

It was recommended:—(1) That the committee be empowered to proceed in due time to distribute the money in their hands, and that they be permitted, also, to make suitable classification of certain special sums which do not in strictness come under their notice, such as Halifax college building, Indore college, and Ottawa Ladies' College. (2) That in view of the many subscriptions not yet paid, the books be kept open till December 1st of this year, and that Dr. Campbell's services as agent be retained till that date.

Aged and Infirm Ministers.

Rev. Anderson Rogers submitted the report of the aged and infirm ministers' fund, eastern section. The fund was reported as seriously embarrassed, the collections not having increased in ten years, while the expenditure had steadily increased.

Mr. J. K. McDonald, Toronto, presented the report of the aged and infirm ministers' fund, western section. He thought it poor encouragement that the ministers should take so little interest in the fund, nearly one-half of the commissioners leaving the church when the Moderator announced that the reports were to be received. The fund was not well enough supported to give the annuitants the amount desired. Eighteen new annuitants were added to the list.

EVENING SEDERUNT.

The time this evening was given to the great subject of

Foreign Missions.

The report of the eastern division comprising the New Hebrides, Trinidad and Corea, was presented by Rev. Mr. Gandier, who referred to the leading features of the year's work. He moved a resolution expressing thankfulness at the preservation of the missionaries and native converts in Honan, putting on record the assembly's keen sense of the loss sustained in the death of Rev. Dr. MacKay of Formosa, and alluding appreciatively to the valued services of the missionaries in Central India.

The motion was seconded by Rev. R. P. MacKay, of Toronto, who pronounced a panegyric upon the great Formosan missionary who had passed away. He announced that the foreign mission committee had decided to make the very best provision for the widow and family of Dr. MacKay. Mr. Gauld, who was now in charge of North Formosa, was a man of splendid ability. The speaker presented the report for the western section of the foreign mission field. He referred to the trials experienced in China, where 40,000 native converts had perished. At a moderate estimate the church had lost \$74,000 to \$75,000 worth of property. A claim for that amount of indemnity had been made, but whether they would get it and when, remained to be seen. Missionary work amongst the Chinese in Canada was gaining in importance. "The government may raise the capitation tax," observed the speaker, "but it cannot keep out the Chinese. A larger number have come in than ever came in before and we must look after them."

Mr. Norman Russell, missionary in India, spoke next, and showed a map with 17,000 villages marked on it, for whose spiritual welfare the Canadian Presbyterian church alone is working. Out of the 17,000 villages the church occupies 15 places and does not reach five per cent. of the population with one single message of the gospel in the year. There is no waiting for open doors, the country is ready for the gospel.

Dr. Woods, medical missionary to India, followed. He said if obstacles are to be

overcome the medical missionary will have greater success than the ordained missionary. The medical man is essential to success as the pioneer in opening up a new field. He emphasized the importance of hospital work as the best method of work as it brings the missionary in direct personal contact with the natives.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, Ncemuch, India, gave a graphic description of the horrors of the famine. He said there were sixty million people in the famine area and a vast multitude in the scarcity area. The missionaries devoted their chief efforts to providing for children. Prejudice is being scattered through the generosity of Christian peoples and particularly the British government which spent thirty-three million dollars on relief work.

Work in Corea.

The work in Corea was next presented by Mr. Robb, who goes there shortly. Mr. Robb is an impressive speaker, inspired with missionary fire and zeal.

The assembly next greeted Honan, China, and listened to a fascinating story from Dr. Menzies, who has accomplished a telling work there, especially in hospital service. In one hospital in one year there, 21,800 patients were treated and 564 operations performed. Taking China as a whole every medical man has three million people as his share of the work. He gave positive testimony to the genuineness of the conversion of the Chinese Christians, hundreds having sealed their faith with their blood.

