

may be adapted to the more precious metal of woman's rule : " Better the mystery remain in its secret bed than be unearthed to man's confusion."

The trade of Thibet is mainly with the Chinese, on whom they are dependent for their national beverage, *tea*. This is imported in the form of bricks, of which there are six descriptions, according to quality. These bricks furnish a convenient standard of value, of wage, and of exchange ; the more so that the Thibetans have been largely imposed upon by debased and inferior coinage. In addition to tea, tobacco, drugs, chinaware, sugar, gun-barrels, cottons, silks, hardware, etc., are imported ; while the leading exports are gold, precious stones, yak-hides and skins of various sorts, musk, rugs, and a variety of coarse, unbleached cotton.

Though up to the present time Thibet has remained an unoccupied field, the vanguard of the missionary host has been long at work on its borders. The Moravians, while baffled in their wished-for ingress, have carried the Holy War to the gates, and rendered invaluable linguistic service by the preparation of a Thibetan dictionary and grammar, and also by a translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Thibetan tongue. The Moravian leaders have fallen—Pagell and the veteran Jaeschke (to whom we owe the dictionary and Bible), Marx and Redolob—but their works remain and the lamps they have lit go on to shine. The Moravians have three stations in Kashmir and Little Thibet—to wit, *Poo*, in Kunawur, now held by the Rev. J. D. L. Schreve and Mrs. Schreve ; *Kydung*, in Lahoul, where the Revs. Heyde and Ribbach with their wives labor ; and *Leh*, in Ladak, where the Rev. C. W. J. Weber and Mrs. Weber serve in the Gospel of our Lord. Besides, the London Missionary Society is working on the borders of Thibet at Ahnora. Further, the Americans have two missions, both in Sikkim, one in connection with the International Missionary Alliance, of which Dr. Simpson is Secretary, and the other in connection with the Scandinavian Missionary Alliance, which rather more than a year ago placed nine men in that border-land. In addition, the Chinese Inland Mission all but touch Thibet at two of their stations—*Si-ning*, in the province of Kansuh, and *Sung-p'an*, in the great province of Si-chuen. At the frontier town of Si-ning, Mr. and Mrs. C. Polhill-Turner sought for years to fulfil the ministry to the Thibetans to which they felt God had called them, but were terribly hampered by the suspicions of the people, who gave them permission to dwell in a village close to the border on condition that they should not go beyond it. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Turner removed to Sung-p'an, where they had a hopeful beginning, the town being a very suitable centre for work among the Thibetans, owing to the constant despatch of caravans far into the interior ; but on July 29th of last year the storm-cloud burst. Accused of being the cause of a drought then prevailing, Mr. and Mrs. C. Polhill-Turner were assaulted by the mob, cruelly beaten, and dragged out of the city. Two days later the Turners left Sung-p'an under a military escort, and are now in England ; but they look for a speedy return to their beloved work, for of this