

the good old Scotch-Irish race, which has made the American nation what it is to-day. I have heard about Dr. Hall "preaching to twenty millions." Well, I did not see twenty millions of people, nor did I see \$20,000,000 of money, nor did I see any gaiety or fashion or better dressed people than are to be seen in many of our leading churches in Canada. There was no crush or crowding; all strangers seem to get the same attention, and were shown to seats indiscriminately, poor and rich in that church seem to meet on a level. The church building is very comfortable. The side door on Fifty-fifth Avenue is for pewholders only, and on the west side going in is the fine lecture hall. The choir, composed of seven males, has a rather unnecessary prominence; they are pitch-forked away above the preacher's head in a small gallery. Exactly at a quarter to eleven Dr. Hall quietly entered the church; he did not swoop in by a side door, but entered the church by the front door, and walked Bible in hand to the vestry; at eleven he entered the pulpit when the door leading from the vestry was closed, as also the one by which the members of the congregation were admitted. The ordinance of baptism was administered, and was a little different from our practice; the fathers carry the children into the church and keep them in their arms until the ordinance is administered.

THE SERMON

was one of Dr. Hall's happiest efforts, and if published in extenso would be a valuable contribution to the pulpit teaching of the day. The Columbus celebration is being observed, and a number of ministers of all denominations announced sermons on the subject—Hebrews, Unitarians, Catholics, Presbyterians and nearly all others, and although Dr. Hall did not advertise, still it will be seen from the following notes that appropriate references were made to the subject.

As a number of people in Toronto and Canada have had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Hall lately, I need not say that he preaches without notes or manuscript. He took for his text the words, "These stones shall be for a memorial unto the children of Israel forever," Joshua iv. 8. After showing the groundlessness of the views of certain critics a generation ago—the leaders of the so-called "higher criticism," as to this chapter being dislocated—he pointed out how Moses was attested to the people as a divinely-appointed leader by the miracles of the Red Sea, and his successor, Joshua, by that of the crossing of the Jordan. Describing the details of this and the significance of the memorial stones, he called attention to the fact that the New Testament had a like divine attestation for the Messiah when He was baptized in the Jordan and certified from heaven as God's Son.

Then came the description of the place memory has in human life, and, therefore, in the revelation adapted to man's nature. Men commemorate birth, marriage and so on, and communities commemorate their great ones. The preacher pointed out the wide difference between the memorials in the Scripture of God's dealings and the memorials which men are wont to establish. There is no provision for saints' days in the Bible; this point Dr. Hall emphasized strongly, pointing to the attention now being given to Columbus, on whom some were preaching, which he could not do as it was Communion Sabbath. He proceeded to illustrate by the obstacles the great discoverer overcame and the good land he made known to men, the greater work of Him who conquered the world, the flesh and the devil, who satisfied the law and made atonement, and not only revealed a better land, but becomes the way to it. Of this great Deliverer we have fitting memorials; one you have had before you in the baptisms that had been celebrated before the sermon. The Lord's Day not changed as to its use, but modified in a detail by being linked with the Lord's resurrection, is another memorial, and here a plea was made for due respect for the Sabbath in the "World's Fair." Then comes the Lord's supper, commemorating the death of the Redeemer, after some explanation of which the preacher appealed, first to hearers who had not yet believed, and then to professing Christians, illustrating the point by historic incidents from the lives of Bolivar, Abraham Lincoln and Oliver Cromwell. In the course of the sermon, Dr. Hall, without emphasizing the matter, let the people know how Roman ecclesiastics condemned Columbus' plan as being vain and impracticable, and yet the Church now claimed the honour of his discovery. He forcibly pointed out in passing how, as myth and fable regarding Columbus had given place to historic examination, spots appeared on his life so that he could not be "canonized," it was said; but on the other hand the more the Son of man is studied, and the keener the scrutiny given to His life work the more exalted does He appear and the more glorious does His work become. He is to be remembered and glorified evermore. The sermon occupied forty minutes, and retained the breathless attention of an audience filling every part of the large building; all were deeply impressed with the force and eloquence with which it was delivered.

The Lord's Supper was observed at four o'clock in the afternoon. It was an open communion service, the body of the church being set apart for communicants, no cards or tokens were used as is the custom with us. There was no sermon on the occasion but affectionate addresses before and after the distribution of the elements. In his closing address Doctor Hall made a touching and sympathetic reference to the communion in Toronto during the meeting of the Pan-Presbyterian Council, and in a most affecting way said that the same number would never meet on earth again. The occasion was a most solemn one and all were deeply impressed. At the conclusion a number of persons from various parts went forward and shook hands with the great preacher, I noticed among the audience Mr. Walter Paul, of Montreal, an esteemed elder of Knox Church in that city.

