

ries had been sent to Korea to teach and to heal his people. New centers are being occupied by the small mission force on the ground. Japanese Buddhism is beginning to assert itself at the capital, which has been invaded by a large number of Japanese, and a new Buddhist temple will soon be seen arising on the site of an ancient marble pagoda in the center of this city. In view of the present opportunity, the missionary force in Korea is lamentably small.

Work in Formosa was interrupted for some time by the excitement of the people at the cession of the island to the Japanese. Quiet has, however, been restored, and the work is progressing quietly but certainly. We may confidently hope that before many years the whole island will not only be civilized, but Christianized. The story of the marvelous transformations here is of the most intense interest.\*

The outlook is bright for Tibet. The disagreement between the members of the original Tibetan Pioneer Mission is being used by God to set two missions instead of one watching and praying for the opportunity to preach the Gospel in this Buddhistic stronghold. The negotiations between Great Britain and Tibet give hopes for an open door in the near future.

One result of the impotence and failure of the Chinese Government has been that the Dalai Lama, who, contrary to the usual Chinese custom, has been allowed to attain the age of nineteen, has claimed for himself the temporal as well as the spiritual supremacy in his own country, and has informed the Chinese minister resident at Lhasa that he owes no allegiance to the emperor. This may have an important influence on Tibetan missions, as it has been greatly owing to Chinese power and authority that Tibet has been hitherto closed against foreign travelers and teachers.

There is now little need to either

\* Read "From Far Formosa," by G. L. McKay. F. H. Revel, New York, \$2.00.

apologize for or to urge the importance of medical missions. He who is ignorant of their claims is either so lacking in information as to scarcely belong to this century, or is so oblivious to the sufferings of his fellow-men in heathen lands as to make him beyond hearing or beneath notice. The teacher, the preacher, and the healer should conquer heathenism together in the name of Christ who combined in his work these three spheres of activity. But while Christians may believe in medical missions, the practical results do not evidence a realization of the great need for more medical missionaries—not while it remains true that in the United States there are 4096 physicians to every 2,500,000, and in China only *one* to the same number.

The missionary outlook, however dark and lowering the clouds may seem in the immediate horizon, is bright—bright as the promises of God. It is hoped and believed that the Christian world is becoming more aroused to the duty, the necessity, and the privilege of witnessing in the uttermost parts of the earth. While there are attacks here and there upon missionary purposes and policy, there are, on the other hand, many honored and capable witnesses from secular circles who are giving no uncertain testimony to the value and need of missionary work. There is a  
at home for more men and more money, and abroad for new stations and increased facilities for work.

The broad facts of the state of the world require to be often placed before us, and they utter their pleadings as we look at them. There is about one Christian minister for every 900 persons in Great Britain, and to every 800 in the United States; one for every 200,000 in Japan, one for every 250,000 in Africa, one for every 300,000 in India, one for every 400,000 in South America, and one for every 700,000 in China. Are the forces of the Christian Church wisely distributed? If all Christians lived for the world's conversion, great residential changes would shortly take place.