

to be Christianized by her own sons, and therefore he believes in sending out educated Christian men, capable of training Indian converts for the work of teaching the gospel. There can be no question that the native element in missionary work has not been utilized as it should be, not in India only, but in other regions, as notably in Armenia.

—The Wesleyan Missionary Society, with headquarters in London, has missions established in Europe, India, China, West Africa, the Transvaal, British Honduras and the Bahamas. It reports 236 central stations or circuits and 1,338 chapels and preaching-places. It has a staff of 333 missionaries and assistants, with 2,000 other paid agents, such as catechists, interpreters, etc. It enumerates 2,000 unpaid agents, such as local preachers and Sabbath-school teachers, and a church membership of 32,325, with 4,674 persons on trial for admission to the church. The method pursued by the society is to send to the field English missionaries for the purpose of organization and supervision or to give instruction in training institutions. All subordinate positions are occupied by a trained native agency, while it is understood that every convert, according to his ability, should be a voluntary worker for Christ. The total income for the past year was nearly £132,000. The report for the year expresses great discouragement because of a debt of almost £17,000 which has been accumulating for the past three years. In addition to the above is the work done by the Ladies' Auxiliary connected with the society, and reporting an income for the year of almost £8,000.

—Rev. James Johnston, F. S. S., in a recent letter to us, speaks of the attacks which have been made by Canon Taylor and others on the missionary societies of Great Britain, and says: "These recent attacks on our missions in this country are *encouraging!!* They are made by men whose trade is sensation and can only gain it by attacking what is great and popular. Not one society has suffered. The Church Missionary Society never had such an income as this year. The London Mission Society have in a few weeks made up their chronic deficit of £15,000; and the number of new schemes started by independent societies is another sign of life, though it takes erratic forms and tends to weaken old societies."—*The Missionary*.

—Canon Isaac Taylor's attack on the missions is the subject of a brief but powerful article in the January issue of *Regions Beyond*, by Mrs. H. Grattan Guinness. Agreeing with the Canon that "the work would be better done if the missionaries were faultless, unselfish, devoted, heroic saints," Mrs. Guinness tersely says: "But an in-

cumbent of the Established Church, in the enjoyment of a remarkably good living, with a very small charge, who dwells at ease in England during its pleasant summer, and enjoys himself in Southern lands during its winter, and who does not even subscribe the conventional guinea a year to the C.M.S., is hardly the man to hold up a high standard to his fellows!"

**France.**—Interference With Missions.—At a missionary breakfast at Birmingham recently, at which Rev. J. Jones, who was expelled from the Island of Maré, in the South Seas, was present, Dr. Dale uttered a timely protest against what has the appearance of French vindictiveness against British missions in heathen lands. "It is all the same," said Dr. Dale, "whether the Empire, the Monarchy, or the Republic obtain in France, her officials, goaded on by priests, repress Protestantism, wherever possible." And he added: "When M. Paul Bert, the bitter opponent of Clericalism at home, went as Governor of Tonquin, he remarked that their free thinking and liberty of conscience views were not for exportation. In Tahiti and several other South Sea Islands, in Madagascar, and wherever our missionaries have been signally successful, the French have, if opportunity offered, tried to damage them."

—The Paris Missionary Society has a wonderful missionary work in South Africa. In connection with its mission among the Basutos it has 176 native workers and 6,000 church-members. The Zambesi Mission, of which M. Coillard is in charge, is an off-spring of the Basuto Mission. The society also has missions on the Congo, in Senegambia, and in Kabylia.

**India.**—Rev. J. E. Scott writes from Muttra:

"There are 90,000 people just around me, and more than 700,000 in the district. The sound of the hammer and trowel has commenced. A mission house half finished, a training-school (Woman's Foreign Missionary Society) just commenced, a school-house and a hall and chapel in prospect. The finest temple in North India is here. A temple covering 10 acres and costing \$2,000,000 is here. There are 8,000 widows, all bad, at Brindaban, in the vicinity. They are the so-called 'Brides of Krishna.'"

—From Dr. Fry's report of the Travancore Medical Mission for the past year, we learn that at Neyoor, and in the eight branch dispensaries now opened throughout the province, 27,657 patients were treated during 1888. Of these 1,255 were received into the Neyoor Hospital as in-door patients. "The year 1888," writes Dr. Fry, "is one of special interest, as being the jubilee year of the South Travancore Medical Mission. Fifty years have now gone by since Dr. Ramsay, the first medical missionary, be-