

or of teaching in the schools. What led to the gratifying change of official tactics was not stated; but, not without reason, it is surmised that Lord Dufferin, whose knowledge of Canada is extensive, has led him to befriend in a quiet way the Central India Mission of the Canadian Church. Steps have been taken for the formation of a Presbytery in Indore. The proceedings of the meeting on Friday evening were varied by an eloquent and stirring address delivered by the Rev. G. M. Milligan.

The last speaker was the Rev. Joseph Annand, who has been for many years a faithful and successful labourer in the New Hebrides. The plain, simple and unaffected narrative related by him gave impressive testimony to the power of the Gospel. These instances of the energy inherent in Christianity are worth a hundred scholastic and abstract arguments for the truth of Christianity. When a savage people become orderly, peaceable and virtuous; when cannibals can become meek and gentle and exercise the virtue of brotherly kindness; and when they exemplify the Christian grace of liberality as they have been enabled to do, there is no room to dispute the inspired apostle's declaration that the Gospel is the power of God and the wisdom of God to every one that believeth.

Mr. Annand is soon to revisit the distant islands of the Pacific. It is not his intention to return to Aneiteum, as other arrangements have been made for that island, but to land on Santo, the most northerly of the New Hebridean group, where if he goes he will be the first to plant the banner of the cross among a people yet entirely sunk in heathenism with all its abominations and ferocities. A strong desire has been expressed that he should be accompanied by another missionary, and while the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has promised aid, the want of funds has caused hesitation. Before the General Assembly concludes its business it is hoped the way will be open for this most desirable addition to the missionaries in the New Hebrides.

A well deserved tribute, on motion of Dr. R. F. Burns, was paid to the Woman's Foreign Mission Society, which has given such a noble impulse to the cause throughout the Church. May the coming year witness greater advances and greater successes in the foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and in the Christian Churches throughout the world!

Books and Magazines.

ST. NICHOLAS. (New York: The Century Co.)—*St. Nicholas* presents its readers with a bright, attractive and instructive number for May.

OUTLINES OF ÆSTHETICS. By Hermann N. Lotze. (Boston: Ginn & Co.)—The *Outlines of Æsthetics*, which will be ready in July, treats of the Beautiful and of Phantasy, and of the realization and different species of the Beautiful. Then follow brief chapters on Music, Architecture, Plastic Art, Painting and Poetry. An appendix contains a brief biography of Lotze.

CORRESPONDENCIES OF FAITH AND VIEWS OF MADAME GUION. By Henry T. Cheever. (New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.)—This is a very suggestive work, whose meaning and beauty will be best felt by careful and undistracted perusal, not taken up at odd moments and dipped into. The author unfolds the religious life and experience of the distinguished French mystic.

THE PULPIT TREASURY. (New York: E. B. Treat.)—The June number of the *Pulpit Treasury* presents a table of contents rich, varied, fresh and timely. The pastor or Christian worker who has not secured this magazine deprives himself of one of the most admirable helps of the present day. It covers every department of evangelistic work with skill, tact and ability. The portraits of the leading clergymen in the various denominations, with sketches of their lives, is a notable and very attractive feature. The frontispiece this month is the portrait of Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D.D., of Philadelphia, followed by his excellent sermon on Sources of Comfort in the Death Shade. There is also a view of Memorial Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and a sketch of Dr. Hoyt's life. Other prominent sermons, articles and papers on practical questions constitute an excellent number.

THE GLADSTONE-HUXLEY CONTROVERSY.

MR. EDITOR,—An interesting and instructive fact has come under my notice in connection with the discussion between the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Professor Huxley in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*. In two articles from the pen of Mr. Gladstone in that review it was claimed that the verified conclusions of science are in strict harmony with the order in which the first chapter of Genesis records the introduction upon the earth, of the successive grades of animal life; and among authorities cited in support of his position, Mr. Gladstone mentioned Professor Dana, acknowledged to be one of the most distinguished specialists who have written on geological questions.

Professor Huxley undertook to break a lance with Mr. Gladstone, and controverted the position of the latter in the spirit of a thorough-going representative of the Agnostic school of scientists. He suggested that Mr. Gladstone, so occupied with his duties as a statesman, was behind in his reading as regarded the literature of the question on which he had ventured to write, and that he had either omitted to consult Professor Dana's standard work, or had failed to apprehend his meaning.

I quote Huxley's words: "There is no one to whose authority on geological questions I am more readily disposed to bow than that of my eminent friend Professor Dana. But I am familiar with what he has previously said on this topic in his well known and standard work, into which, strangely enough, it does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Gladstone to look, before he set out upon his present undertaking," etc.

