

MISSION FIELD.

CANADIAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, MHOW, O.I.

The following report for 1890 by A. P. Mitchell, Esq., Inspector of Schools, C. P. and C. I., will be read with interest.

I visited the Canadian Mission High School, Mhow, on 12th August, 1890.

The numbers are as follows:—

Classes	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	Total
Enrolled	12	8	10	4	3	4	6	47
Present	11	7	10	4	2	4	6	44

The attendance is 33 out of 42 or 83 p.c., which is a considerable improvement on last year.

The organization of the School has much improved, and the records are now in order, neat, and up to date.

The building is neat and tastefully decorated, affording ample accommodation for all the classes.

The compound affords space for amusements and drill; and is provided with a neat garden and tennis court. Furniture and appliances are generally sufficient, but I regret to observe that no gymnastic apparatus are provided. I trust that funds will be found for this purpose during the ensuing year.

The staff is strong, sufficiently numerous, and much the same as last year. I am glad to observe that my suggestions regarding the division of the work have been carried out. Masters are now attached to classes not to subjects and the improvement which has already resulted is most marked.

The financial state of the School is given in the following statement:—

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
School fees	Rs. 27-6-6.	"	"
Allowance from Hussars	" 8-0-0.	"	"
High School Staff	"	258 0-0	
Branch Schools	"	58 0-0	
Rents	"	10 8 0	
Servants	"	10 0 0	
Furniture, Books, etc.	"	13 0 0	
Repairs	"	4 0 0	
Monthly Total Rupees 35-6-6.		Rs. 350 8-0	
12		12	
YEARLY TOTAL RUPEES 424-14 0		Rs. 4200-0-0	

The excess in expenditure is met by private subscriptions raised in Canada.

The bulk of the expenditure is still met from Mission Funds.

Fees are levied at the rate of 5 Annas to Rs. 1 according to standards. I regret that the School has as yet received no grant-in-aid from Local Funds. I shall again represent this matter to the Agent Governor-General and hope that due provision will be made for this in the Budget Estimates of the ensuing year.

As already remarked a further improvement has resulted from the rearrangement of the duties of the staff and from the care and attention of the Head Master and his assistants; and the year's work reflects great credit on Mr. Anketell and his assistants as well as the Missionaries under whose general direction the work is carried on. Promotions number 31 out of 42 or 72 p.c. which is very satisfactory. None passed the Matriculation Examination, and only 1 out of 4 the C.P. Middle School Standard. I examined each class both orally and by means of written papers and was very well pleased indeed with the results, details of which are given below:—

Great care is taken with the Physical Education of the boys. Drill is taught, and dumb bell exercises were very smart. Tennis and cricket are also played by the boys. A systematic course of gymnastics would give a finishing touch to their physical training, but, unfortunately, funds for this purpose are not yet available.

The following statement gives particulars of the Vernacular Branches:—

Name of School.	Staff.	Nos.		P.O. Average Attendance.
		Enrolled.	Present.	
Mah. Dharma. School.	1	66	61	83
" " Urdu	1	14	20	90
Gokul Ganj	3	25	86	80
Horse Line	1	12	40	60
Gujar Khara	1	10	25	80
Dhainaka	1	8	50	80
Total		101	264	81

I am very much pleased with the state of the first three of the above which I visited and am glad to see that they are now properly organized as I advised last year.

The Horse Line and Gujar Khara Branches are especially reserved for low caste children and are most useful institutions.

On the whole I am much pleased with the continued progress of this Institution and congratulate Mr. Russell and his assistants on the excellent results obtained.

(Signed) A. P. MITCHELL,

Inspector of European Schools,

C. P. and C. I.

CHINESE WORK.

Rev. I. M. Condit, D.D., writing for the *Church at Home and Abroad*, in regard to the Chinese work in California, says:

"Twenty-five years ago there were only one or two stations outside of San Francisco, and now there are ten. At that time the work was largely itinerating, while now it is organized into a regular system. Then there were but few schools, while now we have Sabbath and evening schools at every station. Scarcely anything was then done among the women, and the sight of one in our audience was a rare thing; to-day a systematic work is carried on among them, and more than a hundred of them are often seen in our church on Sabbath. Twenty-five years ago but few children were to be seen in Chinatown, and the starting of a little school for them was quite an event; now the streets are alive with children who number thousands, and they are gathered into many schools. At that time a Christian family was hard to find, and considered quite a curiosity; now Christian homes are numbered by the score. We have three regularly organized churches, six Christian Endeavor Societies, a Young Men's Christian Association with its branch at every station, a Circle of King's Daughters, interesting missionary societies, and even a mission paper. The work has its drawbacks and discouragements, but for all that shows many marks of healthy progress."

Such a statement is interesting and hopeful in view of our own work among the Chinese in Canada, as indicating what we may look for under similar conditions.

A STRANGE STORY FROM OHINA.

Mr. Griffith John, of Hankau, the well-known missionary who played a prominent part a few years ago in disclosing the true origin of the anti-foreign placards disseminated in the Yangtze Valley, has recently published in China an interesting statement in regard to Chou Han. This individual, it may be remembered, was proved by Mr. John to be the author of many of the violent and obscene attacks on foreigners and on the Christian religion which incited the mob to outrages on Europeans; he worked from the city of Changsha, in Hunan province, as a centre, and collected large sums for his inflammatory publications. The Foreign Ministers in Peking demanded his arrest and trial, and after a long interval the Chinese authorities reported that he was insane, and he was accordingly released. Mr. John now reports that two native Christians, who went into Hunan preaching and selling books, entered Changsha, and there got into communication with Teng, the head of the printing establishment of the same name, who was one of the chief printers and publishers of Chou Han's writings. Teng stated to his visitors that Chou Han had greatly changed of late, that he was now studying Christian books, and had renounced spiritualism and his former anti-foreign associates. He would like to visit Hankau and there inquire of the missionaries concerning Christianity, but was afraid that he would be seized for his past misdeeds by the Europeans, and carried into captivity as the Viceroy Yeh was forty years ago. Mr. John has written inviting both Chou Han and Teng, the printer, to visit Hankau and study for themselves the teachings of Christianity. The story is a strange one; but Mr. John's information from Hunan has proved accurate in the past, even when it seem most improbable.—*Times*.

IDOLATRY IN MEXICO.

Among the many other reasons why we are at work in Roman Catholic Mexico may be mentioned the gross idolatry of the common people. Intelligent Romanists confess that the masses of the people worship the material images that abound in their churches and homes. We are not dependent upon their witness, however, for the facts are before our eyes every day. I doubt if you could find a country not semi-barbarous where idol worship is more common than in this priest-ridden land. This childish devotion to images has filled their highways, mountain tops, street corners, and homes with all manner of things to be worshipped, from the one-cent paper wood out of the Virgin of Guadalupe to the life-size painting or sculpture dressed in the finest of fabrics and adorned with precious stones valued at millions. Every corn in the mountains, every bridge across a stream, every prominent hilltop, and almost every weather-beaten tree, has its story constructed cross, or "Christ," as they sometimes call it, to be kissed or worshipped. Such senseless devotion to stocks and stones must be witnessed to be realized.