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MISSIONARY ATLAS  
AND  
HANDBOOK

# MISSIONARY ATLAS

AND

# HANDBOOK

(S.P.G.)



PUBLISHED BY

*The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*

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1903

## INTRODUCTION.

NEARLY all the maps contained in this volume have been specially drawn for this book. The principal S.P.G. stations have been underlined, and in a few of the maps the stations of the C.M.S. or of other societies of the Church of England have been specially marked. The object has been to produce an atlas and a handbook of accompanying information at the lowest possible price consistent with a regard for accuracy and clearness. It has thus been possible to issue it at about a sixth the price which an atlas with ordinary coloured maps would have cost. An expression of gratitude is due to the S.P.C.K. for permission to use a large amount of information supplied by the Bishops of various dioceses abroad for the Church Year Book.

In a book containing so many statistics it is impossible to avoid occasional errors, but as nearly all the statistics have been supplied by the Bishops in charge of the various dioceses it is hoped that the number of mistakes may not be large. In arranging for the drawing of the maps various Government maps and the best existing atlases have been consulted, and much additional help has been obtained from missionaries who possess local knowledge of the various Missions. Corrections of any mistakes which may have been made and additional information will be thankfully received in view of improving the maps. We regret that the limits of our space have prevented us from giving more than a few general statistics in regard to the work of the other missionary societies of the Church of England or in regard to the Missions of the Roman and the Greek Churches. We have also been unable, for this reason, to include more than occasional references to the numerous and very extensive Nonconformist Missions.

*S.P.G. Editorial Secretary.*

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ENGLISH COLONIAL AND MISSIONARY BISHOPRICS

	Founded		Founded
†Nova Scotia*†	1787	†Zululand	1870
†Quebec†	1793	Moosonee	1872
†Calcutta	1814	†Trinidad†	1872
†Jamaica†¶	1824	Mid-China (formerly 'North China')	1872
†Barbados	1824	†Algoma*†	1873
†Madras	1835	†St. John's (formerly 'Independent Kaffraria')*	1873
†Sydney (formerly 'Australia')¶	1836	Athabasca	1874
†Bombay	1837	†Saskatchewan*†	1874
†Toronto*¶	1839	†Madagascar*	1874
†Newfoundland*†	1839	†Ballarat¶	1875
†Auckland (formerly 'New Zealand')†¶	1841	†Niagara¶	1875
Jerusalem and the East	1841	†Lahore†	1877
†Tasmania¶	1842	†Rangoon†	1877
†Antigua†	1842	†Pretoria*†	1878
†Guiana†	1842	†North Queensland*	1878
†Gibraltar†	1842	†Windward Islands†	1878
†Fredericton	1845	†Caledonia	1879
†Colombo†	1845	†New Westminster*†	1879
†Capetown†	1847	Travancore and Cochin	1879
†Newcastle†¶	1847	†North China (see Mid-China)†	1880
†Melbourne¶	1847	†South Tokyo (formerly 'Japan')*	1883
†Adelaide¶	1847	†Honduras*	1883
†Victoria (China)†¶	1849	†Qu Appelle (formerly 'Assiniboia')*†	1883
†Rupert's Island	1849	Mackenzie River†	1883
†Montreal†	1850	†Riverina	1884
†Sierra Leone†	1852	Uganda (formerly 'Eastern Equatorial Africa')	1884
†Grahamstown†	1853	†Calgary†	1887
†Natal†	1853	†Corea*†	1889
†Mauritius†	1854	†Chhota Nagpur†	1890
†Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak*†	1855	Selkirk	1890
†Christchurch (N.Z.)†¶	1856	†Mashonaland*†	1891
†Perth†	1857	†Lehombot	1891
†Huron¶	1857	†Rockhampton†	1892
†Wellington†¶	1858	Likoma (formerly 'Nyasaland')	1892
†Nelson†¶	1858	†Lucknow†	1893
†Waipatu¶	1858	Kyushyu (South Japan)	1894
†Brisbane†¶	1859	Western China	1895
†St. Helena	1859	†Osaka (Japan)*	1896
†British Columbia	1859	†Ottawa¶	1896
†Nassau*†	1861	Hokkaido (Japan)	1896
†Zanzibar and East Africa (originally 'Zambesi' and then 'Central Africa')¶	1861	†Tinnevely and Madura*†	1896
†Melanesia¶	1861	†New Guinea†¶	1898
†Ontario†¶	1862	Mombasa	1898
†Bloemfontein (formerly 'Orange River')*†	1863	†Carpentaria†	1899
†Goulburn†¶	1863	†Kewatin†	1899
†Western Equatorial Africa (formerly 'Niger')	1864	†Kootenay	1900
†Dunedin†¶	1866	†Bendigo¶	1901
†Grafton and Armidale	1867	†Wangaratta¶	1901
†Bathurst¶	1869	†Gippsland¶	1901
Falkland Islands	1869	†Nagpur†	1902
		†Shantung†	1903

° This mark shows that the Society has contributed to the support of the Bishop by annual grants.

† This signifies that the Society has planted or supported Missions which now form a part of the diocese.

‡ This shows that the Society has contributed to the permanent endowment of the See.

¶ This signifies that the diocese is now independent of aid from the Society.

MISSIONARY ATLAS AND HANDBOOK

BISHOPRICS OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH

	Organ- ised	First Bishop cons.		Organ- ised	First Bishop cons.
†Connecticut . . . . .	1783	1784	South Dakota (formerly 'Niobrara')	1873	1873
Maryland . . . . .	1783	1782	†Newark (formerly 'Northern New Jersey')	1874	1874
†Pennsylvania . . . . .	1784	1787	Western Michigan . . . . .	1874	1875
†Massachusetts . . . . .	1784	1797	New Mexico and Arizona . . . . .	1875	1875
†New York . . . . .	1785	1787	Southern Ohio . . . . .	1875	1875
Virginia . . . . .	1785	1790	Fond-du-Lac . . . . .	1875	1875
†South Carolina . . . . .	1785	1795	Quincy . . . . .	1877	1878
†New Jersey <sup>†</sup> . . . . .	1785	1815	West Virginia . . . . .	1877	1878
†Vermont . . . . .	1790	1832	Springfield . . . . .	1877	1878
†Rhode Island . . . . .	1790	1843	Montana . . . . .	1880	1880
†Delaware . . . . .	1791	1841	North Dakota . . . . .	1883	1883
†New Hampshire . . . . .	1802	1844	†East Carolina . . . . .	1883	1884
†North Carolina . . . . .	1817	1823	Colorado . . . . .	1887	1865
Ohio . . . . .	1818	1819	Western Texas . . . . .	1888	1888
†Maine . . . . .	1820	1847	Oregon (formerly 'Oregon and Washington'; see 'Olympia')	1889	1854
†Georgia . . . . .	1823	1841	West Missouri . . . . .	1890	1890
Mississippi . . . . .	1826	1850	Olympia (formerly 'Washington'; see also 'Oregon')	1892	1880
Tennessee . . . . .	1828	1834	Southern Florida . . . . .	1892	1892
Kentucky . . . . .	1829	1832	Oklahoma & Indian Territory . . . . .	1892	1892
Alabama . . . . .	1830	1844	Spokane . . . . .	1892	1892
Michigan . . . . .	1832	1836	Southern Virginia . . . . .	1892	1892
Chicago (formerly 'Illinois')	1835	1835	Alaska . . . . .	1892	1895
Cape Palmas (formerly 'Africa')	1836	1851	Dallas (formerly 'Nth. Texas')	1895	1874
†Western New York . . . . .	1838	1839	Marquette (formerly 'Northern Michigan')	1895	1892
Louisiana . . . . .	1838	1841	Lexington . . . . .	1895	1896
Indianapolis . . . . .	1838	1849	Los Angeles . . . . .	1895	1896
Florida . . . . .	1838	1851	Washington (D.C.) . . . . .	1895	1896
Missouri . . . . .	1839	1844	Asheville . . . . .	1895	1896
Shanghai and the Valley of the Yangtse River . . . . .	1844	1844	Duluth . . . . .	1895	1897
Milwaukee (formerly 'Wisconsin')	1847	1854	Sacramento (formerly 'Northern California')	1898	187
Texas . . . . .	1849	1859	Salt Lake (originally 'Utah,' then 'Nevada and Utah')	1898	1867
California . . . . .	1850	1853	Boise (formerly 'Wyoming and Idaho')	1898	1887
Iowa . . . . .	1853	1854	Laramie (formerly 'The Platte')	1893	1890
Minnesota . . . . .	1857	1859	Michigan City . . . . .	1898	1897
Kansas . . . . .	1859	1864	Brazil . . . . .	1898	1899
†Honolulu <sup>†</sup> . . . . .	1861	1861	Kyoto (Japan) . . . . .	1898	1900
Haiti . . . . .	1863	1874	†Western Massachusetts . . . . .	1901	1901
Pittsburgh . . . . .	1865	1866	Salina . . . . .	1901	1901
Tokyo (originally 'Yedo,' then 'Tokyo,' then 'North Tokyo')	1866	1866	Philippine Islands . . . . .	1901	1901
Nebraska . . . . .	1868	1865	Hankow . . . . .	1901	1901
Easton . . . . .	1868	1869	Porto Rico and Vieques . . . . .	1901	1901
†Long Island . . . . .	1868	1869			
†Albany . . . . .	1868	1869			
†Central New York . . . . .	1868	1869			
Arkansas . . . . .	1871	1838			
†Central Pennsylvania . . . . .	1871	1871			

<sup>†</sup> Honolulu, founded as an English Bishopric, was transferred to the American Church in 1902.  
<sup>‡</sup> This mark signifies that the S.P.G. planted Missions which now form a part of the Diocese.  
<sup>‡</sup> The S.P.G. contributed towards the purchase of a See House at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1713.  
<sup>§</sup> As Bishop of Indiana.

SUMMARY

	Bishoprics	Bishops	Clergy
English-Colonial and Missionary Churches	101	107	4,900
American (U.S.) Church (including ten foreign Bishoprics)	87	93	4,863
Total	188	200	9,763



THE BISHOPRICS OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH

# MISSIONARY ATLAS

AND

## HANDBOOK

### NORTH AMERICA.

FOR the greater part of the eighteenth century the Colonies of Great Britain, extending along the East Coast of North America, from South Carolina to Maine, together with the negroes and with the Indian tribes who dwelt further inland, constituted the principal Mission-field of the Society, the order of occupation being:—SOUTH CAROLINA, NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND (which included MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, NEW HAMPSHIRE, MAINE, VERMONT, and NARRAGANSETT), NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, and DELAWARE in 1702, NORTH CAROLINA in 1708, and GEORGIA in 1733.

Until 1785 the Society laboured to plant the Church in those regions, and for nearly the whole of the century it ‘furnished the only point of contact, the only bond of sympathy between the Church of England and her children scattered over the waste places of the New World.’ Its first two missionaries, the Rev. George Keith and the Rev. Patrick Gordon, landed at Boston on June 11, 1702, and were followed by many others, including John Wesley, who laboured for nearly two years (1736-7) in Georgia.

The work among the natives (begun in 1703) resulted in the conversion of ‘great multitudes’ of negroes and Indians in less than forty years.

When the War of Independence broke out in 1775 the Society was supporting seventy-seven missionaries in the ‘States,’ and these suffered severely for their loyalty to their Church and King, many of them barely escaping with their lives to England, or to Nova Scotia and Canada.

The severance of the American Colonies from the mother country, while it almost destroyed the Church in the United States, set her free to obtain that gift of the Episcopate so long denied, and the Rev. Samuel Seabury, one of the Society’s missionaries, was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut by the Bishops of the Scottish Church at Aberdeen, on November 14, 1784. Other Bishops were consecrated in Lambeth Palace Chapel—for Pennsylvania and New York (in 1787) and Virginia (in 1790).

During its connection with this field—*i.e.* the U.S.A. (1702-85)—the

Society expended £227,454, and employed 309 ordained missionaries there.

The American Church, which now has 85 Bishops and 5,081 clergy, raised through its own Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society in 1901 £109,462 for Domestic and £66,667 for Foreign Missions, and it is 'constantly striving to stimulate' its own people 'to do more for others by the recollection of what was done for them through the S.P.G.'

### THE S.P.G. IN CANADA.

On the cessation of its labours in the United States the Society's efforts were for many years concentrated on the remaining British North America. Its operations in this field began with NEWFOUNDLAND in 1703, and were extended to NOVA SCOTIA in 1728, QUEBEC PROVINCE in 1759, NEW BRUNSWICK in 1783, ONTARIO PROVINCE in 1784, CAPE BRETON in 1785, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in 1819, THE BERMUDAS in 1822, RUPERTS-LAND, now MANITOBA, in 1850, BRITISH COLUMBIA in 1859, and NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES in 1875. Bishops were placed in Nova Scotia in 1787, and in Quebec in 1793. Throughout the long wars which followed the French Revolution the Society devoted its scanty income chiefly to support missionaries in this field.

After the peace of 1814 emigrants flocked to America, the Society's income was increased by the establishment of parochial associations in England, even Parliamentary grants were allowed for a time, and the Church grew rapidly. In the education of the masses the Society led the way by introducing in 1815 the National system of education, which rapidly spread throughout the Colonies. It also established Colleges for the training of an indigenous ministry. The labours of the Society's missionaries proved 'not unworthy of the primitive ages,' and the fruit of its work generally is to be seen in a Church now extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a record of noble work done among both white and dark races. Many of the former, 'once sunk in heathen darkness'—'hardly one remove from the native Indian'—have become Christian communities, while the wonderful change wrought among the Indians is shown by 'men whose histories were written in blood and sorceries' becoming disciples of Christ.

During the period 1703-1901 the Society expended £1,902,893 and employed 1,612 ordained missionaries in this field (British North America). At the present time its work there is being carried on in 13 dioceses, its total annual expenditure being £11,739, and the number of its missionaries 166.

All but two of the twenty-four dioceses in British North America have been united in a General Synod, and the Canadian Church in 1890 entered on direct Foreign Mission work in Japan.





## PROVINCE OF CANADA.

### (10 Bishoprics.)

Montreal was constituted a metropolitan See by Letters Patent in 1861, but ceased to be so on the resignation of Bishop Oxenden, when (in accordance with the previous decision of the Provincial Synod that the primacy should no longer be of necessity attached to Montreal, but that on each avoidance a Metropolitan should be named by vote of the House of Bishops) Bishop Medley of Fredericton was elected Metropolitan on January 27, 1879, and held the office until his death in 1892. The successive Metropolitans have been Archbishop Lewis of Ontario (1893-1901) and Archbishop Bond of Montreal, elected 1901.

### NOVA SCOTIA, 1787.

This is the earliest of the Colonial sees and was founded in 1787. It comprises two distinct civil provinces: Nova Scotia (including the island of Cape Breton) and Prince Edward Island. The former has an area of 20,900 square miles, with an English-speaking population of 450,396, and 10,000 other than English-speaking people. The latter is much smaller, being 2,133 miles in extent, and having a population of 109,078.

There are 66,667 members of the Church of England in Nova Scotia, of whom 10,156 are communicants. The parishes number 34, missions 8, and are served by 107 clergy. The Church people in Prince Edward Island are 6,646, of whom 1,069 are communicants; there are 10 parishes, with 11 clergy.

The S.P.G. supported work in Nova Scotia from 1749; the erection of nearly all the 150 churches in Nova Scotia has been assisted by the Society. The S.P.G. ceased to make grants to the diocese in 1902.

### QUEBEC, 1793.

This diocese was founded in 1793. It comprises the district of Gaspé, Quebec, Three Rivers, and St. Francis, and has a population of 560,000, of whom 500,000 are of French origin. Those living on the coast are fishermen; those in the district between the St. Lawrence and the United States are engaged in agriculture. Timber is exported from Quebec; Sherbrooke is the capital of the agricultural district, and has also some beginnings of manufacture. There is little immigration. More leave the Province of Quebec than come into it. The number of Church members is 20,982, and there are 74 clergy. There are 98 Sunday schools.

The S.P.G. has one missionary in this diocese working on the coast of Labrador. The Society opened a Mission in Quebec in 1800, and has contributed to the permanent endowment of the see. It has also greatly added to Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Popu- lation	Church Members	Commu- nicants	Baptisms
Marine Hospital, Quebec . . . . .	—	—	—	—
St. Clement's Mission, Canadian Lab- rador . . . . .	3,000	527	163	12

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 2.

### TORONTO, 1839.

This diocese was founded in 1839. It comprises an area of 9,261 square miles, with a population according to the census of 1901 of 564,141 (the city of Toronto having a population of 235,000).

The number of Church members is 132,548; there are 22,048 communicants and 187 clergy, 241 permanent churches, and 61 mission stations.

There are 201 Sunday schools, and 21,336 scholars; two training colleges—Trinity University, and Wycliffe College. St. Hilda's College, Toronto, for women, is in affiliation with Trinity University.

The S.P.G. began work in Toronto in 1792, and gave much assistance at the time when it was formed into a diocese. The Society ceased to make grants to this diocese in 1858.

### FREDERICTON, 1845.

This diocese was founded in 1845, before which time it formed part of the diocese of Nova Scotia. It comprises the whole of the Civil Province of New Brunswick, and is bounded on the north by the Province of Quebec, on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the south by the Bay of Fundy, and on the west by the State of Maine (U.S.). A narrow isthmus, about 15 miles across at its narrowest part, joins it on the south-east to the Province of Nova Scotia. The area is 27,174 square miles, and the population according to the census of 1891 was 321,263. Out of this 43,025 were members of the Church of England. There are at present (1903) 8,480 communicants. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew has now several chapters formed in the diocese.

There are 104 Sunday schools, 615 teachers, and 6,000 scholars.

The S.P.G. supported Missions in this district for many years prior to the formation of the diocese. In 1828 King's College, Fredericton, was established. Divinity scholarships at this college are provided by S.P.G.



Stations assisted by the S. P. G.	Year	Extent of the Mission in sq miles	Population	Church Members	Congregation
St. Martin's . . . . .	—	60	2,335	305	220
Dorchester . . . . .	1856	—	—	—	—
Gladstone . . . . .	—	200	328	111	100
Canterbury and McAdam . . . . .	—	250	—	270	200
Chatham . . . . .	1848	—	—	—	—
Gordon and Lorne . . . . .	1889	500	1,052	390	100
Simonds . . . . .	1848	300	3,066	260	100
New Denmark and Drummond . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
St. David . . . . .	1866	650	4,721	770	400
Ludlow . . . . .	—	400	1,699	354	150
Woodstock . . . . .	1792	—	—	—	—
Albert . . . . .	—	660	10,971	300	—
Addington . . . . .	—	250	2,751	269	130
Richmond . . . . .	1871	100	1,880	340	200
Johnston . . . . .	—	240	1,588	244	185
Bay du Vin . . . . .	1870	200	1,170	237	100
Andover . . . . .	—	200	1,242	400	235
Bay Verte and Sackville . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford . . . . .	—	148	1,177	457	150

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 16.

### MONTREAL, 1850.

This diocese was divided from that of Quebec in 1850. It comprises the territory of Montreal, an area of 44,000 square miles. In 1891 the population was 739,000.

The proportion of the Church of England to the whole population is less than 7 per cent., French and Roman Catholics largely predominating. In 1901 the number of Church members was about 37,000, of communicants about 14,000. There are 104 parishes and missions, with 151 churches, and 73 other stations where services are occasionally held. The clergy number 116, the lay readers 52, and the students of the Diocesan Theological College, of whom there were 20 in 1901, work in the vacant parishes and missions during the summer months. The Sunday schools number 144, with 8,565 scholars.

The S.P.G. assisted the endowment fund of this see by a grant of £3,000.

### HURON, 1857.

This diocese contains 13 counties, including an area of 12,000 square miles. The population is estimated at over 800,000.

There are 147 clergy in active service. The Church population is 54,871; the communicants number 16,349, Sunday schools 229, pupils 17,004.

The Huron Theological College, incorporated 1863, and the Western University, incorporated 1878, are under Church auspices; they are situated

in the city of London. London, in which is the cathedral and the Bishop's residence, has a population of 40,000.

The S.P.G. gave temporary assistance to the see of Huron, but was able to withdraw its help in 1882.

### ONTARIO, 1862.

The first Bishop of this diocese was consecrated on March 25, 1862. The diocese was divided in 1896, and now consists of the counties of Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox, Addington, Hastings, and Prince Edward, comprising 80 townships in an area of some 6,700 square miles, and contains a population of 214,627.

The number of Church people as reported by the last census is 38,871, of whom only 27,102 appear to be known to the clergy. There are 71 clergy and 8,944 communicants. The Sunday scholars number 5,078.

The S.P.G. began work in this district in 1784. The Society contributed to the endowment of the see, which is now independent of its aid.

### ALGOMA, 1873.

This diocese is a missionary one, dependent for three-fourths of its maintenance on the voluntary offerings of the members of the Church in the older parts of Canada and in England. The S.P.G., S.P.C.K., and C.C.C.S. respectively subsidise it with varying amounts and for different purposes. The clergy now (1903) number 36. Their ministrations extend over an area of nearly 56,000 square miles. The diocese comprises the civil districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, and East and West Algoma.

Algoma has an English-speaking population of 110,000, and of other than English-speaking people 8,000.

The S.P.G. has contributed to the support of the Bishop of this diocese by giving annual grants; it has also contributed to the permanent endowment of the see.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants	Confirmed 1902	Baptisms 1902
Emsdale . . . . .	125	1,050	297	135	80	12	10
Sudbury . . . . .	—	4,700	310	189	104	9	17
Aspdin . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magnetawan . . . . .	800	769	259	100	74	6	21
Rosseau . . . . .	375	1,130	402	241	191	14	23
Baysville . . . . .	190	570	145	127	76	19	14
Powassan . . . . .	1,000	4,600	530	370	126	18	26
Webbwood . . . . .	200	1,475	257	138	51	8	16
Gravenhurst . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schreiber . . . . .	318	2,000	400	250	44	10	20
Manitowaning . . . . .	—	850	267	247	60	4	6

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 10.

**NIAGARA, 1875.**

This see, which comprises part of the Province of Ontario, was founded in 1875, and is the smallest of the Canadian dioceses in point of area, although in the number of clergy it exceeds several. The 6 counties which form the diocese contain a population of 247,699. The members of the Church of England number 31,000, of whom 10,100 are communicants. There are 79 Clergy in the diocese.

The S.P.G. has not aided Niagara as a separate diocese ; but the Missions contained in it were either planted by the Society or are the direct outcome of its work.

**OTTAWA, 1896.**

This see was founded in 1896 by a division of the large diocese of Ontario. The new diocese consists of the counties of Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew, and part of the district of Nipissing, making in all a distance of 300 miles. The English-speaking population of Ottawa is 217,034, and of other than English-speaking 69,689. The Church population is 30,273, with 10,972 communicants. There are 68 clergy in the diocese, and 125 churches.

**PROVINCE OF RUPERTSLAND.****(9 Bishopsrics.)****DIOCESE OF RUPERTSLAND, 1849.**

This diocese extends from the United States 264 miles north, and is 222 miles in breadth. Population of English-speaking people 200,000, other than English-speaking people 50,000. It consists of nearly the whole of the Province of Manitoba. The southern half and part of the north-west quarter of that province are sparsely settled. The rest of the diocese is uncultivated, and inhabited by small bands of Indians, but the rapid construction of railways is yearly opening up vast tracts for settlement. In five years the Northern Canadian line will have built 1,000 miles.

The Church members exceed 42,000, but scarcely 28,000 are within reach of our clergy. Large districts are almost exclusively occupied by Roman Catholic French, Mennonite Germans, Russians, Galicians, Doukobors, Scandinavians, and Lutherans. There are 80 licensed clergy, and about 72 licensed lay readers. There is St. John's College School for boys, and St. John's College Ladies' School.

In the University of Manitoba there are four Colleges in Arts belonging

respectively to the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Presbyterian and Wesleyan bodies. The Church College, St. John's, had 44 students in arts and theology in the year ending June 1901.

The S.P.G. has given much help to this diocese, dating from 1850, and has also given a large sum of money towards the endowment of St. John's College, Winnipeg, the Theological College for the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupertsland.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Church Members	Communicants
Gilbert Plains . . . . .	432	421	26
Manitou . . . . .	144	313	—
Russell . . . . .	468	421	92
Wakefield . . . . .	180	242	83
Ninga . . . . .	200	—	—
Foxton . . . . .	198	190	20
Macgregor . . . . .	324	378	75
Holland . . . . .	216	378	138
Cathedral Mission . . . . .	—	—	—
Hamiota . . . . .	216	293	65
Austin . . . . .	180	320	82
Rapid City . . . . .	300	290	100
Springfield . . . . .	216	232	46
Melita . . . . .	738	421	41
Elkhorn . . . . .	575	228	42
Snowflake . . . . .	288	184	48
Baldur . . . . .	342	239	30
Swan River, Miami . . . . .	180	—	—
Shoal Lake . . . . .	432	251	48
Rounthwaite . . . . .	—	—	—
Somerset . . . . .	200	312	60
Oak Lake . . . . .	216	343	79
Wawanesa . . . . .	216	374	—
Deloraine . . . . .	430	312	2
Stonewall . . . . .	144	429	85
Neepawa . . . . .	252	374	113
Bradwardine . . . . .	300	350	75

Clergy working in connection with the S.P.G., 27. The C.M.S. supports 6 clergy in this diocese.

There are 4 other societies not connected with the Anglican Church, working in Manitoba and N.W. Territory.

### MOOSONEE, 1872.

Moosonee formed part of the original diocese of Rupertsland, out of which it was taken in 1872 when the first Bishop was consecrated. The diocese includes the south-eastern portion of the basin of Hudson's Bay, and the population may be estimated at 10,000 Indians, unnumbered Eskimos, and



a few white people. The diocese comprises the eastern division of Rupertsland.

The Church members are about 5,000, communicants 700, and there are 12 clergy. There is a pro-cathedral at Moose, and there are churches at eleven other places. The whole of the Crees in the diocese, as well as at least three-fourths of the Ojibbeways, have been baptised.

The C.M.S. supports the Bishop and 3 clergy in this diocese. The work among the Indians has made such progress that the C.M.S. has almost ceased to support it, preferring to give most support to Eskimo work.

### ATHABASCA, 1874.

This diocese comprises the southern portion of the original diocese of that name (N.W. Territory, Dominion of Canada), which included what is now called the diocese of Mackenzie River. The division was effected at the provincial synod of the Church of England in Rupertsland in 1883. The population of English-speaking people is 200, other than English-speaking people 4,800.

The Mission work in this diocese is carried on by the C.M.S., which supports the Bishop and 5 clergy.

There are 6 mission stations: St. Paul's, Chipewyan; St. Luke's, Vermilion, connected with which is the Irene Training School; the Christ Church Mission, near Smoky River; St. Peter's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake, where there is a boarding-school for Indian children; St. Andrew's Mission, White Fish Lake, working chiefly among the Crees (there is a boarding-school for Indian children here also); the Mission at Athabasca Landing, where the Bishop resides. St. Matthew's Church has been built here, and there is a school. Mission work among the Beaver Indians is being carried on at St. John's, on the Upper Peace River.

### SASKATCHEWAN, 1874.

The diocese of Saskatchewan was formed out of Rupertsland in 1874. It embraces the district of Saskatchewan, together with a large extent of territory lying to the north. Its area is about 200,000 square miles. It has an English population of 12,000, and 3,500 other than English-speaking people. The great majority of the Indian population are members of the Church. Settlements exist in several places—*e.g.* Prince Albert, Duck Lake, Saskatoon, Battleford, Carrot River, Birch Hills, Stony Creek, &c. Emmanuel College is situated at Prince Albert. It is doing excellent work, especially in the training of natives to be catechists and teachers.

The diocese of Saskatchewan has received much help from the S.P.G. from its commencement.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Church Members	Congre- gation	Communi- cants 1902	Baptisms 1902
Saskatoon . . . . .	—	—	150	50	30	1
St. Andrew's, &c., Halcrow . . . . .	—	—	480	—	89	20
Duck Lake, &c. . . . .	270	820	209	130	74	8
Battleford . . . . .	—	—	250	—	40	6
St. George's, Battle- ford . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 5. The C.M.S. supports 12 European and 2 native clergy.

### QU'APPELLE, 1883. (Originally Assiniboia.)

This diocese was organised in 1883. It comprises the district of Assiniboia, and contains an area of 90,000 square miles, with a population of 68,000 English-speaking people, and other than English-speaking people 11,000. It was formed out of the dioceses of Rupertsland and Saskatchewan, and is bounded on the east by Manitoba (the present diocese of Rupertsland), on the north by the diocese of Saskatchewan, on the west by the diocese of Calgary, and on the south by the United States. It is almost entirely agricultural and pastoral. Immigration into this district began about 1883.

