

five large houses, at an expense of £115,000, have been erected.

Germany.—The Kaiserswerth Deaconess Home has lasted fifty years, having been founded by the faith and foresight of Pastor Fliedner. From the Annual Report it appears there are now nearly 600 deaconesses who look to it as their Mother-House. The great majority of them are employed in Germany in schools and hospitals, but they are found also in Foreign Mission fields, in Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, and Constantinople. In Smyrna and Beirut they have magnificent educational establishments; in Alexandria they have an hospital which is a model of skillful arrangement and Christian benevolence. The deaconesses take no vow of celibacy, but give trained and organized services in special branches, and there is no waste of power or financial resources.

India.—Rev. W. Burgess, of India, said recently that "upwards of 2,000,000 of the youths of India were to-day receiving a liberal English education. For the most part it was purely secular. The spread of Western knowledge was opening the flood-gates of infidelity, of non-religion; it left the people in a state not only creedless, but godless. He knew an English Judge who boasted of having imported into India Bradlaugh's 'Tracts for the Times.' Every school established by Missionary agency was a standing protest against all that. There was no institution in India that had attracted half the popularity of the Christian College in Madras. Education had done good work in weakening superstition, in pulling down prejudice. But the religious sentiment in the Hindu was there to-day and craved for something more permanent. The India of a few years ago was dead; the India of to-day was a vigorous stripling, impatient of childish restrictions, with a manly stride moving towards the light. One of the results was the foundation of the Brahmo-Samaja, to which they might, without lowering their colors, reach out a hand of sympathy. He knew families where the Bible to-day was a household book. Hinduism contained many followers of the Lord Jesus who were unknown to acknowledged Christians."

—The Bombay Missionary Conference has resolved to perpetuate the memory of the late George Bowen, for many years a diligent servant of Christ in various spheres in India. It is proposed to erect a memorial building, which shall include a native Christian Institute and a hall, to serve as a center of missionary effort. Such a scheme will, it is thought, represent the catholicity of spirit which was a marked trait of Mr. Bowen's character, and also call attention to the purposes for which his life was given to India.

—The Indian Evangelical Review has a

table of Indian Sunday-school statistics. It is incomplete, but its figures, as far as they go, show an increase between 1881 and 1887 from 1,992 schools to 2,337, and from 65,728 scholars to 89,233. The American Mission stands first in numbers, having 27,915 scholars. Nine other American societies have 23,589 between them. The Church of England has 13,646, of which C. M. S. has 11,290 and S. P. G. 2,447; the English Wesleyans, 5,983; the Welsh Methodists, 4,200; Free Church of Scotland, 3,172; London Missionary Society, 2,206.

—The success of the gospel in the Punjab is seen in a comparison recently made by Rev. Dr. Bruce. He was a missionary in the Punjab about the time mission work began. "I remember," he says, "taking a tour there 25 years ago with Mr. Patterson, a Scotch missionary. If he and I were privileged to baptize one or two converts, we thought it a great success. The other day I got a letter from Mr. Patterson to say that his son was carrying on the work, and that he and his colleague had baptized 2,000 converts in the last two years."

Indians.—The President has made an excellent choice of Indian Commissioner in the place of Mr. Atkins in the person of Mr. Oberly. The announcement of it at the Indian Conference at Mohonk a few days since was "received with applause."

At the same meeting

Gen. Whittlesey, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, read official statistics showing that since the last annual report of the Indian Bureau there have been on the various agencies over 3,300 allotments of land, to the extent of 333,000 acres. The reason why further allotments are not made is the failure of the appropriation. During the year ending June 30, 1888, there were in operation 126 boarding and 107 day schools, a total of 223, with an enrollment of 16,000 pupils and an average of between 12,000 and 14,000. Of these schools 70 were Government boarding, and 85 Government day schools, 5 training schools, and 3 schools for which special appropriations were made by Congress. There were 49 boarding and 22 day schools conducted under contract. The attendance had more than doubled during the past four years.

Judge Draper, New York State Superintendent of Education, spoke of the Indians on the New York reservations. The allegations made at the last Mohonk conference had, he said, been substantiated. The condition of these Indians was deplorable, but they were not entirely depraved.

—Gen. Armstrong, in the New York *Evangelist*, gives an interesting account of what is being done at our