on any side at a moment's notice.