The diocese is divided into 22 districts, all of which contain a number of out stations. There are now 24 clergy. The number of Church people according to the last census of 1901 was 10,089.

The S.P.G. has Missions to the Indian tribes and to the settlers in this diocese, and has contributed to the endowment fund of the bishopric.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Church Members	Communi- cants	Confirmed 1902	Baptisms 1902
Yorkton . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Maple Creek . . . . .	156	55	9	14
Indian Head . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Craven . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Whitewood . . . . .	320	123	3	16
Buffalo Lake . . . . .	75	47	—	5
Fort Pelly . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Gainsboro . . . . .	310	87	7	26
Cannington Manor . . . . .	150	47	—	12
Estevan . . . . .	175	34	4	6
Saltcoats . . . . .	225	127	12	10
Gorleton . . . . .	95	40	—	—
Oxbow . . . . .	180	—	—	22
Peuse . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Wapella . . . . .	276	70	11	9
Wolsley . . . . .	330	108	14	17

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 11.

The C.M.S. has a mission station at Touchwood Hills, in this diocese.

### MACKENZIE RIVER, 1883. (Originally Athabasca.)

This diocese was separated from the diocese of Rupertsland in 1874 and from Athabasca in 1883, and the diocese of Selkirk was separated from it in 1890; but it still remains one of the largest of the Colonial dioceses and contains upwards of 500,000 square miles. The population of English-speaking people is 500, other than English-speaking people 4,000.

The chief burden of the support of the Mission work falls upon the C.M.S., which supports the Bishop and 6 clergy. There are nine mission stations. Work is being done among the Eskimos. Day and Sunday schools are held at most of the stations.

*Tribes*: Eskimos, Tukudh, Hare, Slavi, Mountain, Sikani, Dog Rib, Yellow Knives, Chipewyan, besides white people and half-breeds.

### CALGARY, 1887.

The diocese of Calgary was established in 1887, having been taken from the diocese of Saskatchewan. It comprises the district of Alberta in the N.W. Territories. Its area is about 100,000 square miles. The Canadian Pacific Railway passes right across it; the Calgary and Edmonton Railway runs 300 miles from Macleod to Edmonton; and the Crow's Nest Railway crosses it from Lethbridge to the Pau, in the Rocky Mountains. Population: English-speaking people 30,000, other than English-speaking people 6,332.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Year	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants 1902	Baptisms 1902
Wetaskiwin, &c.	1894	600	3,000	150	40	25	11
Beaver Lake, &c.	—	2,500	6,000	280	40	38	6
Innisfail, &c.	—	700	5,500	400	70	42	7
Fort Saskatchewan	1895	400	500	200	45	34	10
Leduc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edmonton	1895	3	4,000	400	120	115	10
Macleod	1878	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Luke's, Red Deer	—	400	3,000	500	204	57	17
Calgary	1884	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethbridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacombe	—	1,000	3,000	400	172	38	16
Pincher Creek, &c.	1888	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banff	—	60	800	100	125	12	—
Itinerating Missionary A	—	260	—	450	73	15	4
Itinerating Missionary B	—	—	1,350	120			

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 17.



**SELKIRK, 1890.**

This diocese comprises the Yukon Territory, Canada. It lies on the extreme western verge of the British possessions in N. America, and is the most remote of all the 24 dioceses of the Canadian Dominion. It extends from the Arctic Ocean on the north to the Canadian Province of British Columbia on the south. The Rocky Mountains form the eastern limit of the diocese, and the American Territory of Alaska its western limit. Population: English-speaking people 15,000, other than English-speaking people 1,000. There are 7 clergy and 1 lay reader.

There is a Mission on the Klondyke Mining Creeks, and a church has been built at St. Paul's, Dawson. The English-speaking residents consist of miners, and railway, steamboat, telegraph, and Government employees, and saw-mill hands. The gold-mines of the country show as yet no exhaustion, and the output of gold continues large.

The 4 Native Missions are supported by the C.M.S., and 3 of the 4 English Missions are assisted by the C.C.C.S.

The S.P.G. does not aid this diocese, in view of the assistance supplied by other societies.

**KEEWATIN, 1899.**

The diocese of Keewatin was organised in 1899, and was taken almost entirely out of the diocese of Moosonee. It is bounded by the Wenisk River on the East, by the dioceses of Algoma and Rupertsland on the South, by the dioceses of Saskatchewan and Mackenzie River on the West, and by the polar regions on the North. The pro-cathedral is at Rat Portage in the province of Ontario.

**BISHOPRICS HOLDING MISSION  
FROM THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.****BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1859.**

This diocese was founded in 1859; the diocese of Caledonia was separated from it in 1879, and in the same year the diocese of New Westminster was also formed out of it. It now comprises Vancouver Island and the adjacent islands, and has an area of 17,000 square miles. Agriculture, coal-mining, iron foundries, lumber mills, leather factories, ship-building, and salmon and seal fisheries employ most of the people. Population: English-speaking people 45,500, other than English-speaking people 11,700. Victoria, the capital of the Civil Province of British Columbia, is situated in this diocese. The number of clergy is 23. The S.P.G. began work in 1859.

The Society helps to support work amongst the Settlers and amongst the Chinese, of whom there are between 3,000 and 4,000 in the diocese. The S.P.G. makes a grant for this work of £200 a year.

At Alert Bay there is an Indian Industrial School in connection with the C.M.S. The C.M.S. supports 9 clergy in British Columbia.



### NEW WESTMINSTER, 1879.

This diocese was founded in 1879. It comprises the southern mainland of British Columbia.

Population English-speaking people 20,000, other than English-speaking people 45,000. The area of the diocese about 90,000 square miles. There are 23 clergy. The principal towns are Vancouver and New Westminster. Vancouver has a population of 30,000, with 5 parishes; all the clergy in these are supported by their congregations. New Westminster, with a population of 6,000, has 2 parishes, both self-supporting. The other parishes and Missions will require help for some time from the Mission Fund. In addition to the work among the settlers, there are 2,000 Indians under the care of the Church, of whom 500 are communicants. A school for Indian girls is in charge of Sisters from the Community of All Hallows, Ditchingham, who also conduct a school for Canadians.

The establishment of this diocese was due in great measure to the assistance given by the S.P.G. The Society has also contributed £1,032 to the episcopal endowment.

Missions assisted by the S.P.G.	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants	Confirmed 1902	Baptisms 1902
New Westminster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamloops, &c.	2,000	1,590	500	150	132	2	8
St. John's, Central Park	—	—	145	75	20	—	10
Trenant and Sapperton	—	—	—	—	78	—	6
Ashcroft	150	600	245	70	50	3	2
St. Peter's, Central Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lytton	18	2,100	1,600	—	630	46	55

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: The Bishop, 8 European clergy, Chinese catechists at New Westminster and Vancouver, Indian catechists at Lytton and Yale.

### KOOTENAY, 1900.

This diocese was created out of the diocese of New Westminster. On May 30 and 31, 1900, the clergy and lay representatives met at Nelson, B.C., for organisation, and adopted a constitution and canons. The diocese remains under the charge of the Bishop of New Westminster until a minimum endowment of £8,000 be provided, or in the meantime an income of £500 be guaranteed.

The diocese comprises the eastern part of the southern portion of the mainland of British Columbia. There are 17 clergy, 23 churches, 41 stations, and about 1,000 communicants. Nelson, the largest and most central town, has been made the see city, and St. Saviour's Church becomes the pro-cathedral.

It is a country of mountains and lakes, and mining is practically the only industry.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants
Kaslo . . . . .	—	100	—	25
Phoenix . . . . .	—	100	—	20
Kelowna . . . . .	—	179	—	56
Vernon . . . . .	—	200	150	56
New Denver and Slocan . . . . .	—	200	150	53
Enderby and Armstrong . . . . .	1,488	425	58	70
Golden . . . . .	—	150	100	70

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 7.

### CALEDONIA, 1879.

In 1879 this diocese, which comprises the north mainland of British Columbia and Queen Charlotte's Island, was separated from that which formerly included the whole Province. It is generally rugged and covered with forests, which shelter vast numbers of fur-bearing animals of various kinds. The trappers are mostly Indians. The lakes, rivers, and adjacent seas teem with valuable fish, which is likely to prove a larger and more reliable source of revenue than the gold-mines.

The work is entirely missionary and conducted among all the races. There are 14 clergy.

In 1880 the S.P.G. provided funds for the support of a missionary to work among the gold-mines. A beginning was made in 1884, and Port Essington made the headquarters of the Mission. Bishop Ridley, the first Bishop of Caledonia, who has lately resigned, was supported by the C.M.S., which also supports 8 clergy.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants
Port Essington . . . . .	2,250	29	50	9
Fort Simpson . . . . .	800	60	52	12
Atlin . . . . .	—	—	—	60

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 3.

### NEWFOUNDLAND, 1839.

This, the oldest English Colony, has an area of 42,000 square miles, with a coast line of about 2,000 miles; and according to the census of 1891 a population of 197,934, exclusive of those resident on the Labrador coast (4,106) within the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. The inhabitants are situated almost exclusively on the sea-coast, the chief industries being the cod, seal, herring, salmon, and lobster fisheries.

In the interior, which is practically uninhabited, are large tracts of





agricultural, timber, and mineral lands. The island is rich in mineral resources; there are large and valuable deposits of copper and iron; oil wells and coal have recently been discovered. Shoe, biscuit, cordage, and nail factories, iron foundries, lumber mills, the recent introduction of whale-fishing, and the erection of pulp mills give employment to part of the population. The census of 1891 gives 69,824 as belonging to the Church of England. There are 58 licensed clergy and 134 licensed lay readers. There are 220 schools of the Church of England, 21 of which are supported by the C.C.C.S., and 187 Sunday schools.

The S.P.G. first assisted Mission work in Newfoundland in 1703. The diocese was founded in 1839, the Society contributing to the support of the Bishop and to the endowment fund.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Year	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants	Confirmed 1902	Baptisms 1902
Bonavista . . . . .	1742	—	—	1,937	—	329	—	59
Hermitage Bay . . . . .	1854	—	3,358	2,804	—	594	254	104
St. John's . . . . .	1703	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fogo . . . . .	—	—	3,539	1,920	—	505	249	65
New Harbour . . . . .	—	—	2,786	1,530	732	159	—	61
Catalina . . . . .	—	—	1,462	643	500	50	26	29
Change Islands . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Topsail . . . . .	—	7	1,133	472	150	114	—	19
Carbonear . . . . .	1767	30	5,017	938	465	120	33	26
Bay de Verde . . . . .	1825	—	2,131	450	—	91	29	23
Greenspond . . . . .	—	—	3,077	1,833	—	144	—	56
Trinity East . . . . .	1735	—	2,181	1,833	—	621	—	55
Lamaline . . . . .	—	21	1,380	742	—	206	74	34
Belleoram . . . . .	—	—	1,947	1,357	—	256	72	53
Brooklyn . . . . .	—	—	2,206	1,029	—	137	—	37
Harbour Briton . . . . .	—	—	2,651	2,045	1,119	494	131	85
Salmon Cove . . . . .	—	—	2,302	897	—	80	—	32
Burin . . . . .	1794	70	5,142	1,330	420	285	91	40
Bonne Bay . . . . .	1883	—	2,637	1,554	—	228	96	73
St. George's Bay . . . . .	1842	150	4,000	1,000	480	232	76	42
King's Cove . . . . .	1822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pouch Cove . . . . .	1841	10	2,576	583	325	148	60	25
Burgeo . . . . .	—	—	1,977	1,650	—	—	—	61
Foxtrap . . . . .	—	—	2,133	1,765	—	315	—	51
Green Bay . . . . .	—	—	5,176	1,078	140	86	—	41
Spaniard's Bay . . . . .	—	5	1,870	1,459	410	201	34	55
Channel . . . . .	1819	—	2,484	1,948	—	393	178	77
Bay Roberts . . . . .	1818	—	3,524	2,623	—	250	—	84
Harbour Buffett . . . . .	—	—	2,716	1,703	—	352	95	64
Upper Island Cove . . . . .	1861	—	1,561	1,355	—	250	—	45
Portugal Cove . . . . .	1819	—	1,502	1,004	—	420	70	31
Twillingate . . . . .	1817	—	4,000	1,233	—	225	—	37
Pinchard's Island . . . . .	—	—	3,633	1,845	—	234	—	59
Petty Harbour . . . . .	—	50	3,461	585	406	187	37	17
Port de Grave . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 36.

Queen's College, Newfoundland, was founded in 1842 with the aid of the Society, by Bishop Feild.

### BERMUDA.

Bermuda was formerly an archdeaconry in the diocese of Nova Scotia. In 1839 the diocese of Newfoundland was founded and Bermuda was attached to it, the Bishop having by letters patent episcopal jurisdiction in Bermuda. The Church in Bermuda is established. In 1878 an Act of the Colonial Legislature was passed authorising the formation of a synod, chiefly with a view to providing for the episcopal supervision in these islands. This had become necessary through the death of Bishop Feild. As the result of the action taken by the synod, immediately after its constitution, the Church in Bermuda still remains in connection with the diocese of Newfoundland. The Colony is divided into 9 parishes. The communicants number 2,046. The Bishop spends every alternate winter in this part of his diocese.

There are 14 Church Sunday schools and 808 scholars.

The S.P.G. first gave aid to Bermuda in 1705.

## THE WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

BEGINNING by aiding clergymen with books and passage-money in 1703, the Society in 1710 became permanently connected with the West Indies by accepting the trusteeship of the Codrington Estates in BARBADOS. Its operations were extended to the BAHAMAS in 1731, to the MOSQUITO SHORE (among the Mosquito Indians) in 1748, to TOBAGO, the LEEWARD ISLANDS, JAMAICA and BRITISH GUIANA in 1835, TRINIDAD in 1836, BRITISH HONDURAS in 1844, PANAMA in 1883, and COSTA RICA in 1896. As early as 1715 the Society also sought to establish two bishoprics in the West Indies, but did not succeed until 1824, when the sees of Jamaica and Barbados were founded. The Society's exercise of the Codrington Trust proved 'a noble exception' at a time (extending over a century) 'when the African race' (in the West Indies) 'were, even by members of the Church, almost entirely neglected,' and it prepared the way to freedom. On the abolition of slavery the Society became also an instrument for the evangelisation of the freed slaves, and between 1835-50 it expended a fund of £164,495 on the work in this field. Few missionary efforts have produced such great results in so short a time as were effected in this instance.

The assistance rendered from 'the Negro Education Fund' drew out a vast amount of local support, it being a condition that at least one-half of the salaries of the missionaries and lay teachers should from the first be provided from other sources, and that eventually the entire charge should be undertaken by the Colonies. From some of the Colonies it was possible for the Society to withdraw all assistance at an early date, without injury to the work; in others it has been necessary to continue and renew aid from time to time, both in order to sustain churches which otherwise must have sunk under disendowment (or rather the withdrawal of State aid), and to extend







Missions among native races, including the coolie immigrants from China and India in GUIANA and TRINIDAD. In GUIANA the evangelisation of the aboriginal Indians (once at deadly enmity) and the Chinese immigrants has been practically accomplished in one generation; only two or three thousand of the Indians are now heathen, and some of these have for eight years been praying the Church in vain for teachers. In TRINIDAD the work among the East Indian coolies has been more fruitful than in Guiana.

Three-fifths of the clergy who have laboured in the WEST INDIES have been educated at CODRINGTON COLLEGE, BARBADOS, and coloured missionaries have been sent thence to the heathen in WEST AFRICA, the special foreign Mission-field adopted by the WEST INDIAN CHURCH in commemoration of the Society's third JUBILEE in 1851.

During the period 1712-1901 the Society expended £668,666, and employed 460 ordained missionaries (including 9 natives) in the West Indian field. At the *present* time its work there is being carried on in 7 dioceses, its total annual expenditure being £6,440, and the number of its missionaries 54.

## PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.

### JAMAICA, 1824.

In the year 1824 Jamaica, the Bahamas, and the settlements in the Bay of Honduras were created a bishop's see, but the Bahamas and Honduras have now been made separate dioceses, and the original diocese is limited to the Island of Jamaica, which is 144 miles long by 49 broad, and contains 4,207 square miles. Population of English-speaking people 740,000, other than English-speaking people 15,000. The number of consecrated churches is 108, in addition to which there are about 160 school chapels and mission rooms. Of these, 104 are mission stations in connection with the Jamaica Church Home and Foreign Missionary Society. There are 93 clergy, and 280 catechists and voluntary lay readers.

The S.P.G. has given grants to Jamaica from time to time; the first help given was in 1703. In 1897 the Society gave £1,000 towards the enlargement of the Jamaica Theological College, founded by Archbishop Nuttall in 1883; and it has recently voted £100 for the next two years to supplement the income of poor clergy in the diocese.

### BARBADOS, 1824.

This diocese was founded in 1824, and included originally what are now the dioceses of Guiana, Antigua, Trinidad, and Windward Islands. It now consists of the Island of Barbados only. According to the census of 1891 the population was 182,396, of whom 156,539 were entered as members of the Church of England.

There are 11 parishes, 46 churches and chapels, and 54 clergy, 41 licensed lay readers, and 20,234 registered communicants.

Codrington College was founded by Sir Christopher Codrington in 1711, who bequeathed to the S.P.G. certain estates for its support. It is affiliated

to Durham University, and was at one time the great educational institution of the West Indies.

The S.P.G. has recently voted a large sum towards the endowment of Codrington College out of its Bi-centenary fund.

### ANTIGUA (LEEWARD ISLANDS), 1842.

This diocese was formed in 1842. It embraces the English islands of Antigua, Dominica, Barbuda, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada, as well as churches in the foreign islands of St. Bartholomew (French), Saba Eustatius (Dutch), St. Martin (half Dutch, half French), St. Croix and St. Thomas (Danish). English is the language of the common people in all these islands, except in St. Bartholomew and in Dominica, which was formerly a French possession. Population: English-speaking people 153,343, other than English-speaking people 814,000.

There are 43 churches, with separate parishes or districts, besides school-rooms licensed for public worship; there are 30 clergy and 25 licensed lay readers.

In 1900 there were 3,248 children in the Church day schools (in the English islands), and 7,349 in Sunday schools. A large majority of the labouring population can read, and of the younger people nearly all, and many can write also. There is in Antigua one grammar school conducted by a clergyman, one in Dominica, and one in St. Kitts.

The S.P.G. first began to work in the Leeward Islands in 1834, the year of the passing of the Emancipation Act. The Society has contributed to the endowment fund of the diocese.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Year	Extent of the Mission in square miles	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants	Confirmed 1902	Baptisms 1902
(St. Thomas', St. Kitts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Ann's, St. Kitts . . . . .	—	20	8,000	2,600	613	345	38	49
(St. Paul's, St. Kitts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. James', Nevis . . . . .	1877	30	2,587	2,386	407	313	21	64
St. Peter's, Montserrat . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Bart's . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(St. Philip's, Antigua . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George's, Antigua . . . . .	—	27	3,000	2,500	770	370	—	48
St. Mary's, Antigua . . . . .	1878	22½	4,081	2,000	590	274	61	71
Barbuda . . . . .	1874	70	775	700	300	190	32	24
St. Thomas', All Saints' . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Thomas . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George, Montserrat . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Saints', Antigua . . . . .	1885	7	2,040	1,290	600	609	31	70
St. George, Tortola . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary, Virgin Gorda . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Paul's, Antigua . . . . .	—	—	1,500	900	428	150	20	29
St. Paul's and St. Thomas', Nevis . . . . .	—	12½	3,300	1,000	630	220	34	50
St. Mary's and Christ Church, Nicola Town, St. Kitts . . . . .	—	14	3,700	950	555	360	36	47
St. Mary's, Anguilla . . . . .	1862	35	3,838	2,000	433	400	—	72
St. George & St. John, Nevis . . . . .	—	20	6,723	3,400	494	320	40	114
St. Philip's, Antigua . . . . .	—	7	3,198	1,200	301	260	—	69
St. Mary's and St. Philip's, Virgin Gorda . . . . .	—	13	523	255	90	55	12	10
St. Stephen's, Antigua . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Working in connection with S.P.G. Clergy: European 17, Native 1, 2 lay readers.



**GUIANA, 1842.**

The diocese of Guiana was separated from Barbados in 1842. The diocese is co-extensive with the colony of British Guiana, and extends from Venezuela on the west to Surinam on the east, having a seaboard of nearly 300 miles. The country may be divided into 3 distinct belts: (1) The flat alluvial land running inland 40 or 50 miles, which is under the cultivation of sugar, rice, cocoa, &c., and which is thickly populated by people of various nationalities. (2) Forest land running south for 300 miles, sparsely inhabited by Indians and the workers on the gold and diamond fields. (3) Savannah lands inhabited almost entirely by Indians. In 1891 the population was approximately estimated at 300,000, consisting of aboriginal Indians, including a dozen distinct tribes and languages, 8,000; Portuguese, 12,000; Hindoos, &c., 106,000; Chinese, 4,000; Negroes, 120,000; Europeans, 5,000; mixed races, 29,000. There are about 97 centres of work, and some 40 clergy, including the Bishop, with about 96 catechists and schoolmasters. The day schools are about 87 in number, with 11,330 children on the books. There are 5,700 children in the Sunday schools.

The S.P.G. began work in Guiana in 1835, and has given much help. The Society contributed towards the endowment fund of the diocese.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Popula- tion	Communi- cants	Confirmed, 1902	Baptisms, 1902
North-West District . . . . .	—	74	6	50
Coolie Mission, East Indians . . . . .	110,000	20	63	125
Chinese Mission . . . . .	5,000	412	27	48
Pomeroon Indians . . . . .	—	—	—	41
*All Saints', New Amsterdam, Berbice	—	—	—	—
*Beterverwagting . . . . .	—	—	—	—
*Christ Church, Georgetown . . . . .	—	—	—	—
East Bank, Demerara . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Port Mourant . . . . .	—	—	—	—
St. John's, Suddie . . . . .	—	—	—	—
*Plaisance . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Mahaica Creek . . . . .	—	68	—	2
East Indian Training College . . . . .	—	—	—	—
*St. Michael's, West Coast . . . . .	—	—	—	—
*Queenstown . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Corentyne Indians . . . . .	—	129	—	12
Demerara . . . . .	—	315	30	123
Pomeroon . . . . .	—	—	—	—
St. Mary's, Leeds, Berbice . . . . .	—	150	10	26
Potaro (Gold-diggers) . . . . .	—	—	—	16

\* These stations are served by honorary missionaries of the Society.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European clergy 12, native 1. There is a large staff of lay agents.

**NASSAU, 1861.**

The diocese of Nassau was formed in 1861. It consists of the Bahama Islands, together with the Turk's and Caicos group, and has a land area of about 4,420 square miles. The population according to the census of 1901

was 58,862. The number of mission buildings including churches is 91, of clergy 20, of professing Church people about 15,100, and of communicants 4,963. The S.P.G. contributes £500 to the fund for the maintenance of the clergy.

In 1735 the S.P.G. provided funds for the opening of a school in Nassau, having previously given a grant towards the support of a missionary there.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Year	Extent of the Mission in square miles	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants	Con-firmed, 1902	Bap-tisms, 1902
San Salvador, Cat Island	1884	160	4,658	924	550	309	112	95
St. Philip's, Inagua	—	656	1,788	497	230	175	—	25
St. David's, Long Bay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Saints', Andros	1869	1,600	6,347	1,156	—	666	146	71
Turk's Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Patrick's, Eleuthera	1849	72	4,700	600	420	251	—	25
St. Andrew's, Exuma	—	110	3,451	838	—	336	—	52
St. Thomas', Turk's Island; and St. George's, Caicos Island	—	169	5,145	636	—	169	—	37

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 6.

### TRINIDAD, 1872.

The diocese comprises the Islands of Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela. It contains 600,000 square miles, and a population of 250,000, of whom 90,000 are Hindoos and Chinese. The Hindoos are nearly all heathen. Members of the Church of England number 58,000, communicants 12,000. There are 29 clergy. The S.P.G., which began work here in 1836, gave £825 towards a sustentation fund. The work done under the auspices of the S.P.G. in this diocese comprises the Missions to Tobago, North Coast of Trinidad, and a Mission to East Indians.

In Trinidad itself there is a Mission to coolies.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Year	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Population	Church Members	Commu-nicants	Con-firmed, 1902	Bap-tisms, 1902
St Andrew's, Tobago	1886	114	18,500	9,500	3,157	211	310
St. Mary's and St. Paul's, Tobago	1886						
St. Patrick's, St. David's and St. John's, &c.	—						
Tunapuna	—						
Savana Grande	—	30	10,000	3,500	659	79	141
Port of Spain (Chief Town)	—	400	14,900	4,700	824	226	195
Grande Riviere	—	250	55,000	26,000	4,241	532	976
Toco	—						
Sans Souci	—						
			4,100	1,800	395	77	55

Working in connection with S.P.G.: 4 clergy, a staff of catechists, and teachers engaged in the Coolie Mission.

### THE WINDWARD ISLANDS, 1878.

This diocese includes St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada, and the Grenadines. The population is about 150,000. In St. Vincent and in the Grenadines the majority belong to the Church of England; in St. Lucia and Grenada, where the population is largely French in descent and language, the dominant religion is Roman Catholic. There are at present 16 clergy in the islands, and the diocese remains under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Barbados until a sufficient endowment for the stipend of a separate bishop can be obtained.

The S.P.G. has done Mission work in these islands since 1712. The Society contributed £750 for the rebuilding of churches and schools destroyed by the hurricane in 1898 in St. Lucia and Grenada, and has guaranteed £300 a year for five years to the Bishop to assist the clergy suffering from the results of the volcanic eruption in 1902.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Church Members	Congre- gation	Communi- cants, 1902	Bap- tisms, 1902
Charlotte, St. Vincent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leewards, St. Vincent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenadines	22	4,200	3,800	750	503	118
Calliagua	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. David's, Grenada	18	5,600	700	150	137	25

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 5.

### BRITISH HONDURAS, 1883.

This diocese embraces the colony of British Honduras and the Atlantic coast-line of Central America, and includes the State of Panama. The area of the colony is 7,560 square miles, and the coast-line of the diocese is 1,500 miles. The population of the colony is (1901) 37,479, and of the ports and towns on the coast of Central America over 2,000,000. The diocese was formed from that of Jamaica in 1883.

In 1894 the Synods of British Honduras and the Provincial Synod of Jamaica, with the concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of the Falklands, agreed to the extension of the diocese, so as to be practically the bishopric of Central America.

The present (1903) staff of Church workers are the Bishop, two archdeacons, 18 clergymen, and 45 licensed lay readers. The colony is divided into 8 mission parishes, and in the extra-colonial sphere there are Missions at Puerto Cortez, San Pedro Sula, and Rio Banketo in Spanish Honduras Bluefields, Grey Town, Colon and Panama, and Rama, Port Limon, and San José, and on the railway between Colon and Panama.

Each of the 8 large parishes has been provided with a clergyman and a staff of helpers, mainly through the assistance of the S.P.G.

There is a diocesan high school for girls and a high school for boys in Honduras.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Year	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants	Baptisms
Belize, St. John's . . .	1844	9	5,700	1,600	800	370	143
Colon and Panama . . .	1884	31,600	350,000	700	420	190	95
Corozal . . . . .	—	1,433	5,000	370	200	120	57
Stann Creek . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belize, St. Mary's . . .	1844	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange Walk . . . . .	—	1,500	2,170	400	300	150	41
Stann Creek . . . . .	—	2,000	4,800	450	170	100	52
St. Mark's, Port Limon. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : the Bishop, 8 clergy.

## BISHOPRIC HOLDING MISSION FROM THE SEE OF CANTERBURY.

### FALKLAND ISLANDS, 1869.

These islands are administered as a Crown colony and have a population (1897) of 2,050. The Bishop's sphere of administration is not confined to this colony, but, with the exception of British Guiana and the United States of Columbia, is co-extensive with the continent of South America. Missionary work is being carried on in Terra del Fuego, Southern Chile, and Paraguay. The clergy are 34 in number.

The annual amount raised for the support of the clergy and divine service, apart from contributions from home, is about £8,000.

The work in this diocese is largely supported by the South American Missionary Society.







## AFRICA.

THE Society's entrance into the African field was due to the zeal of one of its early missionaries in America—the Rev. Thomas Thompson. Having resigned a Fellowship at Christ's College, Cambridge, in order to become a missionary in the cause of Christ, and having done great service for over five years (1745–50) by his labours in New Jersey, Mr. Thompson devoted himself to work at Cape Coast Castle on the **GOLD COAST** from 1752 till 1756 when, broken in health, he returned to England.

