

having given five lives already to that work: Dr. Sidney Comber, Thomas J. Comber, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Thomas J. Comber, and Mrs. Percy Comber.

China.—The 32,000 native Chinese Moravian Christians gave year before last \$38,000 for missionary work.

—It is reported that, as a result of the great assistance given to the famine-stricken people of Shantung, in 1889, when over \$200,000 were distributed and over 100,000 lives saved, a great many have been drawn to pay special attention to Christianity as the religion which influences people for such deeds of kindness and mercy; and during 1890 it is said that over a thousand persons were baptized whose attention was drawn to the religion of Christ by the fact that the missionaries were so prominent in securing this aid and distributing it. Not by any means were all these recipients of aid, but they saw what was being done for their fellow-men, and compared the fruits of Christianity with the fruits of heathenism.

—It is stated by Dr. Joseph Simms, who has lately returned from China, that at least 200,000 girl babies are brutally killed in various ways every year in that empire, to get them out of the way. In every large city there are asylums for the care of orphans, supported and conducted by foreigners, who save yearly from slaughter tens of thousands of female infants.

India.—Sir Charles A. Elliott, the new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, speaking at Simla, has added his testimony to the value of missions as judged from the standpoint of high Indian officials. "I make bold to say," were his words, "that if missions did not exist it would be our duty to invent them." This is what was said by the famous men who built up the administration of the Punjab, and who, when it was annexed in 1849, among their first requirements, along with courts, and codes, and roads, and police, wrote home to the Church Missionary Society for a supply of missionaries.

—The Rev. Mr. Lewis, of England, died recently. In 1842 he went to India, and having reduced the language of the Khassees to writing, he devoted himself to translations, and was able without any help but that given by his wife, to translate the whole of the New Testament into Khassei. From the work which he started have developed 60 churches with a membership of 7000.

—The Rev. W. F. Bainbridge tells the following touching story of a Brahmin convert he met in India: "As he talked of his work and urged me to labor hard in the interests of heathen evangelization, I felt that it was not he, but Christ speaking through him. Last month a Conconada brother wrote me of his death. He had just officiated at a wedding. A sudden sickness came on before he had signed the marriage certificate. 'Just your name, brother,' they said, as they put the paper under his hand, and the pen between his fingers. 'Name?' said the dying Brahmin, 'name? There is none other name given under heaven among men whereby we must be saved.' 'Yes; but we want your own name. Quick! Write it.' 'My name? I have none other name than the lamb's name written in my forehead.' And the pen moved and the hand dropped, and the spirit was gone; and they looked, and he had written 'Jesus.'"

—The Methodist Episcopal Church has three conferences in India, North India, South India, and Bengal. The statistics have recently been published of the three combined, together with corresponding figures for 1870, and the growth of 20 years thus shown is most cheering. The figures for two decades ago are put in parenthesis: Missionaries, 72 (19); wives, 62 (17); Hindustani missionaries, 54 (5); Zenana missionaries, 33 (2); baptisms in 1890, 7661 (471); native communicants, 11,991 (600); day schools, 853 (117); scholars, 25,540 (4309); money collected in India in 1890, 217,287 rupees (24,478).