

to bear the chief responsibility of the missionary enterprise in Siam and in Laos. In the latter country, so far as known to the writer, no missionary effort is put forth by other bodies.

The last report shows in the *Siam Mission*,

Ordained missionaries.....	8
Medical missionaries.....	3
Married and unmarried women.....	16
Native teachers, male and female.....	19
Number of communicants in seven churches.....	292
Boys and girls in boarding-schools.....	191
Total number of pupils in schools of all grades.....	316
Patients treated in the hospital work.....	5,000

In the *Laos Mission* there are

Ordained missionaries.....	8
Physicians.....	5
Married and unmarried women.....	16
Ordained natives.....	2
Other helpers.....	57
Number of communicants in twelve churches.....	1,841
There were added during the last year.....	305
Number of boys and girls in boarding-schools.....	282
Children gathered in the Sabbath-schools.....	987

The stations of the Laos Mission are Cheung Mai, situated on the Maah Ping River, five hundred miles north of Bangkok. This was occupied by Rev. Daniel McGilvary, D.D., and Rev. Jonathan Wilson, both being accompanied by their wives. The second station, Lakawn, was occupied in 1885, Lampoon in 1891, Muang Praa in 1893, and Nan in 1894. These five stations occupy such strategic positions as enable the missionaries there resident and their threescore native teachers and helpers to extend their work into the wide regions in all directions.

The Laos Mission has shown in the last four or five years very gratifying results of missionary labor, namely, the number of accessions in 1890 were 180, and during the following years respectively 182, 241, 299, 289, and 305.

The Present Outlook.—That part of the late speech by Queen Victoria to the British Parliament in which she states with satisfaction that a treaty has been formed between Great Britain and France, securing the independence of Siam, has doubtless excited in all friends of missions a new interest in the missionary work in Siam and Laos. The kingdom of Siam embraces several small tributary states extending down the Malayan Peninsula, and also a number of dependencies stretching to the north and northeast, and embracing the Laos country. When the French navy entered Bangkok many months ago and forced the Siamese Government to transfer to French authority large districts in its northeastern tributary possessions, the relations between France and Great Britain became considerably strained with reference to the question of territorial rights.

And some apprehension was felt in regard to the future of American missions in Eastern Laos, and, in fact, throughout Siam. The policy of the French Government in its occupation of portions of the west coast of