West China Missionary News

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CHINESE CHILDREN
No 5—Grass Gatherer
In “Health Pays Dividends”, a pamphlet prepared by the China Council on Health Education, occur these significant sentences: “There are so many different kinds of communicable, preventable diseases to be found here that China is often spoken of as 'the fountain head of epidemic diseases!' These include smallpox, typhus, typhoid, cholera, plague and others which are susceptible to control, as well as, tuberculosis, hookworm, malaria which are more difficult to stamp out.” That is assuredly a terrifying list. The Western world at times finds cause to fear these multi­millions of Eastern Asia, lest their manpower predominate the earth. That we believe is largely an imaginary possibility, less and less probable as civilization advances. But here on the contrary is a real Yellow Peril. Here are unnumbered hosts of death dealing forces ready to break forth periodically over all lands. But let these subtle enemies start upon their war path under the name of flu, grippe, pneumonic and bubonic plague or black death and the nations may well tremble. Prince and peasant, plutocrat and pauper, man and maid, stalwart age and helpless childhood, all indiscriminately fall before the grim advance. With no alluring phrases of altruism, but from most sordid motives of sheer self-preservation, assuredly our so called civilized lands of today, could well afford to send forth ten times the medical forces at present serving so valiently in China. Plague prevention demands it!

But it is the glory of our missionary service, and especially perhaps of its medical wing, that it is altruistic. Though conscious of its contribution to world problems, it is immediately and whole heartedly, working for the good of China. As to its effectiveness in the prevention of plague, we do not have to go far afield for illustration. Little more than
a stone’s throw to the east of our West China Union University campus, lies a tract of land covered with thousands of graves. They are small, unpretentious, thickly crowded together. Ask some of the older dwellers in the neighborhood as to the source, and they will readily refer to the great cholera outbreak that swept the country, and the city of Chengtu back in the summer of 1892. Then the dead were carried through the gates by thousands and given but hurried burial. Three years ago, in 1920, again the same dread disease swept westward, and again terror spread with its coming. But under the wise direction of our western medical men, the police were properly organised, posters everywhere told of the right remedies to be used and the dangers to be shunned. Despite these efforts ‘tis true, many deaths occurred but they were scarce one to scores of the former scourge. Preventive medicine had waged its war against the ancient foe, and won.

Best of all, in the campaign against cholera just instanced, young Chinese medical graduates and students took a leading part. They entered into details of inspection of wells, fight against 

CHINESE flies, dangers from vegetables, and

CONTRIBUTIONS. other details, in a way that the westerner would find it difficult to do with the same degree of intimacy. This and the service now being rendered in our hospitals, by a small but efficient body of graduates, is a splendid earnest of days to be, when sanitation will be as common in China and Asia, as upon other continents. Then this great land will no longer be open to the derogatory designation of “the fountain head of epidemic disease”, and China will abundantly repay her debt to Christendom. But that day much to be desired, is still far distant, and meantime our Medical College, as the very heart and hope of our medical work, should receive the most whole hearted support of our missionaries, individually and collectively. Such a claim is well voiced in this issue of the NEWS by members of our West China Union University Medical Faculty and by members of the allied Faculties of Dentistry and Pharmacy. Have you not among your acquaintances many a youth who would do heroic service for China and the Kingdom, if trained in one of these great departments of life?

At present unfortunately, these Faculties are open only to men. This discrimination, it is scarce necessary
to state, is due to no prejudice on the part of the staff, nor yet of opposition on the part of our women doctors and their missions. It has been due in part in the past to the fewness of qualified candidates among Chinese young women. But already a few, whose ardor could not be downed by distance or dangers, have gone at great expense to far eastern China, an earnest of many others who would enthusiastically enter such a course, were it available here. Girl graduates from Middle Schools become each year more numerous, and the demand for a Women’s Medical College for West China with its one hundred millions of peoples ever more imperative. Earnest appeals have gone home from our women workers during the past three or more years for the opening up of higher education for women, and included therein has been this needy branch of medicine. This so worthy work is now waiting, therefore, neither for candidates, nor for conviction on the field, but for friends and funds in the home lands. May the way open speedily, for meantime a great suffering woman-hood in West China waits piteously!

