

times relief is sought by dipping the bed-clothes into water just before retiring," etc.

—But, besides, there is torrid heat of another sort, and even harder to bear, and which a missionary of the American Board hints at in these words: "After the missionary, pastors, and preachers had formally received these people to the Christian faith, had laid out the site of the church with prayer and an address, and had visited the houses of the different families to encourage and instruct them, I returned to my tent and said to myself, 'This is delightful, but oh, the storm that is going to break over these poor people! What shall I do? what can I do to help them?' Instead of resting peacefully, the missionary agents and new converts have to brace themselves for a fight—a long, bitter, and cruel fight. Eight of the ten years of my missionary life have been spent in Mandapasalai station, and I assure you, with the exception of the few weeks spent at the hills, no month has passed that I have not been in hot water. With 4000 Christians in 120 villages, if the wave of persecution is beaten back from one village in one part of the station, it rolls in with power and force on the Christians of another village in another part of the station."

—Mr. Rowland Bateman, of the Narowal Mission, in North India, writes of Chowdry Mansabdar Khan, who was baptized about two years ago: "Mansabdar Khan is a person of considerable importance, both in and out of the Christian circle. His baptism and his change of life since it took place have been and are a constant theme of conversation among the Mohammedans. He is an elderly man, not easily moved, an enthusiastic horse-breeder, and spends most of his time day and night among his mares. But tho he cannot take his eyes off his pets, he is always ready, and able, too, to give a reason for the faith that is in him, and to press the truth of Christianity upon his vis-

itors. We constantly come across the effects of his life and conversation in villages which he has no official connection with."

—This is how they "take up a collection" in South India! Easter Monday was set apart for an "ingathering service" at Zion Church, Madras, and the Rev. W. W. Clark reports: "Words cannot express the readiness and cheerfulness with which all the members responded to this appeal. All sorts and varieties of articles, such as sheep, turkeys, fowls, ducks, cotton, linen and woolen goods, fancy articles, brass vessels, jewels, vegetables of all sorts, books and refreshments were brought. These were all arranged in a large shamiana or tent, which was erected in the church compound. A short thanksgiving service was held in Zion Church, after which the congregation moved to the shamiana, where all the articles were exhibited and afterward sold by auction to the members and friends assembled under it. This was the second service of the kind in the pastorate, and I am glad to say it proved a success. About \$70 were realized from the sale of the offerings, as against \$46 in the previous year."

China.—The Chinese in Singapore number about 100,000; Yokohama, 100,000; Sumatra, 100,000; California, 100,000; Cuba, 60,000; Peru, 60,000; Siam, 25,000. In all in foreign parts, probably not much less than 1,000,000.

—A retired Episcopal bishop of China, the Rev. S. E. J. Scherschewsky, has recently left America to complete the translation of the Bible into Chinese from the original tongues. He has already finished the stupendous work of translating the whole Bible into Roman characters, and on his arrival in China will begin the task of reproducing the manuscript in Chinese characters, after which it will be printed. Since his health compelled him to give up active missionary service 13 years ago, he has been engaged in this