

—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan is a Christian, and engages actively in Christian work in Tokyo, where he lives. He is president of the Tokyo Y. M. C. A., and attends all the meetings. At a meeting of the Kumiai churches last spring he entertained all the delegates at a social in his own home.

—Stated preaching services are held in connection with the mission of the German Reformed Church in 35 cities, towns, and villages in Japan, in 24 of which this is the only Protestant denomination at work. With 6 in the city of Sendai, the whole number of preaching places is 41, and 7 new places were opened last year.

AFRICA.

—Islam can scarcely match Christianity as a substitute for gross paganism. For a missionary writes: "Just now every heathen man and woman is carrying either a stick of a certain kind of wood, or a necklace of black hair or thread, for fear of illness, which is rife in the country. It appears that a certain Mohammedan teacher to the north has lost two devils, and does not know where to find them. They patrol the country, greeting people, and if you have not the orthodox stick or necklace, on return to the village you will change your sex. No instance has occurred yet, however, that I can hear of."

—Letters from Uganda up to September 7th have been received, and report "all quiet, and work going on well." From the time Bishop Tucker left, 110 had been baptized, of whom all but 1 were adults. This gives a total baptized since Christmas, 1892, of 316. There were 335 names (81 of them women) on the list of those under instruction for baptism. In a postscript Mr. Leakey says: "The king seems to be coming out as a great reader and seeker after the truth."

—On November 19th, 37 adults were baptized at Meugo, in Uganda, and some 40 others were waiting for their final instruction and examination before bap-

tism. A pleading letter from Zakaria Kizito, chief of Bulemezi, had been received, urging that Mr. Gordon on his arrival should go and reside at his place, where he had erected a church to which some 300 people gathered daily for instruction.

—There were 15 baptisms at Blantyre during December; of these 13 were adults.

—Writing on December 18th from Nyassaland, Dr. Hine says: "You will be glad to hear that we have managed to finish our house before the rains. It has thundered fearfully for some days, but as yet no rain has fallen. And now for the cost of house-building at Unangu. I find the cost of this house has been about 536 fathoms of cloth, or 1144 spoonfuls of beads, or 215 bars of soap (that is to say, about 72 yards!), or 1172 mugs of salt; or, in lawful English money, £26 16s." Such is the currency of interior Africa.

—Not everybody knows that Frere Town, hard by Mombasa Harbor, East Africa, was named for Sir Bartle Frere, the hater of slavery, and because he suggested that the English Church Society establish here a station, where slaves rescued from the Arabs should be cared for. And the contrast is amazing between the unutterable degradation and woe witnessed during the first years from 1874 onward, and the lives now sober, pure, and even devotedly Christian.

—The *Missionary Echo* of the Methodist Free Church reports that the Rev. T. M. Carthew received into the membership of the mission at Jomvu, near Mombasa, by baptism, 84 adults and 38 children—the first-fruits of the Gospel there—on October 4th, 1893, thus gathering up the results of his six years' work. At the neighboring station of Ribe the candidates for baptism number over 250.

—The Propagation Society has undertaken work on a comprehensive scale in Mashonaland, having an "almost unbroken chain of places visited among