

similar to that at Calcutta. In 1829, Alexander Duff, "glowing with the zeal of a primitive apostle," sailed for Calcutta—the first missionary of the Church of Scotland. He reached his destination on the 27th of May, 1830, after an eventful voyage of five and a half months. The object more immediately contemplated at that time was the establishment of a collegiate institution, which should confer the highest education on native youths. Duff immediately entered upon his work with enthusiasm by visiting all the existing schools and stations in the vicinity of Calcutta, with the view of profiting by the experience of others. He consulted the aged Carey, who was both a scholar and a practical missionary of nearly fifty years standing, and was by him confirmed in his purpose to establish his college in Calcutta, and to make the English language the basis of teaching. He began with five pupils, but before long he had five hundred; in 1843, the number of students and pupils was more than a thousand. In 1837, the Rev. John Anderson founded the South India Mission at Madras, assisted by Mr. Johnston and Mr. Braidwood. This also became an important centre of operations, and the seat of a vigorous Christian institution from which native preachers and teachers were sent out to the neighbouring towns and districts.

Such were the three central missions of the Church of Scotland in India at the time of the disruption in 1843. The one missionary had in fourteen years increased to fourteen, with thousands of attached pupils and students, a large number of converts, and several catechists about to be ordained. The next year every one of the fourteen missionaries joined the Free Church, and the strange spectacle was presented of three large and well furnished colleges deprived by a single blow of their whole staff of professors, and three staffs of professors deprived of their splendid college buildings, their libraries, scientific apparatus, and scholarships. From this point the histories of the Church of Scotland and the Free Church Missions in India run parallel, and both have been remarkably successful. In 1846, the Church of Scotland's Institution at Calcutta was reopened and carried on by Rev. James Ogilvie, a man of less sanguine temperament than Dr. Duff, but of high mental culture, and who devoted himself with great earnestness to the task of preparing native converts for the work of the ministry. About the same time Dr. J. C. Herdman, now of Melrose, was placed at the head of the Bombay Mission. In the beginning of 1871, upon the death of Dr. Ogilvie, the Rev. Dr. Jardine, a Canadian by birth, and a graduate of Queen's College at Kingston, at that time on the Mission Staff at Bombay, was appointed

Principal of the Calcutta Institution, in which capacity he acted for six years. Besides maintaining a full staff of teachers in its three institutions at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, the Church of Scotland has central stations at Poona, Sealcote, Gugrat and Wazirabad, Darjeeling, and Chumba, all well equipped with schools, churches, orphanages and printing establishments. It has twenty ordained ministers and principals of colleges, five ordained native pastors, together with a large number of licentiates, catechists, and assistants.

The Free Church missionaries, though greatly inconvenienced by the loss of the buildings erected through their instrumentality, carried on their work with unbroken continuity in native palaces and such other buildings as they could rent, until their new colleges were built. At the present time the Free Church has four centres of operations in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Nagpore. Connected with these are 81 stations and forty missionaries, of whom 21 are ordained Scottish ministers and professors, three are medical graduates, eight ordained native pastors, and eight native licentiates. This staff directs 208 Christian workers, who again are assisted by 234 secular teachers. There are 28 congregations and 3,500 communicants. The United Presbyterian Church occupies eight stations in Rajpootana, with eight ordained missionaries, four medical missionaries, 30 native evangelists, 103 native schoolmasters and 3,234 pupils. The Irish Presbyterians have five prosperous stations in Guzerat. The English Presbyterians have a medical missionary, Dr. Morrison, and a staff of assistants at Rampoore Bauleah, about 200 miles above Calcutta. The American Presbyterian Board commenced its first mission in 1834, at Lodiana, in the Punjab. It has now 20 principal stations, 110 native preachers and teachers, of whom 14 are ordained, 800 communicants, and 8,000 pupils. The United Presbyterians of America began mission work at Sealcote, in 1855, and have now six ordained missionaries and 1014 pupils in their schools.

THE GOSSNER MISSIONARY SOCIETY takes its name from "Papa Gossner," pastor of Berlin, a man of singular faith and devotion, who undertook a mission to India at his own instance, when he was seventy years of age. He educated four young men and sent them out to labour among the aboriginal tribes north of Calcutta, in 1845. For five years they laboured without making a single convert. In 1850, four natives were baptized. In 1857, nine hundred had been baptized. During the mutiny which followed, the converts were persecuted and driven from their homes. Their chapels were destroyed and their property confiscated. They fled to the