

hand. Whereas twenty-five years ago we were seeking the children of these populous lands, now, such are the marvels of God's grace, the children are seeking us. Had I ten thousand new and competent teachers to-day I should have no difficulty whatever—such is the rising demand for Bible instruction among all classes—in finding schools for them all next Sunday. Our missionary superintendents on all sides are crying out for more helpers. This growing demand is pushing us to more prayer first, in obedience to our Lord's express command; but it is pushing us to more preparation as well, for this noble work. Normal classes for the older scholars of our classes were unknown five years ago, but may be seen doing grand service now in the way of training up teachers; and preparation classes for Sunday-school teachers are becoming quite common now in all churches throughout this broad field. India's own hearty response to the rising plea of her millions of little ones begins to be heard, and hundreds of voluntary teachers, native and foreign, are enlisting in this delightful service.

The year 1894 was one of marked progress. By the organization of the Central India Sunday-school Union the work of planning our Sunday-school campaign for all India was completed. We are now thoroughly organized for aggressive effort throughout India, including Burma and Ceylon. In seven of the ten Auxiliary Sunday-school Unions—viz., those of Bengal, Burma, Central India, Ceylon, Northwest Provinces, South India, and Central Provinces, there has been a decided growth in the number of schools, teachers, and pupils. In all ten of these auxiliaries there has been an increase in the number of teachers, which is very cheering. More accurate statistics, I hope, will prove next year that there has been a steady growth in every part of our field. The annual report presented to the Convention at Calcutta last December gives us about five thousand Sunday-schools, about ten thousand teach-

ers, and about one hundred and ninety-two thousand pupils, of whom the non-Christians are decidedly in the majority. About one third of the pupils are girls, a fact for which we have reason to be sincerely thankful. Female education is making rapid strides in these Eastern lands, and the Bible is doing more for girls than all else combined. These five thousand Sunday-schools are taught in scores of languages, but the following ten are most used, perhaps—*i.e.*, Hindi, Bengali, English, Urdu, Tamil, Telegu, Marathi, Karen, Kanerese, and Singhalese. But in scores more of the many tongues of this very polyglot place—this broad and beautiful field of ours—we should open Sunday-schools soon. Few at most of the youth of the land can be brought under direct Christian training in any other way than that of the Sunday-school. Our great missionary societies will never be able to provide secular education for all these millions, but a thoroughly roused Christian Church may hope, by God's help, to feed all the lambs of this great fold in India. The Master's command is urgent: "Give ye them to eat."

For more than four years the friends in the Straits' Settlements had been calling for help. This spring my work in British India permitted me to visit them, and Singapore has organized a Sunday-school union auxiliary to India. Here the churches are Anglican, American Methodist, English Presbyterian, and Plymouth Brethren. The missionary work is almost all in the hands of the Methodists and Presbyterians. I find good schools opened and flourishing, and a few small Sunday-schools. The prospects before this branch of our Sunday-school Union are most cheering. At Penang also missionary work is well started by the same societies, and I hope another auxiliary Sunday-school union will be organized there. By prudent pushing of practical Sunday-school methods I hope our present statistics may be doubled within a twelvemonth. In this crown colony of