

missionary labours do not reach. A few extracts from their reports follow :

Rev. G. T. Rea, Surat.—In this locality there have been several copies of Scripture sold to Mussulmans since the colporteur began work. Formerly no Mussulman used to buy any portion of the Bible. The change I attribute to the conversion of a Moulvi, in Gujarat, who is now an effective and devoted evangelist. His conversion caused a great commotion among the Muhamadans in Gujarat, and seems to have induced many of them to consider the claims of the Bible as they had never done before. It is worth adding that the Moulvi himself was convinced of the truth of Christianity almost entirely by reading and studying the Scriptures by himself and comparing them with the Koran. He had no intercourse whatever with any missionary, and only a little with native Christians before he decided to be baptized, and when we conversed with him for the first time, he had already carefully read over the whole of the New Testament four times and the Old Testament twice, and was quite familiar with all the leading facts and doctrines of the Book. In this case the Bible proved to be its own witness and its own expositor.

BANGALORE.—The reports of missionaries and colporteurs afford evidence of encouraging results from the work of the Auxiliary.

A Brahman, living in the village of his ancestors, is not ashamed to appear before all as a seeker of life through Christ. He was formerly an opponent of any preachers that came to the village, though he seems to have had uncomfortable times with his conscience afterwards. But what upset him altogether was reading one of the copies of Scripture placed some years ago by the Auxiliary in all such village schools as would receive them. The silent book produced a terrible storm. "I am quite convinced," adds the communicator of these facts, "that if all the good people in the country knew of the constant occurrence of these reminders that the seed sown by Bible and Tract Societies grows even while men sleep, contributions would be much increased."

MADRAS.—The largest Indian Auxiliary is that of Madras. Its sixty-first report gives its total issues since 1820 at 3,043,894 copies. The demand for the Word of God in the vernaculars of Southern India is greater than in any previous period. There is an increase of 16,440 copies in the issues, and of 3,316 copies in the sales over the previous year. The total issues were 79,116, and the total sales were 16,813 copies. There are thirty-one branch depots.

The Committee of the Auxiliary gratefully acknowledge the sympathy and generous aid they have received from the Parent Society. A new proof of this has been given since the close of the official year in a further grant of £300 towards a new edition of the Telugu Bible. All vernacular Scriptures are sold very much below the cost price, and it is more than ever certain that it will be impossible to meet the increased demand for God's Word in the South India vernaculars without either increasing the selling prices, or getting a greatly enhanced income.

The interim edition of the Telugu Bible was issued. Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Psalms and Proverbs are a new translation; the New Testament is a tentatively revised version; the rest of the book is the old version.

Circumstances entirely beyond his control made it impossible for the Rev. J. Hay, the chief reviser of the Telugu Scriptures, to meet the delegates last year, but he has been diligently at work providing further translations for his fellow-labourers to examine with a view to the meetings which will take place, it is hoped, in 1883. The London Missionary Society, in whose service Mr. Hay has laboured with conspicuous ability for forty-two years, having secured a missionary to take charge of his important school at Vizagapatam, he will now be free to give his whole time to this most important revision which your Committee anxiously desires to see completed.