

sawn into thin disks and boiled down and given for renewing wasted vitality.

—The Chinese have an exceeding faith in "round medicine," and hence pills hold a high place in their esteem.

—Archdeacon Moule, writing of Buddhism, says that in one large Chinese city alone \$10,000,000 are spent annually in offerings to the dead, and if the same enthusiasm and devotion marked the giving of Christians to the work of missions there would be little fear of a deficit in our great missionary societies' incomes. He also commends the zeal of the Buddhist in his love of prayer. It is a Buddhist saying that "prayer is better than sleep," and on one occasion when he ascended a mountain in order to see the sun rise over the sea, he found the priest going the round of a great monastery below him as early as three o'clock in the morning, waking his brethren for early morning prayer.—*The Churchman*.

Japan.—"While men slept," into the April number of the REVIEW a wild statement crept concerning Sunday papers in the Land of the Rising Sun. Let it be *exactly reversed* so as to state that about every paper issues a Sunday edition.

—Three centuries ago when the Japanese had won a victory in Corea they sent home the ears of 3600 victims of the war as a trophy of their success. Now the best steamers of the Japanese Government are put at the service of the Red Cross Society, and as much care is taken of the Chinese sick and wounded as of the Japanese.

—The Emperor of Japan has issued a proclamation outlining the future policy of the Government, which is characteristic of the spirit of progress Japan has shown since her awakening. Without vainglorious commendation of what has been accomplished, it states the facts of the war with China, and calls upon all classes to strive for the purpose of laying the foundation of permanent prosperity, calling attention to the fact

that they have as yet but entered the road to civilization, and warning all that no countenance will be given to any who, through conceit, may offer insult to another state or injure friendly relations, especially as regards China.

"The Church of Christ in Japan" (the Presbyterian Church) has just appointed a missionary to work among the Yeta, the pariahs of this land, a degraded people of uncertain origin scattered through the Japanese Islands. The Japanese hold them in utter contempt, and they have suffered a good deal of oppression. Buddhism shuts them out from all hope of a future life. In some places as tanners, butchers, and hunters they have accumulated considerable wealth, but in others they are in a more degraded condition, poor, ignorant, dirty, and half naked, given to thieving, lying, and all sorts of wickedness. The new mission is to be established in Usabori, where the Yeta are very miserable and sunken.

—There is a preaching station in Tokyo just at the entrance to Ueno Park, that was established at the time of the National Exposition, and has been kept open ever since. In order to attract people to the services as they chance to be passing by, a verse of the Scriptures is copied on a large sheet of paper, and this is suspended in front of the place. Then there is added a notice of the meetings, and perhaps the names of the speakers. It is the custom to select a new text of Scripture for each day, and a policeman living just across the street began to notice these changes, and was gradually interested in reading these various texts. By this means he became acquainted with the way of salvation; and then he went to the services and professed his faith in Christ as his Saviour.

—Rev. H. Loomis, of Yokohama, has compiled the missionary statistics for 1894, and he finds that the church members now number 89,240, with an addition of 3122 for the year. The number