

## The General Assembly.

(Continued from page 389.)

are from the maritime provinces; Japan (Formosa), 8—two from Ontario and one an ordained native preacher; China, 17; Central India, 26; British Columbia Chinese, 3; British Columbia Indians, 6; Chinese in Quebec and Ontario, 1.

### THE NEW HEBRIDES.

Since the opening of the New Hebrides mission in 1846, thirty-four missionaries have been obliged to retire from the mission fields from one cause or another, and fifteen have been removed by death. Respecting the New Hebrides the report says: "There is not much that is unusual to report in connection with the work in the New Hebrides. The work of our missionaries there has been characterized by sustained activity and accompanied by quiet and steady progress. Their health has been fairly good, though some of them have suffered from sickness and disease, and death has swept away many of their people, among whom were not a few of their most active and useful members."

The expenditure on the New Hebrides mission was as follows:—

Rev. Dr. Annand, Santo.....	\$1,218.67
Rev. H. A. Robertson, Erromanga.....	1,403.35
Rev. J. W. Mackenzie, Efate.....	1,072.67
Miscellaneous.....	2,259.43
	\$6,057.12
Less exchange on sterling bills.....	48.42
	\$6,008.70

The report of the Trinidad mission shows steady and encouraging progress. Baptisms during the year were 400—200 adults and 200 children. Pupils enrolled in the schools were 4,833, and the average attendance 2,748. Communicants in good standing, Dec. 31, 1899, 758; net increase, 66. Eighty Sunday schools had 3,906 pupils enrolled with an average attendance of 1,955. The contributions to the work of the mission were \$1,450 by the proprietors of estates, and \$4,682.54 by the native church—the latter an average of \$6.21 per communicant. In the Conva district the average contribution per communicant was \$10.14.

### THE DEMERARA MISSION.

In Demerara Rev. J. B. Cropper, who had been the missionary there of the Canada Presbyterian church some years, was in December last, appointed by the governor of the colony superintendent of East Indian settlements. This was done with the consent of the committee. Mr. Cropper will still be able to give valuable aid to the work of the mission. Rev. Geo. E. Ross is therefore the only missionary of the Canada Presbyterian Church to the East Indians of Demerara, who number 120,000. He reports the outlook most encouraging. The expenditure of the church on the Trinidad and Demerara missions, for the year ending April 1, 1900, was \$19,923.21.

From Korea the most encouraging reports are received respecting the progress of mission work among the people. The field in the "Hermit nation" is white unto the harvest; Korea is ripe for evangelization—but the labors few. Messrs. Grierson, Foote and McRae are the Canadian missionaries in Korea. The expenditure for the year was \$3,421.66. The committee strongly urges the importance of reinforcing the missionary staff in Korea.

In connection with the foreign missions of the church the W. F. M. society has done good work. During the past eleven years their contributions amounted in the eastern division to \$78,398, and in September last they paid into the foreign mission and Korean funds \$10,582.

### NORTH-WEST MISSIONS.

Within the bounds of Manitoba and the North-west territories the Presbyterian church has nineteen missions among the Indians. There are in these missions 257 communicants six boarding and industrial schools with an enrollment of 290, and an average attendance of 258. There are also three day school an enrollment of 66 and an average attendance of 80.

The expenditure on these missions amounted to \$24,055 during the year.

The expenditure on the mission in Formosa amounted to \$11,353. Dr. MacKay continues to report wonderful progress in that mission field.

The missionaries in North Honan, China, report encouraging progress. The Treasury reports receipts \$28,982; expenditure, \$16,932, balance on hand, \$12,049.

### IN CENTRAL INDIA.

In Central India, where wide-spread famine is making its presence sorely and sadly felt, reports come of good work being done. In all the stations vernacular schools and evangelistic work have been carried on, and in all the stations but one regular congregations have been organized. The medical work carried on by the missionaries is proving a great aid to the mission work the report, among the other things, says:—"The famine of 1897 resulted in the ingathering of many children who are now under Christian instruction. The success of the efforts then put forth caused the missionaries to be more eager than ever to fold as many of the lambs as can be secured. One of the providential purposes of this terrible visitation is thus evident; it is the silver lining to the cloud.

"The church has sent out in all to this mission 61 mission workers. Of the men fifteen were ordained and two of these were medical Missionaries. All were married. Of the 29 lady missionaries sent out five were fully qualified doctors. Of the men six have left, three are at home on furlough, two are on sick leave, and six are at work in the field. Of the lady missionaries eleven have left the work, two married missionaries in the field, three are at home on sick leave, three on furlough, and ten are at work to-day."

The expenditure of the Central India mission amounted to \$43,078, leading a balance on hand of \$460.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA CHINESE

The mission work among the Chinese in British Columbia cost \$3,972; the work among the Indians \$5,661. There 18 Chinese schools in Montreal and schools in Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax and elsewhere.

