

—In the October *Moravian Quarterly* the following extract is given from a private letter: "Have you ever been to Herrnhut, among the Moravian Brethren? I was there last month. Never in my life have I thought that there was such a town in the world, where every resident is a true Christian; where spiritual life is at the highest state; all the inhabitants like one family; a short service in their chapel every day in the week. As I think of my visit there I feel as if I had been to a fairy land."

—The income of the Basle Missionary Society was \$250,845 last year. The contributions from the field were \$33,610. The ordained missionaries number 153; the laymen, 47; wives, 101; and unmarried women, 6. Native pastors (ordained) are found to the number of 35, with 846 native assistants. In and about the 449 stations are 14,274 communicants and 28,209 adherents. The schools contain 18,155 pupils.

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India.—"Among the influences at work in India, as in China, is that of emigration, which, though now only of small dimensions, may play an important part in the Christianizing of that continent. The return of the delegates to the Parliament of Religions without forfeiture of caste or imposition of fine is a significant fact in this connection. During the past ten years emigration has rapidly increased, it being estimated, according to a recent return, at upward of 300,000 persons per annum. Natal and Fiji are old fields of coolie immigration, Australia already complains of too much of it, but like or no like, the tendency will grow, and, once it fairly breaks away from those things which retard its growth, the number will increase by leaps and bounds, not only bringing the Hindus to Christian settlements, but enabling them to take back some knowledge of the Lord Jesus gained in other countries."

—In the Hoogli District the Scottish Free Church has rented a piece of temple land for missionary purposes with the novel condition "that no cows are ever killed, or beef is ever eaten upon the premises."

—One reason given for the sufferance of vermin in Hindu houses, is their superstitious and firmly-rooted belief in the transmigration of souls. A missionary was recently visiting a high-caste woman who had lost her child. As she sat talking, a cockroach walked across the floor, and she was about to brush the insect away, when the mother cried, "Don't harm it, I beg you; my little baby's soul is in that cockroach."

—In a recent number of the *London Times* is an article, two columns in length, on the tea production of India and Ceylon. The statement of this article will be a revelation to many. The writer well says: "One of the most striking episodes in the annals of modern commerce is the struggle between India and China for the tea supply of the world. But this struggle is not long. The Indian and Ceylon tea growers have won the fight. During the past thirteen years they have displaced China teas from the British market to the extent of 76,000,000 pounds. In 1881 Great Britain consumed 112,000,000 pounds of China teas; in 1893 she consumed nearly 36,000,000. In 1881 Great Britain consumed nearly 48,000,000 pounds of Indian and Ceylon teas; in 1893 she consumed 172,000,000."

—The statement comes that Miss Annie Taylor and her party, after sojourning six months in Darjeeling, working at the Thibetan language and otherwise undergoing training for their future work, have struck camp, and gone forward some four or five days' journey to Gnatong, in the border State of Sikkim, and situated just on the border of Thibet. Travelling and residence in Sikkim having recently been brought under special government regulations, they had to obtain passports from the