

kept steadily in view was "the young women for Christ" and the only means for the attainment of this end was "Christ for the young women."

Professor Drummond is a living illustration that a man may be a profound philosopher and an earnest and humble Christian at the same time. Why should there be anything marvellous in this? Philosophy and religion are not antagonistic, whatever some scientists and religionists may say to the contrary. The two highest exercises of the human soul and intellect are never so grand and beautiful as when harmonized. The Glasgow professor delivered an address bearing the impress of his highly cultivated and earnest nature. He presented thoughts that call for reflection; he said:

What is at present most wanted in Christian work is quality rather than quantity. The soul of man or woman is the most delicate, sensitive and beautiful thing in the universe, yet we deal with it by methods often rough and harsh. To work with it in a truly fine and beautiful way is given to hardly more than one man or woman in a city. The work of Christ cannot be done immediately and without preparation. It must be done by organization, by patience. A man may go to a hundred meetings, and not get the comfort he wants. He is like one stranded on some little shoal, who does not know how to get off, and yet the touch of a kind and sympathetic hand can easily free him. People's hearts must be reached to-day by methods different from those of twenty years ago.

And again:

Among young men in our colleges there is revolt against the narrow things, the unlovely, intolerant and inconsistent things whereof we Christians are convicted. What such men need to be told is, what Christianity is not. They must fall in love with the kingdom of Christ when they see it as it is. And so it is with young women. With many of the best minds and the largest and richest natures and most honest hearts. The problem is to reach those who have never found that hearty faith which would enable them to have a ready and eager sympathy with Christian work. I can imagine no more beautiful future for the Y. W. C. A. than a constant holy aim to add to the beauty of womanhood the flower and grace of Christianity. One can but be awed and solemnized to think of the future of America—a future of such great hope. The aim of all our work should be to make people like Christ—to introduce into every town and village those who love Him and try to live like Him.

It was hoped at one time that Professor Drummond would visit Toronto, but somehow the expectation has not been realized. One thing is certain, that a visit from him would have been greatly appreciated.

## Books and Magazines.

**LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.** (Boston: Littell & Co.)—As a weekly record of the literary and scientific progress of the age *Littell* is indispensable.

**ST. NICHOLAS.** (New York: The Century Co.)—As a delightful and instructive illustrated monthly magazine for young readers *St. Nicholas* cannot be surpassed.

**OUR YOUNG FOLKS AND THE NURSERY.** (Boston: The Russel Publishing Co.)—The longer the little people are acquainted with this splendid magazine the more they are delighted with it.

**HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.** (New York: Harper & Brothers.)—For excellent and instructive general reading, entertaining stories and fine illustrations, this popular weekly occupies a leading position.

**MESSRS. N. W. AYER & SON'S "American Newspaper Annual for 1887"** has just been issued. Valuable as this work of reference has been in the past the new volume is yet more so in that it is more complete than its predecessors, and has had special pains bestowed to secure the accuracy of the information it is designed to impart.

**THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.** (New York: Macmillan & Co.)—For frontispiece the *English Illustrated* for November gives a fine engraving, "Girls Coming Home with Goats." It belongs to an admirable series of illustrations of an interestingly written descriptive paper on "Capri," by Linda Villari. The second paper on "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," is also adorned with excellent illustrations. The "Mediation of Ralph Harelott," and "The Story of Jael," are continued. The number, as a whole, amply sustains the high reputation of this admirable monthly.

**THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE JOURNAL.** (Montreal.)—The November number of this monthly amply sustains the high excellence attained by the first issue of the season. There are a number of good papers on interesting and profitable themes, among them may be mentioned the contribution to the Symposium,

on Christian Unity, by Rev. James F. Vick, B.A., and one *suo more* on "College Cares," by "Our Own" Knoxonian.

**SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.** (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons).—The November number opens with a most interesting paper on "Wagner and Scenic Art," with splendid illustrations. Dr. Sargent's second paper on Physical Training gives an exhaustive survey of the "Characteristics of the Athlete." Dr. Henry M. Field writes an attractive descriptive paper finely illustrated "In the Grand Kabylia." There are several other papers of great merit on interesting subjects by eminent writers, together with serial, short story and poems, making altogether a decidedly excellent number of this first-class literary magazine.

**THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.** (New York.)—The first number of the new volume starts out with a well and interestingly written and finely illustrated descriptive paper on "Mount Tacoma," by Dr. C. D. Hendrickson. Another paper that will interest the reader is "Paul Hayne and His Poetry," by Maurice Thompson. "Olivia Delaplaine," Edgar Fawcett's serial is continued. There are also several very readable short stories. The regular features of the *American* now include, The American Pulpit, Timely Topics, Household Art, Calendar of Health, and The Portfolio. This magazine has made great advances in interest and attractiveness.

**THE CENTURY.** (New York: The Century Co.)—A portrait, with an autograph, forms the frontispiece to this month's *Century*, and two papers on "The Home and Haunts of Washington," and "Mount Vernon as it is," are interesting. There are also two papers devoted to Augustin Saint Gaudens with exquisite illustrations. The Lincoln history deepens in interest, and "Grant's Last Campaign," is also of much historic value. There are several delightful descriptive papers finely and freely illustrated, which brighten and beautify the number. Two new serials, one, the "Graysons" by Edward Eggleton, and "Au Large," by George W. Cable are begun. Then there are short stories and poems, Topics of the Time, Open Letters and Bric-a-brac—altogether a splendid number.