Rev. Jonathan Goforth was the last speaker and this heroic soldier of Christ in China received a rousing welcome. The Canadian Presbyterian church, he said, was responsible for the conversion of 25,000,000 people. In Honan they have a population 10,000,000 and 200 men and women are needed for the work. The great work must be done by natives, but how are these to be got except by sending out the best men to train them. Mr. Goforth was enthusiastic in his predictions of the future if the money and men are forthcoming. He had every faith that the church of God in China will be a glorious church in the years to come.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY.

A full house marked the opening of the forenoon's sederunt. After devotional exercises, the business committee submitted a docket which was accepted.

The Rev. John Neil introduced the subject of

Work in the Sabbath Schools

and presented the report. Principal MacVicar delivered a timely and weighty address in advocacy of greater attention to this department of the church's work, and was followed by many others. The report was adopted. It said:

For 1900 we report 3,049 schools—395 union and 2,654 Presbyterian—with 162 home departments. As 1900 is the first time that union schools have been classified as such, your committee cannot say whether the number of union schools has increased or decreased. The total number of schools increased during 1900 by 351, with an increase in home department of forty-two.

Including the attendance of teachers and scholars in the schools under the supervision of our foreign missionaries, we have in all the schools of the Church 21,295 teachers and officers—a gain of 184—and 187,691 scholars—a gain of 4,238. Counting the 5,009 reported in the home department of the schools, we have in the schools reported an enrolment of teachers, officers and scholars of 208,986.

In 1900, for the support of Sabbath schools, congregations contributed \$10,868, a decrease of \$235, and the Sabbath schools themselves \$54,396, a decrease of \$366. When one remembers the increased number of schools, it would seem as if in many places the equipment was so complete that schools need not spend so much on themselves. Seven hundred and sixty schools gave \$23,373 to the schemes of the Church, a decrease of \$4,698. One thousand nine hundred and seventy of our schools do not report themselves as giving anything to the schemes. If an intelligent interest in the missionary and educational work of the Church is necessary in our land, something more ought to be done to train the future church members and supporters now in our Sabbath schools. One thousand two hundred and seventy-nine schools contributed \$17,482 to the century fund. Eight hundred and forty-four schools gave \$17,341 for other purposes than self-support, schemes or century fund. It would seem that presbyteries and sessions would do well to inquire more fully into this item of expenditure. For all purposes our schools contributed \$113,097, an increase of \$12,960.

The resolutions in part were as follows:—

That for the securing of greater completeness and accuracy in the statistical returns, and for the better promotion of the work generally, it be a recommendation to synods and presbyteries to continue the same Sabbath school conveners in office for at least three years in succession.

That the recommendations of last General Assembly regarding: The visitation of Sabbath schools by representatives of session and presbytery; the establishment of a home department in connection with each Sabbath school; the encouragement of the memorizing of Scripture and the Shorter Catechism by the young; be, as they hereby are reaffirmed.

That the General Assembly regret that, in so many of the Sabbath schools no contribution is made to the missionary, educational and benevolent schemes of the church; and urge upon all concerned the extreme importance of heartily enlisting the sympathies and energies of the children and young people in these great enterprises.

That the General Assembly regard with much satisfaction the increased attention given in the colleges of the church to instruction in the principles of teaching and in Sabbath school methods, and strongly recommend to presbyteries the holding, where practicable, of local institutes to the same end.

Mr. Douglas Fraser, presented the report on Sabbath school publications. The cash balance at credit April 30, 1901, was \$6,510. The excess of assets over liabilities is \$10,223.

FIFTH DAY—MONDAY.

After devotional exercises this morning the report on

Sabbath Observance

was presented by Rev. D. R. Drummond, who said the question of Sabbath observance is the most important the church had to deal with. It was the right arm of the church, the hope of the great army of toilers which is continually increasing the bulwarks and defence of the nation's highest life. While there are perils existing the assembly should not be forgetful of the fact that probably as a nation Canada was among the best Sabbath observers to be found anywhere. Nevertheless, as compared with the importance of the day and the spirit of Him who has given his imprimatur to it for all