

A. Christain Frederick Schwartz who labored in India from 1750 to 1798.

Q. What British Missionary Society first sent missionaries to India?

A. The Baptist Missionary Society.

Q. What missionary was sent?

A. Wm. Carey who reached Calcutta in November 1793.

Q. What American Missionary Society first sent missionaries to India?

A. The American Board.

Q. What missionaries were sent?

A. Gordon Hall and Samuel Nott in 1812.

Q. What noted missionary of the Church of England labored in India?

A. Henry Martyn who went to India in 1806.

Q. What noted missionary of the Free Church of Scotland labored in India?

A. Dr. Alexander Duff who went to India in 1830.

Q. How many Protestant missionaries were laboring in India in 1885?

A. 791.

Q. How many ordained native agents were assisting them?

A. 530.

Q. How many communicants were reported?

A. 137,504.

Q. What is the prospect for mission work in India?

A. The missions are making steady progress and we may look for large accessions in the near future.

Q. When was the Methodist Episcopal Mission founded in India?

A. In 1857.

Q. What was the first station occupied?

A. Bareilly.

Q. Who were our first missionaries?

A. Dr. and Mrs. William Butler, who were soon followed by Rev. J. L. Humphrey and Rev. R. Pierce and their wives.

Q. How many missionaries have we now in India?

A. 67 missionaries; 52 assistant missionaries; 23 missionaries of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society.

Q. How many members and probationers?

A. Over 5,000 members, and about 5,000 probationers.

Q. How many conversions in 1888?

A. About 1,750.

Q. What is the outlook for our Missions in India?

A. More cheering than ever before. Hindoos and Mahommedans are yielding to the Gospel; and the native Church is full of hopefulness for final success.—*Little Missionary*.

PRAYER WHEELS.

One of the strangest contrivances for religious purposes ever invented by any people is the prayer wheel of Thibet. Thomas Manning, the only Englishman that ever saw Lhasa, who visited Thibet at the commencement of the present century, describes these wheels, which he calls "whirligigs," as cylinders turning freely on an axis, with sacred sentences and prayers inside. Turning the whirligig is equivalent to reciting the sentence, and is a substitute for it. The hand-wheel is carried always by pious persons, and is constantly turned, while another kind is fixed on an axis in the ground, around which it revolves. In the avenues of the temples, he says, there are hundreds of them, which good souls twist one after another as they pass along. Others contain rolls of printed prayers, and are fixed in rows on the walls of temples, near villages, and in streams to be turned by water power. They are said to have been in use for more than 1,000 years. Mr. Andrew Wilson says that the Thibetans are the most pre-eminently praying people on the face of the earth. "They have praying stones, praying pyramids, praying flags flying over every house, praying wheels, praying mills, and the universal prayer, *Om mani padme havi* is never out of their mouths." A German writer on Lamaism says of this sentence, which literally means "O God! the jewel in the lotus," that these six syllables are, of all the prayers of earth, that which is most frequently repeated, written, printed, and conveniently offered by mechanical means.