In the meantime (1754) he had sent to England three negro boys, to be trained at the Society's expense as missionaries to their countrymen. Two died, but the survivor, Philip Quaque, became the first of any non-European race (at least since the Reformation) to receive ordination in the Anglican Communion, returning to the Gold Coast in 1765, and labouring there until his death in 1816. The Mission was discontinued in 1824. In commemoration of the Society's third Jubilee (1851) the West Indian Church founded in 1855 a Mission on the Rio Pongo, West Africa, which is still doing excellent work, the Society aiding both in its foundation and its subsequent maintenance. Since 1890 the Society has helped to support an English chaplain at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands. It is now arranging to restart its long-discontinued work in the Gold Coast Colony.

In **SOUTH AFRICA** the Society began its labours at the Cape in 1821, the western division being occupied in that year and the eastern division in 1830. Little progress was made until the arrival of Robert Gray (consecrated Bishop of Capetown in 1847), under whom in 1847–72, and subsequently, the work spread with unexampled rapidity.

NATAL was occupied in 1849, the ORANGE RIVER district in 1850, KAFFRARIA in 1855, ZULULAND in 1859, the TRANSVAAL in 1864, GRIQUALAND WEST in 1870, SWAZILAND in 1871, BECHUANALAND in 1873, BASUTOLAND in 1875, MASHONALAND in 1890, MATABELELAND in 1893, PORTUGUESE SOUTH-EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay and district) in 1894, and TONGALAND in 1895.

The other divisions of the Society's African field are **NORTHERN AFRICA**, where a few English chaplains have been occasionally assisted since 1861; and the islands of **THE SEYCHELLES** (occupied in 1832), **MAURITIUS** (1836), **ST. HELENA** (1847), **TRISTAN D'ACUNHA** (1851), and **MADAGASCAR** (1864).

During the period 1752–1901 the Society expended £905,013, and employed 617 ordained missionaries (97 natives) in Africa. At the *present*

time its work there is being carried on in thirteen dioceses, its total annual expenditure being £30,058, and the number of its missionaries 199 (including 55 natives).

## PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

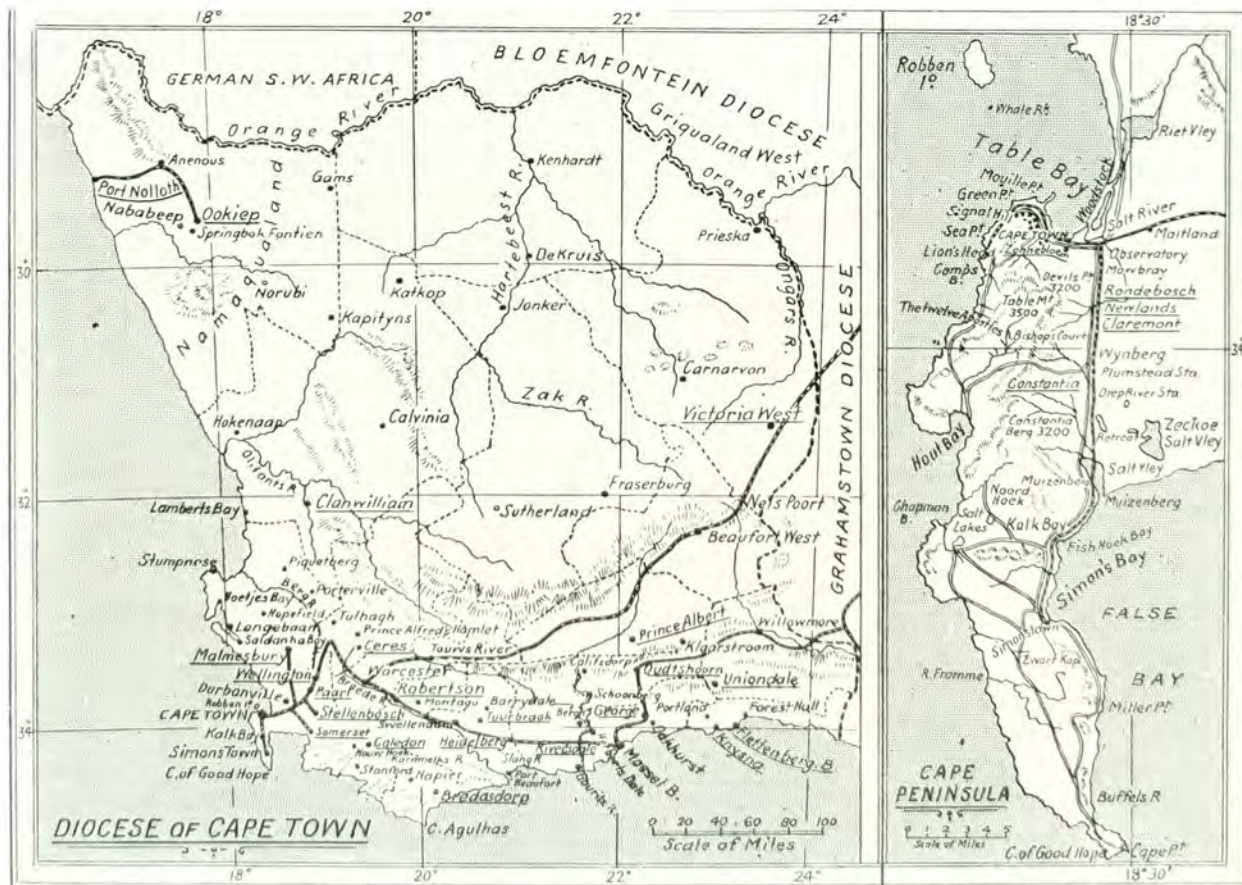
### CAPETOWN, 1847.

THIS diocese embraces the western portion of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and covers an area of 100,000 square miles. It is the Metropolitan See of the Province of South Africa, and was founded in 1847, being then the only diocese in South Africa, and embracing the whole of the present province. The population of Cape Colony (*i.e.* of the dioceses of Capetown and Grahamstown), including Griqualand West and Pondoland, consisted in 1891 of 376,987 Europeans and 1,150,237 others. In 1901 the whole population had increased to 2,433,000. In 1891 the number of Church people in the diocese of Capetown was 71,505. The work may be classed under two heads: that among European residents and sojourners, and that among the natives of the country, Hottentots, Kaffirs, Damaras, Basutos, Mantatees, and, above all, mixed races, who are scattered over every part of the diocese. There were still at the last census over 31,000 heathen in this diocese, as well as about 12,000 Mohammedans, mostly Malays, descendants of slaves brought from Batavia more than a century ago, who form an important and influential element in the population. The white population in the country districts is in the main essentially Dutch, and the land is almost entirely owned by members of the Dutch Reformed Church.

There are 66 churches, 107 school chapels and mission rooms, and 107 Church schools. There are 91 clergy, and there is a large staff of catechists. The communicants of the diocese number 13,244. The average attendance at Sunday school is 5,733.

The diocesan college at Rondebosch was founded by Bishop Gray in 1849 for the purpose of providing higher education on Church principles. The number of students is 89. To this is attached a diocesan college school, which prepares younger boys for the college. Of these there are nearly 200. The school was transferred from Claremont to Rondebosch in 1901. A Kaffir college was also founded by Bishop Gray in 1851 at Zonnebloem for the general education and industrial training of the natives, of whom there are at present 140 in the college. The S.P.G. has quite recently made grants out of its bicentenary fund towards the building and equipment of the Kaffir Mission at Uitvlugt, and has given £1,000 towards the enlargement and remodelling of the Zonnebloem college.

The S.P.G. has been connected with Capetown since 1820, and has worked in the diocese since the foundation of the see.



The principal stations assisted by the S.P.G. are underlined

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Year	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants	Confirmed, 1902	Flap-tisms, 1902
Riversdale . . . . .	1857	1,712	11,364	2,500	943	502	—	150
Oudtshoorn . . . . .	1855	1,653	23,369	800	360	252	—	44
Heidelberg . . . . .	—	15,000	6,000	900	505	213	65	112
St. Andrew's, Newlands . . . . .	—	4	1,750	1,000	147	120	23	117
Bredasdorp . . . . .	—	1,577	6,608	370	207	263	76	89
Port Nolloth . . . . .	—	100	1,560	500	150	70	—	47
Uniondale . . . . .	1870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceres . . . . .	1861	4,244	5,962	630	275	176	—	62
D'Urbanville . . . . .	1858	100	2,000	600	273	97	28	72
Clanwilliam . . . . .	1858	30,000	11,586	200	105	95	33	66
Robertson . . . . .	—	1,526	11,332	270	204	88	14	26
Constantia . . . . .	1868	25	2,621	1,050	500	90	—	44
Swellendam . . . . .	1870	2,362	6,550	800	272	363	3	83
Wellington . . . . .	1860	4,503	—	250	141	85	22	24
Knysna . . . . .	1851	6,952	1,500	1,800	523	500	224	170
Kaffir College, Zonnebloem . . . . .	1855	—	—	105	70	39	12	10
Zuurbraak . . . . .	1887	4,700	900	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria West . . . . .	1890	4,873	7,568	250	135	52	—	11
George . . . . .	1851	973	10,095	1,490	389	417	106	98
Ookiep . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Paarl . . . . .	—	610	2,369	1,025	310	200	97	103
Lower Paarl . . . . .	1861	—	—	2,550	310	400	49	79
Prince Albert . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claremont . . . . .	—	25	6,237	2,500	730	689	99	256
Malmesbury . . . . .	1858	23,258	5,002	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset West . . . . .	—	50	—	300	164	70	—	33
Stellenbosch . . . . .	—	318	12,698	830	280	271	60	65
Plettenberg Bay . . . . .	—	—	81	875	260	174	48	45
Caledon . . . . .	—	1,772	12,192	2,000	813	467	—	139
Woodstock . . . . .	—	10	4,973	5,000	470	600	112	283

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : European clergy, 23 ; there is also a staff of catechists and native workers. Workers connected with W.M.A., 3.

The Cowley Fathers have a Mission in Capetown. There are ten other societies not connected with the Anglican Church working in Capetown.

### GRAHAMSTOWN, 1853.

This diocese was formed in 1853. It consists of the eastern part of Cape Colony, and contains an area of 75,000 square miles, with an English-speaking population of 50,000, other than English-speaking 450,000 (1891 census). There are about 90 clergy. The work of the diocese is of a two-fold character. In the native reserves the clergy devote themselves almost exclusively to the conversion of the heathen and the building up of a native church. In the towns and villages, and among the out-lying farmers in the country districts, the usual work of the Church is carried on. Owing to the large area of the diocese, and its sparsely populated parishes, the clergy labour under great difficulties in bringing the influence of the Church to bear upon many of the people. Much of the work is of an itinerant character. There are 82 European and 9 native clergy. The Church population is 40,100 ; communicants, 10,160. The S.P.G. contributes towards the native Mission work of the diocese. Grants have been made by the trustees of the Marriott Bequest Fund to the amount of

over £6,500; £5,000 of this amount has been assigned to the training institutions at Grahamstown and Keiskama Hoek. There is a large number of out-stations in the native districts, where services are held by catechists and lay readers. These are periodically visited by missionaries.

Educational work both for natives and Europeans is a prominent feature of the diocese. In Grahamstown itself there are three large and flourishing institutions, which are doing a great work not only for the diocese, but for the province at large. St. Andrew's College, founded by Bishop Armstrong, is worked on English public school lines. The training school for mistresses at St. Peter's, under the charge of the Sisters of the Community of the Resurrection, is the only Church institution of the kind in the colony. The training school for natives at Keiskama Hoek has much increased in numbers during the past few years. The Railway Mission ministers to the population gathered in the railway camps at Nauwpoort and Cookhouse, and to the railway employes in the stations and cottages along the eastern and western systems.

In August, 1900, the bishops of the province, at a synod held in Grahams-town, made arrangements to receive into full communion with the Church the members of the Ethiopian body, who, through their leader, Mr. Dwáné, had approached the Archbishop on the subject.

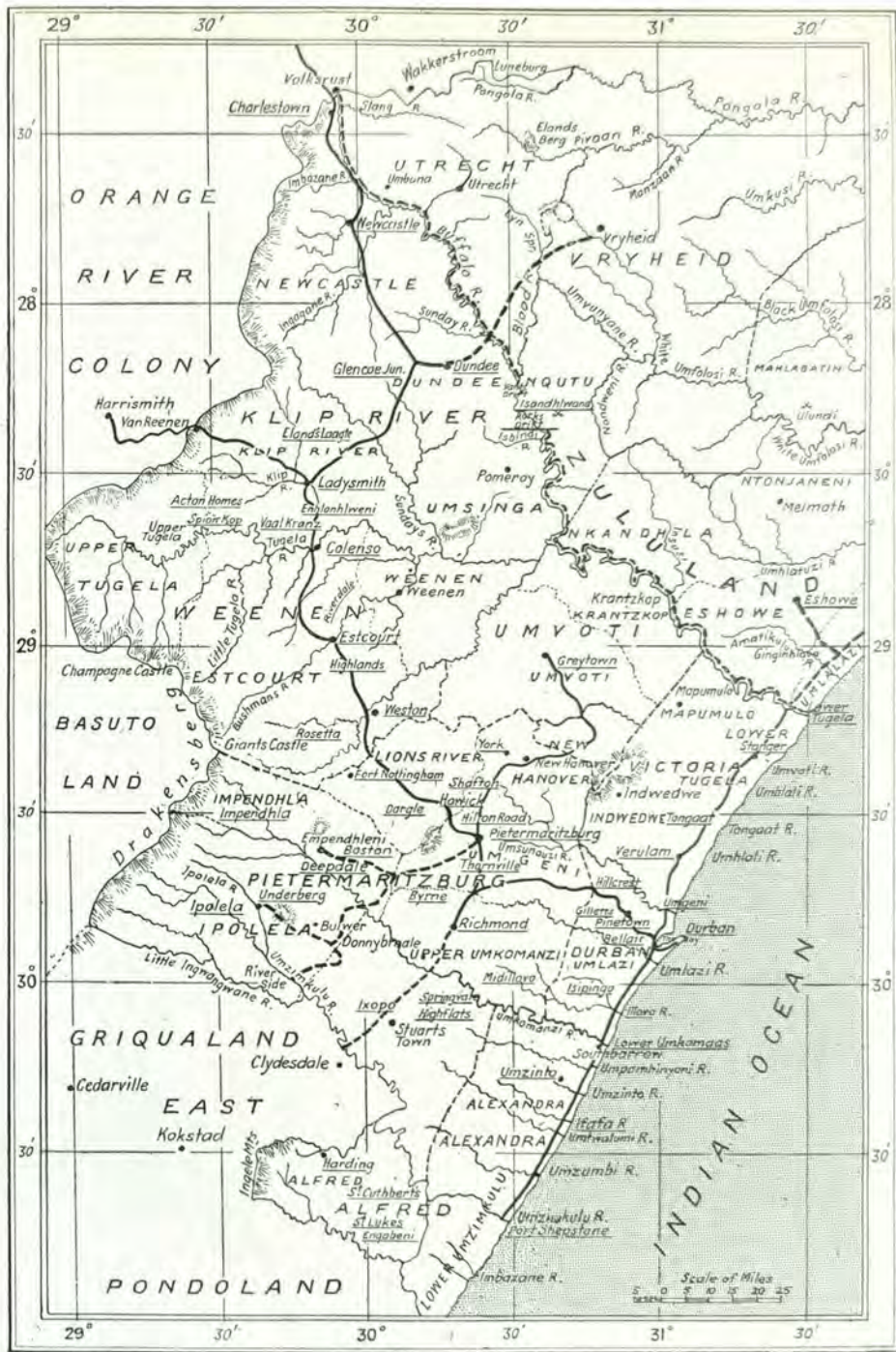
The S.P.G. began work in this diocese in 1861.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Year	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Church Mem- bers	Congre- gation	Communi- cants	Con- firmed 1902	Bap- tisms 1902
East London West	1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Michael's, Herschel	—	600	20,000	1,660	600	740	800	154
St. Luke's, Port Jackson	—	8	644	530	140	143	237	33
Tarkastad	1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Stephen's, Port Elizabeth	—	—	15,000	—	300	296	65	55
St. James', Peddie	—	1,057	1,056	1,056	201	318	208	75
St. Peter's and Lady Frere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Chad's, King Williams- town	—	6,000	—	—	—	280	—	39
Cradock (St. Peter's)	—	—	535	555	58	60	95	33
Holy Trinity, Fort Beaufort	—	2,500	8,000	1,245	840	400	133	138
St. James', Graaff Reinet	—	—	1,855	660	185	145	21	87
Kaffir Institution	1860	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Igwaba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East London East	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aliwal North	1862	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John Baptist, Bolorwa	—	10	10,050	800	220	175	250	37
St. Matthew's, Keiskama Hoek	1855	1,000	25,000	2,300	400	800	108	249
St. Philip's, Grahamstown	1861	—	5,000	250	200	100	100	53
De Aar (St. Thomas')	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	167
Humansdorp (St. Patrick's)	—	—	530	300	150	75	150	68
Jansenville (St. Margaret's)	—	—	50	—	35	14	11	10
Kanwe (St. Anne's)	—	—	300	—	80	5	5	25
Krugersdorp (St. Andrew's)	—	10	4,010	83	45	25	30	29
Middelburg	—	—	3,000	41	40	14	14	21
Nauwpoort	—	1	3,060	260	150	53	79	227
Richmond (Holy Trinity)	—	—	250	97	60	12	17	32
St. James'	—	40	75	50	30	16	4	20
St. Stephen's	—	—	180	—	50	16	18	19
Somerset (St. Ninian's)	—	5,400	600	150	120	90	120	18
Uitenhage (St. Anne's)	—	—	—	—	30	20	7	6

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : European 16, native clergy 2. There is also a staff of catechists and school teachers. Worker connected with W.M.A., 1.







NATAL

Missionary or colonial Church work is carried on at the places underlined  
 The northern boundary of the diocese of Natal is formed by the Buffalo and lower Tugela Rivers



## NATAL, 1854.

This diocese was founded in 1854, and comprises the greater part of the Colony of Natal ; it is bounded on the north by Zululand and the provinces of Utrecht and Vryheid, on the south by Pondoland and East Griqualand, on the east by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by Basutoland and the Orange River Colony. The diocese has an area of 20,851 square miles, with a population (1901) of 63,821 Europeans, 74,385 Indians, and 786,912 natives.

The members of the Church number about 14,650, of whom 3,822 are communicants. There are 19 parishes, 104 churches and mission rooms, and 46 clergy. In 1898 there were 2,939 children in day schools and 1,915 in Sunday schools.

There is a sisterhood with an orphanage, Mercy House, and boarding-school ; a diocesan college for girls with 50 scholars (St. Anne's) ; St. Margaret's Home for Kaffir girls ; St. Agnes' Home for native girls ; a high school for girls (St. John's) with 90 scholars ; and a boys' school (Michael-house).

The S.P.G. has worked in this diocese since 1853. A school which has been opened at Weenen will, it is hoped, supply the great want of native Christian teachers in the diocese.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Year	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants	Confirmed 1902	Baptisms 1902
Ladysmith . . . . .	1856	2,500	45,000	650	107	200	27	25
Stanger . . . . .	—	1,600	69,534	626	43	119	25	16
Pinetown . . . . .	—	25	3,000	550	35	107	—	15
Karkloof, &c. . . . .	1867	2,000	9,000	1,140	73	235	45	81
Highflats . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springvale . . . . .	—	—	—	730	50	260	48	87
Verulam . . . . .	—	544	50,244	512	76	165	37	27
Boston . . . . .	—	628	8,283	220	24	40	17	5
Lower Umgeni . . . . .	1874	64	—	660	33	205	12	38
Maritzburg (St. Mark's) . . . . .	1868	1,200	35,000	390	285	210	36	53
Umhlatuzana . . . . .	—	—	—	—	26	90	5	19
Dundee . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipolela (Springvale) . . . . .	—	1,266	16,079	460	195	220	63	46
Greytown . . . . .	1872	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Maritzburg, Indian Mission (St. Paul's) . . . . .	1868	—	4,671	122	60	47	—	15
Estcourt . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ladysmith and Estcourt . . . . .	—	8,500	—	1,018	491	396	60	170
Umzimkulwana, &c. . . . .	—	100	6,000	1,000	325	345	92	150
Durban (St. Aidan's) Indian Mission . . . . .	1872	—	72,935	250	85	85	11	25
Durban (St. Faith's) . . . . .	—	—	17,000	—	—	—	48	54
Richmond cum Ilovo . . . . .	1853	396	20,000	280	35	—	—	12

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : European clergy 16, native clergy 5. A staff of catechists. Workers connected with W.M.A., 7.

### BLOEMFONTEIN, 1863.

This diocese was founded in 1863, and consists of the Orange River Colony, Basutoland, Griqualand West, and British Bechuanaland. Population (in 1891): Orange River Colony, 207,000; Basutoland, 220,000; Griqualand West, 70,000; British Bechuanaland, about 60,000.

There are 46 clergy and 6,170 communicants.

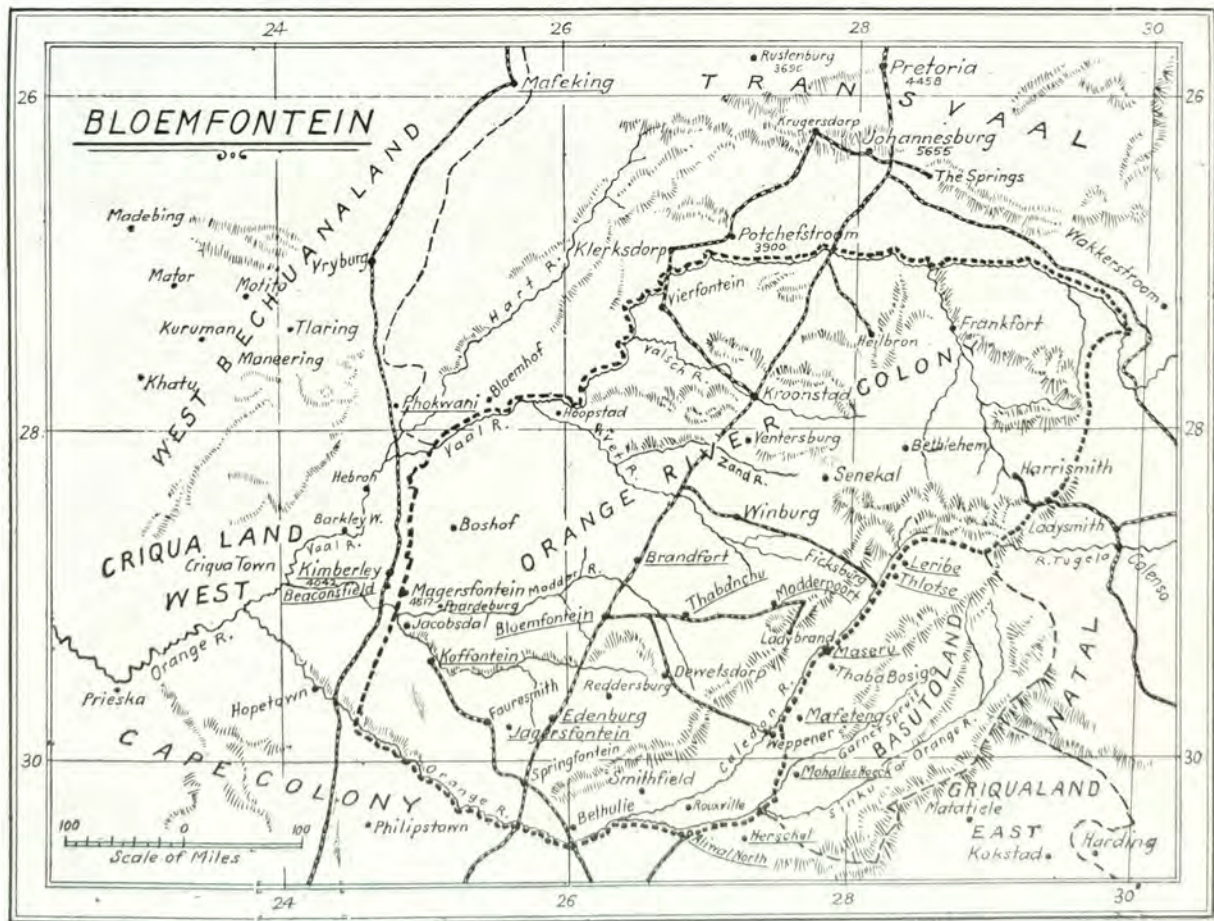
The following are the diocesan institutions:—Mission Brotherhood of St. Augustine, Modderpoort; Sisterhood of St. Michael and All Angels, Bloemfontein; St. Andrew's College, Bloemfontein. This is a diocesan hostel for Church boys attending the Government school. There is also at Kimberley a Church High School for girls founded by the St. Michael's sisterhood, and one for boys. There is a theological school in connection with St. Andrew's College at Bloemfontein. St. Mary's Diocesan College, Thlotse Heights, Basutoland.

There are 35 day schools in different parts of the diocese and 21 Sunday schools.

The S.P.G. work in this diocese began in 1850.

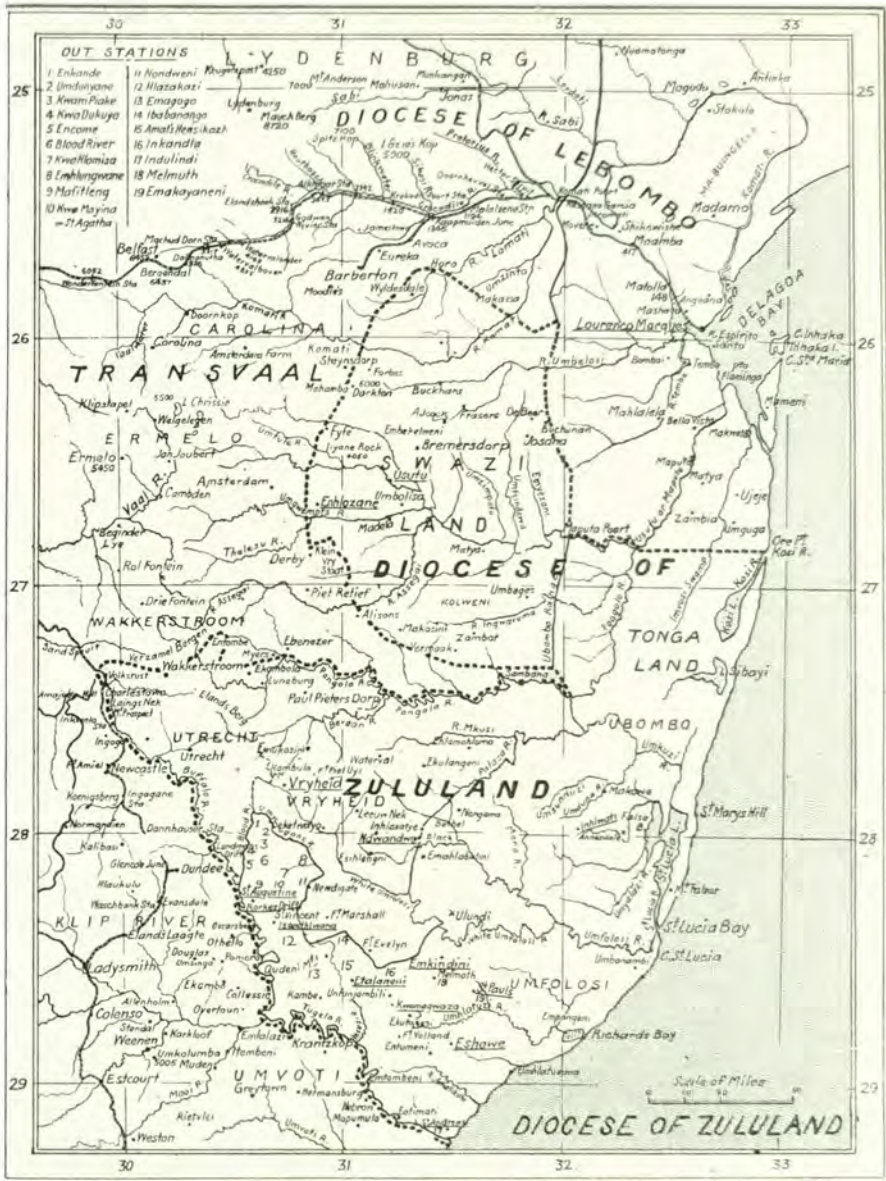
Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communi- cants	Con- firmed 1902	Bap- tisms 1902
Sekubu . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tsikoane . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leribe (St. Mary's) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Masite with Maseru . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohales Hoek . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mafeteng . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Saviour's (Leribe), Thlotse Heights, &c. . . . .	700	22,600	348	1,380	209	82	39
Phokoane, South Bechuanaland &c. (Itinerating) Kimberley, &c. . . . .	—	—	2,144	820	944	—	385
Kimberley, St. Matthew's, &c. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Compound Work) Kimberley . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaconsfield . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thaba'Nchu . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Patrick's, Bloemfontein . . . . .	11,000	—	3,382	1,800	1,450	127	480
Jagersfontein, Edenburg, &c. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brandfoot . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaffirfontein . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European 16. Workers connected with W.M.A., 2.



