which iittle is known, except that in general they are like their brothers of the better known States. There are seven hundred known dialects, eighty distinct methods of tribal dress and an endless variety of local customs. In every peopled valley one can hear at dawn and dusk the clangor of the small cracked bell of the little church established in other centuries by the Spanish missionaries. How thorough must have been the method that not only wrought the conversion of so heterogeneous and scattered a people, but has perpetuated it even though they have not changed from their primitive state! There are churches and Indian priests where there are no roads but mule paths, and no law but fear of the fefe politico, and where the news of the sudden submersion of Great Britain and all the inhabitants below the line of the sea to-morrow would be heard by some possible chance two or three years hence. All the assaults of the 'civilization' of the 'white' man have left little traces except in the matter of religion, and there the wonders have been wrought through the women.

"The most devout creatures in the world are the Mexican women of all classes. On every hand one sees the signs of it, and nowhere more strongly than in the Indian towns. Every hacienda or large estate has its chapel for the people who work on it."

This is the testimony of a Protestant, a man of wide travelling experience, and, as his article shows, of considerable erudition, and one willing to do an act of justice to the much maligned conquerors of Mexico.

Exchanges.

In the Christmas number of the Review, the exchange column was omitted, not on account of the lack of exchanges, but rather through lack of space. However, we shall briefly review some of the most important before we take up this month's work.

The Victorian contains an article on Catholic Literature, worthy of comment. A Table with the Boys is very good and well worth reading.

In the St. Ignatius Collegian there contains many instructive