**THE HOMILETIC REVIEW.** (New York: Funk & Wagnalls; Toronto: William Briggs).—Dr. Donald Fraser, of London, leads off with an admirable paper on How the Pulpit Can Best Counteract the Influence of Modern Scepticism. Dr. Stuckenborg, of Berlin, gives another of his able and instructive articles on Psychology for Preachers. Dr. Philip Schaff ably discusses The Nation and Christianity. An "Eminent Professor of Homiletics" gives us criticisms on Dr. William M. Taylor. Dr. C. S. Robinson's "God's Image in Man" will greatly interest the reader. Dr. Crosby gives another of his scholarly papers, "Light on Important Texts," while Dr. Pierson's Gems from a Literary Cabinet, and Missionary Field, are full of interest and instruction. The sermon department is represented by Drs. Morgan Dix, Josiah Strong, T. L. Cuyler, J. W. Chadwick, Arnold Foster, and J. M. Gibson, of London. All the other parts of the number are fully up to the usual high standard. The Prospectus for 1888 holds out a promise of unparalleled richness and variety of contents.

**THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.** (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)—"A Lady of the Old School" is the opening paper in the November number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. It is a most charming résumé of Mrs. Susan Lesley's "Recollections" of her mother, Mrs. Lyman, of Northampton. Miss Jewett has a delightful sketch of a New England by-way called "The Landscape Chamber." Percival Lowell continues his series of articles, "The Soul of the Far East," by a paper on Oriental Art, and John Fisk has another of his clear and readable studies in American History, devoted to an account of the adoption of the Constitution. Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, in the sixth paper of his "French and English" series, considers "Variety in the Indulgence of Sense as a result of Individuality." A careful description of the "Red Cross" society and its work is given by Helen H. S. Thompson, and Bradford Torrey has a pleasant paper on "An Old Road." "Historic Points at Fort George Island" are depicted by S. G. W. Benjamin. A paper on "Girl Novelists of the Time," three poems of merit, and the serials by Mrs. Oliphant and Mr. Aldrich, and by Mr. Crawford, close a number of more than usual worth.

## THE MISSIONARY WORLD.

### CHINA INLAND MISSION.

From the last report of this society we learn that there are in connection with it 129 unmarried and forty three married missionaries, making a total of 172. Counting the wives, the number is 215, and if to this we add ten who are in association with the mission, the gross total is brought up to 225. There are also 117 native helpers. Fifty-two stations are now occupied, and fifty six outstations, and work is being carried on in fourteen out of the eighteen provinces of China Proper. The income for the past year was £22,149 or 11d., being £1,900 more than in the year before. This, however, includes a special gift of £1,500 toward the purchase of land in Shanghai. Allowing for this, the amount received during 1886 is only a few hundred pounds above the income of the preceding year. The number of communicants is 1,655, of boarding school pupils 120, of day scholars eighty eight, and the amount of native contributions, £94 9s.

We rejoice in the good work which this mission is doing, and trust that it will be more and more consolidated and effective. It moves on somewhat different lines from those followed by other societies, and time alone can tell which will prove to be the most truly economical of Christian energy and generosity; but China is a wide field, and there is room for many labourers, and for various modes of working. In contemplating the statistics of the China Inland Mission, however, there is one consideration which presses itself home upon us, viz, what a pity it is that the London Missionary Society cannot devote more money and more men to meet the needs of that great empire, in seeking to evangelize which it had the honour to lead the way. Last year they were only able to spend £11,633—a fraction more than half of that referred to above, and the number of our missionaries, all told, married and unmarried, ladies included, was but sixty, scarcely a fourth of the China Inland Mission staff. It is true that a rich blessing has rested upon our work, that there was an increase of 261 in the number of communicants, who now amount to 3,595, and that we have 2,038 children under instruction; but how small are these things compared with what they might be were the Churches more in earnest in sending us missionaries, and the wherewithal to support them and the work which cries out to be done!

### EASTERN BASSUTO.

The missionaries of the Berlin Society, established here since 1860, regard their work as the most important and hopeful of any of the missionary operations in that part of Africa, not only as regards the immediate results, but in its influence on the future of mission work in the centre of the Dark Continent, and all along the eastern coast. This hopeful view is partly based on the fact that the Bassutos and Bechwanas, among whom they work, are agriculturalists as well as cattle breeders, and are not, like many native races, destined eventually to die out. Another reason is that the belief in a God is not extinct among them. They say, for instance, of the man about to die, "God calls him." Again, the Christianized Bassutos often give proof of possessing the evangelistic spirit and gifts. Nevertheless, the Berlin Society has found their portion of this great field a very difficult one to cultivate. It lies in the eastern and northern portions of the Transvaal, and is inhabited by Metebes as well as Bassutos; and as the former are of Zulu origin they are more opposed to the Gospel. Wars, too, have frequently occurred. Nevertheless, they reckon more than 9,000 converted heathens as belonging to their stations. It is difficult to estimate the number of the heathen Bechwanas, Bassuto and semi Bassutos living in the Transvaal, but Missionary Inspector Merensky thinks that they number at least 400,000, if to these be added those of the same tribes dwelling elsewhere, a total of 750,000 is reached, of which one-tenth or thereabouts have received Christian baptism. The same missionary speaks of the truly satisfactory character of the work of the Berlin Society. Unlike the French missionaries, he says, the German missionaries have insisted on the entire abandonment of polygamy, and the sale of daughters by their parents, and the mysteries of the Koma, and in this they have met with the greatest success. Thus the prospects of the work in the Transvaal are most hopeful.