

WORLD DOMINION

The World Dominion Movement advocates Informed Continuous Co-ordinated Evangelism to reach everyone at home and abroad. Its basis is belief in the Deity and Atoning Death of the Lord Jesus Christ, the World's Only Saviour, and in the Final Authority of Holy Scripture.

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Scotland's World-Wide Work

G. A. FRANK KNIGHT

THE National Bible Society of Scotland dates from 1809, when a little group of Christian men founded the Edinburgh Bible Society. Three years later, in 1812, a similar group in the west founded the Glasgow Bible Society. These two societies developed side by side, and steadily expanded their operations. But it was not till 1861, after several fruitless endeavours, that they were united to form the National Bible Society of Scotland. Since then the work has greatly grown, until now the annual circulation of Scriptures ranges between four and five millions and there are few parts of the earth's surface in which the Society does not engage in some direct work.

Recognizing its primary duty to see that, if possible, a Bible should find entrance into every home in Scotland, the Society labours to meet the spiritual wants of all ranks and classes in the community. Churches, Sunday-schools, Bible classes, hospitals, benevolent and philanthropic institutions, orphan homes, rescue homes, the blind, sailors' institutes, soldiers' homes, evangelistic associations, open-air missions, emigrants, Jewish missions, fishermen and fishergirls, are all supplied with copies of the Word, and special care is taken to provide Scriptures in foreign languages to the many sailors who enter Scottish seaports from all parts of the earth. A new endeavour has recently been made to place Scriptures in the hands of the poorest in a Glasgow slum area, the result being that in a few months no fewer than 8,688 Scriptures were circulated. The Society also keeps in mind the needs of the numerous Gaelic-speaking people, and supplies the Highlands of Scotland and Highlanders in Nova Scotia and Canada with Scriptures in the mother tongue. It is also publishing at this moment a Gaelic-English Diglot New Testament, the two languages being printed in parallel columns.

A letter was sent to the headmaster of every Protestant school in Scotland, stating that if any child had not a Bible

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the Society would supply these at a very low cost. The result has been that close on 100,000 Bibles have been placed in the hands of the school children of Scotland. The Society has also maintained close connections with Ireland, and year by year it sends to that country some 10,000 Scriptures.

Far and wide across the Continent the task of circulating the Word of God is maintained. Thousands of Scriptures are yearly sent to Iceland for the benefit of fishermen in Reykjavik and other ports. Similar large supplies are sent to the Farøe Isles, and at this moment the Society is printing a new version of the New Testament in the Farøese language.

Among the docks, the shops, the prisons, the farms, and the schools of Latvia the Society has a little corps of colporteurs who sell many thousands of Scriptures each year, and recently some remarkable cases of conversion have occurred in connection with soldiers and prisoners in the jails.

In Belgium, not only is the usual colportage work carried on, but special attention is being devoted to the 12,000 Russian exiles located in Brussels, and Scriptures are being supplied to meet their spiritual wants. Similarly in France, from Brittany to Marseilles, and from Bordeaux to Chamonix, under the shadow of Mont Blanc, the Society works by means of a large staff of colporteurs, mainly those of the Evangelical Society of Geneva, and year by year upwards of 100,000 Scriptures are thus put into circulation. It is of special interest to note that some of the most faithful new workers are Armenians who, after being expatriated from their native country, have settled in France and are proving to be most assiduous sellers of the Word.

A great expansion of the work has recently taken place in Portugal where, by means of Bible stalls held in various centres, upwards of 25,000 Scriptures have been placed in the hands of the people. Some very cheering reports have also been received of conversions in the prisons of Portugal by means of the Scriptures sent in.

In Spain the Society has its centres of work at Vigo,

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Corunna, Muinos, Valladolid, Leon and Aguilas, from which colporteurs penetrate into many parts of the country, and assiduously sow the Good Seed of the Word of God. They have many trying experiences to face owing to priestly opposition, but with great courage they faithfully carry out their work. A stall has been erected in Valladolid, a most fanatical Roman Catholic centre, and in spite of much antagonism and threatening, thousands of copies of the Word have been sold. Periodically colporteurs are sent over from Spain to the Balearic Islands and to Spanish Morocco, and they have been encouraged of late by many proofs of goodwill and welcome.

