

- IV. Missionary methods generally used in India, with five-minute talks on (a) Educational missions as introduced by Duff, Anderson and Wilson, and as conducted at present. (Reference books, Nos. 2, 12.)
- (b) Medical missions. (Reference, No. 2, 10, 13.)
- (c) The development of Christian literature. (Reference, No. 2.)
- (d) Evangelistic missions. (Reference, No. 2.)
- (e) Beginning of woman's work in India. (Reference, No. 2, 6, 10.)
- V. Summary of the results of the century of missionary effort. This may be given on a chart or blackboard in the form of a comparison.

1800.

1900.

(Reference book, No. 2.) Statistical tables.

Books of Reference.

1. "The Conversion of India," by George Smith. Published by Revell. This contains all that is really necessary for the programme, with the exception of latest statistics, which may be found in
2. "Report of the Ecumenical Conference."
3. Thoburn's "India and Malaysia." Eaton and Mains.
4. "The Lives of Carey." Marshman and Ward.
5. "The Life of Judson." Baptist Society Publication.
6. "The Wrongs of Indian Womanhood," by Mrs. Marcus Fuller. Revell.
7. Butler's "Land of the Vedas." Eaton and Mains.
8. "Indika," by Hurst. Harper.
9. "The Cross in the Land of the Trident," by Beach.
10. "Within the Purdah," Armstrong. Eaton and Mains.
11. "Christian Missions and Social Progress," by Dennis Revell.
12. "Life of Duff."
13. "Medical Missions," by John Lowe.

NOTE.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 12 can be borrowed from the "Circulating Library" in care of Mrs. C. W. King, 80 Amelia Street, Toronto. Any book loaned two months for 6c.; also "Murdered Millions," (Mid.), "Serampore Letters," "Our Eastern Sisters," "Hindu Women," "What India can Teach us," "India" by Gracey. The Great Value and Success of Foreign Missions," "Historical Sketches of Woman's Missionary Societies," "History of Telugu Mission."

ANTI-FOREIGN CRUSADES IN CHINA.

Extracts from an article in the *Missionary Review*.

THE EXCITING CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK IN CHINA.

I have spoken of the long-cherished idea of casting the hated white man out of China as the cause of the present outbreak. In conclusion I should like to refer to the causes which have given life and motion to the idea in the present instance. Many years ago Prince Kung attributed "all causes of serious international disagreement to missionary propagandism ;"

and the officials of to day are doing the same thing. It is an official convenience to do so. It is convenient for them, for instance, to say that the Boxer movement sprang from missionary troubles, and thus shift the blame from their own shoulders to the shoulders of the missionaries and their converts. Superficial observers among foreigners also find in this hypothesis a very easy solution of the problem, while our enemies are only too ready to welcome it as a proof of the soundness of their views on missions. And yet nothing can be further from the truth. What had missionary propagandism to do with bringing about the Opium war of 1839-1842. What had missionary propagandism to do with bringing about the Arrow war in 1858? Absolutely nothing.

This is our third war with China (we do not call it so, but it is so, nevertheless), and I am prepared to maintain that among the exciting causes missionary propagandism stands last and least. Missions were attacked by the Boxers in Shantung in 1899. The converts were persecuted in many places, and one missionary was actually put to death. But the movement was a feeble one at the time, and might have been easily stamped out, had the governor, the infamous Yu Hsein, been so minded. He, however, saw in the "Patriotic Volunteer Trained Bands," as the Boxers are otherwise called, the very instrument which the reactionary party needed in order to start an anti-foreign crusade. Hence his tender care of the Boxers, and the undisguised heartiness with which he encouraged them in their evil designs on the missionaries and native Christians in the Shantung province. The Boxer movement had for its aim the extermination of everything foreign, and the casting out of all foreigners, and hence its attraction to Yu Hsien and to every member of that reactionary party, not excluding the Empress Dowager herself.

As to the real exciting causes, we have not to go far in order to find them. They are :

1. The annexation of Formosa by the Japanese.
2. The seizure of Kiou-Chou by Germany.
3. The acquisition of Port Arthur and Taliénwan by Russia, of Wei-Hai-Wei by England, and of Kwang-Chou by France.
4. The claims to "spheres of influence," leading to protectorates, and ultimately to absorption.
5. The construction of railways and the opening of mines by foreign syndicates.
6. The reform movement, which strikes at the very foundations of the existing order of things.

These are the things which have raised the Chinese idea into activity. To the Conservative party, both at Peking and in the provinces, it seemed as if the European nations had made up their minds to parcel out the empire among themselves, not leaving to the Chinese a square mile which they could call their own. "What shall we do to deliver our country from the hands of the enemy, and to preserve our