

family, and the high officers of State, in the capital and throughout the Empire, may be said to be free from it."

And it further appears from the following statement, that the opium scourge is by no means confined to China: The *Calcutta Medical Record*, the principal medical periodical in India, says: "Dreadful as are the evils of alcohol, the pernicious consequences of indulgence in opium are more vastly terrible. By it human life is shorn of every vestige of nobility and moral responsibility. The mind is rendered insensate to every ennobling desire or sentiment, and the moral nature of man is unfathomably degraded to even greater depths than brutishness. Digestion becomes steadily and speedily impaired, and the whole physical sequellæ are those of emaciation, attenuation, and devitalization of muscle, nerve, and brain. Opium numbers its victims by thousands in Calcutta alone, and every city throughout the length and breadth of this vast empire of India and Burmah yields a condemning freight of evidence of physical suffering, moral degradation, and social ruin, which none but a callous Government steeped in the luxuries of an irresponsible bureaucracy would dare to despise. Yet this awful stigma attaches to the Government of India, that it not only freely permits the sale of a pernicious drug, but protects and encourages the continuance and permanency of its ravages among a people whom it has been called upon to regenerate and save."

—"To what purpose is this waste?" is the perennial exclamation of all such as have little faith and love, and even less knowledge, concerning missions. But nothing is more certain than that there is no waste to speak of, not even much lavish expenditure, but about every dollar is wisely and economically placed. Let one case stand for a host: The Rev. F. E. Hoskins, missionary of the Presbyterian Board in Zahleh, Syria, gives, in *The Church at Home and Abroad* for January, an interesting *resumé* of "how

the money is spent" in his station. The total transactions for the year amounted to about \$8500; of this nearly \$2000 came from native interest and co-operation in educational work, a small sum being secured from outside sources. The remaining \$6550 was charged to the Presbyterian Board. Itemizing this he shows that less than \$2000 was expended for the salaries of missionaries, rents, and repairs; \$3300 was paid as salaries to 36 native preachers and teachers; \$350 went for the assistance of 35 boys to enter college and boarding schools; \$160 for educating 2 men in the theological seminary; \$300 was spent by the missionaries and helpers in touring, and \$300 more for rents and repairs of churches and schools and a dwelling in the village, while \$140 was expended in postage, messengers, medicine, and miscellanies, including stoves, benches, clocks, chairs, maps, etc., for 23 schools and 18 Sunday-schools. The total force supported by this expenditure consists of 2 ordained American missionaries with their wives, 36 native helpers, 3 of whom give all their time to preaching and touring, and 21 preach on Sunday and teach through the week; the remaining are other assistants. The preaching is conducted in 19 centres, and more than 50 villages are visited. There are 2 organized churches with 155 members, 23 schools, and one bookstore. Half of the salary of the keeper of the store and the whole of the salary of the *colporteur* are met by the American Bible Society. Not one cent has gone for any purpose except the work of preaching and teaching the Gospel.

—The following survey of the work of the Foreign Sunday-School Association is given in the *Independent*: Germany has now more than 3000 Sunday-schools, with 30,000 teachers and 300,000 scholars. So completely has official opposition ceased, that some years ago the highest Church Council of Prussia ordained that all candidates for ordination should be trained in organizing and conducting Sunday-schools. Besides the