

Other Workers and Work.

During the last one hundred years the wars of Christian Europe have cost the lives of 5,000,000 men and \$20,000,000,000.—Forum.

Of the 760 missionaries of the Church of England Missionary Society 85 supported themselves, and 305 are partially supported by friends at home.—Work and Workers.

Eleven Christian villages on the Montenegrin frontier have been destroyed by Albanians. In his protest to the Porte, the Montenegrin representative has received the support of the Russian Embassy.

Lord Kelvin, it is said, will be offered the office of Principal of the University of Glasgow, vacant by the resignation of Dr. John Caird.

The American Board, the Foreign Mission Board of the Congregationalists, has received \$79,906 more this last year than the previous one. The total amount received was \$415,004 during the eight months.

CLOSED LANDS.

The last closed door of South America has at last been opened, and now missionaries of the Gospel Union of Kansas have begun to work in Ecuador.

Tibet is still besieged by missionary armies, and Miss Taylor has crossed the boundaries and is selling Bibles among Tibetan people who are carrying them far into Tibetan territory.

The 2,000,000 miles of unoccupied territory in Africa is gradually growing less as the picket-lines of missions are pushed forward into the Soudan, Upper Kongo and other waiting territory.

Afghanistan still shuts out the Light of Life, but an occasional ray from the Sun of Righteousness penetrates even there, in spite of government edicts. Medical missions on the border are being greatly blessed.

The Philippine Islands and some other Papal possessions are still hostile to the truth, but one by one these countries are shaking off the yoke of Rome and declaring for freedom of belief and worship.

In Arabia, Northern India and Western China some doors are either closed or there is no one to enter. Russia prohibits active missionary work except in the way of Bible distribution; the Stundists, however, thrive under persecution. — Missionary Review, May, 1898.

METHODS OF MISSION WORK.

Rev. J. Frazer Smith, M.D., our missionary in India, in writing to the "Indian Standard" says:

One of the most successful Missions in China to-day is the English Baptist Mission, the members of which have worked side by side with Dr. Nevius and his colleagues in the province of Shantung. This mission is, I believe, endeavoring to follow New Testament precedents, and the method adopted is largely on the same line as that of Dr. Nevius. They do not commence by building chapels for their converts and fitting them up with benches, tables and chairs, they rather endeavor to teach them to do as our forefathers did, meet for worship in their own houses. (I have seen a glorious meeting in a mud room ten feet square).

After the converts increase and one small room becomes too small, they get one a little larger, still within their means. When they increase still more the Lord puts it into their heart to build a small place of worship for themselves, and they love it, and take care of it and keep it up because it is their own.

Moreover the converts are expected to pay the salaries of the Native Agents who minister to them. But this mission goes one step farther. Excepting in very special circumstances, they absolutely refuse to feed, clothe and educate the children of their converts free of charge, no matter how much the parents may wish to be relieved of their responsibility in this regard.

As far as I am aware this mission holds to the principle that "secular education for secular ends does not come within the scope of the missionary requirement at all."

One principle which is constantly kept before the converts is that the disciple must deny himself for the Gospel's sake, and to this end he is taught from the first to give rather than to receive. The district in which this mission labors is densely populated, about 468 souls to the square mile, not including the large towns and cities. The people, too, are excessively poor, many of them constantly on the verge of starvation.

Notwithstanding their poverty, the missionaries emphasize the fact, that those who embrace Christianity should be willing to sacrifice more for the sake of Christ, than would equal what they were compelled to do for their heathen ceremonies.

The amount of money given in a year for temples, incense paper, funeral ceremonies, religious feasts and pilgrimages even by the poorer classes is almost incredible. After very careful inquiry, the missionaries found out that if each Christian family would give in proportion to what they had previously given heathen ceremonies, every twelve families could support a Native Agent who would act as teacher and preacher.

The amount of salary paid to such an