

engaged for some years in the revision of a version of the New Testament into the colloquial of Ningpo for the B. and F. Bible Society. In the meantime he was led to entertain the idea of forming a new mission, and soon had a number of men and women under preparatory training. In 1865, *The China Inland Mission* was organized. Its distinctive features were, (1) That it was to be undenominational; (2) The managers were to accept no emolument; (3) The missionaries were not to be guaranteed any fixed salary; (4) Looking to God for men and means, no direct appeal was to be made to man for either the one or the other; (5) The mission was to operate in the inland provinces, hitherto unoccupied, and not to interfere with any other mission. Upon these lines the China Inland Mission has been conducted ever since with remarkable results.

On the 26th of May, 1866, Mr. Taylor sailed for China in the *Lammermuir* with a missionary party—seventeen in all. The officers and crew of the ship numbered thirty-four, three of whom professed to be Christians, and of the others no less than twenty-one were converted before reaching Java. After a stormy and dangerous voyage they reached Shanghai on September 30th, and established head-quarters at Hang-Chau. From this centre of operations the work gradually extended until (in 1888), the staff of workers numbered 328, and mission stations had been located in fifteen of the eighteen provinces of China. As in the case of George Müller, Mr. Taylor ascribes his success, first and last, to faith in God and the efficacy of prayer. "No man," he says, "has been asked for a penny, yet the funds needed for the prosecution of the work have been supplied. The income which, for the first ten years, averaged about \$25,000, last year exceeded \$165,000." In 1881, at a conference of the missionaries, the urgent need of more labourers was discussed and the resolution taken to pray the Lord of the harvest to send "other seventy also" into the field. That prayer was fully answered in December, 1884, when the last detachment of *eighty* sailed for China. In 1887, a renewed call for *one hundred*, was promptly responded to by 42 men and 58 women, who went out in that year. The following are the latest statistics: stations and out-

stations, 129; chapels, 110; missionaries, (wives included) 328; native assistants, 132; communicants, 2105; organized churches, 66; boarding and day-schools, 18. There are ten medical missionaries.

Mr. Taylor has been twice married. His first wife, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Dyer, Agent of the London Missionary Society, died in 1870. He afterwards married Miss Faulding, one of the party that sailed in the *Lammermuir*. Of late years, Mr. Taylor has resided chiefly in London, superintending the administrative department of the work, having a valuable assistant in his brother-in-law, Mr. B. Broomhall, who is as enthusiastic in regard to the mission as its founder. It would be misleading to leave the impression that no human means are used by Mr. Hudson to secure the large amount of money and the large number of missionaries we have named. Mr. Hudson himself possesses the pen of a ready writer. His own graphic letters and the details of the work by his missionaries are published every month in "China's Millions,"—an essential part of the concern—one of the most interesting illustrated missionary magazines in existence, and having a very wide circulation. In his hands, it answers its purpose better than any other soliciting agency that could be devised. Mr. Taylor's preferences for itinerancy, native costume, and conformity, as far as possible, to native modes of living in conducting missionary work, caught, at least, to meet the approval of Canon Taylor and Mr. Caino, though it would be too much to expect that they will satisfy such exacting critics. Mr. Taylor, we are sure, would be the last to insist that his chosen methods are to be regarded as a model for all other missionary societies. In so vast a work and so extensive a field as this, there is room for a diversity of gifts and methods, hence we have no difficulty in recognizing the *China Inland Mission* as one of the great missionary agencies of the day, and in recording thankfulness to God for Hudson Taylor's consecrated life, and for the conspicuous service rendered to the cause of missions by him and the noble band of earnest men and women now labouring under his direction in these Fifteen Provinces of China.

There are now eighty-two Medical Missionaries in China, the majority of whom are from the United States; sixteen of them are female physicians. There are large mission hospitals and dispensaries in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Canton, and smaller ones at various other cities. At these hospitals, where many thousands are treated yearly, and at the homes of other sick people, the teaching of the gospel of Christ goes hand in hand with the medical treatment, and the good accomplished is very great. In no part of the world is the Medical Missionary more highly appreciated than within the Chinese Empire.