

secration of the first Bishop of Chota Nagpur; the actual commencement of the mission to New Guinea, and the Bishop of Bloemfontein's enterprising operations in the enormous tract of country opened up by the British South Africa Chartered Company. With the eight bishops there are 660 ordained missionaries on the society's lists. These embrace 127 natives, laboring in Asia, and 29 in Africa. At the various missions were about 2300 lay teachers, 2600 students in the society's colleges, and 38,000 children in the mission schools in Africa and Asia. At the 190th anniversary of the society, the Bishop of Derry observed, in his sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral, that in British India 40 years ago there were 113,000 followers of Christ; some 20 years later 318,000; and now over 2,000,000. At this rate of progress, he surmised there would be from 36,000,000 to 40,000,000 Christians in India in 2091.

**Anglo-Indian Temperance Association.**—This vigorous agency, helpful in many phases of Hindu life, is better known in India than abroad. In the last winter campaign above 100 meetings were addressed, attended by aggregate audiences numbering 200,000 persons. It is rejoicing in the decreed abolition of the out-still system, the closing of 10,000 liquor shops in Madras, and their diminution in the Punjab. The evils of the traffic in India were lamentable and a great hindrance to mission work. Connected with the association are 77 temperance societies, 32 of these being officered by missionaries. The young Indian gentlemen studying in the English universities are reported to be abstainers.

**The Free Church of Scotland's Foreign Missions.**—Most encouraging reports were presented to the Assembly in Edinburgh on the position of its missions in Europe, the British colonies, and foreign lands, to the latter of which our present reference is confined. The storm of a year past respecting the alleged failure of educational effort in

India has resulted in the adoption of a minute which recognizes the undoubted value of educational institutions, including the need of a visible connection between these and evangelistic labors. It further recommended that, in view of evangelical benefits not keeping pace with those following the departments of education, there was a loud call to give the former more time and energy than previously. A limited sum was voted for education, beyond which any funds received were to be apportioned to evangelization. Both vernacular and medical mission work in India were reorganized and extended in 1890.

Very gratifying accounts were given of the six missionary colleges in India and South Africa. At Lovedale and Blythwood, in Africa, the buildings were about to be enlarged. Free Church missions are being commenced in East Central Africa by the inauguration of a New Lovedale in the country, lying between Mombasa and Victoria Nyanza, the funds for which are contributed by Scotch directors of the East African Company. The results of mission work in 1890 show that 523 adults were baptized, of whom 95 were in India, 229 in Caffraria, 184 in Natal, 12 in Livingstonia, and 3 in the New Hebrides, and 173 admitted on profession. The children baptized were 731, and the candidates for baptism or full communion numbered 1788. Students and scholars in the 6 colleges and 307 schools were returned at 22,131; of these, 1275 are university undergraduates. There were 26 stations and 198 branches, 6895 native communicants, 67 ordained missionaries, of whom 52 were Scottish; 7 licensed native preachers, 11 medical missionaries, 58 European professors and teachers, and 439 native teachers; 217 artisan catechists and Bible women, making a total Christian agency of 799. Probably the Free Church has no equal in the number of missionaries which she supports or sends forth. The area and stations over which her flag is unfurled include India, with 7 principal and 75 branch stations; Kaffraria, with