DIOCSE OF BLOEMFONTEIN

The principal stations assisted by the S.P.G. are underlined.



The principal stations assisted by the S.P.G. are underlined

### ZULULAND, 1870.

This is largely a missionary diocese, and was founded in 1870, in memory of the late Bishop Mackenzie. It embraces Zululand, Tongaland, Swaziland, Vryheid, Utrecht, Piet Retief, and so much of the districts of Wakkerstroom and Ermelo as lie to the east of the watershed of the Drakensberg mountains. The population of the first three countries consists chiefly of natives. The other parts of the diocese were in the Transvaal, but have lately been annexed to the colony of Natal, and are inhabited mainly by Dutch Boers. It is impossible to estimate accurately the population, especially at this time (1902), but in British Zululand there are about 200,000 natives and about 1,400 Europeans.

In Zululand there are twelve principal centres of work, and in connection with most of these there are several out-stations. There are only two small townships, Eshowe and Melmoth, in both of which there are resident priests, who minister to the inhabitants and to the troops quartered there. A centre has lately been re-established on the Lebombo mountains. There are 25 clergy, of whom 7 are native, and about 100 lay workers, of whom 83 are native. At Isandhlwana there is a training college for native teachers (men and boys), and a similar institution for girls at Kwa Magwaza. There are also 3 small European day schools in the diocese.

The planting of the Church in Zululand was due to the efforts of the S.P.G., which began its work there in 1860. The first Bishop of Zululand was consecrated in 1870. The S.P.G. gives a grant of £1,600 a year to this diocese.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Year	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Church Mem- bers	Congre- gation	Commu- nicants	Con- firmed	Bap- tisms
St. Paul's, Enkwenkwe . . . . .	—	—	—	151	177	93	20	17
Inhlwati . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrew's . . . . .	—	—	10,000	500	200	118	5	23
St. Augustine's, Rorke's Drift	1880	—	35,000	4,135	9,400	1,210	209	445
Telezini, St. Augustine's . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emkindini . . . . .	—	—	—	30	35	16	—	—
Embabaan, the Usuta Mission	—	16,000	70,150	166	192	85	—	64

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : European clergy 4, native clergy 2, with a staff of native workers.

### ST. JOHN'S, KAFFRARIA, 1873.

This diocese was founded in 1873. Missions had been begun before this time from the dioceses of Grahamstown and Maritzburg. It comprises the territories of the Transkei, Tembuland, Griqualand East, and Pondoland. Population : natives (Bantu), about 810,000 ; Europeans, about 15,000 ; Hottentots and Griquas, about 5,000. There is but little emigration from

England. The natives are all farmers, agricultural and stock-breeding; they are acute reasoners, law-abiding, and thrifty. The Christian natives are distinctly more progressive than the heathen, on the side of law and order, and desirous of education.

There are 20,000 Church members and 8,000 communicants. There were no confirmations in 1901, owing to the vacancy of the see. New Mission work is being begun in Pondoland, Eastern and Western, and on the borders of the Drakensberg among the Basuto. There are 230 native catechists and teachers.

There is a mission school for natives, and a college at Umtata for native boys. The theological college has now become a separate institution, known as St. Bede's, and has 9 students supported by S.P.C.K.

There are European girls' schools (Church) at Umtata and Cala. Government grants for education for 1901, £32,000.

The diocese is assisted by the S.P.G. and by the Scottish Episcopal Church. The work of S.P.G. in Kaffraria dates from 1855.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Year	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants	Confirmed	Baptisms
Kokstadt	1877	—	—	1,150	—	410	—	174
Matatiele	—	—	—	1,686	—	682	—	190
St. Andrew's, East Pondoland	—	—	—	200	—	80	—	—
Umtata	1873	—	—	180	—	149	—	14
Umtata, St. John's College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Cuthbert's, &c.	1884	2,510	50,700	3,637	2,020	1,673	306	330
Maclear	—	1,500	900	250	144	30	36	38
Clydesdale	1871	—	—	1,230	—	300	—	—
St. Mark's, Transkei	1856	—	—	2,500	—	300	—	—
Idutwya	—	—	—	2,800	—	763	—	324
Mount Ayliff	—	11,000	11,190	124	80	35	7	2
St. John's Pro-Cathedral	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cala	—	—	—	330	102	140	19	19
Butterworth	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—
Mount Frere	1889	—	—	765	—	259	—	35
St. Alban's	—	—	—	1,579	—	518	—	217
Hoita, St. Mark's Mission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tsomo	—	—	—	2,000	—	600	—	—
East Pondoland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tembuland	—	—	—	300	—	140	—	63
St. Barnabas, W. Pondoland	—	—	—	327	—	112	—	23
All Saints	—	1,600	50,000	1,130	150	495	120	120
Ndawana and Matatiele	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European 25, native 18.  
Workers connected with W.M.A.: European 2, native 4.

### PRETORIA, 1877.

This diocese was founded in 1877. It consists of so much of the Transvaal as lies west of the Drakensberg mountains, the area of which is 106,357 square miles. The population before the war was about 750,000, of whom only 150,000 were whites. These included 63,000 Transvaal Boers and 87,000 Uitlanders, 80 per cent. of whom were probably British subjects. In 1896

the territories of the Transkei, Tembuland, Griqualand East, and the Orange River.  
Population: natives (Bantu), about 810,000; Europeans, about 15,000; Hottentots and Griquas, about 5,000. There is but little emigration from









451,801 natives paid hut-tax. The chequered history of the land has affected the course of the Church. The number of Church members was estimated before the war at 18,000; the communicants at about 4,000. Mission work is being carried on along the Rand which extends for over 50 miles. The Community of the Resurrection at Mirfield, Yorks, has commenced missionary work on the Rand in connection with the S.P.G.

The S.P.G. voted £7,000 in 1902 from the Marriott Bequest Fund towards the development of missionary work in the coal and gold fields. During the past ten years it has voted over £10,000 for the support of the ordinary work of the diocese. It has quite recently voted £250 towards the erection of buildings for St. Cuthbert's native college.

There are about 50 clergy (1903) at present working in the diocese.

### LEBOMBO, 1891.

This diocese was partly taken out of the diocese of Zululand. It embraces the country lying between the Lebombo mountains and the Indian Ocean, extending from the Sabi River on the north to the border of Amatongaland on the south. The population consists mainly of various Bantu tribes. There are also a certain number of Portuguese, Banyans, and other Indians, Arabs, and half-castes at various places near the coast. At Lourenço Marquez, the termination of the railway from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay, there is a mixed white population of 470, almost all European nations being represented. The native population is very large in some districts, others being very sparsely inhabited. It is especially dense in the region between Inhambane and the Limpopo. The number of houses can be roughly estimated by the returns of the hut-tax. Estimated in this way, the houses in the district of Inhambane in 1894 were 130,000, which gives a population of 520,000 for that district alone. The first bishop was consecrated on November 5, 1893.

At Lourenço Marquez, the capital of the political district (called by the English Delagoa Bay), there is a congregation of Europeans, and fourteen recognised out-stations where missionary work is being carried on. Services are also held occasionally at other places. Near Inhambane, besides the Central Mission Station at Chamboni, there is a boarding-school at Maxixi (Machichi) for girls, and also two recognised out-stations. At Namahacha, in addition to the sanatorium, there is a college for training native teachers, called St. Christopher's College; there are also native Christians scattered very widely over the diocese who need visiting. The natives of the diocese speak many languages. Every day services are held in four languages in different places. Portions of the prayer-book and hymns have been printed in Tonga, as also a catechism, &c. Portions of the prayer-book and some hymns have also been printed in Chopi and Shi Ronga. Tentative translations of the New Testament, or portions of it, have been made by missionaries of other denominations in Tonga, Shitswa, and Ronga, and the Zulu books are used in the south-west.

The S.P.G. gives a grant to this diocese of £1,500 per annum.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Year	Congregation	Communicants	Confirmed	Baptisms
Namahacha . . . . .	1895	52	14	—	10
Farm Amsterdam . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Inhambane . . . . .	—	55	9	3	1
Hlambankulu . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Lourenço Marquez . . . . .	—	475	101	19	64
Chamboni . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : European clergy 5, native clergy 1, lay missionaries 6. Workers connected with W.M.A., 1.

### MASHONALAND, 1891.

This Mission was founded definitely in 1891, work having been commenced from the diocese of Bloemfontein three years previously. It comprises the country of the Zambesi eastward of the Victoria Falls, and a line which may be drawn on the south, taking in Khama's Town, Palapswie, and extending along the Limpopo river till its junction with the Nuanetze, thence running to the nearest point on the Sabi river, and thence along this river to the sea. Mission work has been begun in what is known as Mashonaland, though the terms Mashona and Makalaka, or Makaranga, are only names of contempt given to the people by the Matabele; and there is no name that denotes the whole population or country. It would be almost impossible to compute the population as a whole; the Europeans may perhaps number 13,000, others 310,000.

Fort Salisbury is now the headquarters of the Mission. Here there is a church and parsonage, and shortly a house will be built for the bishop.

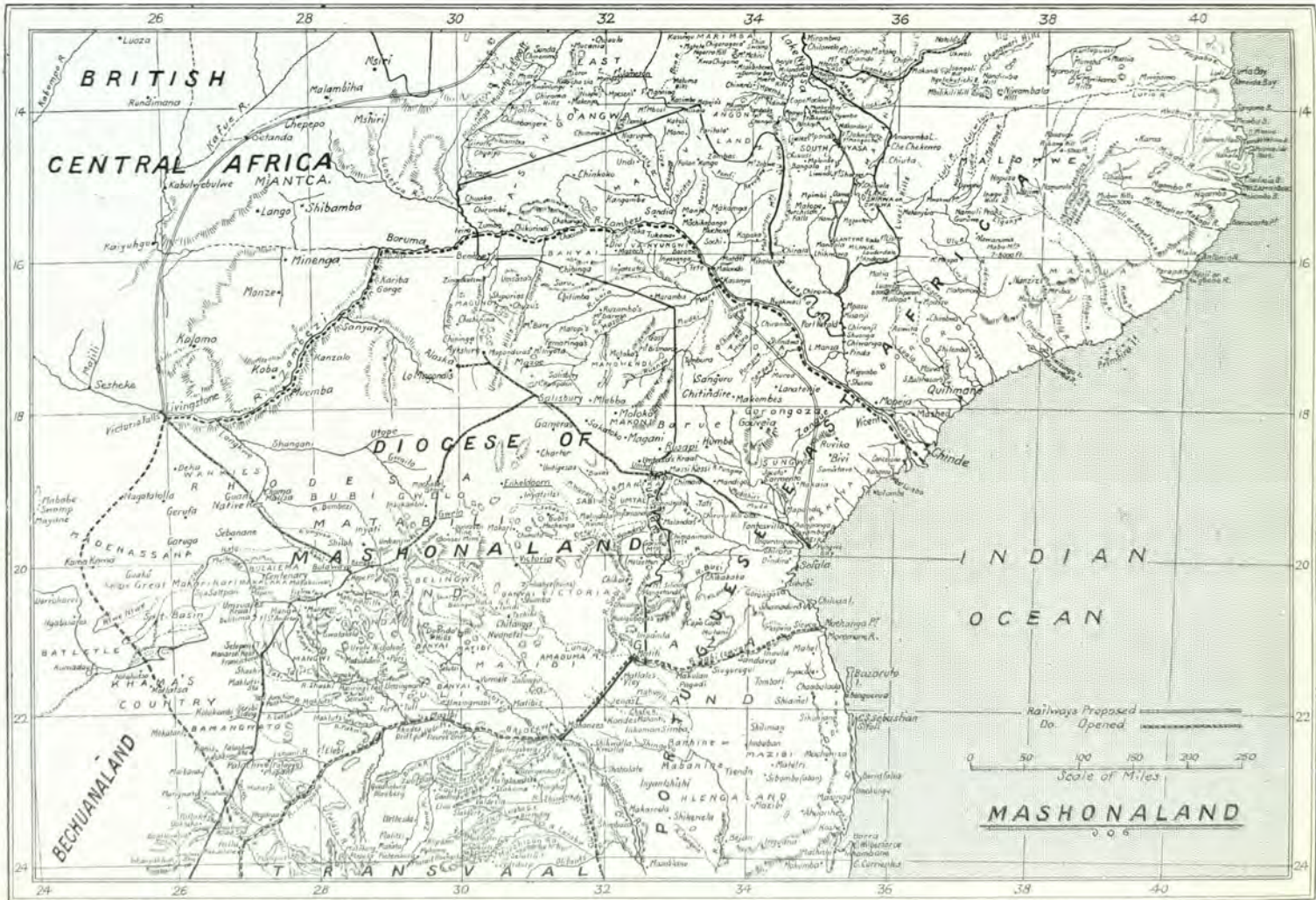
There are 29 Mission workers now attached to the diocese: the bishop, 11 priests (including 1 native priest), 8 lay readers, 1 schoolmaster, 5 nurses, and 3 native readers.

The headquarters of the S.P.G. in this diocese are at Rusapi. The Medical Mission is a very important part of the work.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants	Confirmed 1902	Baptisms 1902
Salisbury . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wreningham . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Augustine's, Panhalanga . . . . .	—	88	125	14	1	5
Victoria . . . . .	200	30	30	15	6	1
Bombeze . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulawayo . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wreningham, Enkeldoorn, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rusapi . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gwelo . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—



DIocese of MASHONALAND



**ST. HELENA, 1859.**

This diocese was founded by letters patent in 1859, and comprises the islands of St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan d'Acunha, with an area of 84 square miles. The population is about 5,300. The natives of St. Helena, with the exception of a few English families, have sprung from the intermixture of natives of India, Chinese Malays, and Africans, in the days of slavery, with English settlers, soldiers, sailors, and other Europeans. The people of Tristan d'Acunha are of mixed English and African blood. Ascension has no native population, but is inhabited by officers and men of the Royal Navy and Marines, with their families, and by Kroomen, who serve on board our ships of war for a limited time, and then return to their own country on the African coast.

There are 3,200 Church members; 5 consecrated churches with one Mission station; but at present (1903) there are only 4 clergy in the diocese. There are 5 Sunday schools at St. Helena, 1 at Ascension, and in Tristan d'Acunha there is a day and Sunday school. There are 400 children under the teaching of the Church in day schools and 352 in Sunday schools.

The S.P.G. has supported work in this diocese since 1847; and it is owing to the Society that the work is able to be carried on, the poverty of the islands being very great.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Year	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communion, 1902	Baptisms, 1902
St. Paul's . . .	—	17½	1,000	750	300	120	36
St. John's . . .	—	3½	450-500	275	135	30	30
St. Matthew's, Longwood . . .	1861	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. James', Jamestown . . .	—	2	1,500	1,000	500	150	33
St. Matthias' . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: the bishop, European clergy 3.

## COLONIAL DIOCESES AND MISSIONARY BISHOPRICS HOLDING MISSION FROM THE SEE OF CANTERBURY

**SIERRA LEONE, 1852.**

This diocese includes the Church of England chaplaincies in the islands of Madeira, Teneriffe, Grand Canary, and the Azores. It also embraces the west coast of Morocco, Gambia, the Rio Pongo Mission, including the Isles de Los, the native congregations of Sierra Leone, and the Mission stations of the interior. The C.M.S. Missions in Sierra Leone date from the beginning of the nineteenth century. An S.P.G. missionary was for a short time

working in the district of Sierra Leone in the middle of the eighteenth century. The bishopric dates from 1852. There are about 50 clergy and 70 churches within the diocese. There is also a successful technical school, an industrial mission school, and a flourishing medical mission. The population of the colony of Sierra Leone, as distinct from that of the Hinterland, is 76,655; that of the Hinterland about 1,000,000. The native Church raises about £7,000 a year for the support of the clergy, catechists, schoolmasters, the up-keep of the churches and parsonages, and for Mission work. There is a native archdeacon in Sierra Leone.

There are permanent chaplaincies at Madeira, Orotava, and Teneriffe, with consecrated churches. Las Palmas, in Grand Canary, has also a church, which is served for six months in the winter. Santa Cruz (Teneriffe) during four months has a resident chaplain, and the services are held at present in a licensed room. A church is being built.

St. Michael's, in the Azores, has a church, and a chaplain is sent by the S.P.G. The church of St. Mary's, Bathurst, Gambia, is served by a native clergyman, who is the Bishop's chaplain. There is a flourishing Church membership and a school.

The work of the West Indian Mission to West Africa, commonly called the Rio Pongo Mission, which was started in 1855, is assisted by the S.P.G. The Society gave a grant of £1,000 to this work in 1902, in addition to its annual grant.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants	Con-firmed, 1902	Bap-tisms, 1902
Kambia . . . . .	—	—	—	80	20	—	8
Domingia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cassa, Konakry, &c. . . . .	—	610	1,320	585	256	33	40

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : 3 native clergy.

The C.M.S. supports 4 European and 4 native clergy, and partially supports 15 native clergy connected with the Sierra Leone Native Church.

## WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA, 1864.

The Niger Mission was undertaken in 1857 by the C.M.S., who in 1864 placed it under the supervision of a native bishop, the Right Rev. S. A. Crowther. Bishop Crowther died on December 1, 1891, and was succeeded in 1893 by an Englishman, Bishop J. Hill, with the title of Bishop in Western Equatorial Africa. At the same time two native assistant bishops were consecrated, Charles Phillips and Isaac Oluwole, whose spheres of labour are in the Yoruba country. A third native assistant bishop, James Johnson, of Lagos, was consecrated in 1900.

The diocese includes the Gold Coast Colony and its Hinterland, the Lagos Colony and its Hinterland, the Protectorate of Northern and Southern Nigeria, including the Nupé country and the Hausa States. The S.P.G. had Mission work on the Gold Coast from 1752 to 1824. In the latter year

the Society ceased to have any connection with that district, but it hopes shortly to resume work there.

The staff of the diocese consists of the bishop, the 3 assistant bishops, an archdeacon of the Niger Delta, 13 English and 35 native clergy, 13 English laymen, 31 English ladies, and 135 native lay readers.

There are 16,553 adherents and 4,894 school children. Native contributions (for the year 1898) amounted to £5,330 for Church work and £622 for Mission work.

The population of the diocese is estimated at 31,000,000.

### ZANZIBAR, 1861.

This Mission to Central Africa was proposed by David Livingstone in 1857, and undertaken in 1859. Charles Frederick Mackenzie, Archdeacon of Natal, was appointed head of the Mission, and with two clergymen and three laymen sailed for Capetown, where he was consecrated first bishop of the Mission on January 1, 1861. Bishop Mackenzie settled at Magomero, near the river Shiré, in Nyasaland. In 1862 he died. He was succeeded by Bishop Tozer, who removed the headquarters of the Mission to Zanzibar, the capital of East Central Africa. In 1873 Bishop Tozer resigned, and was succeeded in 1874 by Bishop Steere, under whose guidance the Mission re-established itself on the mainland. Bishop Steere died in 1882, and Bishop Smythies was consecrated his successor in 1883. The diocese at that time included Zanzibar with three stations, the Usambara country with five stations, the Rovuma country with three stations, and the Nyasaland district with eight stations. The diocese comprises now (1903) Zanzibar and the countries within lat. 5°-11°, long. 38°-40°.

Bishop Smythies assumed the title of Bishop of Zanzibar and Missionary Bishop of East Africa. When the diocese of Likoma was founded, in 1892, the diocese of Zanzibar retained Zanzibar, the Usambara country, and the Rovuma country.

It is impossible to correctly estimate the population. In Zanzibar alone there are 150,000 people. In the diocese there are 13 stations and a number of sub-stations, 8 stone and 6 wooden churches. There are 2 hospitals on the mainland, and 1 in Zanzibar, with beds for 35 natives and 9 Europeans, built at a cost of £2,000, with a staff of 10 nurses. There are 70 schools, with a total of 3,790 scholars and 120 native teachers; St. Andrew's Theological College at Kiungani, for the training of boys—both released slaves and boys from up-country schools, in the hope that some may eventually be found to have a vocation for Holy Orders; St. Mark's College, Zanzibar, for the training of natives for Holy Orders. Clergy: 16 European, 11 native; 13 laymen; 40 ladies.

### LIKOMA, 1892.

This diocese was founded in 1892. Bishop Hornby was consecrated as the first bishop, but was forced to resign in consequence of ill-health. On St. Peter's Day, 1895, the Ven. Chauncy Maples, who had been Archdeacon



of Nyasa, was consecrated Bishop of Likoma, but was drowned in the lake on September 12, 1895, while on his way to resume his work at Likoma. The diocese embraces that portion of Central Africa surrounding and contiguous to Lake Nyasa, both in British, German, and Portuguese territory, known as Nyasaland. The population of the British territory alone is estimated at 850,000.

The central station is on the island of Likoma, in the centre of the lake. There are 39 stations, 10 churches, 39 schools, 1,800 scholars, 100 native teachers, 13 European and 4 African clergy, 10 ladies, 9 laymen, 1 medical man.

### UGANDA, 1884.

This diocese, originally called Eastern Equatorial Africa, was founded in 1884. In 1899 it was divided into two portions. The interior portion, comprising Uganda, Bunyore, Toro, Kaverendo, and all the countries within the boundaries of the Uganda Protectorate, was formed into the diocese of Uganda.

The Uganda Mission was commenced in 1877 by missionaries of the C.M.S. It was not, however, until 1882 that the first baptism took place. European missionaries (1903) ordained 29, laymen 16, married women 18, single women 19. African agents ordained 27, laymen 1847. The baptised Christians now (1903) number 35,897, the communicants 11,145. The work of the native Church is entirely self-supporting. All the clergy and lay workers are maintained by native grants. All churches and schools are built, repaired, and maintained by the natives themselves. There are about 700 churches and other buildings used for Church services in the diocese. There are 49 schools and 12,861 scholars.

### MOMBASA, 1898.

The diocese of Mombasa, founded in 1898, includes the missionary district of Mombasa and all the British East African Protectorate, and also those parts of German East Africa where Church of England work is carried on, except the area covered by the Universities' Mission of Zanzibar. Nairobi, in the East African Protectorate, which two years ago was hardly more than a stretch of grassy plain, is now an important township, with a population of 600 Europeans and Eurasians, and of many hundreds of Indians and Africans. The missionary work is carried on by the C.M.S. The Church adherents number about 2,290. There are 81 schools and 3,702 children receiving Church teaching, 19 clergy (including 3 natives), 878 communicants.

### MAURITIUS, 1854.

This see was founded in 1854, and is co-extensive with the colony and its dependencies, which comprise 149 small islands, widely scattered over the Southern Indian Ocean, at distances varying from 300 to 1,200 miles



The principal stations assisted by the S.P.G. are underlined

from the colony. The most important group, the Seychelles, is nearly 1,000 miles to the north, and some four degrees south of the equator. The actual area of land is, however, only about 1,400 square miles, of which Mauritius itself occupies 714. The population amounts to 397,453, of whom 378,000 are in the island of Mauritius. These are made up of English, French, Creoles, Malagaches, Africans, Arabs, Chinese, and British Indians; the last are by far the most numerous, numbering 260,000. The population of the Seychelles Archipelago is over 16,000, and of the other scattered islets about 3,500. The population of Mauritius has doubled during the last thirty years, and is more closely distributed than that of Belgium.

The estimated number of Church members (entered very imperfectly in the last census) is 6,797, of whom more than 2,000 are Indians and 2,300 belong to the dependencies. The communicants are estimated at 1,396. There are 33 churches and chapels, besides 10 school chapels. For the regular Sunday services (upwards of 60 in number and conducted in 6 different languages) the Church has, besides the bishop, 24 clergy in Mauritius and the Seychelles. Nine are on the Government establishment. There are some 20 lay readers and catechists.

There are 29 day and 20 Sunday schools, containing some 3,000 scholars; among these are many heathen. A theological training college of a simple character was organised in October 1889, with the sole view to the preparation of native pastors; there are two students. The course is for two years.

The work of the S.P.G. in this diocese began in 1843. Port Louis is the headquarters of Mission work.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants	Confirmed, 1902	Baptisms, 1902
Port Louis, St. Mary's . . . . .	365	200	125	11	12
Praslin (Seychelles) . . . . .	750	244	210	—	16
Souillac, Savanne . . . . .	60	73	23	3	5
Moka and Pailles . . . . .	112	147	44	9	5
Savanne, Rivière des Anguilles . . . . .	78	65	26	2	1
Beau Bassin and Rose Hill . . . . .	375	115	58	32	13
Bambous, Black River . . . . .	60	23	12	—	2
Morne Brabant . . . . .	20	16	8	—	—

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European clergy 3, native clergy 4.

The C.M.S. supports 3 European and 4 native clergy in this diocese.

### MADAGASCAR, 1874.

The staff of this diocese consists of the bishop, the archdeacon, 8 other English priests, 1 English deacon, 1 English layman, 5 English ladies, 6 native priests, 12 native deacons, and 130 lay teachers. The work falls into two distinct branches: (1) the work in Imerina, the central province, among the Hova; (2) the east coast work among the Betsimisaraka, Antai-

mora, and Vorimo. This latter includes a promising Mission at Beforona, between Imerina and the coast, which is under the charge of a young Betsimisaraka deacon. At Antananarivo there is the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and three district churches. There are also a high school, a girls' higher grade school, and a girls' boarding-house. At Ambatoharanana the Mission possesses a college and Mission station. There is also a thriving Mission station with an excellent school and workshops at Ramainandro. The coast work is more difficult than that among the Hova, as the Antaimora, Betsimisaraka, and Vorimo are much less intelligent and harder to convert. The three existing stations are: Andovoranto with Tamatave, Mahanoro, Mananjary. Each station has a school; the last-named station has over 200 scholars, a very large number when compared with the other coast stations. A new station, with a college to train Betsimisaraka and Vorimo teachers and pastors, is being built at Ambinandro, a village forty miles west of Mahanoro. There is at Mahanoro a girls' boarding-house. In 1901 there were 108 permanent churches and Mission districts, 1,027 baptisms, 2,906 communicants, and 8,000 children receiving Church teaching.

The Mission work has had to be readjusted to meet the requirements of the French Government. The Government, though it would probably welcome the withdrawal of English Missions, is friendly and just, and (with rare exceptions) offers no hindrances to the progress of the work of the Church of England. It is, however, none the less true that the apparent progress of the work is much slower, and the cost of it much greater, than in former years.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Population	Church Members	Congregation	Communicants	Confirmed, 1902	Baptisms, 1902
Mahanoro and Vutanandry . . . . .	8,000	20,000	629	579	124	28	63
Andovoranto with Tamatave . . . . .	10,000	12,000	748	698	176	21	116
Ambinandrano . . . . .	12,000	20,000	354	304	84	21	35
Ramainandro . . . . .	2,900	40,000	2,562	2,462	572	71	170
Ambatoharanana . . . . .	2,500	50,000	2,745	2,645	927	201	428
Mananjary . . . . .	20,000	24,000	796	746	48	7	50
Antananarivo . . . . .	900	80,000	2,906	2,806	1,051	175	294
Beforona and the Forest . . . . .	30,000	8,000	424	374	68	10	20
Anjazafohy . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vatomandry . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amboatany . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramainandro District							
Ankadiefajoro . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaza . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamatave . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antrafonomby . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambohimanga . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morarano . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antananarivo Cathedral . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Befotaka . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The population of English-speaking people is 300 ; that of other than English-speaking people 2,800,000.

The headquarters of the Mission in this diocese is Antananarivo, where the S.P.G. has been working since 1866.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : the bishop, European clergy 11, native clergy 18. Workers connected with W.M.A. : European 5, native 9.

