

labor; fourth, a handful of rice from every day's meal.

—Steps were taken last fall for opening a new Burman mission station at Miubu on the Irrawaddy. It is the residence of a commissioner and the centre of political influence for the southern sections of Burma, and is also well stationed for access to a large Burman population. At a school at Bassein a "do without" band has been organized, with a membership of 100, who pledge themselves to do without something every month. In one month 36 rupees were realized and given to religious work.

—About forty years ago Dr. Bradley, one of the earlier medical missionaries, went to labor in Siam. "Have you come here with your little chisel of Christianity to try and uproot our great Buddha?" was sneeringly asked of him soon after his arrival by a priest.

China.—An English Church missionary in Ningpo says: "Never have I heard a missionary address a heathen Chinese audience without the opium question being brought up. Often and often have I been interrupted by the sneer, 'Who brings the opium?' 'Do not mention that name again!' indignantly cried an old Chinese woman—an eager listener in the crowd—to the preacher from whose lips had just fallen the blessed name of Christ. 'Do not mention that name again. I hate Jesus; I will not hear another word. You foreigners bring opium in one hand and Jesus in the other!'"

—An important statement carrying an equally important confession is made by Commander F. M. Barber, of the U. S. Steamer *Monocacy*, the gunboat maintained on the Yangtse-Kiang. "Fourteen years ago," he says, "I thought that China was a country where even the continued dripping of the water of Christianity would never wear away the stone of heathenism, but now it is apparent to my unprejudiced mind that the stone will ultimately be forced bodily from its bed."

—An extraordinary turning from idols on the part of the people of Kaleyvan is reported by Dr. Mackay, from Formosa. Nearly 500 idolaters cleared their houses of idols in his presence, and they also gave the missionary, as a place of worship, a temple built for idols.

Japan.—An orphan asylum is being established in Tokio, Japan, by a Christian teacher, who devotes to it all his own property. It is designed for girls under six years of age, that they may be trained for Christian service.

—A missionary writes: "There are many very poor people in Tottori, and there is very little money among the Christian people here. In Okayama the girls pay 60 sen (a sen is 8 mills) per month for tuition, while here they can only afford 30 sen. The teachers here receive only 8 yen, while in Okayama they receive 12 yen a month. (One yen is 75 cents.) The officers of the girls' school came in the other day to see if we could do anything to help them pay off a debt of 67 yen. They had been falling behind recently, and are much troubled about it. One of the teachers whose pay was 5 yen per month has taken no pay for the past three months, though he is poor and needs the money, but says the school must live for the sake of the Christian work here."

New Guinea.—At a meeting of the native Christians held at Port Moresby recently the collection (which was for missions) consisted of \$37 in money, 320 spears, 65 shell armlets, 92 bows, 170 arrows, besides drums, shell necklaces, feathers, and other ornaments, all of which have, of course, a marketable value as curios. This, as Canon Scott Holland said, at the meeting of the Universities' Mission, in a similar case, may well remind us of those three kings who knelt to offer gold and frankincense and myrrh; for we believe and know that these offerings of New Guinea are as valuable in the eyes of God as those rich gifts of the kings.