

MISSIONARY WORLD.

NUMBERING THE PEOPLE.

A recent number of the *Indian Witness* contains the following: The Rev. W. Thomas, Superintendent of the *Baptist Mission Press*, Calcutta, has kindly furnished us with advanced sheets of statistical tables of Protestant missions in India, Burmah and Ceylon, prepared on information collected at the close of 1890, at the request of the Calcutta Missionary Conference. The preparation of these tables has been a task of the most laborious character, and the Calcutta Missionary Conference in the first place, and after them the whole missionary community of India, are under heavy obligations to Mr. Thomas for his services in this important matter.

These tables contain the statistics for sixty-five Protestant missionary societies. The first table gives the names of stations and missionaries, arranged territorially. The second table gives the statistics of the work, the stations being arranged territorially, as in the first table. These two tables form the bulk of the book; but the summary of provinces, and the summary of societies, by decades from 1851 to 1890, will particularly attract the attention of those who wish to understand the past progress and present position of Protestant missions in the Indian empire.

Our readers will in the first place wish to know what churches are maintaining missions in India. The Presbyterians take the lead with sixteen societies; the Baptists have thirteen societies; the Church of England, nine; the Lutherans, seven; the Methodists, four; the Moravians, two; the Congregationalists, two. Then there are seven isolated missions and five female missionary societies of an undenominational character. The number of societies does not, however, give the comparative extent of the work carried on by the different churches. If we take the number of foreign ordained missionaries in the various churches as the standard of comparison, the result is as follows: Church of England, 203; Presbyterian, 149; Baptist, 129; Lutheran, 125; Methodist, 110; Congregationalist, 76; Moravian, 16.

Taking the number of communicants as the standard of comparison, the following is the order: Baptist, 53,801; Church of England, 52,317; Lutheran, 24,207; Methodist, 15,782; Congregationalist, 13,775; Presbyterian, 11,128.

If we make the number of native Christians the standard, we have the following order. Church of England, 193,363; Baptist, 133,122; Congregationalist, 77,466; Lutheran, 62,838; Presbyterian, 34,395; Methodist, 32,381.

If educational work is made the standard of comparison we reach another result which is in some particulars rather unexpected. Taking the number of pupils in Anglo-vernacular schools, we have the following: Presbyterian, 18,954; Church of England, 16,113; Methodist, 7,857; Congregationalist, 6,683; Lutheran, 2,389; Baptist, 806.

But if we make vernacular schools the test, the order is very different. Church of England, 41,362; Congregationalist, 20,981; Methodist, 20,256; Presbyterian, 14,828; Baptist, 10,660; Lutheran, 7,940.

The above educational returns are for males only. The exhibit of female education includes the number of pupils in boarding-schools, day-schools, zenanas and orphans. Combining the four we reach this result: Methodist, 28,833; Church of England, 22,521; Presbyterian, 16,713; Congregationalist, 14,439; Baptist, 8,675; Women's Societies, 8,417; Lutheran, 2,415.

The summary of provinces shows that Madras takes the lead of all other provinces, in some respects giving larger returns than all the remaining provinces combined, although her superiority in number of agents is not quite so great.

The foreign ordained missionaries are divided among the provinces as follows. Madras, 229; Bengal, 186; Bombay, 150; Punjab, 91; Central India, 77; North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 75.

Classified according to the number of ordained and lay native preachers the provinces come in the following order:

	ORDAINED.	LAY.
Madras.....	355	1,319
Bengal.....	219	781
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.....	92	209
Punjab.....	50	293
Bombay.....	48	278
Central India.....	21	170

It is, however, in the number of its native Christians that Madras particularly surpasses other provinces. Giving, for the sake of brevity, the number of native Christians and of communicants in round thousands we have the following:—

	NATIVE CHRISTIANS.	COMMUNICANTS.
Madras.....	341,000	99,000
Bengal.....	108,000	38,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.....	30,000	14,000
Bombay.....	22,000	9,000
Punjab.....	20,000	6,000
Central India.....	9,000	2,000

These figures help us who are personally strangers to Madras to understand how it is the native Christian community in Madras is able to assert itself so successfully, and why so many men of this class win their way to honourable positions in life.