But as will be abundantly evidenced by these articles, our medical missionary is, and should be, ever a medical worker plus. To relieve or prevent physical suffering is, and will continue to be, a great vocation. But to change men’s thoughts, emotions, wills, attitudes and actions must ever remain the greater service. Few have a greater opportunity of fulfilling this function than the physician. It need not necessarily be a long discourse. As some one has phrased it, ‘Actions at times speak so much louder than words, that the latter cannot be heard’. Nor need the influence be bounded by utterances and actions. Our hospitals as institutions can and should be great distributing centres for good literature. The casual visitor to a dispensary can carry away a pamphlet, say on how tuberculosis is spread, which may save a whole household from contagion. A convalescent patient with time to think, may read a book which may change his whole attitude toward life, and through him the lives of others. Every dispensary should have its pamphlets as well as its physician, and every hospital its reading room and book distribution, as truly as its wards and operating tables. Let us continue to hold before the coming medical man and woman of China, the high ideal of healing the whole man!
PUBLIC HEALTH

Present public health conditions constitute a challenge to the Christian forces in China. There is a deplorable absence of intelligent appreciation of the laws governing the communication of disease and the preservation of health which results in the lamentable unsanitary conditions prevailing in the cities, villages and homes of the people.

In this day the Christian Church cannot afford to confine itself to the traditional practice of curative medicine upon the individual sick and ignore the large public health problems of the social group. There is a world wide cry that the Church apply Christianity socially as well as individually. The field of health education offers the Christian Church its largest opportunity to manifest the spirit of philanthropy which underlies the whole Christian movement. Christianity could do few things more effectively for China and nothing that would further its own cause more rapidly.

Medical Schools should give more attention to the training of Chinese men and women who can enter the field of health education. This might be considered more important than for the mission boards to send out large numbers of foreign physicians to man hospitals, since it is hopeless to try to cure the ills of China simply by healing the sick!

In view of the fact that many of the most gifted and highly trained leaders, both Chinese and foreign, have suffered from early incapacitation or death through preventable causes, resulting in financial and spiritual loss to the Church.

We recommend that steps be taken to investigate the extent and causes of the loss which the Christian Movement in China sustains from premature incapacitation and death of its workers, students and communicants.

From Commission II. N. C. C.
A MEDICAL SCHOOL IN CHINA

W. R. MORSE, M. D.

To make one's work in China permanent, i.e. indigenous, it is an absolute essential to understand the Chinese ethnically-racially. One must know their anatomical and physiological make up, their vegetative customs, their environmental circumstances and history to correctly evaluate their social and psychic life. A man who is diseased or abnormal or destitute cannot think straight or become spiritual in the fullest sense. If it is essential to effective missionary effort to have the foreign workers in the best physical condition it is just as imperative to apply the same reasoning to the Chinese worker, for there is the crux of the problem of the evangelization of the Chinese.

A practical method which furthers the better understanding of the people and at the same time relieves pressing serious troubles as well as strongly stresses correct ethical values, is a great force in our armamenture. Hence the Medical School is a great factor in bringing about the Brotherhood of Man.

Not inaptly is China called the Middle Kingdom. She it is who lies at the centre of the huge Yellow Race. Surrounding this great centre are Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Siam and Annam. All of these countries have been and are influenced ethnically and culturally by the Chinese. From China have gone and are going "racial" and "cultural" drifts to these people of subtle and far reaching influence. Not as Japan but as China, the fountain head, is influenced so will the East be influenced and so will the whole world be affected.

History and experience has given the Chinese the impression that they are a race apart from the White race—Neither is this state of mind one entirely of race-prejudice, "or fanatical race-antagonism but their isolation and supreme indifference have become a sort of "unerring intuition that they can best develop along their own lines". On the other hand, we are on safe grounds in recognizing the fact that habits, instincts and fortuitous circumstance do not always lead to the best results. Nature,—human nature,—can be improved upon by scientifically warranted procedures.
The West forced itself upon the Chinese.—we are here—is it for weal or woe? The Western influence is being felt, it is a vital question whether or not that influence in as far as it emanate from ourselves is being best applied. There are many Western influences outside of missionary efforts,-politics, diplomacy, business methods and the so-called pure sciences. Tremendous as the influences are, yet it is a grave question if they alone or together will best serve China problems. True ethical evaluation is essential for the solution of racial problems and that is best exemplified by education under Christian influences.