In Italy the Society has its depot under the wing of the principal Waldensian Church in the Piazza Cavour in Rome, and from that centre it circulates Scriptures over the whole peninsula from the far north down into Calabria and Sicily. Here again the work is very trying owing to the unceasing opposition of the Vatican, and great care has to be exercised to avoid exciting acute hostility. Very frequently, through priestly instigation, Scriptures are seized and burned, and the colporteurs, in spite of their having legal permits, are haled to the police office. Nevertheless the Society's work has been extremely successful, and there are countless tokens that the Book is bringing its own comfort to multitudes of hearts. In Switzerland the work is done under the auspices of the Evangelical Society of Geneva.

In Poland every endeavour is being made to strengthen the evangelical revival which is showing itself throughout Ukrainia, and from Stanislav the colporteur undertakes extensive tours. In Czechoslovakia the Society's colporteurs labour over a wide area, and in this land of John Huss there are many who deeply appreciate the Word of God. Recently a beautifully bound copy of the Society's edition of the Czech New Testament was presented to a large number of members of parliament and leaders of thought in all departments of the State. The letters of gratitude received are most striking and reveal how deeply this kindness was appreciated by the recipients.

After surmounting grave difficulties with the Austrian

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authorities, a bookstall has, for several Christmases, been opened in a populous centre of Vienna. At first the police were apprehensive of a riot, and every obstacle was put in the way of opening the stall. So great, however, was the eagerness of the Viennese people to possess the Scriptures that in the course of a few weeks several thousands were circulated. Work has also recently been started amongst the 10,000 gipsies in Austria, and this effort has met with an amazing welcome. Mr. Walter Müller reported: 'Once having told a gipsy woman of the bitter sufferings and of the death of our Saviour, which He underwent through His great love to us, tears stood in her eyes. She promised to ask Jesus to forgive her her sins, and to vow her life to Him. Others crowded round, asking if God loved gipsies. A gipsy invited me to come to his house, and told me that thirty of them had read their Testaments till far into the night.'

In Hungary there is an increasing demand for Bibles, and the Society's colporteurs have to be prepared to supply Scriptures in upwards of twenty languages. In the Transylvanian portion of Rumania, which was torn away from Hungary as a result of the Peace Treaty of Trianon, the Society maintains a motor van by which Scriptures are carried into many remote parts, especially amongst Jews. So great is the poverty of the country that a special effort is being made to supply 3,000 Hungarian Bibles to the children in the Reformed Church Schools, who are so poor that they cannot afford to buy for themselves. This grave deficiency of Bibles is causing serious anxiety amongst the Church authorities, and the National Bible Society of Scotland is devising means to meet this emergency.

The work in Yugoslavia is carried on from Novi Sad, where the Scriptures sent forth from the depot penetrate to many parts of Bosnia, Croatia, Slavonia and Serbia. There is no part of Europe in which there are greater opportunities, and the eagerness of the people to possess the Scriptures is a very marked feature. Some interesting instances of conversion amongst brigands in the mountains, and of villagers of different nationalities, are frequently recorded,

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while the country people show an increasing desire to possess themselves of the Word. The Society has just published the First Epistle of John in Serbo-Croat Braille type for the blind, and it is also making arrangements with the local Old Catholic priest at Novi Sad to issue the four Gospels in Croat in a popular form for the use of the members of that Church.

Unique opportunities are being afforded to the colporteurs of the Society in Macedonia. The military authorities have shown a most generous keenness to facilitate the circulation of Scriptures among Greek troops, and on one occasion the colonel of a regiment not only granted permission with cordiality, but insisted that the colporteur should speak for half an hour to his troops, drawn up in military array, on the great message of the Bible. Thereafter he himself purchased a Bible and recommended all his men to follow his example. As year by year young recruits are called to the colours for their term of military service, an exceptional opportunity is given to the colporteur to sell Scriptures amongst these young men, and thereby these books are carried by the returning recruits into the remotest villages. In some instances it has been discovered that as a result of this distribution of the Book, prayer circles and Bible study groups are being formed in sequestered villages.

As regards Russia little can be said at present. The Soviet Government still prohibits the entrance of any Scriptures, but by various means it is found possible to introduce scattered copies of the Word, and there is evidence that these books are keenly enjoyed by those who receive them.

In connection with the dire poverty which exists amongst theological students all over Europe, the Society has arranged with Dr. Keller of Geneva, Secretary of the European Central Office for Inter-Church Aid, to supply Hebrew Old Testaments and Greek New Testaments to all theological students throughout Europe, who would otherwise be unable, through poverty, to purchase these, in order that they may prosecute their theological studies.