The total returns for the six provinces may properly follow these comparative exhibits: Foreign ordained agents, 308; native ordained agents, 785; foreign and Eurasian lay

preachers, 114; native lay preachers, 3,336; native Christians, 534,113; communicants, 171,214.

Turning from the specific, evangelistic to the educational work of the missions we find Madras again in the first place. Madras has one-third of all the male pupils in the Anglo-vernacular schools of the empire, and one-half of all the pupils in the vernacular schools. Madras has also more than half the native Christian teachers employed, and more than one-third of the non-Christian teachers. Bengal leads the list of foreign and Eurasian teachers with twenty-six names, Madras follows with twenty-two, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with ten. Bombay has eight, the Punjab five, and the Central Provinces three.

In female education Madras and Bengal are a tie, so far as pupils in boarding-schools are concerned, the actual figures being 2,163 for Bengal and 2,150 for Madras. But in day-schools Madras has 24,000; Bengal, 14,000; North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 7,500; Bombay, 5,250; the Punjab, 4,000; and the Central Provinces 2,500 respectively. Independently of Sunday schools, the total number of pupils of all classes in the mission-schools of the country at the end of 1890 was 268,995.

We add a few lines on the past progress of the various departments of work. Correct knowledge of the present condition of Indian missions is less necessary than reliable information concerning the rate and direction of growth. In the introduction to these tables we are told that it had been estimated that, judging from the increase of previous decades, the present tables would show a native Christian community of 750,000, but the actual total is 560,000 (?). The disappointment is in part accounted for by the fact that the present tables report the result of nine years only, but the additions of another year would fail to bring the returns up to the anticipated number. These figures do not agree with totals given above, where the number of native Christians and communicants is 705,327. The different rate of increase in the various provinces is startling. The rate of increase by provinces for communicants and Christian community is as follows:—

	COMMUNICANTS	CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY
Punjab.....	210	335 per cent
North-West Provinces and Oudh.....	193	139 "
Bombay.....	88	92 "
Central India.....	88	99 "
Madras.....	55	21 "
Bengal.....	32	30 "

The compiler draws attention to the fact that, though in the Madras Presidency the American Baptist Missionary Union reports an increase of eighty three per cent. in Christian community three of the largest missions show either a very small increase or even a decrease. In Tinnevely both the C. M. S. and S. P. G. Missions report smaller numbers than in 1881, and one of the L. M. S. stations in Travancore, which reported 13,938 in 1881, showed only an increase of twenty-two in nine years! Either the returns are incorrect or something strange is preventing the increase we have a right to expect.

A CALGARY MIRACLE.

THE MOST WONDERFUL CASE EVER RECORDED IN THE NORTH-WEST.

MIS LELA CULLEN IS RESCUED FROM WHAT HER PHYSICIANS AND FRIENDS THOUGHT TO BE HER DEATH BED.

Winnipeg Tribune.

Calgary, N.W.T., Oct. 20, 1892.—For some time past the residents of this town have been deeply interested in the case of Miss Lela Cullen, a young lady, who has so nearly approached the portals of the great unknown, that her friends despaired of her recovery, and who has now fully, indeed almost miraculously, regained her health and strength. Having read on various occasions, in the *Tribune* the particulars of what appeared to be miraculous cures, your correspondent determined to investigate the case of Miss Cullen, and now sends you the particulars, fully believing that you will be justified in giving them the widest publication.

When your correspondent visited the residence of Mrs. Cullen, the mother of the young lady, he was courteously received, and in reply to his enquiries as to whether she would be willing to give the facts of her daughter's wonderful recovery, for publication for the benefit of other sufferers, Mrs. Cullen readily assented. "My daughter's first illness," said Mrs. Cullen, "was in June 1890, when she was taken with the measles. At that time she was seventeen years of age, tall, fine-looking, and exceedingly healthy, weighing about 140 pounds. All the family took the measles, and all got over them without trouble, except Lela. Her case from the first baffled all the ordinary remedies used for that disease, and as the measles did not come out, a physician was called in. He administered remedies, but with no better results, and her case seemed to baffle the physician's skill. After a few weeks my daughter began to improve somewhat, but did not regain her former strength, and six weeks after she was first taken ill, her face, neck, and limbs broke out in blotches. The doctor was again called in, and said it was the measles getting out of her system, and that she would soon be all right again. The doctor's statement was not verified, however, for not only did my daughter not improve, but she gradually grew worse. Soon after she began to swell, first the feet, then the limbs, breast and face became puffed up. Another doctor was called in and he pronounced her trouble dropsy, resulting from the measles. The doctor attended her all winter, and although he seemed to do all in his power for her, she gradually became weaker and weaker. She did not eat, and tonics failed to improve her appetite, and as she gradually grew weaker she lost her courage, felt