There are 4 other societies, not connected with the Anglican Church, working at Antananarivo. The greater part of the missionary work in the island is carried on by the London Missionary Society.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

	Adherents	Stations	Missionaries	Native Priests
North and West Africa . . .	1,440,332	388	697	None
Central Africa . . . . .	54,248	580	160	None
South Africa . . . . .	47,532	187	179	None
Madagascar . . . . .	67,500	18	71	None
Islands near Africa . . . .	131,970	93	68	None

## ASIA.

THE first non-Roman Mission to India (after the Reformation)—viz. that begun by the Danish Lutherans, Ziegenbalgh and Plutsch, at Tranquebar in 1706—originated from the example of the S.P.G. in America. Its object at the outset was promoted by the Society, and it was largely assisted by the S.P.C.K., to whose care many of its stations were afterwards transferred. Independently of this the S.P.C.K. began a Mission of its own in Madras in 1728. This, with the adopted Missions and others subsequently opened by the S.P.C.K. in Southern India, were carried on for nearly 100 years by German Lutheran missionaries.

As a result of the 'due settlement of the episcopal authority in India' by the foundation of the Bishopric of Calcutta in 1814, the S.P.G. extended its operations to that country by undertaking, in 1818, the establishment of Bishop's College, near Calcutta. Its first two missionaries (the Rev. Dr. W. H. Mill and Mr. J. H. Alt) arrived in February 1821, and the College, opened in 1824, became the centre of active missionary operations in Bengal.

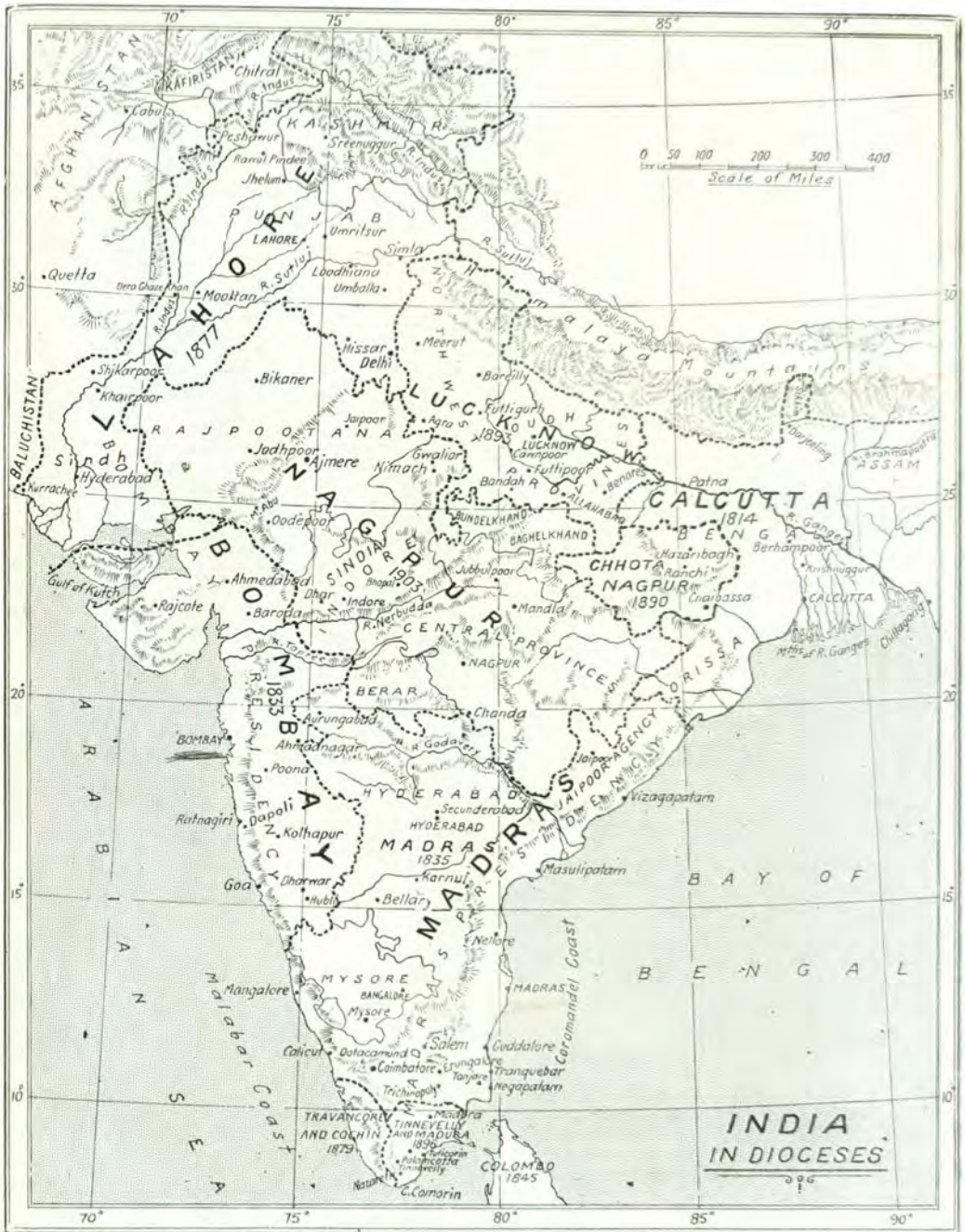
The fields since occupied by the S.P.G. in Asia have been: BOMBAY PRESIDENCY in 1830, the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES 1833, the CENTRAL PROVINCES 1846, ASSAM 1851, the PUNJAB 1854, BURMA 1859, CASHMERE 1866, AJMERE 1881, CEYLON 1840, BORNEO 1848, the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 1856, CHINA 1863, JAPAN 1873, COREA 1889, MANCHURIA 1892, and WEST ASIA (temporarily) in 1842.

During the period 1820-1901 the Society expended £2,528,470, and employed 721 ordained missionaries (including 255 natives) in Asia. At the *present* time its work there is being carried on in 15 dioceses, its total annual expenditure being £62,042, and the number of its missionaries 251 (including 127 natives).

## INDIA.

The bishoprics in India, which are created by letters patent in the territorial jurisdiction, are—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow, and Nagpur. Chhota Nagpur, Tinnevely and Madura, and Travancore and Cochin have missionary bishops who have no diocese of their own.







For instance, Chhota Nagpur is in the diocese of Calcutta, and Tinnevely and Madura in the diocese of Madras. Travancore and Cochin being foreign territory, the Crown cannot grant any diocese or jurisdiction. They are bishops *in not of* the places concerned.

The diocese of Madras consists of the Presidency of Madras; that of Bombay of the Presidency of Bombay. The diocese of Lahore embraces the provinces of the Punjab and of Sind. Rangoon consists of Burma, the Andaman Islands, and the Nicobar Islands.

Lucknow (proper) consists of the province of Oudh and a part of the N.W. Provinces; the rest of these provinces the bishop supervises under a commission from the Bishop of Calcutta—the Diocesan.

Nagpur (proper) consists of a certain part of the Central Provinces; and the rest of those provinces the Bishop of Nagpur supervises under a commission from the Bishop of Calcutta—the Diocesan. He is to shepherd also the native States in Rajputana (except Mt. Abu) and Central India (except Minach) and Berar (Hyderabad assigned districts). Native States in India are properly speaking in no diocese, although the Indian bishops are allowed to visit them and perform episcopal functions. The diocese of Calcutta now consists of Bengal, the N.W. Provinces, Assam, and Chhota Nagpur, and a certain part of the Central Provinces.

The following tables contain some of the results of the last Indian census (1901):—

Provinces	Native Christian Population		Inc. or Dec. of Christian Population	Inc. or Dec. of total Population
	1891	1901	Per cent.	Per cent.
Madras . . . . .	825,000	984,000	+ 19·2	+ 7·3
Travancore and Cochin . . . . .	713,000	892,000	+ 25	+ 13
Bengal . . . . .	153,000	224,000	+ 46	+ 4·7
Bombay . . . . .	123,000	171,000	+ 39	— 1·1
United Provinces . . . . .	23,000	69,000	+ 200	+ 1·7
Punjab . . . . .	20,000	38,000	+ 90	+ 7·7
Burma . . . . .	101,000	129,000	+ 27	+ 21·3
Mysore . . . . .	28,000	39,000	+ 39	+ 12
Total of all India . . . . .	2,037,000	2,664,000	+ 30·7	+ 2·4

Native Christians	1891	1901	Increase
			Per cent.
Anglican . . . . .	208,000	306,000	47
Presbyterian . . . . .	33,000	43,000	33
Baptist . . . . .	197,000	217,000	10
Lutheran . . . . .	68,000	154,000	12·6
Total 'Protestant' . . . . .	584,000	846,000	44·8
Roman Catholic . . . . .	1,244,000	1,445,000	16

The following towns in India have a population exceeding 100,000 :—

Towns with a population of over 100,000	Province or Agency	Total Population	
		1901	Comparison with Census of 1891
1. Calcutta with Fort and Suburbs <sup>a</sup>	Bengal . . . . .	1,026,987	+ 187,178
2. Bombay and Cantonment . . . . .	Bombay . . . . .	776,006	+ 45,758
3. Madras and Cantonment . . . . .	Madras . . . . .	509,346	+ 56,828
4. Agra and Cantonment . . . . .	United Provinces	188,022	+ 19,360
5. Ahmedabad and Cantonment . . . . .	Bombay . . . . .	185,889	+ 37,477
6. Allahabad and Cantonment . . . . .	United Provinces	172,132	+ 3,214
7. Amritsar and Cantonment . . . . .	Punjab . . . . .	162,429	+ 25,662
8. Bangalore City Civil and Military Stn.	Mysore . . . . .	69,447	+ 10,838
9. Bareilly and Cantonment . . . . .	United Provinces	89,599	+ 10,482
10. Baroda and Cantonment . . . . .	Baroda . . . . .	131,208	+ 19,169
11. Benares and Cantonment . . . . .	United Provinces	103,790	+ 12,630
12. Cawnpore and Cantonment . . . . .	United Provinces	209,331	+ 10,136
13. Delhi and Cantonment . . . . .	Punjab . . . . .	197,170	+ 8,458
14. Howrah . . . . .	Bengal . . . . .	208,575	+ 15,996
15. Hyderabad and Cantonment . . . . .	Hyderabad . . . . .	157,594	+ 40,988
16. Jaipur . . . . .	Rajputana . . . . .	448,466	+ 33,427
17. Kanchni and Cantonment . . . . .	Sind . . . . .	160,167	+ 1,380
18. Lucknow and Cantonment . . . . .	Oudh . . . . .	116,663	+ 11,464
19. Lahore and Cantonment . . . . .	Punjab . . . . .	264,649	+ 8,979
20. Madras . . . . .	Madras . . . . .	202,964	+ 26,110
21. Mandalay and Cantonment . . . . .	Burma . . . . .	105,984	+ 18,556
22. Meerut and Cantonment . . . . .	United Provinces	183,816	+ 4,999
23. Nagpur . . . . .	Central Provinces	118,129	+ 1,261
24. Patna . . . . .	Bengal . . . . .	127,734	+ 10,720
25. Poona and Cantonment . . . . .	Bombay . . . . .	134,785	+ 30,407
26. Rangoon and Cantonment . . . . .	Burma . . . . .	153,320	+ 8,070
27. Srinagar . . . . .	Kashmir . . . . .	234,881	+ 54,557
28. Surat . . . . .	Bombay . . . . .	122,618	+ 3,958
29. Trichinopoly and Cantonment . . . . .	Madras . . . . .	119,306	+ 10,077
		104,721	+ 74,112
Total . . . . .	29 towns . . . . .	6,785,028	+ 433,404

<sup>a</sup> Including South Suburbs, Tallygunge, and Garden Reach, Baranagore and Kamarbati, Cossipore, Chitpur, and Maniektola.

The following languages are spoken by upwards of a million people each in India:—

Languages in order of Prevalence in the Tracts Enumerated Census of 1891	Population	Distribution
1. Hindi . . . . .	85,675,373	N. W. Provinces and Oudh, Bengal, Central Provinces, Punjab, Ajmer, Berar, Assam, &c.
2. Bengali . . . . .	41,343,762	Bengal, Assam, Burma, United Provinces, &c.
3. Telugu . . . . .	19,885,137	Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, Bombay, Central Provinces, Burma, Berar, &c.
4. Marathi . . . . .	18,892,875	Bombay, Hyderabad, Berar, Central Provinces, Madras, Mysore, Baroda, &c.
5. Punjabi . . . . .	17,724,610	Punjab, Sind, United Provinces, Baluchistan, &c.
6. Tamil . . . . .	15,229,759	Madras, Mysore, Burma, Hyderabad, Coorg, Bombay, &c.
7. Gujarathi . . . . .	10,619,789	Bombay, Baroda, Madras, Sind, Hyderabad, Berar, &c.
8. Kanarese . . . . .	9,751,885	Mysore, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Coorg, &c.
9. Uriya . . . . .	9,010,957	Bengal, Madras, Central Provinces, Assam, &c.
10. Burmese . . . . .	5,926,864	Burma, Shan States, &c.
11. Malayalam . . . . .	5,428,250	Madras, Coorg, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, &c.
12. Urdú (Masalinani) <sup>a</sup>	3,669,390	Hyderabad, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Central Provinces, Baroda, &c.
13. Sindhi . . . . .	2,592,341	Sind, Bombay, Punjab, Baluchistan, &c.
14. Santhal . . . . .	1,709,680	Bengal, Assam.
15. Western Pahari (Punjab)	1,523,098	Punjab, United Provinces, Baluchistan.
16. Assamese . . . . .	1,435,820	Assam, Bengal, Andamans, &c.
17. Goud . . . . .	1,379,580	Central Provinces, Berar, Madras, Hyderabad, &c.
18. Central Pahari (Garh-wali, &c.) . . . . .	1,153,384	United Provinces.
19. Marwadi . . . . .	1,147,480	Punjab, Ajmer, Sind, Bombay, Berar, Central Provinces, &c.
20. Pashtu . . . . .	1,080,931	Punjab, Sind, Hyderabad, Bombay, &c.

<sup>a</sup> Urdú is returned as a separate dialect in Southern, Western, and Central India only.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION (CENSUS OF 1901).

Administrations	Hindus	Sikhs	Jains	Bud- dhists	Parsis	Muham- madans	Christians	Jews	Ani- mistic	Minor Re- ligions and Religions not re- turned	Total
<b>PROVINCES</b>											
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	380,819	264	19,922	—	164	72,031	3,712	—	—	—	476,912
Andamans and Nicobars . . . . .	9,264	370	61	1,860	2	4,207	486	—	8,399	—	24,649
Assam . . . . .	3,429,459	505	1,797	8,911	3	1,581,317	35,969	1	1,068,334	47	6,126,343
Baluchistan (Districts, &c.) . . . . .	21,897	2,947	8	—	166	279,154	4,026	48	—	—	308,246
Bengal . . . . .	46,740,661	328	7,457	210,628	388	25,265,342	275,125	1,939	2,242,770	228	74,744,866
Bihar . . . . .	2,388,016	1,449	19,639	—	530	212,040	2,375	3	129,964	—	2,754,016
Bombay . . . . .	14,200,047	1,122	227,666	547	76,009	3,760,175	208,930	12,928	69,930	2,177	18,559,561
Burma . . . . .	284,880	6,525	93	9,184,112	245	339,430	147,525	685	526,401	28	10,489,924
Central Provinces . . . . .	8,171,925	477	47,306	169	969	295,291	24,809	127	1,335,573	—	9,876,646
Coorg . . . . .	159,817	—	107	—	41	13,654	3,683	—	3,305	—	180,607
Madras . . . . .	34,048,097	92	27,431	243	356	2,467,351	1,024,071	45	64,1730	20	38,209,436
North West Frontier Province . . . . .	134,252	28,091	37	—	46	1,957,777	5,273	4	—	—	2,125,480
Punjab . . . . .	7,874,413	1,517,019	42,745	4,182	445	10,825,698	65,811	14	—	12	20,330,339
United Provinces . . . . .	49,757,137	15,319	84,401	788	578	6,731,034	102,469	54	—	2	47,691,782
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>158,600,684</b>	<b>1,574,508</b>	<b>478,700</b>	<b>9,411,440</b>	<b>79,942</b>	<b>53,804,501</b>	<b>1,904,264</b>	<b>15,848</b>	<b>6,026,406</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>231,898,807</b>
<b>STATES AND AGENCIES</b>											
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts) . . . . .	16,261	25	—	—	—	486,214	—	—	—	—	502,500
Baroda . . . . .	1,546,992	38	48,290	—	8,409	165,014	7,691	8	176,250	—	1,952,692
Bengal States . . . . .	2,949,872	12	374	27,265	1	330,074	3,241	7	537,698	—	3,748,544
Bombay States . . . . .	5,719,116	451	308,420	—	2,871	840,701	11,157	991	24,915	26	6,908,648
Central India . . . . .	6,983,348	2,004	112,998	—	1,002	528,833	8,114	24	992,458	—	8,628,731
Central Provinces States . . . . .	1,573,634	95	879	—	11	12,011	782	—	468,973	—	1,996,383
Hyderabad . . . . .	9,870,839	4,335	20,345	3	1,463	1,155,750	22,996	13	65,315	83	11,141,142
Kashmir . . . . .	689,073	25,828	442	35,047	11	2,154,695	422	—	—	60	2,905,578
Madras States . . . . .	2,978,374	15	6	227	7	265,580	910,409	1,288	32,175	5	4,188,086
Mysore . . . . .	5,099,177	12	13,682	10	101	289,697	50,059	34	86,627	—	5,539,399
Punjab States . . . . .	2,470,056	585,877	7,238	2,758	32	1,357,647	780	10	—	—	4,424,398
Rajputana . . . . .	8,090,269	2,054	342,595	—	339	924,656	2,840	5	300,543	—	9,723,301
United Provinces States . . . . .	558,727	14	181	—	1	242,688	486	—	—	—	802,097
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>48,545,738</b>	<b>620,760</b>	<b>855,448</b>	<b>65,310</b>	<b>14,248</b>	<b>8,653,560</b>	<b>1,018,977</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>2,684,954</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>62,461,549</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>207,146,422</b>	<b>2,195,268</b>	<b>1,334,148</b>	<b>9,476,750</b>	<b>94,190</b>	<b>62,458,061</b>	<b>2,923,241</b>	<b>18,228</b>	<b>8,711,360</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>294,360,356</b>

INDIA

## DISTRIBUTION OF CHRISTIAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO RACE AND DENOMINATION.

Race	Church of England*	Presbyterinn	Baptist	Methodist	Congregationalist	Lutheran and Allied Denominations	Roman Catholic	Syrian	Others	Total
Europeans	111,764	9,691	2,108	5,998	421	1,400	33,964	6	4,323	169,677
Eurasians	35,781	1,439	2,017	2,420	140	287	45,697	1	1,469	89,251
Natives	305,917	42,799	216,915	68,489	37,323	153,766	1,122,508	571,320	145,264	2,664,313
Total	453,462	53,931	221,040	76,907	37,874	155,455	1,202,169	571,327	151,076	2,923,241

\* Including 92,644 who described themselves as Protestants.

## TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHRISTIANS ACCORDING TO RACE.

Race	British Provinces	Assam	Bengal	Bombay Presidency	Central Provinces	Madras	United Provinces	N. W. F. Province	Punjab	Burma	Other Provinces
Europeans	153,601	2,099	27,377	31,175	4,832	13,998	28,410	4,698	25,807	9,885	5,320
Eurasians	75,375	275	23,038	6,541	2,186	26,185	5,218	42	2,309	8,449	1,132
Natives	1,675,288	33,595	224,710	171,214	17,791	983,888	68,841	533	37,695	129,191	7,830
Total	1,904,264	35,969	275,125	208,930	24,809	1,024,071	102,469	5,273	65,811	147,525	14,282

Race	States and Agencies	Baroda	Central India Agency	Hyderabad	Bombay States	Mysore	Madras States	Other States
Europeans	16,076	91	3,827	4,347	704	4,753	613	1,741
Eurasians	13,876	57	572	3,292	348	5,721	3,007	879
Natives	589,025	7,543	3,715	15,357	10,105	39,585	906,789	5,931
Total	1,018,977	7,691	8,114	22,996	11,157	50,059	910,409	8,551

## PROVINCE OF CALCUTTA.

### CALCUTTA, 1814.

The diocese of Calcutta was founded in 1814. It then included all India and Australia; it now consists of the provinces of Bengal and Assam.

The Oxford Brotherhood has a Mission in Calcutta, and there is a C.M.S. Divinity School.

The new bishopric of Nagpur was until recently part of the Calcutta diocese. The work in Assam involves constant itineration among the scattered tea-gardens. The increasing number of Christians employed on the gardens adds interest and importance to this work.

The S.P.G. has worked in the diocese of Calcutta since 1821. Bishop's College, Calcutta, is the centre of the Society's work in that diocese. The English-speaking population of the diocese is 53,821; other than these 110,376,304.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Missionaries	Villages	Churches	Chapels	Catechists	Readers	Number of Baptised Persons, 1902	Communicants 1902	Amount raised locally	
									From European Sources	From Native Sources
									Rupees	Rupees
<b>ASSAM—</b>										
Tezpur . . . . .	2	15	3	—	1	5	783	110	200	289
Attabari . . . . .	3	83	3	7	6	—	1,819	864	658	471
°Ajmere . . . . .	1	—	1	—	1	1	153	69	10	266
Jubbulpore . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	47	23	228	19
<b>SUNDERBUNS—</b>										
Barripore and Mogra Hât . . . . .	1	52	2	15	—	12	1,824	700	—	194
Tollygunge and Ghagra . . . . .	3	44	1	14	—	9	1,500	667	—	293
<b>CALCUTTA—</b>										
St. Saviour's, Bengali . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	262	149	18	125
„ Hindustani . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	124	64	120	234
„ Tamil . . . . .	—	—	1	1	1	—	192	92	—	211
St. John's . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	—
Howrah, Bosekati and Geonkhali . . . . .	1	13	—	3	1	2	299	148	—	160
Burrisal . . . . .	2	32	7	1	—	9	1,250	416	—	—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8,264</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>2,262</b>

° Now in the diocese of Nagpur, see p. 113.

Mission Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Schools						Pupils						Total	
	Boarding			Day			Teachers		Christians		Non-Christians			
	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Masters	Mis- tresses	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
												Boys		Girls
Tezpur . . . . .	1	—	—	17	—	—	18	—	20	10	258	—	2	290
Attabari . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106
Ajmere . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	2	64	39	—	—	—	60
Sunderbuns . . . . .	—	—	—	26	—	—	29	—	4	—	56	—	—	60
<b>CALCUTTA—</b>														
Diocesan Girls' School . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1	17	—	14	130	—	—	—	144
Bishop's College School . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	150
St. Saviour's, Bengali . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	29	—	—	38
St. Saviour's, Tamil . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	22	18	4	—	—	46
Howrah . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	97	—	—	102
Geonkhalli and Bosekati . . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	50	—	—	54
St. Barnabas', Kidderpore . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	32	—	64	—	—	66
Burrisal . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	20	25	—	132	50	484	—	11	677
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,498</b>

\* Now in the diocese of Nagpur, see p. 113.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : European clergy 8 (including those at Bishop's College), native clergy 6. Workers connected with W.M.A., 1.

The C.M.S. supports 13 European clergy and 3 native clergy. There are 20 other societies, unconnected with the Anglican Church, working in Calcutta.

## MADRAS, 1835.

This diocese was founded by letters patent from King William IV. on June 13, 1835. It is conterminous with the Presidency of Madras. The bishoprics of Travancore and Cochin and of Tinnevely and Madura are legally parts of the diocese of Madras, but for all practical purposes they are independent sees. The population of the Presidency according to the census of 1901 is 38,199,162. The Bishop of Madras has jurisdiction also in the native States of Hyderabad and Mysore and the province of Coorg. Tamil, Telugu, Malayan, Tulu, Canarese, Hindustani, Mahratti, and some aboriginal dialects are spoken within the diocese and jurisdiction. There are according to the census of 1901 in the diocese and Coorg (excluding Tinnevely and Madura), and by computation in the Hyderabad State and Mysore, about 72,700 adherents of the Church of England; of these, 24,100 are Europeans and Eurasians, and 40,600 are baptised natives; and 8,000 are catechumens. There are about 4,750 European and Eurasian, and 14,700 native communicants. There are in all under the Bishop of Madras 146 clergymen—viz. 68 Europeans and 78 natives.

In the Mission schools there are about 18,200 native scholars, of whom about 7,150 boys and 4,250 girls are Christians.

The S.P.G. began work in the Madras diocese in 1825. The Society has a theological college in Madras, a college at Trichinopoly, and a college and high school at Tanjore. The Nandyal Training College trains the Mission agents for the Telugu Missions.





DIOCESSE OF MADRAS, &c.

The principal stations assisted by the S.P.G. are underlined

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of										Local Contributions 1902		
	Clergy-men	Villages	Churches	Chapels	'M.D.C.' Catechists	Readers	Baptised Persons	Communicants	Persons able to read			From Native Sources	From European Sources
									Men	Women	Total		
<b>FIRST DIVISION</b>													
Trichinopoly . . . . .	3	22	2	2	1	2	798	410	192	177	369	Rupees 746	Rupees 7,278
Irungalur . . . . .	3	40	6	11	2	29	1,294	647	223	114	337	680	562
Ariyalur . . . . .	1	13	6	—	—	7	525	297	106	75	181	289	135
Tanjore . . . . .	3	11	4	1	4	3	883	514	348	319	667	2,111	4,639
Vediarpuram . . . . .	—	15	3	1	1	5	241	141	43	16	59	53	10
Kumbakonam . . . . .	—	17	5	1	—	4	306	178	31	22	53	417	129
Canandagudy and Aneicadu	—	9	3	2	1	5	307	180	69	36	105	64	10
Negapatam . . . . .	1	11	—	—	—	2	447	233	96	65	161	425	5
Nangur-Tranquebar . . . . .	1	43	4	5	1	13	883	452	91	52	143	218	185
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5,684</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>12,954</b>
<b>SECOND DIVISION</b>													
Secunderabad . . . . .	1	12	1	—	1	—	491	297	164	113	277	421	566
Bolarum . . . . .	1	8	—	—	—	—	126	73	36	21	57	651	724
Chudderghaut . . . . .	1	17	1	—	—	1	210	120	60	69	126	196	600
Bellary . . . . .	1	4	—	—	—	1	269	150	63	53	116	314	352
Bangalore . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	1	981	382	228	223	451	1,018	988
Kolar . . . . .	1	8	1	—	—	—	179	92	69	47	116	—	—
Cuddalore . . . . .	1	19	2	2	1	5	572	251	176	139	315	426	221
Madras . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Thomé . . . . .	2	22	2	—	1	1	499	273	128	109	237	1,156	800
Egmore . . . . .	1	12	1	—	2	—	471	295	161	190	351	612	57
Vepery . . . . .	3	15	1	—	1	4	957	538	409	310	719	1,248	220
Coimbatore . . . . .	1	12	—	2	1	2	346	168	83	108	191	683	436
Salem . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	205	90	50	59	109	184	135
Puresawakuni Charity School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	465
Vepery High School . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>6,513</b>	<b>5,710</b>
<b>THIRD DIVISION</b>													
Mutyalapad . . . . .	3	48	1	42	—	41	2,983	951	359	157	516	1,064	154
Kalasapad . . . . .	4	66	1	2	—	56	4,732	1,477	438	285	723	933	232
Nandyal . . . . .	4	37	—	10	—	42	2,095	456	251	116	367	659	503
Kurnool . . . . .	1	1	—	—	1	—	66	27	20	6	26	—	—
Nandyal Training College . . . . .	2	—	—	1	1	—	156	88	17	12	29	211	49
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>10,032</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>939</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>21,022</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>3,911</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>6,804</b>	<b>cir. 14,828</b>	<b>cir. 19,604</b>

Mission Colleges and Schools assisted by the S.P.G.	Number and Description of Schools					Teachers				Boarders		Day Boys		Day Girls		Total		
	Boys' Board- ing Schools	Girls' Board- ing Schools	Boys' Day Schools	Girls' Day Schools	Mixed Schools	Masters		Mistresses		Boys	Girls	Chris- tian	Non- Chris- tian	Chris- tian	Non- Chris- tian	Boys	Girls	
						Chris- tian	Non- Chris- tian	Chris- tian	Non- Chris- tian									
FIRST DIVISION																		
Trichinopoly . . . . .	1	1	2	3	2	12	2	23	—	52	64	36	70	40	202	158	366	
Irungalur . . . . .	—	1	9	2	4	16	2	10	—	7	37	105	247	52	90	359	179	
Ariyalur . . . . .	—	—	—	1	3	5	—	1	—	—	—	38	58	12	52	96	64	
Tanjore . . . . .	1	1	—	—	2	5	—	6	—	121	47	5	31	73	2	159	122	
Vediarpuram . . . . .	—	—	4	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	26	71	—	—	—	97	1	
Kombakonam . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	—	—	17	—	
Canendagudi and Aneicadu . . . . .	—	—	3	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	18	102	10	—	—	120	10	
Negapatam . . . . .	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	36	10	—	14	55	43	
Nangur-Tranquebar . . . . .	1	1	6	—	—	8	—	1	—	9	11	43	108	6	9	160	12	
Trichinopoly Coll. & Br. Schs. . . . .	1	—	7	—	—	25	35	—	—	37	—	61	1,423	—	—	1,521	—	
Tanjore College . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	7	14	—	—	42	—	18	328	—	—	388	—	
" Branch Schools . . . . .	—	—	5	—	—	16	29	—	—	72	—	52	796	—	—	920	—	
" Caste Girls' Schools . . . . .	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	302	—	302	
Total . . . . .	4	4	38	11	17	109	82	53	4	340	159	443	3,267	222	672	4,050	1,053	
SECOND DIVISION																		
Secunderabad . . . . .	1	1	1	1	—	9	2	3	—	17	15	32	93	20	8	142	43	
Bolarum . . . . .	—	—	2	1	1	4	—	3	—	—	—	33	104	20	18	137	38	
Chudderghaut . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	10	—	21	21	—	—	52	—	
Bellary . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	16	9	16	6	25	22	
Bangalore . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	17	20	27	20	37	47	
Kolar . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cuddalore . . . . .	1	1	—	1	4	4	2	5	—	1	5	36	72	38	99	109	142	
Madras—St. Thomé . . . . .	—	—	—	—	4	6	1	3	—	—	—	25	128	24	31	153	55	
" St. John's, Egmore . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	10	61	10	6	71	16	
" St. Paul's, Vepery . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	2	—	—	—	27	113	12	4	140	16	
Coimbatore . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	22	94	7	3	116	10	
Salem . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cuddalore L. S. School . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	5	5	—	—	9	—	16	204	4	—	229	4	
Madras—Theological College . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	
" Sullivan's Gardens Sch. . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	19	47	6	10	66	16	
" Egmore L. S. School . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	11	134	—	—	145	—	
" Vepery High School . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	14	8	—	—	—	—	99	345	—	—	444	—	
" Girls' School . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	31	—	—	4	57	—	92	
" Gerické Hostel . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	
" Pursewalkum C. Sch. . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	9	—	21	31	11	13	61	24	
Total . . . . .	5	3	11	4	17	74	31	24	—	79	51	412	1,476	199	275	1,967	525	

Mission Colleges and Schools assisted by the S.P.G.	Number and Description of Schools					Teachers				Boarders		Day Boys		Day Girls		Total	
	Boys' Boarding Schools	Girls' Boarding Schools	Boys' Day Schools	Girls' Day Schools	Mixed Schools	Masters		Mistresses		Boys	Girls	Christian	Non-Christian	Christian	Non-Christian	Boys	Girls
						Christian	Non-Christian	Christian	Non-Christian								
	THIRD DIVISION																
Mutyalapad . . . . .	—	—	—	—	33	34	—	2	—	—	—	277	63	168	21	340	189
Kalasapad . . . . .	1	1	—	—	53	54	—	2	—	20	20	369	169	310	7	558	337
Nandyal . . . . .	1	1	—	—	33	40	—	1	—	29	18	302	75	189	2	406	209
Kurnool . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nandyal Training College . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	96	—	3	75	—	—	174	—
Total	3	2	—	—	119	137	5	5	—	145	38	951	382	667	30	1,478	735
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	12	9	49	15	153	320	118	82	4	564	248	1,806	5,125	1,088	977	7,495	2,313

Clergy : European clergy 9 (wholly supported by S.P.G.), native clergy 14 (partly supported by S.P.G., partly by native Church). Workers connected with W.M.A. : European 4, native 16.

