

9000 ; 22,000 ; and Central India has 21 ; 170 ; 2000 ; 8000.

China.—There are over 100 medical missionaries in China, and 56 of them are women. They reach those who are beyond the reach of male missionaries, even though physicians, and touch the home life as no others can.

—How easy, with such a common-sense plan, to do much with a little ! A missionary in China says that any church society of 60 members, each giving 2 cents per week, could preach yearly, through a native preacher, to 50,000 persons. He knows of 5 societies who have adopted this plan, and working together provide a floating chapel and dispensary, a Christian doctor and 2 native preachers ; and during last November and December they preached in 100 villages, and gave medical aid to more than 1000 persons.

—“ When my soul comes to a body on earth again,” said the wife of a high official one day, “ I want to be a dog, not a woman. A dog can run about as it chooses. If one has a will as high as the heavens one cannot stir hand or foot, we are so fettered by our customs.”

—In the Fuh-kien province 993 persons were baptized last year in the English Church's missions. Bishop Burdon confirmed 100 candidates in Hing-hwa, which has never had a resident European missionary.

—In Paotingfu, the capital of Pechili, the chief literary man of the province recently came to one of the missionaries and gave him about \$75 with which to purchase scientific books. So that after all the hide-bound and conceited Celestials do begin to feel the influence of the Western world.

—The M. E. Church, South, has two main centres of work, the one at Shanghai and the other at Soochow, a city of 500,000, the literary focus of the empire, and to which 20,000 “ students” gather at one time to pass examination for literary degrees.

Korea.—The presence of Dr. Allen, of the M. E. Church, in Seoul, in December, 1884, saved the life of Prince Min Yong Ik ; and this resulted in the establishment of a hospital under Christian auspices and supported by the king. It also prepared the way for physicians and teachers as nothing else would have done. The king has presented to this hospital a signboard containing the name given to it by him, which being translated is, “ Widespread Relief Hospital.”

—A missionary writes that in this country “ woman's work is never done.” “ They are expected to keep their husbands and sons in spotless linen, and, as the men dress completely in white, wearing even white leggings, and as Korea abounds in miry clay, the washing becomes no mean thing. Moreover, when one learns that every article before it is washed must be entirely picked to pieces, and after it is ironed remade, the sewing looms into gigantic proportions. The Korean women have no soap, no tubs, no washboards. The clothes are carried to a mountain stream and there rubbed on the stones. They have no irons, so the pieces of cloth are wound over a sort of rolling-pin and patted with a stick—a most laborious and tedious process, but one which gives linen a gloss almost equal to that of satin. The traveller coming into a town far into the night never fails to hear the tick-tack, tick-tack, that announces the woman at her ironing.”

Japan.—The fall term of the Doshisha at Kyoto opened prosperously with 144 in the preparatory department, 215 in the college department, 56 in the theological department, 63 in the scientific, and 16 in the law department, making 494 in all. Dr. Davis says : “ I never began the school year before with a braver or happier heart, or one more at rest and peace.”

—Mr. John Imai, the first priest of the Anglican Church in Japan, in describing the work done by the various