There are those who claim the future holds in store for the world similar happenings as marked the fierce onslaughts of the Yellow hordes of Asia upon the inhabitants of Eurasia. It is true that the Nordic races were the only effectual barrier though at an awful cost. Such an interpretation of history may or may not be correct. If it is correct how essential it is for us to rightly evaluate the psychology of the East, and China in particular, and use every legitimate effort to influence by education along ethical and hygienic lines. If it is not true, it is just as necessary that we do our utmost along these same lines for the sake of true democracy so that the Chinese will think clearly and react spiritually against world problems and at the same time rid the world of the lairs of plague and the swamps of pestilence. Thus we have a tremendous incentive and drive for scientific medical education which at the same time is influenced by true ethical teaching.

China has shown for centuries her slavish respect and reverence for the Classics and the teachers. Here "knowledge is power" and scholarship has a powerful influence in this country therefore ethically and ethically we are on solid grounds in our educational propaganda.

There is but one University in the province of Szechwan, and there is no other college within 1000 miles. Dr. E. W. Wallace says there are but three university students to the 1,000,000 of Szechwan population, therefore socially and practically we are on justifiable ground in our University scheme. Here we can expose with the best possible environment, students to an exposition of the teaching of science and medicine by Christian teachers. Not every exposure means a "take" yet if our technique is correct we will assist and rightly influence leaders who in their turn will present more succinctly what in their opinion is best for their own people.

Impelled by the drive of evangelism all missionary effort strives to introduce Christian principles into every day life to adequately meet practical social requirements,—the personification of the spirit of the Brotherhood of Man.
There are three main divisions of missionary endeavour: preaching, teaching, and healing. It would be a thankless, fruitless, unnecessary task to attempt to evaluate the relative efficiency of these methods except only in so far as better work is obtained and our main objective is reached. Each branch of the work has its special place and sphere of influence, each will meet definite requirements and each is essential to our propaganda provided always that the individual preachers, teachers, and doctors are filled with the spirit of evangelism.

In teaching scientific medicine an over emphasis on religious teaching might defeat our purpose, if by doing so we do not give our students first class solid matter in our classes. We must have scientifically, highly educated teachers on the faculty and they must have suitable and sufficient apparatus to give first class instruction. It would be prostituting our work and deceiving the students and the Chinese if we gave a medical student a class A Sunday school course with a class C or D medical or surgical training. There must not be any sidestepping the fact that we are compelled to give high grade instruction in the specialities.

In the medical school then we are filling ethnic, ethical, economic, social, philanthropic needs of not only local but of world wide significance. We do not plead for a medical school for that is unnecessary but we do urge very strongly the necessity for strengthening the school. At present our staff is but 55% of the minimum requirements of the China Medical Missionary Association. Large additions must be made to our equipment. The Medical School has now been opened for nine years and we have graduated twelve physicians all of these are in mission work but one. Letters and other communications from the missionaries who come in most intimate touch with these doctors are very gratifying to us. We are a going concern. Our products have been tried, tested and they have not been found wanting. But it is absolutely essential that we continue to improve our methods if we expect to measure up to the opportunity.

We will give the closest co-operation with all the other phases of mission effort and we ask for as full a reciprocity from you. A very important matter both to you and to ourselves is the class of men that will be sent here for training. It is perhaps unnecessary to bring to mind the fact that the burdens, temptations, and opportunities of a doctor are very great, so we ask for Christian students of good physique, of good heredity and with a middle school certificate. The Practice of Medicine demands Brains, Culture and Character, for the light of true medical science "though now and then it may be obscured by a passing cloud will shine on forever and ever in the firmament of Heaven."
MEDICINE TODAY

S. H. LILJESTRAND, PH. B., M.D.

Having been asked for an answer to some questions regarding recent progress in Medical Teaching, especially comparing the present with ten or twenty years ago, and progress in different countries, I will deal with these questions as follows:

1. Changes in Medical teaching since the year 1906 (A.D.)
2. Recent progress in teaching in this institution.
3. Who should study medicine?

1. The year 1906 marked a new epoch in both the teaching and development of medical science on the American Continent. In that year, the existing schools of medicine were classified according to their standards of work, their entrance requirements and what faculty and laboratory resources they had.

