stitution in a marked degree is the wide range of opportunities for service which are here presented to ambitious missionaries and intending missionaries. The great variety of needs to which you minister is most impressive. This employment of the project method is right in line with the best modern standards

and practice.

4. I have been greatly impressed also with the way in which you have worked out your plans so that the individual student is not lost sight of in the mass. On the contrary, his personal needs and possibilities constitute the guiding principle or factor in determining the whole arrangement. This also is in accord with the most fruitful policy in vocational guidance.

5. I know of no other institution which is so economically administered, whether one has in mind the high quality of the instruction given, or the great volume of the services placed at your disposal, or the extremely low cost of the general oversight of the enterprise. I would venture to say that you are thus afforded the equivalent of an endowment of far more than one million dollars.

Above all, one is here vividly conscious of the spirit pervading the institution and its fellowship—the spirit of unity, the spirit of service, the spirit of humility in the earnest quest for deeper knowledge of God and of eager responsiveness to the mind and will of Christ. This makes possible truly creative work. It constitutes a priceless possession.

RECIPE FOR MISSIONARY GINGER SNAPS.

3 measures of the flour of energy. 3/4 of a measure of self confidence. 1 measure of the molasses of politeness. Season with the ginger of "Never Give Up."

Spice to taste with sense and humour: Make light with desire mixed with hope. Stir all together. Roll out with the rolling pin of difficulties held well in hand, and cut into cookies of convenient size for daily

If there is no fire of opportunity started, make one, and bake until the ginger in them snaps.—Sel.

ASIA'S GREAT NEED—AND THE NEED OF ALL MEN

If ever a country needed all that Christ can do for nations and their people that country is China today. There is no accepted united government. Hundreds of thousands of men are in armies employed by ambitious military leaders for their own aggrandizement, and supported by money extorted from the people or diverted from the railroads which are falling into ruin. The best schools of the Government are closed for want of support and their teachers and students are scattered. There are strong and worthy national impulses, but they have not yet found any adequate expression or leadership. The old order is broken down and no new order has taken its place. Yet the fields and rivers of China are there and the Chinese people are there, and no matter what happens to government or to ancient institutions and ideas. China and the Chinese will remain. They need help more than words can tell. While there are many misunderstandings in China and about China and while there have been and may be again anti-foreign outbreaks, either with or without justification, the worst of all misunderstandings would be that idea that China does not need Christianity and is not ready to accept it wherever and whenever it is preached in truth and love.

The need and opportunity are as real, in their own measure, in Japan and Korea. Dr. William E. Griffis, who at the age of eightytwo recently returned to visit Japan after an absence of more than fifty years, says that one of his first sights in Japan in the early days was a long line of men and women and children, dressed in red (the criminal color) being led off to prison, for the crime of being Christians. There is no such crime in Japan today. Christianity is one of the most clearly recognized and deeply respected forces in the Empire. Multitudes who have not yet embraced it openly and individually, nevertheless see in it the only hope of the country.

From our recent visit to Eastern Asia, we have seen more clearly than ever that the mightiest forces are the simplest. There is

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