

on missions, entitled "New Converts and Martyrs," points out that the native missionaries, as compared with those sent out from the home countries, are in the proportion of nearly six to one. The figures are 8000 white people and 47,000 natives of the countries into which the missions were sent; total, 55,000 persons.

*The T'ai-Chow Church, Mid-China.*—

The Rev. J. C. Hoare, of the Church Missionary Society, reports, in his annual letter, the baptism of nearly a hundred persons in the T'ai-Chow district during the year; and adds, there are now many inquirers and candidates for baptism. Mr. Hoare also speaks in terms of apostolic commendation of the quality of church-membership in that district of Mid-China where it is his privilege to labor. "I am thankful to say that I believe what St. Paul wrote of the Philippian Christians may also be truly written of the T'ai-Chow Church. We may give thanks 'for their fellowship in furtherance of the Gospel from the first day until now;' we may remember their 'work of faith and labor of love;' we may say of them that 'their faith groweth exceedingly, and the love of each one of them toward one another aboundeth;' most true is it that from Da-zih 'soundeth forth the Word of the Lord' far and wide. It is known far and wide for scores of miles. Now they have 'turned from idols to serve the living and true God.'"

*The Closing of the Chagga Mission.*—

The closing of this mission is the more to be deplored that it is entirely without reason and enforced in the very face of the eager evangelist. Abundant evidence is to hand to show that the charges emanating from German sources and reflecting on the C. M. S. missionaries are utterly unfounded. So far from the missionaries having supplied powder and ammunition to the natives and encouraged them to resist the authority of the German Resident, their pacific influence was recognized by

the Germans, for at the end of July last Mr. Steggall, C. M. S. missionary, received a letter from Baron von Soden, the German Governor at the coast, inviting him to use his influence with Meli, to induce him to make his submission to the German officer, a task to which Mr. Steggall applied himself to the best of his ability. Mr. Steggall's expulsion has been brought about by German officialism in the face of evidence and on the strength of groundless suspicions. Howbeit, it is better to suffer for well than for evil-doing.

Publications Noticed.

—*Gist: A Handbook of Missionary Information*, by Lilly Ryder Gracey, answers a long-felt want in missionary circles. It is compiled by the daughter of our associate editor, and is remarkable for its accuracy and richness in valuable facts connected with missions. The book consists largely of quotations from missionary literature, statistics in regard to the home and foreign field, incidents and descriptions illustrative of missionary life, and of the progress of the Gospel in foreign lands. It is pre-eminently for use in young women's circles, but its interest and value is by no means confined to them. It will be extremely useful in the preparation of missionary addresses. Volunteers should have it. Pastors and people alike will find it most interesting and helpful. (Cranston & Curtis, Cincinnati; Hunt & Eaton, New York).

—*The Story of Diaz*, by Rev. George W. Lasher, D.D., is an interesting sketch of this apostle of Cuba and of the wonderful work of God in that island. Dr. Lasher has recently returned from a visit to Havana, and gives this sketch as a result of his personal inspection of the work. Mr. Diaz's own account of his work was reported in the REVIEW for March, 1892; and Dr. Lasher supplements this account in many interesting details. (Published by G. E. Stevens, Cincinnati, O., price, 25 cents.)