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The National Bible Society of Scotland has had a very long connection with Africa, and more and more its sphere of operations is expanding there.

With amazing devotion and fearless courage three workers in Egypt sold last year more than 6,000 Scriptures in 321 towns and villages. These sales were carried out in the face of the most bitter hostility on the part of the Moslem population. Work of a quiet order is also carried out in Libya, Algeria, and French and Spanish Morocco. The difficulties are naturally great, notwithstanding a widespread sowing of the Good Seed is taking place there.

In Madeira, an island noted for its extreme fanaticism, the Society has long been engaged in colportage work, and recently by utilizing the services of a number of young men attached to the native Portuguese congregation a considerable expansion of book-selling has taken place. The Azores and the Canary Islands are not overlooked, and, in response to urgent requests for Scriptures, supplies have been sent, which have been eagerly absorbed by the populations there. The crews of gunboats and submarines which have entered Santa Cruz have been foremost in their eagerness to possess the Scriptures. One sailor boy asked for a Testament, saying, 'The priests say the Bible is a bad book, but there is a Protestant boy on the boat who let us read one.'

Following upon a recent visit paid by Mr. Dugald Campbell, an agent of the Society, to the Cape Verde Islands, where he discovered a wonderful eagerness for the Scriptures, the Society has been sending in fresh supplies of the Word. This is helping to follow up the remarkable revival which took place in 1934 on these Atlantic Islands, which was described by Senhor Eduardo Moreira of Lisbon in *WORLD DOMINION*, January, 1935. The Portuguese Scriptures, which are being sent out, are widely used by gallant old Senhor Dias, who reports that he is pastor of two churches, one of which is situated on the island of Brava, the other 120 miles away on the island of St. Vincente.

Throughout the whole region of the Sahara the National

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Bible Society of Scotland has been the pioneer. Mr. Dugald Campbell, by a series of journeys, has crossed and recrossed North Africa from Dakar on the Atlantic to the Red Sea, and has also by camel, by motor lorry, and by canoe on the great rivers, carried some 60,000 Scriptures in a large number of languages to the many tribes throughout the central deserts. He has had journeys full of amazing perils, from wild tribesmen, wild beasts, and storms, both in the desert and on the Niger. But he has been the means of forming a large number of contacts with the various peoples who in millions inhabit those almost unknown regions of the Sahara. He has translated two Gospels into different dialects of Tamachek, which the Society has published, both in Latin script and in the native Tifinagh script. Mr. Campbell has made Tamanrasset his centre, and from there he is reaching out in all directions to spread the Word of God amongst tribes hitherto almost entirely untouched.

The Society has just finished the printing of the whole New Testament in Songoi, spoken by a wild tribe numbering 400,000 round Timbuctoo, and there are several other translations in progress in the Lake Chad area, which will soon be published.

When the death of David Livingstone took place in 1875, the National Bible Society of Scotland was amongst the first to enter into the great area of Africa called, after the explorer, Livingstonia. The Society has shared in the Christianizing of this great area by translating and printing Scriptures in Manganja, Nyanja, Chinamwanga, Tonga, Tumbuka, Ngoni, Konde, Wemba, Wiza and Biza Lala. These Scriptures have done splendid service in building up the native Christian Church.

Similarly in the Belgian Congo, the Society printed the whole New Testament in Luban, and later the whole Bible in Luba Sanga, which was the work of the late Dan Crawford. In Mozambique it printed the whole New Testament in Lomwe, and in Kenya Colony it is the joint printer with the British and Foreign Bible Society of the Kikuyu Scriptures.

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In 1868 the Society contributed a sum of money sufficient to pay for the printing of a pocket edition of 5,000 New Testaments in Malagasy, spoken in Madagascar. These Scriptures were printed in Antananarivo. Since then many other Scriptures have periodically been sent out.

In 1883 the Society had a large share in the issue of Zulu New Testaments, and the Tumbuka-speaking natives in Natal who labour in mines and plantations far from their homeland, receive their Scriptures from the Society.

