

grace, have given it any real "acceptance." An interesting account is given of the *Lanue* people, whom Mr. Taylor visited, and who, while of a more polite and intellectual cast than are the people of Mombasa, are more deeply degraded in sin. Among them Mr. Taylor inaugurated market services, which have since been continued by the Germans conducting the German mission there, but who, prior to Mr. Taylor's visit, had conducted operations on the "private reception" system at their own houses. These brethren expressed themselves as considerably cheered by the visit thus paid to them, and especially at the new way of "reaching the masses" in which they had received their first object-lesson.

London Missionary Society.—A special number of *The Chronicle* was issued in April, devoted mainly to Madagascar. A melancholy interest attaches to this great island in view of the French expedition which bodes gravest disaster alike to the independence of the Hovas and the future of Protestant missions. In the latter, the London Missionary Society has a large stake. It is not too much to say that "the moral and spiritual progress of an intensely interesting people, the prosperity of hundreds of native churches, the religious education of many thousands of Malagasy children, the reverent observance of the Lord's day, the freedom enjoyed under the Hova Government by Protestant as well as Catholic missionaries, and a very extensive and varied Christian work, are all imperilled by this crisis in the island's history." Hitherto Madagascar has been one of the most fruitful fields of foreign missionary labor, and one cannot contemplate, save with deepest sorrow and indignation, the almost certain overthrow of a liberty-loving race and the disruption of existing Christian organization and work.

Since 1862 the work of the London Missionary Society has been essentially the care and guidance of converts;

and while thousands of heathens have been won, the great attractive force has been the organized churches themselves.

To-day Christianity is the great outstanding force in the island, and nowhere is the fact more patent than in and around the capital, Antananarivo. "Any one standing," says Mr. W. E. Cousins, "on the higher parts of the city may count well-built village chapels by the dozen. Indeed, almost every village around Antananarivo has its Protestant place of worship." Then, schools of all kinds have come to the front—medical, normal, colleges, etc.—and are important factors in the moral and spiritual elevation of the people. In view of the baleful shadow that now lies athwart this island, let all who can pray remember Madagascar.

Presbyterian Church of England.—The Swatow missionaries are rejoicing in a very considerable increase during 1894 in the membership of the churches under their care. The gain, as shown in 120 adult baptisms, is the largest increase of any year in the mission's history. A further encouraging fact is that of 25 lads in attendance at the grammar school of the mission, nearly 20 are applicants for baptism.

Formosa.—The Formosan membership stands at fully 1400, whose contributions for all Christian objects amounted during the year to \$214. A cheering growth of interest in the truth is reported in the northern part of the Formosan field. In the city of Chiang-hoa a genuine spiritual work is going on under the guidance of an earnest young preacher, Lan Bo-khun. Here Mr. Campbell recently examined no fewer than 28 catechumens, of whom he was able to receive 14 into the membership of the church. In this district there are now 10 congregations, with an aggregate membership of 345. A book that promises to be of great service has been prepared by Mr. Ede, Presbyterian missionary teacher in Formosa. It is a "three-character classic," or Christian commentary on