

cellar of the cathedral. Not far off is the Barony Church, of which Dr. John Marshall Lang the minister. Contrasted with the cathedral it looks decidedly mean. Why it should have been tolerated so long nobody knows. But fortunately it has been pronounced unsafe, and it must go. The Barony was erected into a parish in 1595, and is by far the largest parish in Scotland, having a population of upwards of 250,000. More than twenty parishes *quoad sacra*, have been erected within the bounds in recent years, and, of course, there are a large number connected with other denominations. It has its counterpart on the south side of the Clyde, in the parish of Govan, which has a population of some 200,000, in which there are some seventy churches, and where a splendid new church is being built by the Rev. Dr. John Macleod's congregation. The Barony people worshipped in the dismal crypt of the cathedral for many years. Zachary Boyd ministered there for thirty years. Donald Cargill, one of the Covenanters, also ministered in the crypt. He was executed in 1681, when there were but twelve ministers in Glasgow. Dr. Lang has set his heart upon building a new church that shall be worthy of the congregation and an ornament to the city—"a church that will be without debt and without pew-rents." Having such a church, and with such a minister, the congregation will be in clover. Within my own recollection there were only twenty-five parish churches in Glasgow, and probably from forty to fifty dissenting chapels of all kinds. Now the Church of Scotland and the Free Church have each *seventy-eight* churches; the United Presbyterians have *sixty-five*, besides these there are ninety-four others, making in all *three hundred and fifteen* churches! Large as the number seems, it does not meet the requirements of the city. Owing to the large number of operatives in mills and ship-yards and other industries, and the unfortunate tendency of many of them to "spend money for that which is not bread," there had come to be in Glasgow a solid phalanx of what is commonly called "the lapsed masses." When Messrs. Moody and Sankey visited the city in 1874 they seem to have created a new interest in this class of people and to have given an impetus to the efforts made in their behalf which has gone on from that time until now with increas-

ing momentum. One most important result was the organization of the *Glasgow United Evangelistic Association*. This society is composed of the ministers and leading members of all the Protestant Churches. For their purposes the city is divided into five districts, each with a fully equipped local committee. This again works by and through congregational committees. Connected with the Association there is a very large staff of earnest workers—in one of the wards no less than nine hundred. Right in the centre of one of the lowest "chasms" a large hall has been erected in which evangelistic meetings are conducted on the evenings of every week-day, and on Sundays at all hours, from seven in the morning till nine at night. It is called the John Morrison Hall, is seated for 2,050 and, owing to the popular character of the meetings held there, it is frequented by large numbers. Bethany Hall, at Bridgetown, is seated for 1,500 and is used for similar purposes; also the Wellpark Free Church Hall, and the Union Hall on the Paisley Road and several others. Connected with each of these central establishments there are branches, so that the ramifications of the Association are very wide-spread, and its organization very thorough. Besides these halls there is the canvass Tent on the Green, which accommodates 2,500 and is very popular among the working people. The audiences on week evenings is always large and on Sunday nights the Tent is generally crowded to overflowing. Connected with these halls there are Bible-classes and Sunday-schools, Refuges for the outcasts, Industrial Schools, and Homes for destitute children. Courses of lectures are given, which with the help of the stereopticon are very popular. Social meetings and soirees are attended by vast crowds and with good results. The people are visited in their homes, special attention being given to those who have been induced to begin a better life. In the course of the year from 20,000 to 30,000 are thus called upon. During the past year nearly 2,000,000 leaflets and tracts were circulated in the streets, or left in the homes of the people. In short, every appliance is used that Christian philanthropy can bring to bear for the amelioration of the poor, the degraded, and the fallen. Some idea of the need for this may be formed when it is stated that the number of per-