

resolutions offered by the commission were carried.

Burma.—A Burmese religious ceremony. A correspondent of an Indian paper describes a curious ceremony which took place recently at Rangoon. I seems that in a recent earthquake the bird's wing of gold and precious stones crowning the great Rangoon pagoda was thrown down and injured. The trustees of the building called on the people for subscriptions for a new one, and in three weeks a sum of 80,000 rupees was collected. It was notified that on a certain day the melting of the gold and silver would take place, and that it would be the last opportunity of contributing. In one of the large rooms of the pagoda two large crucibles were placed, one for gold, the other for silver. Hundreds of men and women, girls, boys, and small children passed by dropping their silver or gold ornaments into the crucibles or handing their precious stones to the clerk for the purpose of being set in the bird's wing. Women gaily dressed and covered with jewels passed by, and, taking a couple of gold bangles from each arm, threw them into the pot, or they took off rings, and, handing the stones to the clerk, added the gold to the melting mass. Those who had no gold put in rupee coins into the silver crucible and handed over others to the clerk for the use of the pagoda; even the beggars came and added their mites. All parted with their treasures without a sigh, and, in fact, seemed glad to give it for such a devout purpose. All their good deeds are so many rungs mounted on the ladder towards heaven. The Shans went in a body of 20 men, and presented a valuable diamond weighing 75 carats, which is to be placed as the chief ornament of the wing. The silver melted amounted to Rs. 7,580; that collected to 3,525: the gold melted amounted to Rs. 13,800, and the precious stones given were valued at Rs. 22,000. The wing that fell down was valued at Rs. 1,22,500, and the one to replace it will be worth Rs. 1,75,000. The umbrella ornament at the top of the same pagoda (the Shawgda-goan) is said to have cost King Mindine Min six lakhs of rupees; it is of pure gold, richly set with gems, and is actually 15 feet high, although at its present elevation it does not seem two feet. The pagoda itself is 328 feet high, and the hillock on which it stands is 100 feet. The pagoda is surrounded by the barracks of the British troops, and the magazines are said to be in the hillock on which it is built.

China.—There are now 82 medical missionaries in China, the majority of whom are from the United States; 16 of them are female physicians. There are large mission hospitals and dispensaries in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Canton, and smaller ones at various other cities. At these hospitals, where many thousands are treated yearly, and at the homes of other sick people, the teaching of the gospel goes hand in hand with the medical treatment, and the good accomplished is very great. In

no part of the world is the medical missionary more highly appreciated than within the Chinese Empire, and a great part of the current expenses of the hospitals and dispensaries are borne by Chinese officials, the gentry and the merchants. Foreigners residing in China also give a good deal. If there were 100 medical missionaries in China among 300,000,000 of people, each physician would have more than twice as many people to attend as there are living in New York.—*Medical Miss. Record.*

India.—The fact is not commonly recognized that the missionary bodies most interested in higher educational work in India are Presbyterian and Anglican. Of the large staff of the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal, and several other aggressive missions, we do not know of one which is engaged in what is known as higher educational work, except Dr. Badley at Lucknow, and the Christian College he is founding is the model upon which existing mission colleges should be immediately re-organized. Its curriculum and appointments throughout are adapted especially for native Christian students. Non-Christian students are not excluded, but if they come they must accept the teaching which has in view the needs of our native Christian youth.—*The Indian Witness.*

Romanism.—Romanism in the Province of Quebec has attained a degree of strength and wealth, and is supported by a self-denying and resolute spirit, not known or appreciated until recently by even well-informed Canadians. At the recent meeting of the Canadian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, Principal McVicar presented carefully compiled statistics showing that the Papistical church receives on an average, annually, from 200,000 families in the Province of Quebec, the enormous sum of \$3,000,000 for the exclusive ends of Catholic worship. She owns 900 churches and the same number of parsonages, together with the palaces of the cardinal, archbishops and bishops, valued at \$900,000; 12 seminaries, worth \$600,000; 17 classical colleges, worth \$350,000; 259 boarding schools and academies, worth \$6,000,000; 80 convents, worth \$4,000,000; and 68 hospitals and asylums, worth \$4,000,000; making a total of \$61,210,000. Besides, certain ecclesiastical orders are enormously wealthy. The Sulpicians, for instance, on Catholic testimony are wealthier than the Bank of Montreal, the most powerful monied corporation in America. The lady superior of the Longue Point Asylum recently informed a press representative that the nuns built that splendid building at their own cost of \$100,000. To every one familiar with history the growth of Romanism on this continent is a menace to free institutions, to the public schools, and to a competent and honest administration of public affairs.