The C.M.S. supports 19 European clergy and 29 native clergy in this diocese.

There are 14 other societies, unconnected with the Anglican Church, working in Madras.

### TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, 1879.

This diocese, founded in 1879, is conterminous with the two native States from which it takes its name. The population of Travancore, the larger State of the two, is 2,952,157, and that of Cochin 722,906, the combined area being 8,092 square miles. The number of English-speaking people is 1,699; other than these, 3,280,642.

There are but few Europeans and Eurasians belonging to the Anglican Church. The native Christian adherents number 45,450; the clergy: European 13, native 31; communicants, 12,803; Sunday scholars, 5,647. The Indian Government has added Trevandram, the capital of Travancore, and Guilon, a cantonment, to this diocese; formerly they belonged to Madras. The Mission work of the Church of England is carried on by the C.M.S. which began work in 1816.

There is a Divinity College at Cottyam. An industrial school for Christian boys was started in 1893.

There are in this diocese about 250,000 native Christians belonging to the ancient Syrian Church, also a very large number belonging to the Roman Church.

### TINNEVELLY AND MADURA, 1896.

This bishopric is legally part of the diocese of Madras, but the bishop, who holds a commission from the Bishop of Madras, has a free hand, and appeals from him can only be made to the Metropolitan. The bishopric includes the two collectorates of Tinnevelly and Madura, in the extreme south of India. Population, about 4,000,000. Europeans are very few in number, chiefly Government officials. Native Christians of the Church of England, about 90,000. Both S.P.G. and C.M.S. support Missions in the diocese. The former occupies the eastern, the latter the western, side of the district. There are high schools at Nazareth, Sawyerpuram, Tuticorin, and Ramnad belonging to S.P.G.

The C.M.S. has a college at Tinnevelly, the Sarah Tucker College for girls at Palamcottah, and high education schools at Palamcottah, Mengnanapuram, and Srivilliputhur. There is also a theological school (C.M.S.) at Palamcottah.

The work of the S.P.G. in Tinnevelly dates from 1825. The bishopric was in part endowed by the S.P.G.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: the bishop, European clergy 4, native clergy (partly supported by S.P.G.) 28. Workers connected with W.M.A., 2.

The C.M.S. supports 9 European clergy and 48 native clergy in this diocese.







Names of stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of											Local Contributions		
	Clergy-men	Villages	Churches	Chapels	'M. D. C.' Catechists	Readers	Baptised Persons	Communi-cants	Persons able to read			From Native Sources	From European Sources	
									Men	Women	Total			
<b>TINNEVELLY</b>													Rupees	Rupees
Tuticorin . . . . .	1	25	5	1	1	7	1,590	504	367	238	605	1,436	—	
Victoria Girls' School . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	1,265	
Idaiyangudi . . . . .	3	53	6	18	1	16	2,918	791	660	417	1,077	896	268	
Radhapuram . . . . .	2	44	3	17	—	4	2,209	493	300	138	438	986	25	
Nagalapuram . . . . .	4	67	27	—	1	21	1,892	570	304	79	383	2,124	727	
Puthiamputhur . . . . .	3	42	24	—	1	14	1,715	520	332	99	431	644	238	
Mela Seithalai . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	—	
Eral . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	
Kulathur . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	
Tharuvaikulam . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	
Nazareth . . . . .	8	45	24	15	4	20	6,615	2,424	1,354	1,060	2,414	8,950	3,044	
Mudalur . . . . .	1	21	6	9	—	14	2,340	724	460	398	858	1,606	—	
Christianagaram . . . . .	1	27	10	2	1	10	2,304	654	366	271	637	915	410	
Sawyerpuram . . . . .	3	29	21	—	2	18	2,675	990	648	299	947	3,365	319	
Puukotai . . . . .	2	25	16	—	1	12	1,585	621	438	245	683	2,101	547	
Tinnevelly Evangelistic work . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	314	—	
<b>MADURA</b>														
Ramnad District . . . . .	—	6	—	4	1	3	296	39	43	13	56	100	—	
Ramnad Town . . . . .	2	—	2	1	1	2	369	178	82	94	176	551	—	
Ramnad Mission . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	885	
Mudukulathur . . . . .	1	14	—	4	—	7	393	85	53	10	63	181	—	
Paramagudi . . . . .	—	11	1	6	1	7	555	123	54	41	95	229	—	
Kilanjani . . . . .	1	24	1	8	—	7	634	147	85	34	119	248	—	
Rajasingamangalam . . . . .	1	17	—	8	—	2	354	127	30	11	41	196	—	
Keelakarai . . . . .	1	18	1	8	1	12	663	149	85	31	116	582	—	
Pamban . . . . .	—	6	2	—	1	5	387	121	102	52	154	208	—	
Sawyerpuram Lower Secondary School . . . . .	1	—	—	1	1	—	114	37	—	—	—	—	223	
Total . . . . .	35	474	149	102	20	186	29,608	9,297	5,763	3,530	9,293	cir. 26,470	cir. 7,954	

Mission Colleges and Schools in connection with the S.P.G.	Number and Description of Schools					Teachers				Boarders		Day Boys		Day Girls		Total		
	Boys' Board- ing Schools	Girls' Board- ing Schools	Boys' Day Schools	Girls' Day Schools	Mixed Schools	Masters		Mistresses		Boys	Girls	Chris- tian	Non- Chris- tian	Chris- tian	Non- Chris- tian	Boys	Girls	
						Chris- tian	Non- Chris- tian	Chris- tian	Non- Chris- tian									
TINNEVELLY																		
Tuticorin . . . . .	—	—	1	—	5	9	2	3	—	—	—	—	65	233	26	13	298	39
Idaiyangudi . . . . .	1	1	4	1	7	17	—	6	—	26	20	218	157	115	12	401	147	
Radhapuram . . . . .	1	1	7	2	7	16	1	6	1	9	13	105	393	113	88	507	214	
Nagalapuram . . . . .	—	1	1	—	7	10	1	2	—	—	6	71	153	18	2	224	26	
Puthiamputhur . . . . .	—	1	6	—	8	16	2	3	—	13	17	90	279	21	11	382	49	
Nazareth . . . . .	4	3	2	1	16	35	14	20	—	251	156	369	256	229	23	876	408	
Mudalur . . . . .	—	—	1	1	9	12	—	6	—	—	—	157	103	112	14	260	126	
Christianagaram . . . . .	—	—	—	—	10	11	1	10	—	—	—	132	145	69	28	277	97	
Sawyerpuram . . . . .	—	1	—	—	16	16	—	13	—	—	47	172	268	101	21	440	160	
Pudukotai . . . . .	1	1	1	—	8	12	—	3	—	27	23	172	231	68	29	377	120	
Caldwell High School . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	12	1	—	—	79	—	37	97	3	—	213	3	
Victoria Girls' School . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	47	—	—	27	16	—	90	
Nazareth Theological School . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	
„ Girls' High School . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	4	—	—	26	
Sawyerpuram Lower Secondary School . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	85	—	31	24	—	—	140	—	
MADURA																		
Ramnad District . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	7	—	12	7	
Ramnad Town . . . . .	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	17	58	8	51	75	59	
Mudukulathur . . . . .	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	58	107	6	1	165	13	
Paramagudi . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	17	63	—	—	80	16	
Ki'anjani . . . . .	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	32	94	1	—	126	1	
Rajasingamangalam . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	100	1	—	101	1	
Keelakarai . . . . .	—	—	—	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	47	116	16	2	163	18	
Pamban . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	48	96	7	8	144	15	
Ramnad High School . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	103	232	—	—	335	—	
Total . . . . .	9	11	31	6	116	227	28	80	1	490	351	1,911	3,205	967	326	5,606	1,644	



**BOMBAY, 1833.**

This diocese was separated from that of Calcutta in 1833. It comprises the whole Presidency of Bombay (except the province of Sindh), an area of 200,000 square miles, which was attached to the new diocese of Lahore in 1878 ; but the Bishop also visits several military stations, including Mt. Abu, in Rajputana and Central India, not included in the Presidency, as well as Aden, in Arabia. The total population in 1891 was about 27,000,000 (including feudatory States, Aden, &c.) : English-speaking, 35,277 ; other than these, 24,464,723. About 22,000,000 are Hindus, about 4,500,000 Mussulmans, about 77,000 Parsees, and about 131,500 Jews. The total number of Christians is 167,000, of whom about 12,500 are Roman Catholics, a large portion of these last being immigrants from Portuguese territory, and many others tracing their Christianity back to the labours of St. Francis Xavier and his companions. The total population belonging to the Church of England was returned in the census of 1891 as 34,069 ; but it is not possible to treat this return as more than approximately complete, a considerable number of persons having returned themselves as 'Protestants,' and there being nothing to show to what denomination they belong. Of this total about 3,700 are British troops and their families.

The S.P.G. began work in this diocese in 1830.

Clergy working in connection with the S.P.G. : European 12, native 4.  
Workers connected with W.M.A. : European 12, native 21.

The C.M.S. supports 13 clergy in this diocese, 10 European and 3 native.

There are other missionaries working in connection with the Society of St. John the Evangelist, commonly known as 'The Cowley Fathers.' There are 26 chaplains on the Government establishment, chiefly employed in ministering to the British troops, 4 railway chaplains, and 1 harbour chaplain. Government contributes towards the stipends of 8 clergy who do not belong to the establishment, in consideration of services rendered to European and Eurasian Christians. Of these 8, several are employed primarily in missionary work. There are 31 day schools in which there is Church teaching.

Mission schools are maintained by the S.P.G., the C.M.S., the Society of St. John the Evangelist, and the Wantage Sisterhood. The total number of children under Church instruction in the diocese is about 4,190, besides those who receive instruction from the clergy in the undenominational schools of every regiment and battery in the Presidency.

The S.S.J.E. has houses in Bombay and Poona. In Bombay a poor European district is the centre of the Society's work. The work at Poona is of a purely missionary character. The Sisterhood of St. Mary the Virgin, Wantage, opened a branch at Poona in 1877. Besides maintaining St. Mary's Home for native work of various kinds, hospital, education, &c., the Society is in charge of and supplies mistresses to St. Mary's High School for European girls and infants. The Sassoon General Hospital, Poona, is supplied with nurses by the community.

The Sisterhood of All Saints opened a house in Bombay in 1878. The sisters nurse in the European and the largest native hospital, and are in charge of and supply mistresses to the Cathedral and St. Peter's High schools for girls and infants. There are 12 other societies, not connected with the Anglican Church, working in Bombay

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Clergymen	Villages	Churches	Chapels	Catechists	Readers	Baptised Persons, 1902	Communi- cants 1902	Local Contributions	
									From Native Sources	From European Sources
									Rupees	Rupees
HOLY TRINITY, BOMBAY .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamatipura, Bombay	2	—	1	—	1	—	154	88	130	—
„ Tamil .	—	1	1	—	—	—	25	60	31	—
Dharavi „	1	1	1	—	—	—	56	31	51	408
KOLHAPUR .	1	—	2	—	—	1	87	34	98	74
Kagal .	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	4	—	—
Shehwadi . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AHMADNAGAR—Headquarters and Ghats	2	20	1	—	1	1	672	335	420	413
Sonai . . . . .	1	64	—	1	3	3	1,650	175	131	—
Miri . . . . .	1	42	1	—	3	3	1,180	150	149	—
Rahuri . . . . .	1	39	1	1	1	4	1,023	246	126	—
Karegao . . . . .	1	62	1	—	2	3	1,277	498	308	306
Dapoli . . . . .	1	3	1	—	3	—	68	18	129	259
Betgeri-Gadag . . . . .	1	—	—	—	2	—	133	62	—	—
Dharwar . . . . .	1	1	—	1	1	—	47	24	55	20
Hubli . . . . .	—	1	1	—	1	—	116	62	70	7
Total . . . . .	13	234	11	3	20	15	6,597	1,787	<i>circ.</i> 1,704	<i>circ.</i> 1,490

2 H

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Boarding Schools		Day Schools		Mixed Schools	Total of Schools	Teachers					Pupils						
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Masters		Mistresses		Total	Boarders		Day School Boys		Day School Girls		Total Boys and Girls
							Christian	Non- Christian	Christian	Non- Christian		Boys	Girls	Christian	Non- Christian	Christian	Non- Christian	
BOMBAY, HOLY TRINITY . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kamatipura, Bombay . . . . .	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	3	5	—	9	—	19	5	45	—	120	189
„ Tamil . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dharavi „ . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kolhapur . . . . .	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	3	21	—	25	1	4	1	52
Kagal . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AMMADNAGAR—Headquarters and Ghats	2	2	—	—	5	9	13	5	10	—	28	140	216	27	57	21	8	469
Sonai . . . . .	1	1	—	—	20	22	22	—	2	—	24	45	24	109	170	52	15	415
Miri . . . . .	1	1	—	—	11	13	13	—	2	—	15	27	29	51	66	32	9	214
Rahuri . . . . .	1	1	—	—	10	12	13	—	—	—	13	39	12	88	90	44	3	276
Karegao . . . . .	3	1	—	—	15	19	21	—	1	—	22	59	34	99	123	49	6	370
Dapoli . . . . .	1	1	1	2	1	6	3	12	2	—	17	13	24	3	79	1	71	191
Betgeri . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	3	2	—	5	—	—	—	24	2	41	67
Dharwar . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hubli . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	2	—	7
Total . . . . .	10	8	4	4	64	89	89	23	25	—	137	344	358	412	655	207	274	2,250

INDIA



## LAHORE, 1877.

This diocese was founded in 1877 as a memorial to Bishop Milman, who died when on visitation in the Punjab. It consists of the Punjab (and its dependencies, including Kashmir), taken from the diocese of Calcutta, and Sindh taken from Bombay. The population is not less than 28,000,000, of whom rather more than half are Mohammedans. There are 37,000 English-speaking people and 28,000,000 other than English-speaking people. The first bishop was Dr. Valpy French. The cathedral Church of the Resurrection was consecrated on January 25, 1887. The number of clergy is 100, of whom 30 are Government chaplains, and 8 are engaged in pastoral or educational work among Europeans. There are 52 clergy (of whom 17 are natives) in connection with the C.M.S., and 11 (of whom 1 is a native) in connection with the S.P.G. The Cambridge Mission to Delhi is also in connection with the S.P.G. In the Mission schools of the S.P.G. there are nearly 2,000 pupils; in those of the C.M.S. more than 6,000. There is a Divinity School at Lahore, maintained by the C.M.S. for training candidates for Holy Orders.

Names of stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of								
	Missionaries	Out-stations	Churches	Chapels	Cate-chists	Readers	Total Christians	Commu-nicants, 1902	Offer-tories, 1902
Delhi *	7	—	2	10	8	16	873	315	Rupees 1,418
Rohtak	2	—	1	—	2	1	78	18	147
Riwari	2	—	1	—	2	1	52	36	242
Karnaul	2	—	1	3	2	3	80	42	198
Total	13	—	5	13	14	21	1,083	410	circ. 2,006
Jammu	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	22	35

\* With Gurgaon, Solina, Mehrauli, Fatehpore, Tughlagabad, and Alepore.

Names of stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of													
	Boarding Schools		Day Schools		Teachers				Pupils					
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Masters		Mistresses		Boarders		Day School Boys		Day School Girls	
					Christian	Non-Christian	Christian	Non-Christian	Boys	Girls	Christian	Non-Christian	Christian	Non-Christian
Delhi and District	1	2	15	4	39	38	11	5	42	82	54	847	2	167
Riwari	—	—	2	3	2	—	5	1	—	—	—	75	2	73
Karnaul	—	—	2	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	21	8	15
Simla	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	77
Gurgaon (Industrial School)	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	19	11	47	38	21	6	86	82	54	943	17	332

orkers connected with W.M.A., 24.





## CHHOTA NAGPUR, 1890.

The diocese of Chhota Nagpur comprises the whole of the political division known by that name. The population of 5,500,000 is made up of Hindus, Mussulmans, and aboriginal tribes; there are only about 500 Europeans. The native Christians are said to exceed 80,000, but many of these, counted as Roman Catholics, are but loosely connected with Christianity. The members of the Church of England number 15,433 Indians and 491 Europeans. The clergy number 29, of whom 13 are Europeans. There are boarding-schools at Ranchi and Chaibasa for Christian boys and girls, and one for boys at Murhu, and a large number of elementary schools scattered over the diocese.

The Chhota Nagpur Mission has been definitely associated with the S.P.G. since 1869. The Dublin University Mission works in connection with the S.P.G., Hazaribagh being its headquarters. This Mission supports the High School and the 'First Arts College' at Hazaribagh. The S.P.G. provided £2,500 towards the episcopal endowment fund for this diocese.

Parishes assisted by the S.P.G.	Villages		Communicants, 1902			Scholars				Native Offerings		
	Mission Agents	Baptised	Men	Women	Total	Christian Boys	Heathen Boys	Christian Girls	Heathen Girls		Total	
<b>RANCHI DISTRICT—</b>												
Ranchi . . . . .	50	33	1,802	394	439	833	324	13	104	1	442	Rupees 448
Saparom . . . . .	10	7	449	104	114	216	23	4	27	2	56	42
Pithoriya . . . . .	4	4	43	7	11	18	6	30	7	8	51	10
Margari . . . . .	8	5	337	84	90	174	29	22	30	1	82	19
Phatyatoli . . . . .	11	7	193	39	54	93	27	46	14	1	82	23
Itki . . . . .	25	9	528	113	125	238	63	23	30	1	117	67
Duru . . . . .	24	7	449	98	122	220	19	13	8	—	42	47
Kachabari . . . . .	37	10	676	148	170	318	38	19	16	—	73	93
Ramtolya . . . . .	39	16	1,426	295	338	633	99	25	13	—	137	122
Dorma . . . . .	33	7	535	109	124	233	26	24	2	—	52	49
Murhu . . . . .	74	21	2,071	475	553	1,028	97	23	29	—	149	241
Tapkara . . . . .	22	8	960	220	270	490	76	29	27	2	134	96
Jaipur . . . . .	31	11	831	185	214	399	54	31	7	—	92	72
Maranghada . . . . .	84	18	1,904	445	470	915	70	84	14	—	168	192
Takra . . . . .	21	6	795	153	174	327	32	16	18	2	68	86
Jargo . . . . .	8	7	152	31	53	84	13	26	13	1	53	41
Hazaribagh . . . . .	7	32	415	93	66	159	157	202	44	46	449	403
<b>CHAIBASSA DISTRICT—</b>												
Chaibassa . . . . .	68	39	1,620	345	376	721	127	276	62	1	466	374
Katbari . . . . .	12	6	337	76	97	173	21	9	26	—	56	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>15,433</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>3,860</b>	<b>7,272</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2,769</b>	<b>2,555</b> <i>circ.</i>

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European 4, native 1. Native clergy not receiving any salary from S.P.G., 13. Workers connected with W.M.A., 5.

Missionary work in this diocese was started in 1845 by some Lutheran missionaries from Berlin. Their work is still being carried on with much success.



## LUCKNOW, 1893.

This diocese was founded in 1893. It consists of the province of Oudh and the Jhansi division. To this, by commission from the Bishop of Calcutta, the remaining portions of the N.W. Provinces have been added, the whole comprising an area of 112,612 square miles. The total population is about 48,000,000, of whom 102,471 are Christians. The cathedral church of the diocese is at Allahabad. It was consecrated in 1887.

The C.M.S. maintains a Divinity School at Allahabad and St. John's College at Agra. The number of clergy is 86.

Cawnpore is the centre of S.P.G. work in this diocese, which has been carried on since 1833.

Christ Church College, Cawnpore, was founded by the Society in 1892 and affiliated to the Allahabad University in 1898.

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of							Amount raised Locally, 1902		
	Clergymen	Villages	Churches	Chapels	Catechists	Readers	Baptised Persons, 1902	Communicants, 1902	From European Sources	From Native Sources
Cawnpore . . . . .	6	3	1	1	6	4	64	182	Rupees 11,501	Rupees 824
Roorkee . . . . .	3	4	2	2	2	3	13	90	2,075	311
Banda . . . . .	1	2	—	1	—	2	1	24	820	73
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>14,396</b>	<b>1,208</b>

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of															
	Boarding Schools		Day Schools		Teachers					Pupils						
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Masters		Mis-tresses		Total	Boarders		Boys		Girls		Total
					Christian	Non-Christian	Christian	Non-Christian		Boys	Girls	Christian	Non-Christian	Christian	Non-Christian	
Cawnpore . . . . .	4	1	5	2	19	32	11	4	66	41	66	22	648	12	75	984
Banda . . . . .	—	—	3	1	2	18	—	1	21	—	—	5	339	—	40	384
Roorkee . . . . .	1	—	2	3	6	1	7	1	15	37	—	—	52	9	81	179
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1,547</b>

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : European clergy 10, native clergy 2. Workers connected with W.M.A. : European 18, native 38.

## NAGPUR, 1903.

The diocese of Nagpur was formed in 1902, and a bishop was consecrated in 1903. It comprises the Nagpur, Chhattisgarh, Saugor, and Nerbudda divisions of the Central Provinces, the Berars, all stations in Central India except Neemuch, and all stations in Rajputana except Mount Abu.

The first bishop, Dr. Chatterton, was consecrated at Calcutta on March 25, 1903.

There are at present 12 clergy working in the Central Provinces, which form part of the new diocese. The C.M.S. supports work at 9 centres—Jabalpur, Hoshangabad, Damoh, Murwara, Umaria, Mandla, Morpha, Patpara, and Mangalpur—in the Central Provinces, and at Kherwara in Rajputana.

The S.P.G. has a Mission at Ajmere.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Adherents	Stations	European Missionaries	Native Priests
1,214,415	602	809	349

## COLOMBO, 1845.

This diocese was founded in 1845, and comprises the Island of Ceylon, with a population of 3,576,990. This population is thus divided: Sinhalese, 2,334,570; Tamils, 950,844; Moormen, 224,066. The Moormen are, as their name implies, almost without exception Mohammedans; the Sinhalese, if not Christians, are Buddhists; and the Tamils, if not Christians, are Hindus.

The clergy number 35, of whom 34 are from England. Sisters of the Community of St. Margaret's, East Grinstead, carry on educational, orphanage, nursing, and parish work in Colombo, and provide nursing at the Civil Hospital, Kandy. A clergy pension fund has lately been started.



The work of the S.P.G. in Ceylon began at Colombo in 1840. St. Thomas's College Colombo, is the centre of its work in this diocese.

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of								Local Contributions from Native Sources, 1902
	Clergymen	Villages	Churches	Chapels	Catechists	Readers	Baptised Persons	Communi- cants	
Batticaloa	1	7	2	1	2	1	515	180	665.25
Dundugama	1	2	1	—	1	—	1,023	48	300.00
Kurana	1	1	1	—	1	—	415	70	138.00
Galkisse	1	3	1	—	—	1	251	114	261.07
Matara	2	6	2	1	1	1	280	110	841.50
Weligama	1	1	1	—	—	—	95	50	310.22
Tangalle	1	1	1	—	—	—	95	50	310.22
Buona Vista and Galle	1	5	1	2	1	2	167	73	168.03
Total	7	25	9	4	6	5	2,746	645	2,684.07

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of																	
	Boarding Schools		Day Schools			Teachers					Pupils							
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Mixed Schools	Total of Schools					Boarders		Day School Boys		Day School Girls			
						Christian	Non-Christian	Christian	Non-Christian	Total	Boys	Girls	Christian	Non-Christian	Christian	Non-Christian		
	Total Boys and Girls																	
Batticaloa	—	—	1	1	7	9	14	2	5	—	21	—	—	73	364	33	49	519
Dundugama	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	1	—	5	—	—	86	16	55	5	162
Kurana	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	51	3	41	—	92
Galkisse	—	—	1	—	3	4	7	—	3	—	10	—	—	24	316	3	104	442
Matara	1	—	1	—	5	7	12	—	9	—	36	12	—	57	783	26	257	1,135
Weligama	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	—	1	—	6	—	—	8	143	—	55	200
Tangalle	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	—	1	—	9	—	—	2	146	—	42	190
Buona Vista	—	1	1	—	2	4	6	—	7	—	13	—	31	17	216	4	57	325
St. Thomas College	1	—	1	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	125	—	157	62	—	—	344
Total	2	1	5	2	23	31	84	4	23	2	119	137	31	475	2,040	162	569	3,414

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : European clergy 4, native clergy 3.

The C.M.S. supports 19 European clergy and 16 native clergy in this diocese.

There are 6 other societies, not connected with the Anglican Church, working in this diocese.



RANGOON, 1877.

The diocese of Rangoon, which includes the whole of Burma, was founded in 1877. It owes its existence to a great extent to the liberality of the diocese of Winchester. In 1887, after the annexation, Upper Burma was added by letters patent to the diocese. The estimated area is now over 200,000 square miles, with a population of about 8,000,000, consisting of Europeans, Eurasians, Burmese, Chinese, natives of India, Karens, and other hill tribes. There is a Home of Rest for working girls at Maymo, the hill station of Burma, in connection with the Girls' Friendly Society. There are in all 45 clergy.