In Cape Colony the Society has built a motor caravan sufficient to give sleeping accommodation for a colporteur-evangelist and his assistant, and to carry stocks of Scriptures. This van has been the means of circulating many thousands of copies of the Word throughout a large number of towns, villages and scattered farms, and many tokens of rich spiritual blessing have accompanied the car. One of the most gratifying features of the work is the effect it is having on the young life of the colony. In many centres prayer circles have been started among young people with the object of a deepening of spiritual life, and of fuller consecration. On 30th May, 1935 the Eleventh Rally of these Prayer Circles for Young People took place in King William's Town, when 600 were present, coming in motor cars from a very wide area. Much work has also been conducted amongst natives.

On the west coast of Africa the Society carries on work through several centres in Angola, but the main sphere it occupies is Nigeria where the Scriptures provided for the Calabar Mission of the Church of Scotland and the Qua Iboe Mission of the Irish Presbyterian Church have wrought miracles of grace. The Society has published Scriptures in Akunakuna, Umon and Efik, and the Efik Scriptures, sold in thousands of townships, have emancipated a great stretch of Africa from the old superstitions which were such a curse. The work of Mary Slessor was rendered possible to a large extent by the Scriptures thus supplied.

An interesting expansion of the work has recently taken place. In response to an amazing series of happenings, which cannot otherwise be explained than by the

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direct hand of God, Mr. Benington, of the Qua Iboe Mission, was induced to set out in a motor car for a journey of 12,000 miles through the African forest until he reached Bouroum-Bouroum in the Lobi territory of the French Ivory Coast. There he has settled down, and is being supported to a considerable extent by converts of the Qua Iboe Mission. Already he is making an impact upon this terribly brutal tribe, and is preparing a Gospel in Lobi, which the National Bible Society of Scotland will shortly publish.

The Society has also arranged to provide a colporteur in the Gold Coast, the first attempt of this kind amongst a native race in that area, and it will be interesting to observe what results follow from the appointment of this new worker.

The connection of the National Bible Society of Scotland with the continent of Asia is of old standing. It is not generally known that in the days when Carey and his companions were striving to print the Scriptures in the various Indian languages, again and again they appealed to Scotland for financial help. The directors were always very sympathetic, and periodically transmitted gifts for the oriental translations at Serampore, until the total amount sent had reached £7,120. This represents a much larger sum according to present-day values. The early interest in India has been maintained ever since. To-day the Society employs 180 colporteurs, who labour throughout Baluchistan, Panjab, Bengal, Central Provinces and South India, and are able to circulate many hundred of thousands of Scriptures year by year in forty to fifty languages. Although the Society years ago published a Gospel in Marwari, it does not now print Scriptures in Indian vernaculars, leaving that task to its sister Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is gratifying also that, in a country so huge as India, there is no overlapping with the colporteurs of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Society has assisted the Salvation Army in the reformation of the criminal tribes, and it has been encouraging to notice the effect of Bibles upon those criminals, illustrating the converting power of the Word. This kind of work has

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been done not only in India itself, but in the Andaman Islands and in Burma.

Along the northern frontier work is carried on in some of the closed lands, such as Nepal, Sikkim and Tibet, and by various means Scriptures in considerable numbers are year by year introduced into those countries where direct missionary effort is prohibited.

In order to counteract the new intensity of Roman Catholic attack on Protestant missions in the south of India, the Society has recently appointed five specially-trained men, all ex-Roman Catholics themselves, and of superior education, who have been specially set apart to preach and circulate Scriptures, as the best means of showing the fundamental differences between Protestant faith and Roman Catholic dogma. Very striking illustrations are constantly occurring, showing that the Scriptures in India, apart altogether from the human voice, are bringing men and women of all ranks and castes into fellowship with Jesus Christ. A new endeavour has been made to reach the village life through supplying several hundreds of rural libraries with copies of Scriptures in Tamil or Telugu, and reports show that these books are being widely read by villagers.

The Society supplies Scriptures as prizes for all the Sunday schools in connection with the All-India Sunday School Union, its headquarters being at Coonoor, and it does a similar work for the Sunday school children of Ceylon. It also presents Bibles to the pupils at the Sialkot Murray College at the termination of their studies. It further supplies Scriptures for the use of the Scottish troops stationed in India.

