

but where one fell in the ranks many were willing to take his place.

In 1831 the branch in which we have the most reason to be interested was established at Ahmednuggur, within a radius of twenty miles of which there are fifty villages.

In 1832 there were 14 members, 10 of them being Hindoos. In a few years both male and female schools were established. According to the report of 1882 there are over 400 members. A theological college has also been erected, in which Rev. Jas. Smith, a graduate of our College, is one of the instructors.

This mission has also established interesting branches at Madura, in the south of the Madras Presidency, Madras itself, Arcot in the same presidency, and Satara and Kolapore, south of Bombay.

In 1881 this Board employed in India 52 missionaries and assistants, with 563 native helpers. Its churches have nearly 4,000 members. It also has a large field in Ceylon.

The *Church of England Missionary Society* commenced work in India, at Agra, in 1813. The chief centre, however, was Madras, where a mission station was established in 1815. Rhenius and Heber are the two names connected with this mission, which are best known and most revered. The former followed Schwartz in the Tinnevely mission, and with wonderful success. Between 1841 and 1845 it is said that 18,000 persons renounced idolatry and put themselves under Christian instruction.

The latter was spared to the mission for only two years, but in these two years he accomplished a good service, and won for himself a name among the foremost.

The statistics of this society for 1882 show 103 European missionaries and 121 native helpers; 20,439 communicants; 1,157 schools, with an attendance of 44,000 pupils, male and female.

The *Wesleyan Missionary Society of England* began work in Madras in 1817. Mysore and Calcutta have been, however, the most important centres. In 1881 the society had 100 missionaries and 1,497 communicants.

The *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel* commenced work in Calcutta in 1818. It has spread itself over the Punjab, Sindh, and Northern India. It has also in Tinnevely an interesting branch. There it has upwards of 60,000 adherents.

The Church of Scotland sent out its first missionary to India in 1829. Dr. Duff followed in the following year. He, as most of us through the kindness of a friend have had the opportunity of knowing, was energetic in establishing two positions which he thought lay at the bottom of the evangelization of India. These were (1) that secular education should be given to the natives always in connection with religious instruction, and (2) that the English language should be taught. The proof of the wisdom of these positions seems only to be appearing now, and every day more proof is given. The work was hindered slightly by the Disruption in 1843, but since, there has been much progress.

The report of 1882 shows 1,286 members. One of these, a converted Brahmin, some of us have seen and heard. We refer to the Rev. Narayan Sheshadri.

The *American Presbyterian Mission* was begun in 1834 at Lodiana in the Punjab. Centres have also been formed at Furrukhabad, not far from Cawnpore, Allahabad, at the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna, and Kolapore.

The *American Baptist Mission* was established in 1835 amongst the fifteen millions of Telugus on the east coast. So unsuccessful was it for nineteen years that serious thoughts were entertained of leaving it to die. But the "Lone Star Mission" was meant for