

ing the year 1880 was 10,080, an increase of 558 over the year before. This number includes only patients *registered at their first visit*. Including *all* visits, even where repeated, the number rises to about 28,000.

Evangelistic work is carried on by the students in Cowgate and elsewhere. The famous Magdalen Chapel, where John Knox preached, the birth-place of Scotch Presbyterianism, is the chapel of the Institute. The attendance is so crowded that enlargement of premises is imperatively needed. Sometimes nightly services are held, and every effort is made to serve the people—body and soul.

Since 1880, 44 students have left for service abroad, and 11 more are preparing to graduate this year.

Medical Missions have developed with amazing rapidity. When Dr. John Lowe went to India in 1861, only 14 medical missionaries, with British qualifications, were in the foreign field. Now there are 125, and one-tenth of these are ladies, and nearly one-half of the whole number from this Edinburgh Society. Besides, there are some 140 from America. This good work is owing to Dr. Parker, who was the pioneer in the movement, and an American; but now the Edinburgh school is ahead of the American. Of the 280 now in the field, about 87 are ladies. In the Edinburgh Institution about £40, or \$200 a year, pay for board of students, and but for lack of funds, the number of students would be indefinitely increased.

A. T. P.

In his opening lecture, in Divinity Hall of the Edinburgh University, at the commencement of the last session, Professor Flint took for his subject "Christian Missions." Speaking of the *special training needed for Missionary work*, he said: "We may now naturally pass on to consider what is, for us here in Scotland, one of the most practical of questions. It seems to me that the

necessity for an appropriate special education for missionaries is almost as obvious as the necessity for having them; that if the demand for Missionaries be reasonable, so is the demand for their suitable preparation." After indicating the lines upon which a new departure in the education of missionaries should be inaugurated, such as a *less rigidly fixed Arts curriculum*, which would provide for the student making himself familiar with those subjects which would be of the greatest service to him in his future work—especially anthropology, and the science and history of religions—departments of knowledge with which missionaries ought certainly be acquainted, and instruction in which Universities should certainly supply, Professor Flint proceeded to say: "There is still to be desired, it seems to me, *the directly practical training of a sufficiently equipped Evangelistic and Missionary Institution*, placed in the midst of a suitable training ground, such as the east end of Glasgow would furnish. Our Scottish Churches would do a very useful thing if they were to unite in setting up and supporting such an Institution; they have been tried, and found highly beneficial by other Churches in other countries."

Mrs. Dr. Christlieb.

Among other great privileges of the mission tour in Boetain, not least has been the joy of personally meeting, at Mrs. Watson's in London, the widow of my friend and that lamented advocate of missions, Professor Theodor Christlieb, of Bonn. In course of conversation I find that Mrs. Christlieb is living at No. 22 Königstrasse, Bonn, and is proposing to make her house a home for a few young men who are proposing to sojourn abroad for purposes of study, etc. She has issued a little circular, as follows:

"Mrs. Christlieb, widow of the late Professor Christlieb, D. D., of the Bonn University, offers a comfortable Christian home to the sons of gentlemen coming to Germany for education.