The W. F. M. society, western division, reports contributions from all sources \$46,381.47; eastern division, \$10,582.50; total, \$56,913.97.

The following is a statement of foreign mission finances:—

### RECEIPTS.

Eastern division.....	\$ 28,437.02
Western division.....	116,082.94
Special fund (west).....	41,085.26
	\$175,555.22

### DISBURSEMENTS.

Eastern division.....	\$ 32,581.14
Western division.....	116,894.69
Special fund.....	11,085.26
	\$160,561.09
Net balance April 1, 1900.....	\$ 15,054.83

### STATISTICS.

The report on statistics was presented by Rev. Dr. Torrance, Guelph in a brief speech. The returns showed wonderful improvement and progress all along the line. There had been an increase of 166 in the number of pastoral charges and a total of 10,118 members had been added upon progress of faith alone. In the large membership of 210,826 only 94 cases of discipline had been reported, which he considered a most gratifying record. Increases had to be noted in the number of baptisms, but decreases in the number of Sabbath school workers and in the number of missionary and young peoples' societies. The financial statistics were satisfactory, showing a decrease in the arrears of stipend and increases in most of the items of revenue. For congregational purposes \$1,841,199, and for all purposes of the church \$2,984,897 had been collected an increase of \$114,241, outside of the century fund.

Rev. Dr. Cowan, seconded by Rev. Dr. Somerville, moved a resolution placing on record an ac-

knowledge of Dr. Torrance's valuable services for many years as the statistician of the church, and the motion was heartily agreed to.

### ASSEMBLY NOTES.

An interesting reunion of the alumni of Queen's and Montreal Colleges was held at the Halifax Hotel, when about one hundred guests sat down to luncheon. Rev. Alfred Gandier presided, and speeches were made by Principals Caven, Pollock, MacVicar, McRae, Forest and Grant, Profs. Scriniger, Dyde, MacNaughton Dr. W. T. Herridge and J. A. Macdonald.

A pleasant sail on the Bedford Basin and North Arm Bay was enjoyed by the members of the Assembly and their friends, through the kindness of the Reception Committee.

The Assembly Sabbath services were held in St. Matthew's Church, and were conducted by Rev. A. B. Winchester, British Columbia, in the forenoon, and Rev. John Neil, Toronto in the evening. Communion was dispensed in the afternoon, the Moderator presiding assisted by Revs. Dr. Caven and J. F. Forbes.

The Assembly approved of the appointment of Rev. Mr. McCurdy as eastern agent for the church in room of the late Dr. P. M. Morrison.

### Victoria and the Sabbath.

Queen Victoria began her illustrious reign with a strict observance of the Sabbath, and has never failed to insist upon the nation has been marked. On one occasion one of her ministers of State arrived at Windsor Castle late on Saturday night.

I have brought for your Majesty's inspection, he said, some documents of great importance; but I shall be obliged to trouble you to examine them in detail I will not encroach on the time of your Majesty to-night but will request your attendance to-morrow morning.

To-morrow is Sunday, my Lord.

True, your Majesty; but the business of the state will no admit of delay.

The next morning the queen and the court went to church and listened to a sermon on "The Christian Sabbath:—Its Duties and obligations," the queen having sent the clergyman the text from which he preached. Not a word was said about the state papers during the day, but in the evening Victoria said, to-morrow my lord, at any hour you please—as early as seven, if you like—we will look into those papers.

I could not think of intruding upon your Majesty at so early an hour, replied the minister; nine o'clock will be quite soon enough.

### Every Animal Its Own Doctor.

Animals get rid of their parasites by using dust, mud, clay, etc. Those suffering from fever drink water, and sometimes plunge into it. When a dog has lost its appetite it eats that species of grass known as dog grass, which acts as an emetic and a purgative. Cats also eat grass. Sheep and cows, when ill, seek out certain herbs. An animal suffering from chronic rheumatism always keeps as far as possible in the sun. The warrior ants have regular organized ambulances. Latreille cut antannae of the ant, and other ants came and covered the wounded part with a transparent fluid secreted in their mouths.

If a chimpanzee is wounded it stops the bleeding by placing its hands on the wound or dressing it with leaves and grass. When an animal has a wounded leg or arm hanging on, it completes the amputation by means of its teeth. A dog, on being stung on the muzzle by a viper, was observed to plunge its head repeatedly for several days into running water. This animal eventually recovered. A terrier hurt its right eye. It remained under a counter, avoiding light and heat, although it habitually kept close to the fire. It adopted a general treatment of rest and abstinence from food. The local treatment consisted in licking the upper surface of the paw, which it applied to the wounded eye, again licking the paw when it became dry.