

of sore trial—self-denial, discouragement, delay, even imprisonment and persecution, and little besides. But, these ten years included, there has from the very beginning been *one church* organized on the Baptist Mission field, on the average, *every three weeks*, or about 17 a year for this entire period. The baptisms have been about 225,000 in all—over 3,000 every year for the seventy-five years, or *one every three hours* for the whole period. In 1819 there was but one baptism; in 1886, 9,342; in 1824, there were but 18 living members; in 1886, 123,580. In 1814, the treasury contained \$1,230.26, and in 1887, \$351,889.69. In 1814, the whole Mission force was Mr. and Mrs. Adoniram Judson; in 1887 it numbered 1,986. In 1814, the only Mission field was Burmah; in 1886 there were 16 fields: Burmah, India, Assam, China, Japan, France, Spain, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Turkey, Russia, Greece, and the Congo.

Roman Catholics.—In England there are some 10,000 parishes, in 9,000 of which Roman Catholics are not represented. Their total membership is 1,353,514, with 2,252 priests and 1,252 churches. Even the Salvation Army far outnumber them. And these statistics probably mislead, for the Romanists are wont to include, in their estimated membership, every baptized infant, even though clandestinely brought by some servant in a Protestant family, in order to insure the child's salvation. Even with such basis of calculation, this would give to every church an average of nearly 1,100 members, and to every priest an average charge and curacy of about 600 souls. A. T. P.

Evangelical Alliance.

This Alliance was founded in 1841 to "enable Christians of different denominations, and in all countries, to realize in themselves and to exhibit to others that living and essential union which binds all true believers together in the fellowship of Christ." We glean

some interesting facts from its Forty-third Annual Report:

Nearly 700 new members have been enrolled during the year by the British Council. The two secretaries have visited over fifty towns in Great Britain, where meetings on behalf of the Alliance have been held, as well as in many districts of the metropolis. Several new local auxiliaries have been formed in the provinces, and these, with some of the older branches, hold regular meetings for prayer and conference, which are much appreciated.

The programme of subjects for the **Universal Week of Prayer**, issued in the name of the British and foreign organizations of the Alliance, is now accepted by evangelical Christians generally and in all countries. The document, published in immense numbers in English, is sent into all parts of the earth, and is translated into a great variety of languages and dialects. In foreign lands, and especially among missionaries and native converts, the week of prayer is anticipated with great interest, and the observance is often followed by revivals of religion. Some remarkable instances are given.

There has been a considerable development of the Evangelical Alliance during the year in the United States, Canada, and South America. Energetic action has been taken by the United States branch against the Romish aggressions in regard to education, and special efforts are being made to reach the non-church-going portion of the community, by the co-operation of ministers and laymen of all denominations. The Dominion Branch, too, has made special efforts to counteract the insidious advances of the Jesuits, especially in Quebec; and in this it has been heartily supported by Evangelical Christians throughout Canada. Great National Conferences of the Alliance have been held both in the United States and Canada during the past year. On the continent of Europe, too, progress has been made in several countries, while