In Palestine fruitful work is being done amongst the Jewish colonies, where, by means of a motor car, the colporteurs are able to enlarge the sphere of their operations. It is noteworthy that the Jews of to-day are no longer bound up with the study of the Talmud, but are enquiring with eagerness about Jesus Christ. Throughout the Plain of Esdraelon, and along the shores of the Sea of Galilee, there are endless opportunities of meeting with Jews and Arabs,

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and the sales of Scriptures there are very gratifying. Periodically, visits are paid to Transjordan, and this once intensely fanatical region is now giving a cordial welcome to the Word of God. Steps are being taken to resume work formerly carried on from Jaffa.

In Arabia Scriptures are circulated at the Church of Scotland Mission at Sheikh Othman, Aden. Patients from all parts of the interior of Arabia, from Somaliland and from Socotra, visit the hospital, and in many cases carry back with them a copy of the Scriptures. Testimony has recently been borne that these books have brought their own illumination to dark minds in many far off places.

The largest sphere of foreign work in which the National Bible Society of Scotland is engaged is China, where it has five agencies. Its early translations, so splendidly carried out by Dr. Griffith John, were years ago united with other translations to form the Union Mandarin Bible, which is having such an immense influence over all the Republic. So great is the demand for separate Gospels in this version that the Commercial Press of Shanghai has to print for the National Bible Society of Scotland at least 10,000 Gospels every day, besides Bibles and Testaments. In 1892, in response to a widespread request from missionaries, who had found that Chinese readers experienced difficulty in understanding the geographical and historical allusions in the Gospels, the Society drew up annotations which have been of the utmost value in explaining to the Chinese mind what otherwise was difficult to understand. The usefulness of these annotations has been abundantly proved, and the circulation of Scriptures has been enormously multiplied through the instrumentality of these adjuncts. The Society spreads these Chinese Scriptures in every province of the Republic, and has been successful in building up a wide connection of missionary correspondents. More and more the policy of employing paid colporteurs has been given up, and the principle of voluntary colportage on the part of those who have themselves experienced the saving power of the Gospel is being increasingly developed. This enables the work to be done very much more cheaply, and

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also more thoroughly. Every year several thousands of Tibetan Scriptures are introduced into Tibet from Tatsienlu and other border towns, and considerable work has been done among the Miao and other border tribes. In 1910 the Society printed the three Epistles of St. John in 'Big Flowery Miao.' In 1911 it published the Gospel of St. Matthew and the Epistles to the Romans and Galatians in the same tongue and in 1913 St. Luke's Gospel. New tribes are being reached, such as the Keh-Dao and the Yalo, and translations into these languages are in process. Large numbers of Scriptures in Arabic are yearly sent to Kansu where the Moslems are showing a readiness to read the Word of God. Supplies of Scriptures are also sent to Miss Mildred Cable and the Misses French, to aid their work in Sinkiang.

The Society was the first to begin work in Manchuria and published Scriptures through the Rev. John Ross, of Moukden. The Manchurian and Mongolian work has latterly greatly expanded, and last year 53,400 Scriptures were circulated in the latter country.

In North Manchuria thousands of exiled Russians are located in Harbin and the neighbourhood. Here a Russian, Pastor Yasinitzky, conceived the idea of having 300 young converted Russians in readiness to act as missionaries to Soviet Russia as soon as that territory was open to the Gospel. Tens of thousands of Gospels and Testaments in Russian have been supplied and the result has been the creation of a 'Gideon Band,' and the up-building of a strong evangelical Church. So marked has the influence of the Scriptures been upon the pupils in the Russian schools that the parents of the children have come forward and agreed to provide for the presentation of a Testament to every child leaving school. Many notable conversions have taken place through these Scriptures, and it is specially gratifying that the Russian Orthodox Church has recently shown very cordial approval and willingness to co-operate.

The National Bible Society of Scotland was the first to begin work in Korea. Later it entered into co-operation with the British and Foreign Bible Society, to which Society

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is now entrusted the actual supervision of the work. Largely through the influence of the Word there has been a great increase of spiritual life in this country.

Japan is also a country into which the National Bible Society of Scotland entered before other societies were at work. The arrangement latterly has been one of joint labour with the British and Foreign Bible Society. The depot is at Kobe in connection with which a wide colportage scheme exists. In Formosa the Society has long been engaged, and year by year some 30,000 Scriptures are circulated through colportage.