that hope of life was fast slipping away. In the spring, the doctor's medicine, having done her no good, was discontinued, and instead he gave her preparations of beef, iron and wine, hypophosphites, eggs, cream, etc. In fact, stimulants of this kind had to be constantly forced upon her to keep her alive, and I gave up all hope of her recovery, and in my misery waited for her death. She was now so weak that she could not walk across the floor, and in order to rest her we would lift her into a chair, where she would sit for a short while when we would again place her in bed. She was slowly but surely dying before our eyes, and nothing we could do for her was of avail. She was still puffed up, and nothing the doctors could do would reduce the swelling. Her limbs would no longer support her and she could only sit up a very short time each day. In this condition she lingered on until August, 1891, some fifteen months after she was first taken ill, and while we were sorrowfully awaiting what seemed the inevitable end, a ray of hope came. I read in a newspaper of a remarkable cure from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and while I feared that I had heard of this wonderful medicine too late, I hoped almost against hope and sent to the headquarters of the company, at Brockville, Ont., for a supply. At this time, Lela was not able to be removed from bed; her weight was reduced to ninety pounds, and her lips were blue. You will thus see how little hope there appeared for her when she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After she had taken the first box, although there was no visible improvement, she thought they were doing her good, and her spirits began to rise. At the end of the second box I could notice the improvement, and Lela was very hopeful, and felt life was returning to her again. After she had been taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for a month, she was able to get up, and by October she was so well that she could superintend work about the house. She still continued taking the Pills, and rapidly recovered all her old-time health, strength and spirits; I cannot tell you," continued Mrs. Cullen, "how deeply grateful I am for the wonderful medicine that saved my daughter's life. You may be sure that both me and mine will always warmly recommend it, as we have every reason to do."

WHAT A PROMINENT DRUGGIST SAYS.

Your correspondent then called upon Mr. J. G. Templeton, the well-known druggist on Stephen Avenue. In reply to an enquiry as to what he could tell me about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Mr. Templeton replied: "What can I tell you about Pink Pills? Well, I can tell you they are the most wonderful medicine I ever handled. I had experience with them in Ontario before coming out here, and in all my experience as a druggist I never knew any medicine have such a wonderful demand, or give such great satisfaction. My experience here has been like my experience in Ontario, all who have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speak in their praise, and if I were to tell you how many boxes I am selling here daily, you would be readily excused for being somewhat incredulous. If I am asked to recommend a medicine, I unhesitatingly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and my confidence in them has never been misplaced. I have already said the demand for Pink Pills is astonishing, and they invariably give the best satisfaction. I know this to be so from the statements of customers. I have sold here and in Ontario, thousands of boxes, and have no hesitation in recommending them as a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after-effects of the grippe, diseases depending on humours in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of any nature."

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cts. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

THE Rev. W. S. Swanson, of Lochmaben, has been offered the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Penang, Straits Settlements.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT successfully in a serious case of croup in my family. I consider it a remedy no house should be without.

J. F. CUNNINGHAM.

Cape Island.

THAT string on my finger means "Bring home a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT."

MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

In addition to the testimony of the Governor of the State of Maryland, U.S.A., a member of the Maryland Legislature, Hon. Wm. C. Harden, testifies as follows: "746 Dolphin St., Balto., Md., U.S.A., Jan. 18, '90. Gentlemen: I met with a severe accident by falling down the back stairs of my residence, in the darkness, and was bruised badly in my hip and side, and suffered severely. One and a half bottles of St. Jacobs Oil completely cured me. Wm. C. HARDEN." Member of State Legislature.