The S.P.G. began work in Burma in 1864, and is the only Church of England Mission in that district.

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Clergymen	Villages	Churches	Chapels	Catechists	Readers	Baptisms in 1902	Baptised Persons	Communicants
<b>RANGOON—</b>									
St. Gabriel's . . . . .	1	—	1	—	3	11	42	1,132	500
St. Barnabas' . . . . .	1	—	—	1	1	8	15	390	63
St. Michael's (Kemmindine) . . . . .	1	—	1	—	7	14	98	1,090	183
St. John's . . . . .	—	—	—	1	2	22	18	838	118
St. Luke's, North Toungoo . . . . .	3	40	1	5	45	25	221	1,036	1,260
St. Peter's, South Toungoo . . . . .	1	55	1	1	25	31	407	1,867	1,600
Prome . . . . .	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	37	24
Shwebo . . . . .	1	6	1	—	3	8	13	152	12
Mandalay . . . . .	1	4	1	—	4	4	28	283	160
Moulmein . . . . .	1	—	1	—	6	7	31	63	109
Port Blair . . . . .	—	4	—	1	1	—	3	18	10
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>6,906</b>	<b>4,039</b>

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number and Description of Schools					Teachers		Boarders		Day School Boys		Day School Girls		Total Boys and Girls including Boarders, on the last day of the year 1902
	Boys' Boarding School	Girls' Boarding School	Boys' Day School	Girls' Day School	Mixed School Boys and Girls	Christian	Non-Christian	Boys	Girls	Christian	Non-Christian	Christian	Non-Christian	
<b>RANGOON—</b>														
St. Gabriel's . . . . .	1	1	1	1	—	10	—	—	7	38	95	32	20	182
St. Barnabas' . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	8	2	—	—	13	187	1	31	232
Kemmindine . . . . .	1	1	1	1	—	7	1	4	2	17	106	10	14	153
Moulmein . . . . .	1	1	1	1	—	10	3	33	10	15	202	10	65	335
South Toungoo . . . . .	1	1	1	1	37	18	—	11	13	240	60	90	12	426
North Toungoo . . . . .	1	1	1	1	20	20	—	86	35	265	277	130	12	814
Shwebo . . . . .	1	1	1	1	—	8	2	7	12	10	75	8	—	124
Mandalay . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	21	57	—	—	78
St. John's College . . . . .	1	1	1	1	—	21	2	185	61	42	330	12	—	630
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>2,974</b>

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: European clergy 13, native clergy, 14. Workers connected with W.M.A.: European 21, native 5.

Other societies working in Burma, not connected with the Anglican Church, are—American, 3; adherents, 80,000; British, 6; adherents, 11,093; Continental, 1; adherents (about), 861.

The Roman Catholic Church has 70 European and 13 native priests in Burma, and claims 56,600 adherents.

### SINGAPORE, LABUAN, AND SARAWAK, 1855. (Independent Diocese.)

The diocese of Labuan and Sarawak was founded in 1855. In 1869 the British Colony of the Straits Settlements—*i.e.* Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, with their dependencies—which up to that time had been included in the diocese of Calcutta, was placed under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak. In 1881 the title of the see was changed to Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak. The number of Christians in communion with the Church of England is computed at 8,000, of whom possibly 1,500 are Europeans and Eurasians. The S.P.G. began work in the Straits Settlements in 1861, and in Borneo in 1848. The Society supports the diocesan school at Kuching.

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Clergymen	Number of					Local Contributions			
		Villages	Churches	Chapels	Catechists	Readers	Baptised Persons	Communi- cants	From Native Sources, 1902	From European Sources, 1902
								Dollars	Dollars	
THE STRAITS—										
Singapore . . .	1	2	1	1	6	1	675	350	771.13	520.42
Penang (Tamil . . .)	1	2	—	1	—	—	90	43	162.86	462.25
(Chinese . . .)	—	3	—	1	1	—	53	25	—	—
Province Wel- lesley . . .	1	9	1	1	1	1	260	75	105.93	773.48
Perak . . .	2	6	2	—	—	—	129	45	62.90	68.60
Selangor . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SARAWAK—										
Kuching and Merdang . . .	1	4	1	3	2	1	689	232	3.00	2,724.68
Quop . . .	2	4	1	2	—	1	496	106	—	—
Banting with Krian and Sari- bas . . .	1	17	2	11	3	3	—	—	—	120.00
Skerang . . .	1	3	1	—	1	—	169	54	—	100.00
Undup . . .	1	10	1	9	1	3	1,164	481	—	—
Lundu . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N. BORNEO—										
Labuan . . .	1	1	—	2	1	1	114	40	100.00	500.00
Kanigow . . .	1	12	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Kudat . . .	2	4	1	1	1	—	584	285	750.00	230.00
Sandakan . . .	1	1	1	—	1	—	420	45	40.00	800.00
Total . . .	15	78	12	32	18	11	4,850	1,781	1,995.82	6,299.43



DIOCESE OF SINGAPORE, LABUAN, AND SARAWAK  
 The principal stations assisted by the S.P.G. are underlined

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of																		
	Boarding Schools		Day Schools		Teachers				Pupils										
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Mixed Schools	Total of Schools	Masters		Mis-tresses		Total	Boarders		Day School Boys		Day School Girls		Total Boys and Girls	
							Christian	Non-Christian	Christian	Non-Christian		Boys	Girls	Christian	Non-Christian	Christian	Non-Christian		
THE STRAITS—																			
Singapore	—	—	1	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	28	276	—	—	304	
Penang	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	6	47	9	6	68	
Province Wel-																			
lesley . . . . .	1	1	4	1	—	7	4	2	1	—	7	22	8	—	125	—	1	156	
Perak . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Selangor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SARAWAK—																			
Kuching and																			
Merdang . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	2	5	—	2	—	7	72	35	15	93	2	1	195	
Quop . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	14	—	3	—	—	—	17	
Banting with																			
Saribas and																			
Krian . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Skerang . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Undup . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Lundu . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
N. BORNEO—																			
Labuan . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	—	—	17	
Kaningow . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	
Kudat . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	33	2	20	—	55	
Sandakan . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	3	20	—	—	40	6	—	66	
Total . . . . .	7	3	8	2	1	21	26	2	7	—	35	163	43	85	600	37	8	913	

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : the bishop, European clergy 12, native clergy 4. Workers connected with W.M.A., 4.

The C.E.Z.M.S. began work in Singapore in 1900.

There are 3 other societies, not connected with the Anglican Church, working in Singapore.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

The following statistics relate to Roman Catholic Missions :—

	Adherents	European Missionaries	Native Priests
Cambodia . . . . .	28,400	33	21
Cochin China . . . . .	192,100	151	130
Malacca . . . . .	19,850	32	2
Laos . . . . .	9,430	21	4
Siam . . . . .	222,000	36	14
Tom-Kim . . . . .	620,260	169	343



## CHINA.

### VICTORIA, HONG KONG, 1849.

This diocese includes Hong Kong, with congregations and Missions in S. China. The work of the diocese is very varied. In the colony itself there is a mixed population of some 10,000 English and other Europeans, some 280,000 Chinese, and a large number of Eurasians. The Church Mission work in the colony prospers under the native pastors, who have congregations of some 500 baptised Christians, of whom about half are communicants. In 1901 there were 14,000 Church members, 43 clergy, 376 lay helpers, 5,000 communicants. There are some 200 churches or chapels, 246 Church day schools, and 2 theological colleges. The Mission work of the Church on the mainland is carried on in the two provinces of Kwangtung and Fuh-Kien by the C.M.S. In the former province there is a Mission at Pakhoi, also a group of stations in the neighbourhood of Canton. The native Church in Fuh-Kien has (1902) 10,500 baptised Christians.

### MID CHINA, 1872.

Regular Church services in English by duly appointed clergy are found only at Shanghai. At Ningpo, however, for nearly thirty years there has been an English church, built by the community, in which, with rare intermission, divine service is held and the Sacraments administered by missionaries of the C.M.S.

Missionary stations of the C.M.S., with resident English missionaries, are placed in the foreign settlement of Shanghai, and in the cities of Ningpo, Hangchow, Shaohsing, T'ai-chow, and Chuki, of which Ningpo and Hangchow are both 'consular ports.' There are 4,170 English-speaking people and 50,000,000 other than English-speaking people.

There are 16 European clergy (including the bishop) and 15 native clergy.

### NORTH CHINA, 1880.

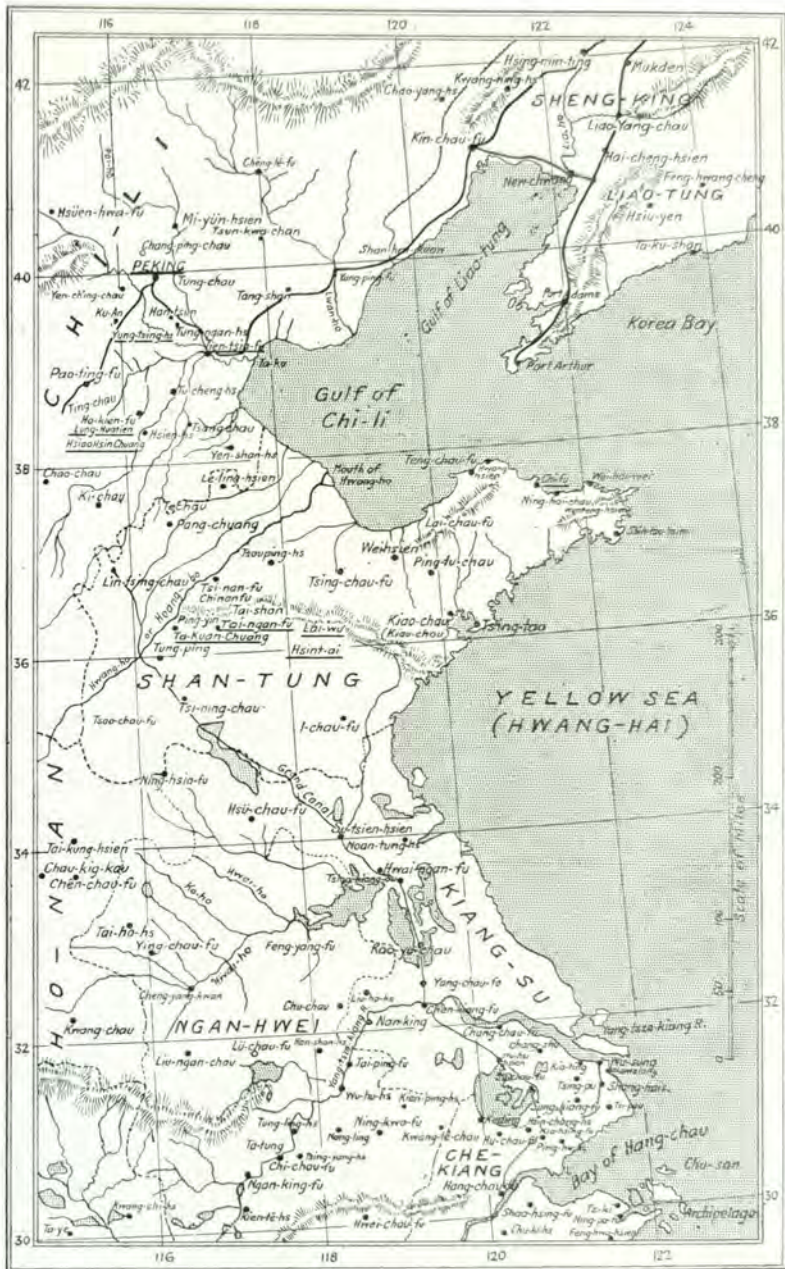
This diocese was founded in 1880, and consists of the province of Shing King in Manchuria, of five northern provinces of China—viz. Pechili, Shansi, Honan, Shensi, and Kansu, and a district containing more than 400,000 square miles, or about seven times the area of England. There is a population of 1,200 English-speaking people and 80,000,000 other than English-speaking people. The character of the country is chiefly agricultural, and straw-plait is also prepared for foreign markets.

There are 20 native schools.

The S.P.G. has worked in the district which constitutes this diocese since







NORTH CHINA

The principal stations assisted by the S.P.G. are underlined

1863. At Peking there is a theological college for Chinese students, also an hospital and dispensary under qualified management.

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of						Local Contributions			
	Clergymen	Villages	Churches	Chapels	Catechists	Readers	Total Baptised Persons	Communicants	From Native Sources, 1902	From European Sources, 1902
Peking . . . . .	1	2	1	—	—	—	40	18	£ 3 10 0	£ 12 0 0
Yung-Ching . . . . .	1	22	3	—	1	2	176	134	5 0 0	2 0 0
Lung hua tien . . . . .	—	5	1	—	—	—	55	28	—	—

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G.: the bishop, 4 clergy. Workers connected with W.M.A., 1 at Peking and 1 at Yung-Ching.

WESTERN CHINA, 1895.

This is a remote diocese, far up the River Yang-tse and beyond. Some of the Mission stations are from 1,500 to 2,000 miles from the coast of China, and four or five months are often occupied on the journey from England in reaching these. Nominally, the diocese consists of those parts of the provinces of Sz-Chuen and Kuei-cheo which are north of latitude 28°. But the actual work is confined to the east and the whole of the north and northern centre of the former of these provinces. The population is about 40,000,000.

The Mission work in connection with the Church of England in the diocese is carried on by the C.M.S. and by the China Inland Mission. There are about 320 communicants. There are 7 European clergy (including the bishop).

SHANTUNG, 1903.

This diocese, which consists of the province of Shantung, was formed in 1903. It was taken out of the diocese of North China.

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of											Local Contributions					
	Clergymen	Villages	Churches	Chapels	Catechists	Readers	Baptisms in the Year			Total Baptised Persons	Communicants	Catechumens	Confirmed in the Year	Marriages	Burials	From Native Sources, 1902	From European Sources, 1902
							Adults	Children	Total								
Tai-an . . . . .	2	60	6	—	2	4	23	8	31	295	157	164	8	2	2	£ 7 0 0	£ 5 0 0
Ping-Yin . . . . .	1	17	5	—	1	4	3	9	12	205	120	64	—	3	4	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wei-hai . . . . .	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	15	0 0 0	1 10 0

The S.P.G. contributed £2500 towards the bishopric endowment fund.

The **Roman Catholic Church** has 904 European and 471 native priests in China, and claims 720,540 adherents.

The adherents attached to American missionary societies in China amount to 394,000, and those attached to all the English societies to 295,000.

## JAPAN.

*General Description.*—The population of the Empire is estimated at over 43,000,000. Tokyo, the capital, has a population of 1,400,000. Shintoism, Buddhism, and Confucianism are the three ancient religions of the country; but the influx of Western ideas and the wide diffusion of knowledge have so far destroyed their influence that the mass of the educated Japanese at the present day profess no faith, and share in a neutral attitude towards Christianity.

The Nippon Sei Kokwai (Holy Catholic Church of Japan) comprises 6 dioceses. The S.P.G. supports the Bishops in S. Tokyo and in Osaka. The Society has worked in S. Tokyo since 1873. The C.M.S. supports the Bishops of Kyu-Shyu and Hokkaido. The American Episcopal Church supports the Bishops of N. Tokyo and Kyoto. The Canadian Church has 6 clergy working in Japan. The Nippon Sei Kokwai has 9,446 adherents.

The Mission of the *Roman Catholic Church* in Japan has about 50,000 adherents. The Roman Church has 115 European and 32 native priests. The Greek Church has about 25,000, and various Nonconformist bodies about 10,000 adherents.

In 1894 the islands of Kyu-Shyu and Yezo (Hokkaido) were formed into separate missionary dioceses under the care of the Church of England. At a synod held in Tokyo in May 1894 the main island was itself divided into four missionary dioceses, called respectively the dioceses of N. and S. Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka. The dioceses of N. Tokyo and Kyoto are under the care of the American Church, and those of S. Tokyo and Osaka under the care of the Church of England. By the consecration of Bishop Partridge to the see of Kyoto on February 2, 1900, each diocese obtained its own bishop.

### SOUTH TOKYO, 1883.

In this diocese, from which that of Osaka was separated in 1896, there are Missions of the Church of England and of the Canadian Church. The Missions of the Church of England are in the capital, and the adjoining districts. Those of the Canadian Church are in the more distant provinces of Shiushiu, Owari, Mino, &c.







The population of English-speaking people is 1,400; of other than English-speaking people 10,000,000.

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of						Local Contributions from Native Sources, 1902
	Clergymen	Churches	Mission Rooms	Catechists	Total Baptised Persons	Communicants	
TOKYO—							Yen
Shiba . . . . .	5	1	—	1	317	174	562
Azabu . . . . .	1	1	—	—	62	36	106
Kyobashi . . . . .	—	1	—	1	72	31	107
Ushigome . . . . .	1	1	—	1	80	50	164
Mita . . . . .	1	1	—	1	55	30	56
Shinami-c . . . . .	—	—	1	1	15	10	12
Shinagawa . . . . .	—	1	—	—	14	7	11
Fukuda . . . . .	1	1	—	—	123	61	103
Chiba . . . . .	—	—	1	1	25	11	10
Mobara . . . . .	—	—	—	—	10	6	6
Odaki . . . . .	—	—	1	1	38	16	36
Yokohama . . . . .	1	1	—	1	101	57	117
Hadano . . . . .	—	1	—	1	77	49	180
Odawara . . . . .	—	—	1	1	25	9	19
Numazu . . . . .	1	1	—	—	40	19	79
Mishima . . . . .	—	—	1	1	6	4	7
Oyama . . . . .	—	—	1	1	4	4	3
Shizuoka . . . . .	1	1	—	—	27	13	52
Hamamatsu . . . . .	—	—	1	1	10	4	6
Bonin Islands . . . . .	—	—	1	1	69	15	66
Total . . . . .	12	11	8	14	1,170	606	1,702

Name of Station assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of																
	Boarding Schools				Day Schools (Day)	Total of Schools	Teachers					Pupils			Total Boys and Girls		
	Boys		Girls				Masters	Mis-tresses	Boards	Day School Boys	Day School Girls	Christian	Non-Christian	Total			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls												Christian	Non-Christian
TOKYO—																	
Shinami-cho . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	26	73

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : the bishop, European clergy 4, native clergy 7. Workers connected with W.M.A. 3; St. Andrew's Mis-

sion (in connection with S.P.G.); St. Hilda's Mission (in connection with St. Paul's Guild).

The C.M.S. contribute to the support of 4 European clergy in this diocese.

### KYU-SHYU (SOUTH JAPAN), 1894.

The diocese of South Japan includes the islands of Kyu-Shyu and Lu Chu, with such other islands of the Japanese Empire as fall between the 24th and 35th parallels N. lat. Kyu-shyu is the most southerly of the four chief islands of Japan. It was formed into a separate diocese in 1893. The population of English-speaking people is 200, Japanese 7,000,000, and the area 28,552 square miles. It is now divided into eight prefectures, including that of which Lu Chu is the centre, and called Okinawa. Some of the most progressive work is at Kokura.

The C.M.S. is the only Church society engaged in missionary work in this diocese; the first missionary began work in Nagasaki in 1869. Nagasaki is the only city with a foreign community; it has an English church. In Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Oita, and Kokura there are also resident foreign missionaries, and three of these have extensive itinerating districts. The staff at the close of 1901 consisted of: 6 English clergy, 14 ladies, 2 Japanese priests, 1 Japanese deacon, 20 catechists, and 2 Bible women.

### OSAKA, 1896.

This diocese contains a population of 800 English-speaking people and 11,000,000 Japanese. There are 29 ordained clergy and 21 catechists holding the Bishop's licence. There are 880 Japanese communicants, and 1,358 Japanese children in Sunday schools.

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of								Local Contributions from Native Sources, 1902
	Clergy-men	Vil-lages	Chur-ches	Chapels	Cate-chists	Read-ers	Bap-tised Persons	Communi-cants	
Kobé.	1	—	1	—	1	—	170	80	Yen 279
West Kobé	1	—	—	—	1	—	67	28	149
Najiwo	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	8	22
Banshu	1	—	1	—	—	—	81	40	31
Awaji	—	—	1	—	2	—	72	40	47
Okayama	2	—	—	—	—	1	47	25	64
Shimonoseki	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	6	—	3	—	5	1	456	221	592



DIocese OF COREA

The principal stations assisted by the S.P.G. are underlined

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number																
	Boarding Schools		Day Schools		Total of Schools	Teachers					Pupils						
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Masters	Mis-tresses	Bearders			Day School Boys		Day School Girls		Total Boys and Girls		
					Christian			Non-Christian	Christian	Non-Christian	Christian	Non-Christian	Christian	Non-Christian			
							Total	Boys	Girls	Christian	Non-Christian	Christian	Non-Christian				
Kobé	1	—	1	—	1	5	1	—	—	6	9	—	11	93	—	—	104
„ (W.M.A.)	—	1	—	1	1	4	—	4	1	9	—	18	—	—	20	45	65
Total	1	1	1	1	2	9	1	4	1	15	9	18	11	93	20	45	169

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : the bishop, European clergy 2, native clergy 1. Workers connected with W.M.A. : European 2, native 5.

The C.M.S. contributes to the support of 9 European and 7 native clergy in the Osaka diocese.

The other societies working in Japan, not connected with the Nippon Sei Kokwai, are—American 30, adherents (about) 31,881 ; British 5, adherents (about) 9,384 ; Continental 1, adherents 348.

### HOKKAIDO, 1896.

This diocese, which includes the northern island of Japan, called Hokkaido or Yezo, was formed in 1896. The Church mission work throughout the diocese is supported by the C.M.S. At Hakodate the C.M.S. supports a school for Ainu boys, a Girls' Home, a rescue home, a hospital, and a training institution. The number of adherents in the diocese is about 2,300. The C.M.S. supports (1902) the bishop, and two European and one native clergyman.

### COREA, 1889.

This diocese embraces the kingdom of Korea. The area of Korea is about 93,000 square miles, and has a population of 200 English-speaking people and 12,000,000 other than English-speaking people. The Koreans possess practically no religion. Owing to the universal study of the Chinese classics, the educated are to a man Confucians.

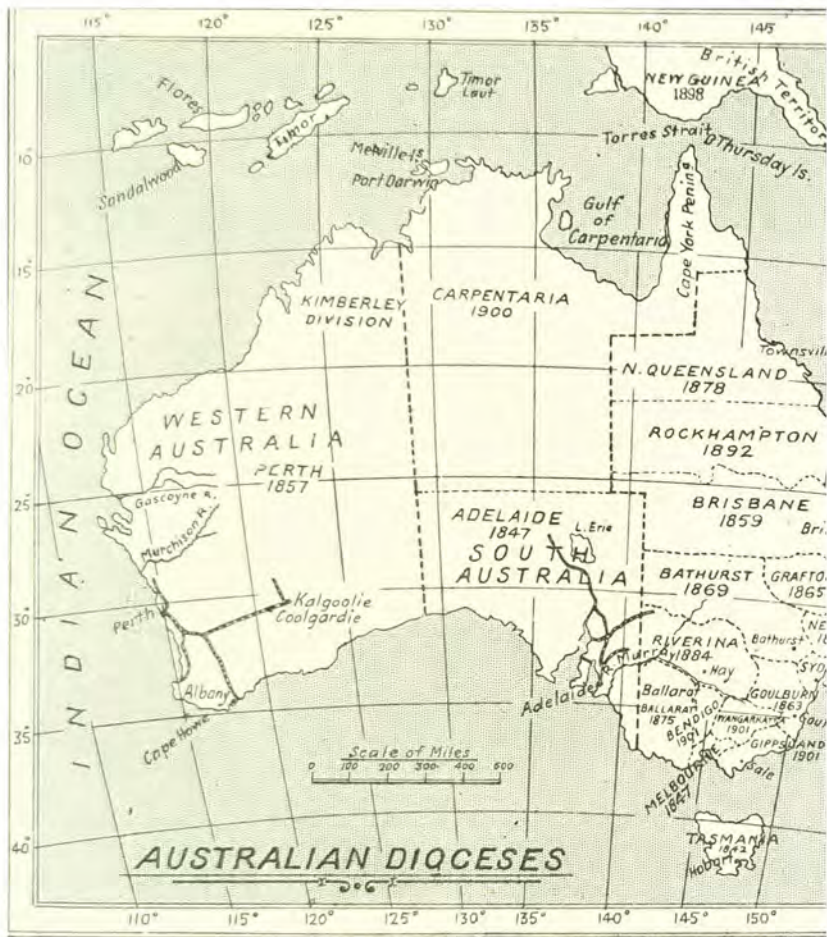
On All Saints' Day 1889 the first Bishop of Korea was consecrated, and the following year the S.P.G. began work in Seoul, the capital of Korea. The Society contributed to the endowment of the see.

Names of Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of										Local Contributions (Offeratories only), 1922
	Clergymen	Villages	Churches	Chapels	Catechists	Readers	Baptised Persons			Communicants	
							Adults	Children	Total		
Corean—											Dollars
Seoul . . . . .	1	—	2	—	—	—	13	24	37	13	23.00
Chemulpó . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	1	10	9	16.98
Kang Hoa (City) . . . . .	1	1	1	—	1	—	46	44	90	59	27.56
(On Syon Tong) . . . . .	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2	4	2	—
Japanese—											
Chemulpó . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	7	4	0.50
Seoul . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	12	4	16	11	5.47
Fusan . . . . .	1	—	—	1	1	—	12	9	21	12	8.73
European—											
Seoul . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	1	7	5	520.56
Chemulpó . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	8	12	1	26.80
Total . . . . .	9	2	8	2	3	—	109	95	204	116	629.60

Name of Station assisted by the S.P.G.	Number of											
	Boarding Schools		Day Schools		Total of Schools	Teachers			Pupils			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Masters		Total	Boarders (Boys)	Day School Boys		
						Christian	Non-Christian			Christian	Non-Christian	Total Boys and Girls
Kang Hoa (City) . . . . .	1	—	3	—	4	4	—	4	18	4	40	62

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G. : the bishop, 3 clergy, 2 lay missionaries.

The *Roman Catholic Church* claims 32,230 adherents in Corea. The various *Nonconformist Missions* claim about 20,000 adherents.



AUSTRALIA



## AUSTRALIA.

THE establishment of a penal settlement in New South Wales in 1788 led to the Society entering the field by undertaking the support of schoolmasters there in 1793, and in Norfolk Island in 1796. For the latter settlement it appointed a clergyman in 1798, but he failed to go there. In 1826 the British Government withdrew its provision for the spiritual needs of the convicts, and in succeeding years thousands were transported and cast on the shores without any steps being taken 'to prevent their instantly becoming pagans and heathens.' Consequently, at the end of eight years it seemed 'as if the main business of all the community' in New South Wales 'were the commission of crime and the punishment of it,' while in Norfolk Island 'evil men with men more evil . . . helped each other to make a hell of that which else might be a heaven.' One convict said: 'Let a man's heart be what it will, when he comes here his man's heart is taken from him, and there is given to him the heart of a beast.' At this juncture the Society, in response to the appeal of Archdeacon Broughton (afterwards first Bishop of Australia, consecrated in 1836), intervened to save the convicts from a condition more pitiful than that of the heathen, and others from lapsing into heathenism. The aid thus begun in 1835 was extended to TASMANIA in that year, to SOUTH AUSTRALIA in 1836, VICTORIA in 1838, QUEENSLAND in 1840, WESTERN AUSTRALIA in 1841, and NEW GUINEA in 1890. The churches thus planted by the Society are now, for the most part, self-supporting.

The organisation of the Australian Church (with its now 19 dioceses) into the General and Diocesan Synods, where each diocese preserves its own integrity and yet takes its part in the whole, suggested to the late Sir Henry Parkes the lines upon which the federation of the Australian Colonies—accomplished on January 1, 1901—could best be carried out.

During the period 1793–1901 the Society expended £255,958, and employed 427 ordained missionaries in Australia. At the *present* time its work there is being carried on in six dioceses, its total annual expenditure being £2,360, and the number of its missionaries 43.