And now comes the rich and instructive fact for the communication of which I write this letter. There came under my eye recently an American newspaper, published in Rockford, Ill., the *Daily Register*, of the 3rd inst., in which there is a report of a sermon preached by a well known Presbyterian minister, Rev. John R. Sutherland, D.D., intended to counteract the effects of a discourse by another minister in the same city, who, strangely enough, took sides with Huxley against Gladstone. In order to prepare himself thoroughly, and make sure of his ground, Dr. Sutherland wrote to Professor Dana asking him whether Mr. Gladstone had cited correctly his (Professor Dana's) position on the question at issue. Professor Dana replied as follows:

REV. DR. SUTHERLAND:

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 12th I would refer you to my paper in review of Guyot's work on Creation, published a year ago in the "Bibliotheca Sacra," for my views. You will there find that they are essentially in accord with Mr. Gladstone. Professor Huxley agrees with me in the facts I state, but not of course in the conclusions. (Since his paper was written he had seen a copy of mine.) The publishers at Oberlin have extra copies of my article to dispose of, and hence I do not go into further explanations. Yours very truly,

JAMES D. DANA

New Haven, April 15, 1886.

After sending this letter it occurred to him that perhaps he had not answered Dr. Sutherland's question with sufficient definiteness, and on the 16th of April he wrote as follows:

REV. DR. SUTHERLAND:

MY DEAR SIR,—I do not know that in my letter of yesterday, in which I referred you to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," I answered directly your question, and hence I add a word to say that I agree in all essential points with Mr. Gladstone, and believe that the first chapter of Genesis and science are in accord. Yours very truly,

JAMES D. DANA.

New Haven, April 16, 1886.

It is very trying to find that Gladstone's position has the endorsement of the man of whom Huxley had said: "There is no one to whose authority on geological questions I am more readily disposed to bow," and it will be intensely amusing to readers of the discussion in the *Nineteenth Century* to know, as now transpires from the above correspondence, that Gladstone was better posted in the literature of the question than his distinguished antagonist, so far, at least, as the writings of Professor Dana were concerned, and that Gladstone understood Dana correctly, and Huxley did not. But I refrain from further comment, my object being simply to put the facts together.

W. T. McMULLEN.

Woodstock, May 24, 1886.

THE MISSIONARY WORLD.

REPORT OF MISS E. R. HEATY, M.D., OF CENTRAL INDIA MISSION.

During the past year my work has expanded quite as rapidly as I have been prepared to carry it on. I have now a sufficient knowledge of Hindi to manage most of the dispensary work; but am constantly meeting people whom I cannot understand, and who are as far from understanding me. Therefore my interpreter is still necessary, but she is gradually changing to be my apothecary. The necessity for my trip to the hills was a serious interruption; while I was away the house which I had occupied in the city was re-let, and it was only after much annoying delay that another suitable place was secured, but it has been done, and the house now occupied is in a better and more convenient locality, and is large enough to take in two or three patients, when they come—I hope to make it the nucleus of an hospital for women and children.

Lately I have engaged a Bible woman, who goes with me to the dispensary, where I spend two or three hours every morning, except Sunday. I examine each patient and give her a ticket, corresponding to her name, etc., in the register; after all have been thus gone over the Bible woman sings a bhajan, and talks with the women, while I prepare the medicine; then all are dismissed. Cleanliness is one of the hardest lessons in hygiene that I have tried to teach. A clean bottle is a rare sight.

Though the people generally have great faith in European medicines, and only object to taking them on the score of water being in them, comparatively few real sufferers mention even that, and those who do so willingly take tinctures or powders and add water themselves; yet the native nurses are very averse to being taught anything about them. Lady Dufferin authorized me to offer a small fee per month to some of them, if they would come and be taught; but after four months I have failed to find one native woman, who has had any practice in sick nursing, willing to learn any more than she knows now; and I have therefore organized a class of three, one of whom is my Bible woman, who have no prejudices to conquer and no false theories to forget, and am training them for work in connection with Lady Dufferin's scheme. A very painful incident, which occurred a few days ago, shows the need for such training. I was called to see a woman, but when I came near the house the native nurse in attendance shut the door, and sent a man to say that she was better and did not need me. Very reluctantly I came away. Soon after I had reached home again another messenger came—she must have run all the three miles from the city—entreating me to go again. I went, but too late—ignorance and prejudice had done their work.

I have frequently patients brought from a distance for treatment. Oojein and Dhar sent most. During last hot season a high official of Dhar sent his wife and their family doctor down for consultation, and since then I have scarcely been without one or more patients from Dhar staying in Indore for treatment. Perhaps it is not too vain to hope that an impression is being made which may be of use in the future.

During the last three months I have treated over two hundred people: formerly I did not keep an exact record. Mountains of gratitude have been piled at my feet. More definite but not so deep has been the amount paid for medicines and attendance, viz.: Rs. 260. The most interesting and satisfactory part of my work is in the homes of the women. It takes more time to visit a woman in her own house than it would to see her at the dispensary, but there treatment is more successful. I get better acquainted with, and have more influence over her, and, once entered, the house is always open to me, and I trust, will stand open till the Light that dispels all darkness shines there.

I cannot pretend to do continued work in all the houses that my medicines open to me, and I look anxiously forward to the coming of a new worker. My camp dispensary is here in our house; three rooms on the south end are in use, and an additional one is just completed. One small room is set apart for private consultation; the larger room is fitted up with shelves on one side and one end, and a counter with drawers in the middle—quite like a little drug store at home, and very convenient. The other small room is my laboratory; and the additional room, a fine large one, will be the waiting room in dispensary hours and class room at other times. The whole is admirably adapted to the work that has to be done in it.