Of recent years the Society has embarked upon a scheme of co-operation with the Rev. R. A. Jaffray, of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, whereby large supplies of Scriptures in Chinese and Malay are dispersed over the many islands of the Netherlands (East) Indies. The Society supports two colporteurs in Celebes and two in Soembawa. It has arranged for the publication of a Gospel in Sasak, spoken in Lombok, whenever the manuscript is ready, and it also shares in the work that is being done in Java, Sumatra and Borneo. Years ago the Society printed the New Testament, translated by Roskott into High Malay, and it also printed the Gospel of St. John in Sangirese, spoken in the group of islands between Celebes and the Philippines. It also took a very considerable share in providing the first Scriptures in Sundanese, and in printing the New Testament in Madurese in the east of Java.

In the evangelization of Australasia the Society has been deeply interested for many years. In 1901 it printed a selection of Scriptures in Motu, spoken at Port Moresby, British New Guinea, and it has also translated Scriptures into a number of dialects spoken in the New Hebrides, such as Kwamera, Weasisi, Torres, Meaun, Sinesip and Tangoa. Periodically also it sends out Scriptures to Australia, with which it has long maintained close connection. The Society has an association with New Zealand dating from the time of the early Scottish settlements in Dunedin, and it rejoices in sharing with many friends there in Bible work. At the same time it is associated with New Zealand Mission-

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ary Societies labouring in various parts of the world, to whom it supplies foreign Scriptures.

In the early years of the Society extensive supplies of Scriptures were sent to Canada, and the Scottish settlers were indebted to Scotland for Bibles in English and Gaelic which were greatly appreciated. The same connection is still maintained, though on a lesser scale.

Through the Emmanuel Mission to Seamen, whose headquarters are in San Francisco, the Society has a great oceanic ministry, supplying year by year some 30,000 or 40,000 Scriptures to seamen, passengers and emigrants in the ships that sail over the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Many of these Scriptures are carried into the Alaskan fishing fleets, and over the main ports of the world.

The West India Islands are included in the localities into which the National Bible Society of Scotland sends supplies of the Word of God, whether the languages spoken be English, French, or Spanish, and thus old connections with islands such as Jamaica, Cuba, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Grand Cayman, St. Vincent, Trinidad, etc., are maintained.

To all the republics of Central America, from Mexico to Panama, supplies of Scriptures are sent out and very cheering reports are received of the results of this seed-sowing, especially in Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala. Many of the Carib Indians are being deeply influenced by these Scriptures and quite a revival in many cases is being exhibited in their villages.

Work is done through all the republics of South America, among the pearl fishers of Venezuela, the farmers and peasants of Ecuador and Colombia, the Red Indians in the upper waters of the Amazon in Peru, the miners far up in the Andes of Peru and Chile, the silver miners in Potosi in Bolivia and the Maté tea growers of Paraguay, in the coffee plantations of Brazil, the cattle ranches of Uruguay and Argentina, and among the far-off Scottish settlers in the Falkland Islands. The Society shares with the Evangelical Union of South America in scattering Scriptures by means of a travelling caravan through Argentina ; it is also associated with Miss Miles in her beneficent postal work, and with the

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Boca Mission of Buenos Aires amongst immigrants. It maintains colporteurs in Brazil, who, in carrying on their work, take motor journeys of thousands of miles through virgin forests and across practically unknown rivers. It has also been supplying some thousands of Gospels and Testaments to French Guiana, where the Salvation Army is doing its good work in seeking to reach with the Evangel the large number of French convicts who are serving terms of imprisonment on Devil's Island and on the adjacent mainland. Over eighty cases of conversion have already been reported.

From this survey of the world it is clear that there is no speedier way in which the Kingdom of God can be advanced than by letting the great message of the Gospel be read far and wide in every land. The admirable Survey Series conducted by WORLD DOMINION has been of great value in opening up lines of work. But while much has been done, and while, since 1861, 125,000,000 Scriptures have been circulated, there still remains an appallingly large amount of work to be undertaken. It cannot be too often emphasized that, in spite of everything that has been done by the Bible Societies of the world, there are still 1,000,000,000 human beings who have never yet heard the Gospel, and to whom the message of Salvation through the Cross is entirely unknown. It might be well to remember what St. Paul said, that 'Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God.'

Practical Outcome of Revival in the Congo

A revival has come to the Bobangi people at Bolobo. Heathen women, touched by grace, sacrificed their big brass necklets, their fetishes and charms. It seemed incredible that restitution for theft should also be an outcome of the revival, for theft was such a natural, every-day affair. The fact is, however, that the missionaries spent a week in receiving pilfered goods or their equivalent in money.