

gan his work in Nagercoil. Drs. Leitch, Lowe and Thomson have successively sustained the burden and increased the influence of the enterprise, and it is given us to reap where others have sown, and to witness in the present developments of this branch of service the results of half a century of faithful toil. We have every reason to bless God and go forward in firm dependence on His power who has so markedly supported His servants in past days."—*Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.*

—Arcot American Mission. At Katpadi a new chapel was opened January 10, on which occasion twelve children and two adults were baptized. The mission was established at Katpadi by Rev. W. W. Scudder, D.D., who occupied the station for five years and baptized fifty persons. At the close of his pastorate there were fifteen communicants. There are now 164 communicants and a congregation of 455 Telugu and Tamil Christians. A native minister, the Rev. A. Williams, is assisted by two deacons and two elders.

—In the Northwest of India and of Oude missionary physicians are coming prominently into notice. Nearly 75,000 cases were treated at eleven dispensaries, and 11,000 women sought relief at Mrs. Wilson's dispensary at Agra; 18,850 women and children were treated at the Thomas Dispensary at Agra. The women doctors in charge successfully performed some very important surgical operations.

—The Moslems of Delhi have opened a seminary in which preachers are taught all the objections of Western infidels against Christianity that they may go forth to oppose the Christian preachers in town and country.

—The Waldensians are eagerly preparing for the celebration of the second centennial of the "glorious return" of 1689, when after untold sufferings and banishment from the historic valleys as one of the results of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, they, with sword in hand, and led by their warlike pastors, Janavel and Arnaud, forced their way back to their ancestral homes. The contest was against fearful odds. On the mountain fastness of La Balsille, where, of the 900 Waldensians that returned, about 400 held at bay more than twenty thousand Savoyan soldiers, a school is being erected. In Sibaurd, where, when surrounded on all sides by the hosts of the enemy, the Waldensian Christians took a solemn oath either to conquer or to die, a pyramid built of blocks of stone is being erected, the number of blocks corresponding to the number of Waldensian congregations existing at present. At Torre Pellice, the center of the literary and educational work of this people, a new theological hall is to be dedicated. All these memorials are now about completed. The

whole Waldensian church of Italy, of which the present statistics are 42 churches, 38 preaching stations, 124 pastors and other workers, is the outcome of that return of a few hundred, who were all that were left of the 3,000 to 4,000 that had been expelled by Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy. Without that return the Waldensian Church would have been wiped out of existence in Italy. In the minds and hearts of this people it is the most glorious event in their eventful history which they are this year celebrating. Dr. Emil Comba, probably their best known *literateur*, compares it with the return of the ten thousand Greeks, and draws special attention to the fact that the skill of leadership had called forth the warm admiration of Napoleon Bonaparte.—*The Independent.*

—Count Campello, who was a canon in the Church of Rome till 1881, when he placed his resignation in the hands of Pope Leo XIII., has lately been addressing immense meetings in various parts of Italy. He does not call himself a Protestant, but a Catholic Reformer. His latest meetings were at San Remo, where, a correspondent of the *Christian* says, "the Italians turned out in thousands to hear him. He told them plainly that he left the Vatican because he was wearied of hypocrisy and of slavery. He left it because he wished to profess himself a believer and follower of Jesus Christ. He called upon the Italians to drive the papacy from their consciences and minds, and hearts, and homes, and, if one day an opportunity came to do so, out of their country. And then, in most earnest and impressive words, he urged them to put Christ in the place of the pope, and the gospel in place of the Syllabus. In all he said he was supported by the applause of his audience. Even when preaching Christ there was not raised one cry of opposition. The local press is strongly supporting Count Campello and his movement, and some of the young Italians waited upon him before he left the Umbria to beg his return."

Japan.—Opposition to the proposed union between the united church of Japan, which is composed of all Presbyterian bodies in that empire, and the Congregationalist missionaries, comes from a new quarter. The aid of the Southern Presbyterian church has been invoked to hinder consummation of the union. The Presbytery of Greenbrier, in the Western part of Virginia, has overruled the General Assembly of that church to take measures to protect the infant churches formed by its missionaries from the dangers which it believes to be involved in this union. These dangers the Presbytery declares to be both doctrinal and ecclesiastical—that is, a danger that fundamental truths of the Christian faith may be ignored, and a danger that principles of church order