

municants in India was 560; in South Africa, 1120; of baptised adherents in India, 565; in South Africa, 855. The number of Anglo-vernacular male scholars was, in India, 4827; in South Africa, 566; of female scholars, 355; in South Africa, 517; of vernacular male scholars, in India, 2065; in South Africa, 197; of female scholars, in India, 1568. The total number under instruction was thus, in India, 8815 scholars; and in South Africa, 1280. "Already," says the report, "Christianity has accomplished in India what any one who knew India half a century ago would have pronounced to be simply impossible. The land is overspread with the knowledge of the Christian system to quite as great an extent as many lands that are called Christian."

Dr. Smith, in submitting the report, advocated the cause of providing manses for the missionaries, and remarked that probably Dr. Duff himself and others might not have retired from the mission field, because from the salaries supplied to the missionaries they were obliged to live in parts of the towns known to be unhealthy.

Mr. Kidston, elder, also strongly urged on the Church the absolute necessity of a manse scheme for the missionaries in India and Caffaria, if the missions were to be kept from decay. £50,000 at least would be required, and he hoped that if in Glasgow £15 000 were raised in five years, and a like sum in Edinburgh and neighbourhood within the same time, the scheme would be successful.

The Rev. Mr. Miller, from Madras, addressed the Assembly. The whole tendency of Indian institutions was to repress the idea of individual life, and to crush out the sense of individual responsibility. The whole people of India form one mighty mass, ready to resist attack at any point. The condition of China is very different. There, every individual stands for himself, with nothing of this wonderful cohesion and unity. The description which he had given did not include such outlying districts as Tinnevely. This state of things formed the great difficulty with which they had to contend. Spiritual results in such a state of things cannot be expected on any great scale until the mighty mass is disrupted and broken up. The older missions attacked this mighty mass by such simple direct ways as they would use when the principle of individuality was in powerful operation. The result was that their success was almost nothing, and in time they turned aside to such outlying segments of the population as Tinnevely, where this wonderful cohesion and unity did not exist. Hinduism had shaken off the assault. The Scottish missions directed their endeavour to bring the rising generation under influ-

ences which would develop their individuality and sense of responsibility. The results were known to them all, and the fruits would in the end be glorious. The influences of their preparatory work were only beginning to spread throughout India, and their institutions must be maintained in a state of the highest efficiency.

Dr. Charles J. Brown spoke with eloquent fervour on two topics—men and means—and pressed many most powerful considerations upon the conscience of the Christian Church in regard to the great work of turning the world to God. He concluded by moving the approval of the report.

General Dobbs, an Episcopalian, who has recently returned from India, said that he had been associated with the Free Church Institution at Madras from its commencement. The conclusion to which he had come for many years was, that the influence of that and other similar institutions throughout India had been very great. He reviewed the history of attempts to evangelise India, and he rated high the results which have attended missionary effort.

Dr. George Brown urged the importance of giving to missions a regular place in the prayers of the sanctuary. The report was then approved.

Dr. Rainy gave in the report of the Publications Committee. The increase of the circulation of the *Missionary Record* for the past year has been 2500, and it now stands at 33,500. The increased circulation of the *Children's Record* has been 3000, and now stands at 46,000. A plan for a quarterly Gaelic *Record* was brought up. Dr. Mackay, of Harris, strongly supported this plan. The Assembly remitted to the Publications Committee, together with the Gaelic Committee, to consider the matter and ripen it for next General Assembly.

**SUSTENTATION OF THE MINISTRY.**—After twenty-five years of steady, earnest effort, the Free Church has reached the position of being able to give £150 sterling, to all her ministers, besides something additional for congregations who contribute with exceptional liberality. This is encouraging to other churches, and shows the importance of aiming steadily at a high standard of duty.

**EVANGELISTS.**—The Assembly sends forth Evangelist deputations to visit the more neglected portions of the church. In preceding years these deputations have done much good.

#### General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland.

Rev. C. L. Morrel was elected moderator. In his opening address he spoke warmly in favor of the Irish National System of Education.