

present century. The United States and Canada have to themselves almost the whole of this northern continent, and from a Christian standpoint they only represent one power; for, if we never felt it before, the presence of our friends here this evening shows us that the Niagara River does not sever Christian sympathy. England stands in the forefront of European nations; her Queen is the Empress of 180,000,000 heathen and Mohammedan subjects, and beyond this, Sir Charles Dilke has taught us to look for a 'Greater Britain.' What a marvellous power is this? With an organization like the British and Foreign Bible Society, the question of *language* is not as important as it was 1,800 years ago, but surely it is a noticeable thing that in so many countries the language of these British and American people is spoken and understood. And then lastly, but by no means the least important is the fact that what the Jews were before Christ as the conservators of a pure religion for the world, this mighty and widespread people to a great extent is now. To them are committed the oracles of God. Among them are the strongest and purest branches of the Church of Christ. From them have gone forth the most determined and successful missionary enterprises. It is a solemn thing to have entrusted to us the responsibility of worldly power and spiritual knowledge, and we may be sure that if we do not use them for God's glory, great will be our loss and curse. I have no need to enlarge upon this, but will simply tell you what I once heard from an old Christian Indian, and which I have ever since thought of as illustrating the economy, the political wisdom, of Christian Missions.

Some four years ago, a deputation from the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, was appointed to inspect the Indian Mission in the west. They happened to pass through London while our Synod was in session, and were present at a social meeting held during the week. We had among our number three clergymen—Indians, who, with their lay delegates, made up a band of nearly a dozen. With their old love of speech-making they proposed an address, and the old man who was chosen spokesman, tendered most affectionately their greetings to their red brethren in the west. He then very touchingly alluded to the tales of bloodshed that were coming from the far west, and compared the struggles of years on that side of the border with the peace and harmony on Canadian soil. Then turning to the leading member of the deputation, he said, "Ah, sir, you did not send the Indian the Gospel early enough." Some time after, Mr. Chairman, I was looking over some old Bible Society records, and I found that during the first year of the Society's existence, when her income amounted to only a few hundred pounds, a grant had been made towards translating the Gospel into the language of the Six Nation Indians on the Grand River, in Upper Canada. That tribe was largely represented at the time this incident took place, and I felt that the old Indian was right, it *pays* socially and naturally to scatter the Word. If you, dear friends, are of the same mind, let us from feelings of political wisdom, as well as from loyalty to Christ, thank God for what He has been pleased to do, and at the same time seek to be used in even greater triumphs of love.

Mr. W. Kennedy seconded the motion, which was carried.

A collection was then taken up, and the hymn "Let everlasting glories crown," was sung.

Rev. Dr. Torrance then moved the following resolution:—"That believing the Holy Scriptures to be still, as in the past, God's chief means of making men wise unto salvation, and believing also that Bible Societies are pre-eminently adapted to bring all Christians of every nation into closer bonds of charity, and make them more successful in spreading the Word of God, we hereby pledge ourselves as a meeting to more earnest support of these