

with a large number of Eurasian and native helpers. Its income has not, however, increased proportionately, and it finds itself in financial straits.

—The revival of hook-swinging in Southern India is detailed in a letter from the Rev. John S. Chandler, of Madura, and illustrated by two photographs in the *Missionary Herald* for January. Application was made to the English authorities to prevent the barbarous exhibition, but they declined to do more than to discourage it. What that amounted to is evident from the fact that the plan was carried out in the presence of more than 10,000 people.

—Dr. George F. Pentecost gives some interesting figures, in the *Independent*, from the last census of India. The English have built and are operating more than 16,000 miles of railroad in that country. All the railroads are under the supervision of the Government. There are now opened in India 26,000 miles of common roads, most of them smooth and hard as a floor. There are 34,000 miles of telegraph lines, with 116,000 miles of wire. Three million messages are transmitted annually. The telegraph lines are also under the supervision of the Government, constituting, as in England, part of the postal system. There are 71,000 miles of post-roads, with more than 8000 post-offices. There are 95,000 Government schools of all grades, in which are more than 3,000,000 pupils of private schools, mostly missionary. There are, besides, more than 40,000, with above 500,000 scholars. The English language is spreading among the people. This, Dr. Pentecost thinks, is one of the greatest missionary forces in the country.

—The conspicuous place in higher education taken by the native Christian women of India is illustrated by the fact that of the 19 successful female candidates for the matriculation examination in 1879, 7 were native Christians, while none were Hindus; of the 231 candidates examined for the higher education of women, 61 were native Christians,

and only 4 were Hindus. Among the 739 pupils attached to the different industrial schools of the Madras Presidency, 357 were native Christians, 75 were Vaisyas and Sudras, 17 were Low Caste, including Pariahs, and only 5 were Brahmans. This progress of education will eventually give them an advantage for which no amount of intellectual precocity can compensate the Brahmans.

—Bombay has always been considered a hard field for mission work. The time was when the progress there was slow and the results were meagre; but that day is past. In a letter written in 1848, it was stated by the Rev. Mr. Hume that during nine years of hard and prayerful work, he had but twice had the joy of seeing any one brought into the Church from the heathen world. Of these two one had already gone back to heathenism, and the other was then an unworthy member of the Christian Church. At last a change came, and faithful work bore fruit. The number of churches, of Christians, of schools, and of Sabbath-schools, has, during the past fifteen years, at least trebled, and in some departments the work has multiplied fifty-fold. In giving, in Christian activity, in knowledge of and in faithful adherence to the Word of God, that church in Bombay would be an ornament to any city in this country. On the average those Christians give at least 1 month's salary out of the 12. Almost every member of the Church is actively engaged in preaching, in teaching, in Sabbath-school, or in some kind of evangelistic work. The children and young people are constantly and faithfully instructed in the Bible.

—The Arocl Mission of the Reformed (Dutch) Church at its semi-annual meeting in Madannapalle, issued an earnest appeal to the American churches for help for the sufferers from famine in the Madras Presidency of India. Almost all the 6000 people immediately connected with the mission need assistance.