

court, another walking beside her holding on a pole a bright red umbrella—a sign of royalty. ‘The queen (we are assured) looked magnificent in her gown of mauve-colored satin, richly embroidered and made in the latest European style. On her head she wore a sort of coronet. Queen Ranavalona, we are reminded, was herself a scholar at the old school. . . . Nearly at the close of the meeting the prime-minister made a speech, and afterward the queen spoke. In a clear, distinct voice, she thanked the missionaries for leaving their native land to work in Madagascar, expressed the hope that their labors would not be in vain, begged the girls to be diligent, and appealed to them earnestly to be Christians.’—*Madagascar News*.

### English Notes.

BY JAMES DOUGLAS.

*Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.*—We have just been favored by the report of this society for 1894. The gross income for the year amounted to £122,327 1s. 4d. The year is memorable as one in which wars have filled an exceptional place in the story of missions. This society has a special interest in Corea and in North China and in Manchuria, where all the missions of the Anglican Church are of its founding; and the like applies to Madagascar, where the French invasion darkens the prospects. But no quail is heard from any of these fields—the brethren in patience possessing their souls. In the infant diocese of Lebombo the bishop is arrested by a Kaffir rising; while, taking a long step from this, the youngest diocese, to Newfoundland, the oldest colony, the mission shares in the general paralysis of the island brought about by the cessation of the whole banking business and the withdrawal of trade.

But there are the *brighter* as well as the *darker* scenes. Mashonaland and Matabeleland are now in a state of quietness—regions which, with their area of

1200 by 500 miles, are adapted by climate for the white man. In South Africa alone this society has now nine dioceses lying between Capetown and the Zambesi as the results of its efforts, its bounty, and its prayers.

In Asia there are 19 dioceses, ranging from North China to Jerusalem. The most recent is that of Kiushiu (South Japan), founded 1894. The earliest diocese, *Calcutta*, founded 1814, has 3062 communicants. The number of communicants in the diocese of *Chhota Nagpur*, founded 1890, is 6490. *Lucknow* totals 1083; *Madras*, 16,734; *Lucknow*, 214; *Lahore*, 248; *Bombay*, 1183; *Colombo*, 1263, and *North China*, 61. In Manchuria and Korea the work is very slowly taking hold.

In Africa and the islands adjacent there are 18 dioceses; in Australia and Tasmania, 14; in British North America, 21; in the West Indies and South America, 10; and in New Zealand and the Pacific.

This society has also a European work in Malta, in Constantinople, and in various parts of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, and Switzerland.

*Baptist Missionary Society.*—The one hundred and third report of this society, now issued, without supplying statistics in detail, furnishes a general view of the entire field of operations. The work in India is still slow, but the laborers are hopeful, and the indications are numerous that the seed sown is secretly germinating in many hearts. The Baptists have now 178 stations in India, the number of missionaries, native and European, being 77, and native evangelists, 108.

The Ceylon mission has 99 stations, 4 missionaries, and 24 native evangelists. Encouraging reports of evangelistic work in Kandy, Kalugastota, Kadaganuwa, Gampola, and Matala have been received. Numerous baptisms have taken place, and Christian elementary school work has been well maintained. There are also a consid-