## RELIGIOUS STATISTICS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

	1891	1901	Increase or Decrease	Per cent.
Population . . . . .	1,123,954	1,354,846	250,892	20·54
Church of England . . . . .	503,054	623,131	120,077	23·86
Baptist . . . . .	13,112	16,618	3,506	26·74
Methodist . . . . .	110,112	135,390	25,278	22·96
Presbyterian . . . . .	109,390	132,617	23,227	21·23
Roman Catholic . . . . .	286,911	347,308	60,397	21·05
Jews . . . . .	5,484	6,447	963	17·59
Congregationalists . . . . .	24,090	24,834	744	3·09
Lutheran . . . . .	7,950	7,387	(-) 563	(-) 7·08
Salvation Army . . . . .	10,315	9,585	(-) 730	(-) 7·07

## PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Australia has now 19 dioceses, most of which have been aided in their formation by the S.P.G., but the majority of them are independent now of the Society's aid. The Society, however, still aids six dioceses, its annual expenditure in this continent being £2,360, and the number of its paid workers 43. At present the diocese of Perth (West Australia) is receiving the greatest aid.

The first six of the following dioceses form the Province of N.S.W.

## SYDNEY, 1836.

The diocese of Sydney is situated on the eastern coast of New South Wales, and measures about 200 miles from north to south, and 100 miles from east to west. It comprises but a small portion of the original bishopric of Australia, which was formed in 1836, and included New Zealand and Tasmania. New Zealand was detached in 1841, and Tasmania in 1843. In 1847 the diocese of Australia was again divided, the sees of Sydney, Newcastle, Adelaide, and Melbourne being formed, and the Bishop of Australia was created by letters patent Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australia and Tasmania. There are 98 parishes, 349 churches and other buildings licensed for divine service, 182 clergy. The members of the Church of England are estimated at about 305,939. There is church accommodation for about 58,888.

## NEWCASTLE, 1847.

This diocese comprises part of the east coast of N. S. Wales. It is one of the oldest dioceses in Australia, having been founded in 1847. It is contemporary with Melbourne and Adelaide. A church was built in Newcastle

so early as 1817, and stood until lately, when it gave place to the rising cathedral.

The Church members are estimated at 78,000. The total English-speaking population of the diocese is about 160,000; other than these 5,000. The recent census of the State shows that nearly half the entire population belong to the Church of England, and the same returns apply to this diocese. There are 44 clergy. In the Sunday schools there are 7,282 children.

### GOULBURN, 1863.

This diocese, formerly part of that of Sydney, was founded in 1863. The original diocese was divided in 1884 by the formation of that of Riverina. The present diocese of Goulburn comprises the south-eastern portion of the colony of New South Wales, and contains an area of 50,000 square miles, with a scattered population of about 128,000 British and other settlers, of whom upwards of 54,000 profess to be members of the Church of England. There are 500 other than English-speaking people in the diocese. There are 40 clergy, 25 readers, 36 parishes and parochial districts, 132 churches and school churches, and 92 Sunday schools.

### GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE, 1865.

This diocese embraces the north-eastern portion of the colony of N. S. Wales, and covers an area of over 70,000 square miles. The population of the diocese is 177,492, of whom 78,960 belong to the Church of England. The diocese was originally a portion of the diocese of Newcastle, and was separated from it in 1865.

There are 47 clergy in the diocese and 8 lay readers. The number of children in the Sunday schools is 5,621.

Stations Assisted by the S.P.G.	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Population	Church Members	Congregations, 1902	Communicants, 1902	Confirmed, 1902	Baptisms, 1902
Bingara . . . . .	1,200	2,500	1,125	400	125	34	50
Mid-Clarence . . . . .	1,000	2,524	1,135	415	39	22	30
South Clarence . . . . .	1,000	2,000	900	199	50	11	44
Drake . . . . .	1,800	750	350	200	70	6	13
Emmaville . . . . .	400	1,941	765	300	70	—	55
Wee Waa . . . . .	800	750	300	105	30	5	28
Coramba . . . . .	750	890	400	160	60	32	12

The S.P.G. gives considerable assistance to this diocese, and there are 4 clergy working in connection with the Society.

**BATHURST, 1869.**

The diocese of Bathurst had formerly an area of 147,600 square miles. On May 29, 1889, a large portion of this was ceded to the diocese of Riverina, and 450 square miles, a few years later, were ceded to Newcastle, thus making the area of the present diocese 73,050 square miles. The population of English-speaking people is 162,438 ; other than English-speaking people 2,500.

The S.P.G. has recently made a grant towards the establishment of a brotherhood at Dubbo.

**RIVERINA, 1884.**

This diocese was founded in 1884. It contains about 111,000 square miles, and comprises the western portion of N. S. Wales. It is bounded on the north by the diocese of Brisbane, on the east by the dioceses of Bathurst and Goulburn, on the west by South Australia, and on the south by the colony of Victoria. There are 40,000 English-speaking people and 300 other than English-speaking people. The clergy are 17 in number ; they are separated by great distances, several being as much as 120 miles apart. The members of the Church number 28,000. Missions to the aborigines are carried on at Warangesda and Maloga, at the former under Church auspices, and are frequently visited by one of our clergy. A Chinese catechist works among the Chinese population.

The formation of this diocese was in great measure due to the help of the S.P.G.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Church Members	Communi- cants, 1902	Con- firmed, 1902	Bap- tisms, 1902
Wentworth . . . . .	300	30	6	15
Coolaman . . . . .	195	20	36	36
Berrigan . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Hillston . . . . .	400	60	15	28
The Rock . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Hay . . . . .	680	141	26	80
Balranald . . . . .	200	60	13	36

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 4.

**TASMANIA, 1842.**

This see was founded in 1842, being second to Sydney in seniority. The Church began its work in the colony in 1804, when the colony was founded. The diocese comprises Tasmania and its dependencies (the islands in the

Bass Strait and others). The area is 16,778,000 acres, being about the size of Ceylon ; the population is calculated to be 179,925, of whom some 110,000 are native born. The last census gave the Church population as 53½ per cent. of the whole.

There are 68 ordained clergy. The consecrated churches number 132, and there are 136 other buildings which are regularly used for worship.

### ADELAIDE, 1847.

This diocese was founded in 1847, and by the letters patent of the first Bishop (Dr. Short) the diocese was made conterminous with the colony of S. Australia. The creation of the diocese of Carpentaria, by the consecration on St. Bartholomew's Day 1900 of Archdeacon Gilbert White as first Bishop, has finally relieved the Bishop of Adelaide of his supervision of the Northern Territory. The total area comprises 380,000 square miles. The population according to the census of April 1901 is 362,595.

The number of licensed churches is 177, providing 30,075 sittings, served by 93 clergy, 9 paid catechists, and 200 unpaid licensed lay readers.

Sunday scholars number 12,500. The ratio of communicants to the whole population is steadily improving ; in 1883 it was 1 in every 99 of the population ; last year it was 1 in every 34.

### MELBOURNE, 1847.

This diocese was founded in 1847. The area of the diocese is 43,225 square miles, that of the colony being 87,884 square miles, or a little less than that of Great Britain. At the census of 1901 there were in the whole colony of Victoria 213,574 British born, 85,337 Irish, 713,585 Victorian, 79,719 other Australians, 21,620 Germans and other Continental nationalities, and 8,467 Chinese, the total amounting to 1,140,145.

The number of Church members is about 250,000 ; of communicants 25,547. There are 395 churches in the diocese, and 393 other buildings used for Church services. There are 200 clergy, 44 readers who are mostly probationers for Holy Orders, besides 305 honorary lay readers.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, of which the foundation-stone was laid in 1880, was consecrated on January 22, 1891. The cost of the building has been about £150,000.

### BALLARAT, 1875.

This diocese was separated from that of Melbourne in 1875 ; it forms the western, as the latter now forms the eastern, portion of the colony of Victoria. It is half the size of England and Wales, and contains some 320,000 souls, of whom 79,000 may be adherents of the Church of

England; the majority are Presbyterians and Methodists, and one-sixth are Roman Catholics. There are only about 100 aboriginal blacks; 4,000 or 4,400 are Chinese heathen.

There are 66 clergy.

### PERTH, 1857.

This see was formed from the diocese of Adelaide in 1857, the separation being made possible by the aid of the S.P.G. It comprises the whole of Western Australia, with an area estimated at 1,060,000 square miles. The population until lately has been chiefly confined to the western and north-western coasts, with few settlements more than 350 miles inland, and some scattered settlements also along the southern coast as far as Eucla, at the head of the great Australian Bight; but the recent discovery of rich gold-fields is now leading to the formation of large mining centres at various points further inland. The English-speaking population is 185,000; other than English-speaking people 15,000. There are about 10,000 aborigines within the settled districts, and some 2,000 Malays and Chinese employed, chiefly in the pearl-shell fisheries, as well as many Afghans and Japanese. The members of the Church of England number about 90,000; 46,000 are Roman Catholics. There are 53 clergy and 90 churches, besides about 59 schools or other buildings used for divine service. Five paid readers or catechists are employed, and a good deal of lay help is given voluntarily.

Stations assisted by the S.P.G.	Extent of the Mission in sq. miles	Population	Church Members	Communicants	Baptisms, 1902
Victoria Park . . . . .	—	1,269	—	32	13
York, Coolgardie District . . . . .	—	1,362	—	106	27
Kanowna . . . . .	—	1,044	—	30	11
Donnybrook . . . . .	—	587	—	17	44
Menzies . . . . .	—	1,487	—	32	26
Yarloop (Harvey) . . . . .	420	198	229	70	19
Broome, North-West Mission . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Norseman . . . . .	—	263	—	30	—
Mourambine . . . . .	—	48	—	205	116
Goldfields . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Peak Hill Cue . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark . . . . .	—	784	—	30	12
Southern Cross . . . . .	—	564	—	—	13
Roebourne . . . . .	150,000	312	600	56	25
Gingin . . . . .	—	157	—	72	29
Mount Morgans . . . . .	3,000	643	600	20	16
Bridgetown . . . . .	—	412	—	85	19
Carnarvon, The Gascoyne . . . . .	—	290	—	25	9
Mount Malcolm . . . . .	6,400	250	1,000	23	14
Boulder . . . . .	—	4,601	—	105	85
Broad Arrow . . . . .	—	542	—	5	2
Collie . . . . .	—	1,458	—	50	20
Coolgardie . . . . .	—	4,249	—	105	37
Greenbushes . . . . .	—	504	—	61	17

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 19.



### BRISBANE, 1859.

The see of Brisbane was founded in the year 1859, when the new colony of Queensland was separated from that of New South Wales. The diocese then comprised Central and Southern Queensland, with a small part of Northern Queensland; since, however, the formation of the diocese of North Queensland in 1878, and the diocese of Rockhampton in Central Queensland in 1892, the diocese of Brisbane includes South Queensland only. The area of the present diocese of Brisbane contains some 209,278 square miles, with a population of about 350,390, of whom some 37 per cent. are members of the Church of England.

There are now 55 parishes and districts with 61 clergy, 7 catechists, and 38 honorary lay readers holding the Bishop's licence; 103 churches, and 136 temporary buildings in which services are held. The communicants number 6,979.

### NORTH QUEENSLAND, 1878.

This diocese was founded in 1878. Its area included the whole of the northern portion of Queensland, its southern boundary being fixed at 22° south.

The new boundaries of the diocese are as follows: The northern boundary may be defined by a line running from the eastern boundary of the State of South Australia 19° 30" to 144° longitude east of the meridian, and thence by a line running due north 16° 40" parallel south, and thence by a line running due east to the coast.

The English-speaking population, which is yearly increasing, is 79,751. [The population of the whole of Queensland in 1901 was 501,515.] In addition to this number there are 9,825 other than English-speaking people. Townsville is the chief city, in which the partly built cathedral stands and where the Bishop resides.

There are 34,728 estimated Church members, 18 clergy, 3 lay readers, and 11 lay missionary workers. In 1901 there were 2,461 communicants and 5,619 Sunday scholars.

The S.P.G. has renewed its grant towards the work among the South Sea labourers.

### ROCKHAMPTON, 1892.

This diocese was founded in 1892. The S.P.G. contributed £1,000 to the endowment fund. The diocese is practically conterminous with what is known as Central Queensland. It contains about 223,000 square miles, and is bounded on the north by the diocese of North Queensland, on the south by the diocese of Brisbane, on the east by the South Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the northern territory of South Australia. The country consists chiefly of vast sheep and cattle 'runs.' The population is widely scattered, and the towns are few and far between. The English-speaking

people number 65,000; other than these 1,400. The members (nominal and actual) of the Church of England are about 27,000. There are 15 parishes or parochial districts, with 15 clergy and 8 honorary lay readers holding the Bishop's licence; 20 churches and 42 temporary buildings in which service is held, also 185 'head stations' visited by the clergy for the conduct of service. The communicants number 1,015.

The following stations are assisted by the S.P.G.: North Coast Mission, Emerald, Mount Morgan, Springsure, Winton.

Clergy working in connection with S.P.G., 6.

### CARPENTARIA, 1900.

This see was founded in 1899, and its first bishop consecrated in 1900. It comprises Northern Queensland and the northern territory of South Australia, an area of not less than 620,000 square miles.

The population, which is very widely scattered over this immense area, consists of about 16,500 whites, 7,000 Japanese, Chinese, and other aliens, and 35,000 aboriginals. The white population is chiefly mining and pastoral, and almost entirely of the working class, Croydon (population, 2,500) being the largest centre. The see town is in Thursday Island, a pearl-shelling centre off Cape York.

Mission work is carried on among the South Sea Islanders at Port Douglas and Thursday Island, among the Japanese at Thursday Island, and among the aborigines at Karparlyoo in the northern territory. There are 6 clergy, 2 stipendiary and 6 voluntary lay readers. A bishop's college has been built on Thursday Island, and 4 students are preparing for Holy Orders. Through the help given by the S.P.G. this college was opened free of debt. The Society aids Mission work in the diocese.

### BENDIGO, 1902.

This diocese was taken out of that of Melbourne and consists of the northern portion of the colony of Victoria. Its population is 137,680. The diocese was constituted in 1901. The first bishop was consecrated in Melbourne Cathedral on February 24, 1902. The Bishop's seat is at Bendigo.

### WANGARATTA, 1902.

This diocese consists of the north-eastern portion of Victoria. It was taken out of the diocese of Melbourne. The population of the diocese is 110,280. The diocese was constituted in 1901. The first bishop was consecrated in Melbourne Cathedral on February 24, 1902. The Bishop's seat is at Wangaratta.



DIocese of NEW GUINEA

The principal stations assisted by the S.P.G. are underlined

**GIPPSLAND, 1902.**

This diocese consists of the south-eastern portion of Victoria. The population is approximately 78,000. The diocese was constituted in 1901. The first bishop was consecrated in Sydney Cathedral on May 20, 1902. The seat of the Bishop is at Sale.

**NEW GUINEA, 1898.**

The Mission was commenced in 1891; the see constituted by resolution of the General Synod of Australia and Tasmania, in 1896, and the first Bishop consecrated in 1898. The S.P.G. contributed £3,500 towards the endowment fund. British New Guinea contains 90,000 square miles, with a population of 1,000 English-speaking people, and about 150,000 other than these. The area undertaken by the Church for work amongst the heathen is situated on the north-east coast, and extends from Cape Ducie to the German boundary at the eighth parallel of south latitude, in all 300 miles of coast and the land lying behind it. The white settlers are scattered over the mainland and adjacent islands. The natives are agriculturists, and live a settled life in villages. In some districts they are still addicted to tribal raids and cannibalism. White people are attracted mainly by the gold discoveries, and are also engaged as pearl-shellers, *bêche-de-mer* getters, planters, and traders generally.

The Mission staff, drawn almost entirely from Australia, now numbers 37—viz. the Bishop, 4 priests, 11 lay workers, 12 ladies, and 9 South Sea Islanders. Included among the laymen are a carpenter, a boat-builder, and a printer, for technical knowledge is regularly imparted in the Mission.

A Christian industrial settlement, to be worked co-operatively, has been commenced for the native converts—viz. a cocoa-palm plantation. There are 215 baptised, 212 catechumens, 90 communicants, and 12 pupil teachers. Twelve Mission stations have been established with schools containing 700 children, and services are held every week at 25 centres, some entirely by native evangelists. Other places are visited at regular intervals, about 10,000 natives in all being influenced. The stations fairly cover half the 300 miles of coast line above referred to. The Church has also established a day school at Samarai, and has thus supplied the only opportunity of education to the white and half-caste children gathered at this main centre of trade and influence in British New Guinea.

The first missionary work in the island was started in Dutch New Guinea in 1855. The Utrecht Missionary Society is still working there. In 1871 the London Missionary Society commenced work on the south coast. One of their missionaries, the Rev. James Chalmers, was murdered by the natives, after many years of most successful work.

The Roman Catholic Church has 18 missionaries and 4,000 adherents. The Australian Wesleyans started in 1891.

## NEW ZEALAND AND THE PACIFIC.

THE S.P.G. began work in Norfolk Island in 1796, and in New Zealand in 1840, and its operations were extended to Melanesia in 1849, Pitcairn Island 1853, the Hawaiian Islands in 1842, and Fiji in 1880.

The Christian colonisation of New Zealand was in striking contrast to the early settlement of Australia, but here also the Society's help was needed and given—six dioceses being mainly due to its aid—and here again the support of the Colonial Churches proved what Bishop G. A. Selwyn termed 'the surest method of preaching the Gospel to the heathen.' Melanesia, a striking example of this, received an annual subsidy from the Society up to 1881, besides which the Society, on the death of Bishop Patteson and his co-martyrs in 1872, raised a fund of £7,000 for a Memorial Church, a new vessel, and the partial endowment of the Mission.

During the period 1796-1901 the Society expended £117,213, and employed 116 ordained missionaries (including 6 natives) in New Zealand and the Pacific. At the *present* time its work in this field is being carried on in Fiji and Norfolk Island, its total annual expenditure being £314, and the number of its missionaries 3.

### AUCKLAND, 1841.

This diocese, formerly known as New Zealand, and which comprises the north part of New Zealand, is that part of the colony which the late Bishop Selwyn retained for himself, after resigning the charge of those provinces which now form the dioceses of Christchurch, Wellington, Nelson, Waiapu, and Dunedin. The diocese contains an area of about 15,659 square miles, with a scattered European population of about 187,500; other than English-speaking people 22,200. The number of clergy is at present 85, including 16 Maoris, and the number of congregations about 230. Of the European population about 58,000, and of the Maori population about 18,000, are members of the Church. There are 38 parishes and 96 permanent churches. In 1900 there were 1,527 baptisms, 6,000 communicants, and 6,734 Sunday scholars.







### CHRISTCHURCH, 1856.

This diocese was founded in 1856, and consists of the middle portion of the south island—viz. Canterbury and part of Westland—and comprises an area of 20,000 square miles. The population according to the last census is 150,000, exclusive of 900 natives. Of these 60,000 are Church members.

There are 110 churches and 73 buildings in which services are held.

### WELLINGTON, 1858.

This diocese was founded in 1858. It comprises the provincial district of Wellington and part of the provincial district of Taranaki, N.Z. The area is 10,000 square miles. English-speaking people 155,968; other than these 5,000.

Nearly half the population profess to be members of the Church. The census returns of 1901 show that the Maoris have very slightly increased in number throughout the colony; in this diocese there are about 5,300, who are under the charge of 9 clergy (7 of them of their own race). During the past year (1902) there were 5,447 communicants and 5,800 children under Church teaching.

### NELSON, 1858.

This diocese was founded in 1858, and comprises the northern portion of the south island of New Zealand, with islands lying north of Rivers Teremakau and Haramie. The population of the diocese is: English-speaking people 56,850, other than these 1,400; of these 21,400 are members of the Church of England—*i.e.* about 39 per cent. of the whole population. There are 26 clergy. About 250 are confirmed annually.

### WAIAPU, 1858.

This diocese, which was founded in 1858, occupies the eastern portion of the north island of New Zealand. The estimated population consists of 52,000 Europeans and 14,500 Maoris. There are 20 clergy working among the Europeans. Four of the English clergy are working among the Maoris under the C.M.S., besides one who is master of the native boys' school at Waerengaahika. Thirteen native clergy have settled congregations of their own people, and 2 are working among the people who fell away from Christianity during the war of 30 years ago. The Bishop is supported by the C.M.S.

## DUNEDIN, 1866.

This see was founded in 1866 by an Act of the General Synod, by which it was cut off from Christchurch. It comprises Otago and Southland, New Zealand. The population is about 153,000, of whom 35 per cent. have recorded themselves as members of the Church of England. There are 300 Maoris and some Chinese.

The clergy (including the bishop) number 35, and there are 55 churches, 2 of which are for the natives. There are 3,500 children in the Sunday schools. The S.P.G., S.P.C.K., and the Colonial Bishopric Fund assisted in raising a sum of money for the purchase of a property and erection of a see house thereupon.

## MELANESIA, 1861.

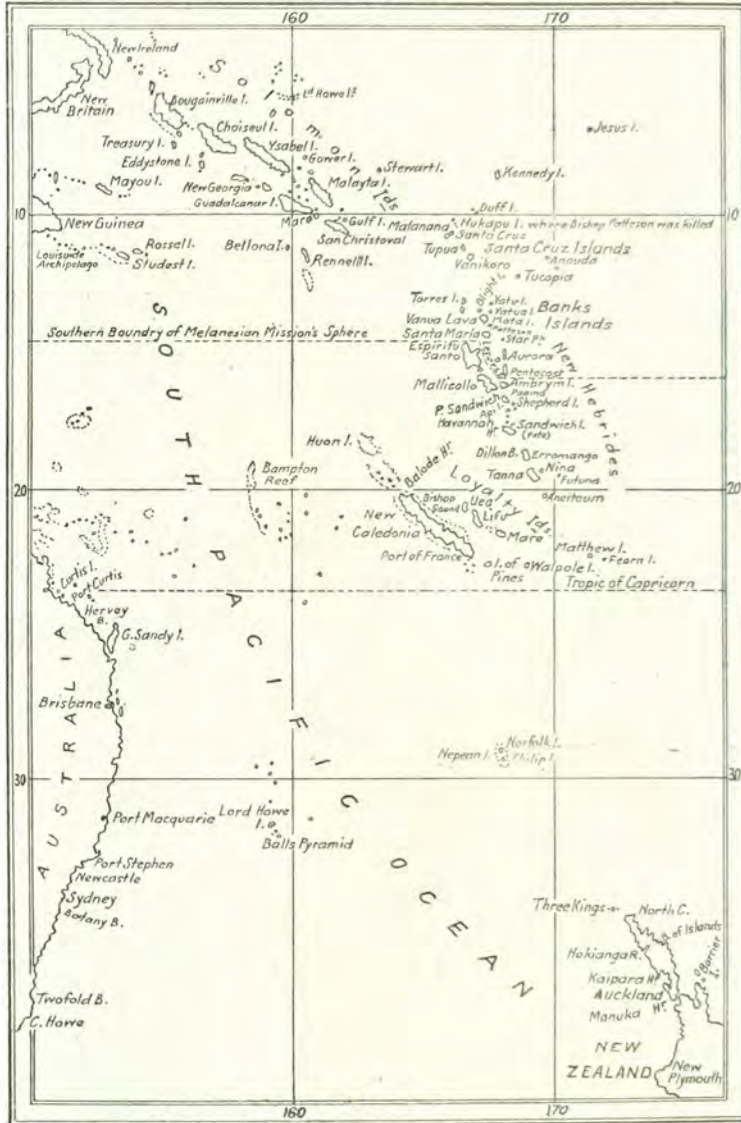
This diocese was founded in 1861, the first bishop being John Coleridge Patteson, and the second John Richardson Selwyn. It comprises the western islands of the South Pacific, from the northern New Hebrides to the Solomon Islands inclusive.

Work is being carried on vigorously in 28 islands under the bishop, 25 clergy (14 white, 11 native), and a layman. From all the islands boys and girls are carried away to the school at Norfolk Island for a training lasting 7 or 8 years. They are then sent back, if they volunteer for missionary work, to teach their own people. In the Torres Islands, three of the four islands have accepted Christianity, and the other is waiting for teachers. The Solomon Islands have a bad name, but some of the brightest results of the Church's work are to be found there. Florida, in the centre of the group, has over 4,000 baptised and 104 teachers for 38 schools. Isabel shows a roll of 1,200 baptised and 40 teachers. Guadalcanar has responded to the earnest work done there; after much opposition the heathen have given way and 5 important schools are flourishing on that coast. In San Cristoval the Church continues to hold what she has won, and real progress is being made since the appointment of a white clergyman to this large island and the smaller one of Ugi. Some new schools have been begun and others are asked for. The Christians of Melanta, the fiercest island probably in the Pacific, have held steadily on for 20 years through constant persecution, and have now the joy of seeing the faith spreading. There are (1902) 718 baptised and 70 communicants. Ulawa, under the Rev. Clement Marau and Mr. Ivens, is one of the brightest spots in the diocese. More than half the people are under instruction, and 350 are baptised. The native Church of Melanesia now consists of over 12,000 baptised. Eleven natives have been ordained.

The population of English-speaking people is 700; other than English-speaking people about 300,000.

The S.P.G. contributes £50 towards the salary of a chaplain for the Norfolk Islanders, but its aid to the Melanesian Mission ceased in 1881.

# MELANESIA



In 1902 the S.P.G. undertook a Mission to the Indian coolies, of whom there are about 1800, in the Fijian groups. The Fijians are Wesleyans, but the Society has chaplains at Suva and Levuka for the Churchmen living there. It also has a Mission to the labourers from Melanesia who work in the groups.

Three clergy are working in this district.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

The following statistics relate to Roman Catholic Missions. No natives have apparently been as yet ordained :—

	Adherents	Missionaries
Fiji . . . . .	10,200	32
Marchesi. . . . .	3,100	7
Navigator . . . . .	6,000	18
New Pomerania . . . . .	6,600	20
Gilbert's Island . . . . .	11,000	11
New Caledonia . . . . .	34,500	61
New Hebrides. . . . .	900	16
Oceana . . . . .	9,450	22
Solomon Isles . . . . .	—	7
Sandwich . . . . .	28,000	24
Tahiti . . . . .	7,230	18
Terra Guliel . . . . .	—	7

### JERUSALEM AND THE EAST, 1841.

The charge of the Bishop in Jerusalem and the East extends over the congregations and interests of the Anglican Church in Egypt and the regions about the Red Sea, in Palestine and Syria, in Asia Minor (except portions attaching to the bishopric of Gibraltar), and in the island of Cyprus.

The clergy are 48 in number, all holding the Bishop's licence. Of these 29 are in Palestine and Syria, 15 in Egypt, 4 in Cyprus. There are also 3 lay readers. There are 6 missionary clergy of the London Jews' Society and 24 of the C.M.S.; 5 are chaplains to the Forces, and 6 are season chaplains. There are 7 consecrated churches and 3 licensed chapels in Egypt; 7 churches in Palestine, of which St. George's Collegiate Church, Jerusalem, St. Luke's, Haifa, and Christ Church of the

L.J.S., Jerusalem, are consecrated. In addition there are 4 C.M.S. churches which are neither consecrated nor licensed. The bishop's chapel at Beyrout and the 3 chapels of the London Jews' Society in Palestine and Syria are licensed.

In the island of Cyprus the Greek Church is generally in charge of education, under an English inspector. There is considerable success and promise both in towns and villages.

In Egypt the Bishop's Mission to Jews at Cairo has about 200 children under instruction in 2 schools (the girls' school is for the moment (1902) suspended, awaiting new buildings). The C.M.S. Mission to Mohammedans has about 200 children under education, and a good Medical Mission.

The C.M.S. supports a considerable staff, who work both amongst the Eastern Christians and amongst Mohammedans.

The S.P.G. contributes to the support of an itinerant chaplain to work amongst Europeans in the Nile Delta. It has recently voted £100 towards the erection of a church at Beyrout.

### GIBRALTAR, 1842.

This diocese was founded in 1842. It is of an exceptional nature, including British congregations on the coast of Morocco, in Spain, Portugal, and Greece, on the seaboard and islands of the Mediterranean (excepting Egypt, Cyprus, and Syria), in the Adriatic and Greek Archipelago, at Constantinople, in Roumania, on the seaboard of Asia Minor, and on the shores of the Black Sea. The ministrations of the clergy are confined to members of the Church of England, except in the case of the few clergy appointed by the Church Missionary Society and by the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.

There are 90 clergy and 48 churches, but at 30 only of the chaplaincies are services held during the whole year. Some of the chaplaincies—*e.g.* in Northern Italy—are for the summer only; others for the winter and spring—*e.g.* along the Riviera, in France and Italy. The Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews has Mission stations at Bucharest, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Tunis.

The chaplaincies in the rest of Europe are supervised by Bishop Wilkinson, who acts as a suffragan to the Bishop of London.

On the continent of Europe the S.P.G. contributes to support 32 permanent and 84 summer and 20 winter chaplaincies. The support of the summer chaplaincies at the various health resorts does not involve any actual expenditure of the Society's income.

\* \* The maps in this book were drawn and engraved by Messrs. ALEXANDER & CO.

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