

trict in the north 1800 pesos' (about 35 cents to the peso) worth of Bibles and religious books in three months.

—The number of missionaries of all societies working on the South American continent is about 400. The Protestant adherents number about 100,000, of whom 70,000 are in the Guianas, principally in Dutch Guiana, where Moravian efforts have been attended with remarkable success.

EUROPE.

Great Britain.—Mr. Arnold White suggests, in *The Observer*, that after a century of missionary labor the time has come when a royal commission should be formed to inquire into the results, so that untraveled Englishmen may have the opportunity of forming an impartial judgment on questions that are now under dispute. The real occasion of the suggestion is the trouble our country has with China; for Mr. White would have our government give "denominational missionaries clearly to understand that if they choose to run risks, it is they, and not the tax-payers of this country, who must take the consequences." So far as we know, this is just what the missionaries do. But if missionaries are Englishmen, and they are assaulted or slain in defiance of treaty rights, then the Government intervenes, not because they are missionaries, but because they are Englishmen. As for the proposed royal commission, why not have one to inquire how far Christianity has justified its existence in England after eighteen hundred years?—*London Christian*.

—Canon Scott Robertson's twenty-fourth report of the voluntary contributions of Christians in the British Isles in support of foreign missiopyary work shows that last year the total contributed amounted to £1,375,571. Only in 1891 has this total been exceeded. This total is divided as follows: Church of England societies, £572,712; joint societies of churchmen and Nonconform-

ists, £311,486; Nonconformist societies in England and Wales, £379,550; Scotch and Irish Presbyterian societies, £195,944; Roman Catholic societies, £15,879.

—In a lately published book Sir John Lubbock tells us that since 1607 the number of persons in prison has decreased nearly a third. In juvenile crime the decrease is even more satisfactory. In 1856 the number of young persons committed was 14,000; last year, in spite of the enormous increase of the population, the number was only 5100. The yearly average of persons sentenced to penal servitude in the five years ending in 1864 was 2800, and that number has steadily fallen, being for last year only 729, or but one quarter, notwithstanding the increase of population. In fact, 8 convict prisons have become unnecessary and have been applied to other purposes.

—The London Police Court Mission was a powerful agency for good to the 85,000 persons who passed through the police courts of London in 1894; 15,855 of these were helped by the mission; more than 1000 girls and women were rescued from shame and degradation; 177 men were admitted into the home, and 149 have done well; 89 lads were admitted into the lads' shelter home, and 279 were restored to friends. Thirteen missionaries work in the courts.

—Early in January the editor-in-chief of this REVIEW began his series of meetings at Liverpool; will visit Wales, the West of England, and Ireland during the first three months; and during the next quarter he will travel in Scotland and the Midland counties, returning to London for conferences at Exeter Hall and Mildmay. Surely many and fervent should be the petitions that great grace be bestowed upon this gifted and eminent promoter of world-wide missions.

—A large company, some weeks ago, assembled at an Edinburgh railway station to bid Godspeed to one who has spent nearly half a century in the for-