

there was not known to be a single Protestant among the 600,000 French in the country. The missionary began in the homes, teaching parents and children, and conversing on religious subjects with the fathers of families. Evening schools were then begun, with the Bible as the reading book. The operations of the board are now carried on in Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, with, in Quebec alone, 18 pastors, 12 missionaries, 7 missionary colporteurs, and 26 teachers at work, under whose ministrations a goodly number of converts have been obtained.

EUROPE.

Great Britain.—The London Directory to Metropolitan Charities contains information concerning more than 1000 benevolent institutions, and gives as the total of receipts during 1893 for the maintenance of 756 of these \$27,747,470 (£5,549,494). The noble list includes such as : 3 Bible societies and 12 book and tract societies ; 36 missionary societies, home and foreign ; 25 charities for the blind, 7 for deaf and dumb, 5 for incurables ; 84 hospitals and 42 dispensaries ; 99 homes for the aged, 39 for orphans, and 38 for prevention and reformation.

—The British and Foreign Bible Society recently issued in a single month 7 new editions of the Scriptures, including the Javanese, Polish, Portuguese, Fiji, Maori, Congo, and Esth.

—Medical Missions at Home and Abroad has now in the field 185 medical missionaries who hold British diplomas, an increase of 20 in a year, and of 60 since 1890. Of the number 25 are women.

—The Established Church has 24,292 clergymen, other Protestant bodies 10,057, and the Roman Catholics 2511, a total of 36,800. To these are to be added of missionaries, itinerant preachers, Scripture readers, etc., 5119 men and 4194 women. The total revenue of the Establishment is £5,753,557.

—The Church Society not only mourns the recent loss of Bishop Hill and wife, of the Niger, but also of Rev. E. W. Mathias and James Vernall, of the same field, while a fifth by serious sickness is compelled to retire.

—The directors of the London Society have decided to reinforce and extend the mission in Matabeleland as soon as the circumstances of the country permit of the active resumption of missionary work. It is understood that the directors intend to establish an industrial training institution, to teach the natives useful manual arts.

—The East London Institute proposes to send out in the spring a party of 5, to reinforce the existing stations of the Balolo mission, on the Congo. This means an expenditure of £800 ; the passage and outfit of each person costing some £150. Only two of the six leading rivers of Lolo Land are as yet touched by the mission ; the other four still wait.

—The fifth annual report of the Jerusalem and the East Fund gives an account of the work done, which, to some extent, is encouraging. Besides Bishop Blyth and an archdeacon, there is a clergyman at Jerusalem, 1 at Suez, 1 at Cairo, 1 at Haifa, 1 at Larnaca, and 1 at Beirut. The total receipts from all sources for last year were £6151.

—The Cambridge Missionary Union dates from the visit of David Livingstone to Cambridge in 1857, since which time it has made notable progress. The building of the Henry Martyn Hall, in 1887, marked an epoch, as evidenced by the following facts : Between 1857 and 1887, 65 Cambridge men went to the foreign field, an average of 2 per annum ; between 1887 and 1894, 75 men have gone out, the yearly average of departures being now no less than 10.

The Continent.—The Lutherans of Germany sustain 4 seamen's missions for the benefit of the 40,000 German sailors, to be found on the thousands of German vessels.