Everett House, October 10, 1892.

K.

EDUCATIONAL WORK AT INDORE.

MR. EDITOR,—With this I send you the last report on our school by the Government Inspector. I shall leave it to speak for itself; but one or two points in addition should be noted.

1st. No notice is taken of the proportion of Christian boys to Hindoos in the school and College. We have now thirty-two Christian boys in training—some of them small, but others large and well on their course. One is in his second College year, three are preparing for the Matriculation examination of Calcutta University, two are in the next class, etc. In other words, one-fifth of our daily average attendance is represented by our own Christian boys and the proportion is rapidly increasing. Thus is the great aim of the College—the preparation of our Christians for future usefulness being advanced. We want all the Hindoo students we can gather in, as no such opportunity for evangelistic work presents itself, and we hope for the day when we shall have a boarding school large enough to accommodate them along with the Christians, that the Christian influence may be continued out as well in the school hours, one similar to that of Jaffna College, Ceylon, from which such a large proportion of the heathen students become Christians before their course is ended. But our special work is that of preparing our Christians for the work of the Master in Central India.

2nd. No notice is taken by the Government Inspector of the Bible instruction given in the school. Every student in the school and College is regularly taught. Luke is the Gospel chosen for this year, and in the higher classes after finishing "Rock vs. Sand" by Dr. Gibson, we shall take up the "Life of Christ" by Stalker. I wish it were possible for some of those who are sceptical in regard to this work to drop in at the Bible class hour to see the generally interested look and appreciative understanding of these precious truths. A few, but only a few, are indifferent and only attend because they must, but this is not generally the case, and, in any case, the seed is sown, and will we are assured bring forth fruit rich and precious in God's own time. Just think of the Hindoo students of the second College year reminding me when I went to them in the second hour that they had not opened with prayer, through an oversight, and requesting me to do so. Comparisons are invidious, but I cannot forbear noting that few of the Colleges in India can show the same proportion of either Christian students or Christian teachers that we have.

Nearly all our Christian boys live in the "College Home," and if we are to develop according to our opportunities we will require to provide more accommodation for them. They all take part as they are able, in Christian work, some by speaking and all by singing, distributing tracts, etc. I was very agreeably pleased to find out that three of the older boys had of their own motion gone out to one of the Christian villages and there started a Sabbath school. Miss Dr. O'Hara has an interesting Bible Class on Saturday and Sabbath afternoons for the English speaking boys, and Mr. John who is in charge of the "Home" has a daily Bible class for the "Home" boys alone, together with morning and evening prayers. To me it is a matter of sincere gratitude that God has been pleased so soon to gather this company of grand possibilities, and earnestly do I ask your prayers that we who guide and they who follow may be entirely controlled by Him whose work we are thus seeking to advance.

Yours faithfully,

J. WILKIE.

Indore, August 25, 1892.

CANADIAN MISSION COLLEGE, INDORE. REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR YEAR ENDING JULY, 1892.

I inspected this Institution on July 30, 1892. Early in the year, I was informed by the administration of the Central Provinces that application had been made to the Government of India to relieve me of the inspection of Central India schools, and I was directed to abstain from visiting them in the meantime. Lately, however, I received orders to visit and inspect them as usual. Hence the delay that has this year occurred in visiting Central India.

I am glad to find that the grant of Rs. 166, as originally sanctioned, has been restored to this Institution. The increased numbers, regular attendance and continued progress show that the larger grant is fully deserved. In the school department the increase is from 157 to 176. Thus: Enrolled entrance 23, preparatory 10, total 33; present, entrance 22, preparatory 7, total 29. *Middle English*.—Enrolled, class v. 11, class iv. 14, class iii. 19, total 44; present, class v. 6, class iv. 12, class iii. 15, total 33. *Primary English*.—Enrolled, class ii. 26, class i. 18, total 44; present, class ii. 21, class i. 14, total 35. *Primary Vernacular*.—Enrolled, class iii. 16, class ii. 10, class i. 29, total 55; present, class iii. 13, class ii. 6, class i. 16, total 35. Grand total enrolled, 176; grand total present, 132.

