

munity, and no man can bring to it brain force too great, nor culture too varied. Therefore, be it understood, that our colleges and seminaries and technical institutions must always be drawn on to furnish the cultivated guidance that mission work must secure among fetish worshippers, as it is already well known it must have among the peoples who profess the lettered religions. But, while accentuating afresh the need for the student volunteer movement, and all that it represents, we recognize that the time has come when more varied talent can be used in many foreign fields, and that not only professional men, preachers, scholars, or physicians, are needed, but when the industrial teacher, too, must go forth; when skilled workmen, explorers, nurses, printers, engineers, and other mechanics, are to take their place, as part of the great evangelistic force of the world. A great number of such persons—some older, some younger—are being impressed that it is their duty to enter upon such work. They recognize, however, as do the friends of missions, that they would be all the more powerful in that work if they could pause for a season to be trained in some special courses, which had heretofore lain outside their privilege, or even necessity.

1. Of the institutions projected to meet this need, we have not been able to obtain full information. In Brooklyn, Mrs. Rev. Wm. B. Osborn has an institution for training of missionaries. It has had quite a struggle for five or six years, but has now quite flattering prospects of becoming well furnished to do valuable work. This was originated at Niagara Falls, then removed to Philadelphia to be near a medical institution, and has since been transferred to Brooklyn. It is housed in a large building on Raymond street, which has been placed at its service, rent free, by Mr. Freeborn Garretson Smith. It reports twelve of its former students on the field.

It now admits both men and women. The curriculum is comprehensive. It seems that provision is made for instruction in Hindustani, Chinese and Japanese. It is closely related to the "Pratt Institute," a large school in Brooklyn, where the students can learn cookery, hygiene, nursing, dress-making, carpentering and plumbing. It also secures large reduction in fees of medical students in several institutions.

2. What is known as the Boston Missionary Training School has Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D., for President of its Board, and Drs. Pierson and Jos. Cook as Vice-Presidents. Its course of instruction includes Biblical and Practical Theology, Special Biblical Studies, Principles, History and Methods of Missions, Methods and Practice of Evangelistic Work, Medicine and Surgery. Its headquarters are No. 7 Chardon St., near Bowdoin Sq., Boston. It designs only to help those whose age and financial resources will not permit them to take a course of study covering a term of many years. The tuition is free, missionary service during the term being accepted as its equivalent. Rooms vary in price from \$1 to \$3.50 per week. Good board \$3.50. Twenty-four young men can be accommodated with rooms at the Chardon St. house. Rev. F. L. Chapell was announced in October last to deliver twenty-five lectures in the Practical and Biblical Theology Department, and Dr. Pierson thirty-eight lectures of the same course. Dr. Eames, Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics in the Boston Dental College, was set down for twenty-eight lectures on hygienic, medical and simple surgical lay treatment.

3. The *Springfield Union* publishes an account of a Christian Industrial and Technological School at that place, which it was hoped would be ready to receive students the beginning of this year (1890). The prospectus names its object as being to train teachers for manual training schools.