

life-long self-sacrifice. Yet this is the only real religion of the followers of Christ. Now, when a man gives himself to a business, or enterprise, or affection, which claims his whole heart, and mind, and strength, he is certain to devote his money also to the same. And so it follows in the Christian calling; give yourselves to the Lord and you will need no urging about Church-work and Church-collections. T.

Missions and Culture.

Dr. Warneck, editor of the leading German mission journal, some time ago, wrote for the 'Conservative Monatschrift' certain papers of marked ability on the relation between modern missions and Culture. Dr. Warneck begins by a protest against the one-sided view which would eliminate from what we understand by "culture" the moral element, and confine it solely to the physical and intellectual. It is a maimed culture which excludes all reference to the moral faculties of man; and culture is nothing if not *complete*—it must mean the *full* development of man's natural gifts and powers. Taking culture in this higher and truer sense, the writer shows how Christian missions, so far from retarding its progress, are in point of fact advancing it all over the world, to an extent with which no other agency can vie. First, as regards *physical* culture. Among savage races, the missionary is the apostle of hygiene; he teaches the lessons of cleanliness and decency, and raises the whole tone of a community by increasing the material comforts of life. Even among

racés which boast an ancient civilization of their own, such as the Hindu and Chinese, the missionary, as regards this phase of culture, is not without his task. With such races, material culture is far beneath the standard which Christianity requires: they are, as Coleridge says "highly civilized, but fearfully un-cultivated;" and into their daily life, too, the missionary must shed "sweetness and light." Next, with reference to *intellectual* culture, Dr. Warneck dwells on the great work of Christian missions as educational institutions. The statistics of the London Bible Society are eloquent on this head. The Scriptures, according to the most recent information, have been translated into 303 tongues; and from 60 to 70 of these, only spoken before, have now become written languages. So vast a diffusion of literature must necessarily have had a great educational effect; and besides the Scriptures, school-books and other works have been published in immense numbers. To show the mighty work done for intellectual culture over the world by mission-schools, the following statistics may be quoted: in India there are 143,000 scholars in mission schools; in the South Seas, the London Mission Society has 590 schools, and the Wesleyans 1697; in Madagascar, the London Mission Society has 745;—in all, it is calculated that in the 12,000 mission schools of the world there are about 400,000 scholars. Figures like these say much; but they can only give a faint conception of the enormous addition thus made by missionary enterprise to the intellectual force of the world. Last, with reference