

threatened. Dr. Tomory, who was on his way home in broken health, was detained by this attack of the Arabs, and was one of the party besieged. He has since left, and will soon, it is hoped, be in England.

Alaska.—Methodism has neglected Alaska. It is comforting to find that the Presbyterians have a prosperous mission there. Here are the figures:

	SUMMARY.	
	1886.	1887.
Ministers.	30	31
Natives	8—38	17—48
Churches	48	59
Church members	2,001	2,306
Teachers	63	95
Schools	20	26
Scholars	1,134	1,607

Is it necessary to remind our bishops that Alaska is a part of the United States?—*Gospel in All Lands.*

Brazil.—Ten more adults have made profession in Conceição, and nine children have been baptized.

—A letter from one of our missionaries in Brazil says: "We are looking forward with deep interest to the formation in August, when the Presbyterians meet, of a united synod and Brazilian church." It will be remembered that the last General Assembly of our church gave "its approval of the formation of a Brazilian synod, formed of presbyteries which shall be separated from both the assemblies in this country, and constituting in Brazil a distinct and independent church, free from foreign control."—*The Missionary.*

Burmah.—Christian Karens of Burmah. In an address to the Edinburgh University Missionary Association, Sir Charles Bernard, late Chief Commissioner in Burmah, who has two sisters working as missionaries of the Church of Scotland in India, gave some interesting details regarding Christian Karens. They number about 200,000, being a third of the Karen people, and there are from 500 to 600 congregations, practically if not entirely self-supporting. It is their practice to set apart so much of the produce of their land as will suffice for the support of their native pastors, and this they do before they appropriate any of their harvest to themselves. Nor are they content with self-support. They send missionaries into Siam and regions beyond, where hardships and privations of no ordinary character have to be endured.

China.—Rev. H. C. DuBose writes from Suchow, China: "It is a surprising fact that we may almost daily have large congregations in the temple arenas, and without molestation

declaim against idolatry. One reason is that in some of the temples the Confucianists lecture on the 'Sacred Edict.' Another, that the cupidity of the priests has led them to rent the temple precincts for petty merchandise, so that the ground is no longer considered sacred. There is no land so free for the gospel preacher as China."

—The progress of Christianity in China is increasing rapidly. In 1853 there were 350 native converts; in 1863, 2,000; 1873, 8,000; 1883, 22,000; 1888, 30,000. The Rev. J. L. Navis, D.D., in closing a series of articles on Methods of Mission Work, says:

"I believe a great deal has been accomplished in every department of missionary work in China. The literary outcome of the past forty years is alone and by itself a rich legacy to the missionaries and native Christians of the present, and gives them a vantage ground in undertaking future labor which it is difficult to overestimate. The ratio of increase in the number of converts and the evidence of growth and development in native churches are also full of encouragement. While we must record many cases of coldness and defection, we remember that such cases have characterized the history and progress of the church to a greater or less extent in every age. On the other hand, we rejoice in being able to point to many who give undoubted evidence of being God's chosen ones, while there are others whose names are already enrolled among the noble army of martyrs. It has been my privilege to know many Christian men and Christian women in China whose godly lives and peaceful deaths have been an inspiration to me, and made me, I trust, a better man and a more earnest worker. I count among my nearest and most honored Christian friends not a few who are now bearing faithful testimony to the truth in the midst of opposition and manifold trials, such as Christians in Western lands can only imperfectly appreciate."

England.—Canon Maclear's annual "Combined Report of Missionary Studentship Associations" for 1887 shows that £2,186 has been raised in 23 English dioceses toward the support of 91 studentships. Oxford leads the dioceses with a contribution far in excess of any other, giving £496, while the second on the list, Worcester, gives £200. Since the foundation of the college upward of 400 students have been sent forth from it for the work abroad. The report gives information about the mission houses at Warminster, Burgh-le-Marsh and Wallingford. Burgh shows a roll of 110 students admitted, of whom 56 have proceeded in due course to St. Augustine's, 14 have gone direct to missionary work, and 18 are now in residence.—*The Mission Field.*

India.—No less than 5,067 of India's sons and daughters were baptized by the agents of the Church Missionary Society in 1886. To this number must be added the baptisms by all the different branches of the Church of Christ. Taking into consideration