

here some mistakes may be made in crediting to one Congregation what should partly at least be credited to another. But we have done our best, and don't think that there is a mistake of much consequence. A cross before a name shows that is without a minister:

	No. in March, 1870.	No. in March, 1872.
Pictou & Loganville.....	81	103
New Glasgow, Sutherland's River, &c.....	103	102
Salter Springs.....	57	86
Albion Mines and Westville..	35	75
Wallace and Pugwash.....	45	72
W. B. and E. B. East River..	51	71
Gairloch.....	41	50
Roger's Hill and Cape John..	18	44
McLennan's Mountain.....	26	36
Barney's River and Lochaber.	24	32
W. B. Riv. John and Earjtown	20	32
Total.....	547	745
St. Matthew's, Halifax.....	110	122
St. Andrew's do.....	52	50
St. John's Newfoundland....	44	64
Truro, Folly Mt. and Mines..	52	64
Little River, and New Antrim	36	46
Richmond, N. W. Arm, and Goodwood.....	17	24
Total.....	311	370
Georgetown, &c., P. E. I....	46	59
Charlottetown.....	36	44
Belfast.....	28	26
St. Peter's and Brackley Point Road.....	35	35
Rev. Mr. McColl's Mission...	34	3
Total.....	179	163
St. Andrew's, St. John N. B..	44	44
St. Stephen's, do.....	75	75
Fredericton.....	37	46
Nashuaak.....	11	13
Woodstock.....	5	22
Richmond.....	—	—
St. Andrew's.....	7	10
Total.....	173	210
Chatham.....	42	44
Newcastle, &c.....	23	55
Tabusintac, &c.....	15	23
Black River, &c.....	—	17
Total.....	80	136
Esthuret.....	14	13
Dalhousie.....	22	22
Campbellton, &c.....	34	—
New Richmond.....	5	—
Total.....	75	35
Cape Breton.....	61	40

We have given the lists and forbear from making comments. One assertion we shall hazard. Go to districts where the *Record* is generally taken, and you find a healthy Church feeling, independent of the presence or absence of a particular minister. Can the same be said of the localities where it is not taken.

The one satisfaction we have is that if we increase in the next twelve months as we have in the past year, we shall have reached the 2000 point by next March.

Articles Contributed.

The Education Question in Great Britain.

Though the monstrous demand in connection with "the Alabama claims" that the United States Government has submitted to the Geneva Conference for arbitration is for the present occupying the whole of public attention in Britain, it is clear that the Education difficulty is the one that will take longest to settle, and that will probably upset one or two Governments before it is settled. It is most instructive to watch the different phases of the question, and to read the vehement and able speeches made on this, that, and the other side. And it is at the same time very amusing to read in some of our own papers the assuring remarks of smug complacent critics that we have nothing to learn from Great Britain on this question. There we have an Empire which has not left the most important social question to be determined by petty Provinces and States, but brings the united national wisdom to bear upon it and solve it for the highest general good. Within its immediate bounds are three ancient Kingdoms. In one of these, a national system of education has blessed the land for three centuries, and helped to make it famous over the world; and during the last twenty years the ablest minds—lay and clerical—have engaged in full and fearless discussion as to the best means of so extending and consolidating its fundamental principles that it may meet all present requirements, and for three or four hundred years more, secure the intellectual and "godly upbringing" of the youth of the realm. In Ireland a national system of education has been in operation for thirty or forty years; and in England a vast system of Public Grants in aid of voluntary effort has grown up in the same time. In both Houses of Parliament the question has