

nowadays it is a worship of false Christs. He knew that because he exposed such things he was hated by the priests and bishops of Rome but not one of them had ever come forward to contradict a single statement he had made. This form of idolatry was worse than that of the Persians who worshipped the sun — a magnificent god compared with the miserable wafer of the mass. He quoted from a standard Roman Catholic book to shew how heretics are to be dealt with. If, after due warning, they persevere in their rebellion against Mother Church, they are to be handed over to the civil power "to be exterminated." "You know," said the speaker, "what that means, and that is what they would do to me at this moment if they could." Rome must be attacked with the Word of God and prayer. When Protestants will display the same pluck in this struggle as their forefathers did on the plains of Abraham and many another hard-fought field, when they consecrate themselves to this work, the battle will soon be won.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON occupied the chair and in a few well chosen words introduced the subject. We should congratulate ourselves, he said, on having met here to promote the cause of missions to the heathen, a work in which our own Church had been privileged to take part for many years. From small beginnings in 1844 the work had gradually expanded in our hands until now we have seventeen ordained missionaries in the field with a large staff of native assistants. It was a significant fact that from the time that we began to interest ourselves in Foreign missions our Home missions began to prosper. Missions are the life of the world, and it is a narrow-minded view that would confine our efforts to our country and people. He had recently had an opportunity of studying this question on mission ground. In Italy he found Messrs Macdougall and Prochet, and Gray contending vigorously for a united Protestantism. In Egypt, the education supplied by the missionaries is laying the foundation that will bring about a reformation in that country. In Syria, too, young men are being trained in Christian principles, and are the hope of the country. We cannot judge of missionary work from mere printed reports;

it must be seen, and he was glad to give his testimony to the value and substantial success of the work in the places he had visited.

PROFESSOR MACLAREN, Moderator of the General Assembly, then gave an admirable address. Referring to the fact that the whole world is now open for the entrance of Christianity, he noticed how rapidly power is passing into the hands of Christian, and especially of Protestant nations. Modern inventions and missionary enterprise were going on hand in hand. It was estimated that steam-power was to-day doing more work in the United States than could be done by six hundred millions of slaves! The nations who control the material forces of the world are the dominant powers. They have the resources to make Christianity world-wide, and upon them rests the responsibility of doing it. Especially is this true of Great Britain and America. The speaker then gave some figures to show that Christianity in America was not the effete thing that some alleged. In the year 1800 there were 2651 ordained ministers of evangelical Churches and 346,874 communicants. At the present time there are 73,000 Protestant ministers and 11,000,000 Church members. Since the year 1810, the contributions in America for Foreign Missions had been \$57,628,946, and for Home Missions, \$72,276,000. In the Foreign mission work of the world at least 40,000 agents of different kinds are employed; there are 600,000 communicants, and 750,000 are receiving Christian instruction. That does not look as though Christianity were becoming effete. In all the Churches the missionary spirit is growing. In the Sabbath-schools there are 1,500,000 teachers and 12,600,000 scholars, and every Sabbath-school is in greater or less degree a missionary association. Such facts mean much. Our own Church has tripled its missionary contributions since 1876. Last year our missionary staff was increased. Mr. Hugh Mackay was sent to labour among the aborigines in the North-West. Mr. Wilson and Miss Dr. E. B. Beattie went to India, Mr. Wright to Trinidad, Mr. Gibson to Demarara and Mr. Jamieson to Formosa. Our missionaries should be made to feel that they have the sympathies of a living church at their back.

REV. FRASER CAMPBELL of Mhow, Central