In the College department, there are eight students; last year there were fifteen. On the whole, there is an increase of twelve. The increase is chiefly in the high school classes, the strength of which has increased from nineteen to thirty-three. The attendance remains good—namely, seventy-five per cent. in the school department, and eighty-four per cent. in the College.

Fees average Rs. 70-3-3 a month, Rs. 3 less than last year. There is an increase in fees of the school department, while the fees of the College have fallen off, owing to smaller numbers. Fee rates remain as previously reported, Rs. 2 in

the College classes, and from R. 1 to 3 annas in the school. There are only 6 free pupils in the school. In aided Colleges in the Central Provinces free pupils may be admitted up to 20 per cent., 10 per cent. in aided High Schools, 15 per cent. in aided middle, and 20 per cent. in aided Primary Schools, or an average of over 15 per cent. all round.

The fact that in this Institution numbers are not only maintained but have increased, and that the pupils and their parents think the Institution worth paying for, while, as I understand, instructions can be had for nothing in other schools in Indore, is very creditable to the mission.

The staff consists of thirteen professors and teachers. Five are graduates of recognized universities, two are undergraduates. The others are efficient, but of course do not generally possess teacher's certificates, as in Central India Normal Schools do not exist. During the year, a gymnastic instructor has been added to the staff, a most important and useful addition. The staff as a whole is a very strong one and efficient. It costs Rs. 788 a month. If rent, servants and contingencies be added, the total monthly cost amounts up to Rs. 886 per month.

The progress of the Institution is generally satisfactory. Four out of nine passed the F. A. examination, one being placed in the first division; two passed the entrance examination, and there were 136 classes removes. The results of the entrance examination are disappointing. When I saw the school in July last, I thought seven were up to the matriculation standard; but such disappointments are not uncommon in connection with the examinations at the Calcutta University.

The accommodation remains as last year. The new College is under construction, and a part of it at any rate will be finished before the close of the present year.

Physical instruction has been improved and systematized during the year, by the erection of a gymnasium and the appointment of a gymnastic instructor. I was much pleased with the various exercises. I saw the students at base-ball. It seems an excellent game for native students.

There is nothing to add to what was said last year in regard to practical education. Drawing, science and chemistry are to receive instruction. The former is still backward for want of a qualified teacher.

I desire to commend the discipline of the school. I was particularly struck with the respectful attitude of the students towards the Principal and masters both in the school and on the playground. I characterized it as one of respectful confidence.

My inspection extended to five classes, four English and one vernacular, Hindi and Marathi. The standard of last year is fully maintained. More attention has been given to arithmetic, and I think it has improved. In some instances, however, methods were not good.

Results of Examination. Entrance Class.—In English several boys are even now well up to the standard. It is an unequal class, and some of these who have joined from other schools are not so well grounded as is desirable. Geometry is fair. A good deal yet remains to be done. Geography is moderate.

Preparatory Class.—English is fair. All pronounce well, but read too fast. Fast reading is a general fault of the school. In geography, judicious questioning is needed to extend the general knowledge of the pupils. Algebra seems backward; two are good in geometry, five are up to the standard.

Standard V.—Reading is fair but too fast. Grammar fair. Geography, satisfactory. Euclid, two fair and four backward. Arithmetic is fair and has improved.

The class is in fair order, but there were only six present out of eleven, which is rather small an attendance to enable me to form an estimate of the class as a whole.

Standard IV.—English reading is too fast. In the lower classes it should be slow and distinct. The boys have some command of colloquial English and can explain what they have read. Translation to vernacular is fair. In grammar the results were indifferent, and fair in geography.

Standard III.—Vernacular.—In dictation seven passed. Six did not do well. Vernacular reading, both Hindi and Marathi, especially the latter, is much too fast, and hence indistinct. The Pandit's attention should be drawn to this. The boys fairly understand what they read. This class in arithmetic did well.

I am satisfied with the state and progress of the school; and I am sure that it will still further improve, when it is accommodated in the new building. The tone and discipline, as I have said, are good. As an elevating agency, intellectually and morally, I have no hesitation in saying this institution reflects credit on the Canadian Mission and the Principal, Mr. Wilkie, and deserves the increased assistance lately given to it by the Government. I will note here again, what I noted in last year's report, that my inspection deals with the school only; it is to it that aid is given. The College is as yet unaided.

As this is my last visit to the Canadian Mission College for some time to come, I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Wilkie and his colleagues for the appreciative spirit in which my suggestions for the improvement of the school have always been received, and for their courtesy to myself personally.

GEORGE THOMPSON,
Inspector of European Schools,
Central Provinces and Central India.