In 1906 there were 162 medical schools in America. In these schools it was found:

a. Laboratories: In 1906 only 40 schools, that is, 25%, had laboratories; but in 1920, all had at least three laboratories and most schools had five or more.

b. Entrance requirements: In 1906 only 6% of the 162 schools required 2 years' college work before a student would be allowed to enter the medical school. In 1920, all the remaining schools required 2 years' college work. As a result of this great raising of standards one-half of all the medical schools were forced to close their doors, so that in 1921 there were 80 left.

c. Hospitals for teaching medicine: Now nearly every medical school either owns or controls a hospital, called a "teaching hospital".

d. Method of clinical study: 15 years ago all the students were gathered together to hear a lecture in the operating amphitheatre. Now the students are divided into small groups which accompany the instructor for study of diseases at the bedside.
e. Preventive Medicine and Public Health was little taught 20 years ago: Today it is one of the great branches of Medicine. In the greatest medical schools, there is now a whole course given in Preventive Medicine alone.

f. Physiological Chemistry, or Biochemistry: This study has made amazing progress, and today is revolutionizing some parts of medical teaching.

g. The advantages of the premedical two years college (or three, if the student is not fully prepared to enter Junior College):

1. The Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Biology are taught in a general way without reference to Medicine. Therefore the student gets a broad education in these subjects.

2. Thus the students have an opportunity to make sure what their life work should be. In the second year they may find that some other work than medicine will be more congenial for them. From 10% to 30% of all students make this change showing the importance of having an opportunity to decide this important question beforehand.

3. Before entering medical school the students have the benefit of (1) Social (2) Athletic (3) Intellectual life.

4. A premedical scientific course is a safeguard against medical "cults". Thorough courses in Chemistry, Physics and Biology help to keep the student from being misled by the claims of unscientific charlatans.

5. When students receive the degree of B.S., it ensures their having a good training before entering medicine.

2 Progress in the Medical school of the West China Union University.

The progress noted above has all been incorporated in the reorganized course in Medicine, beginning three years ago, in the fall of 1919.

In order to study medicine students must have done satisfactory work in Physics, Chemistry—Organic and Inorganic,—Mathematics, including Trigonometry to Logarithms, Biology, Histology and Embryology. In addition to these, English is required as one of the most important parts of his medical education. He will need English to help him read the Medical Journals, and Text books. If he is not able to read and understand English, he will have very hard work to make a success of his medical work, because the physician and surgeon must constantly read books and magazines in order to keep up with modern progress. The only way he can do this, is to be able to use English books and papers.
Psychology and Sociology are also very useful subjects, but are not required.

Why are the above courses made obligatory?

a. **Physics** This is the foundation for the experimental work in Physiology. The study of Light, Heat, Electricity is fundamental. Physical Chemistry is also necessary, but at present this is taught in the First Year of Medicine in connection with Biochemistry.

b. **Chemistry** (1) General (2) Organic. This is the groundwork for the study of the Chemistry of the human body.

c. **Mathematics** The calculations of Physiology and Biochemistry require a knowledge of Higher Mathematics.

d. **Biology and Comparative Anatomy** are, of course, useful in preparing for the study of Anatomy and Physiology.

e. **Physical Chemistry** deals with Colloid Solutions, Dialysis Electrolytes, Law of Mass Action, Osmosis, H-ion Concentration, etc., etc.

In some cities of the United States, where there are Senior High Schools, the students elect whether they shall study Medicine, and begin in the last two years of High School to prepare for the Medical school course. This method requires a very high grade of High School.

Studies after the Junior College course:

The medical course of four years is divided usually into two sections: (1) Preclinical Laboratory, (2) Clinical courses.

(1) **Preclinical Laboratory Courses**: These give the foundation work for the later Clinical Studies. They also give the student technical practice that will give him skill in the various laboratory methods of diagnosis.

**ANATOMY**: After a preliminary course in Osteology, the whole human body is studied and dissected.

**PHYSIOLOGY**: This study includes the action of the Nervous system in relation to muscle, gland, digestive and other actions, and all other functions of the body.

**BIOCHEMISTRY**: As before stated, studies the chemical nature and functions of Digestion, Foods, Excretions, Respiration, etc.

**PHARMACOLOGY**: In the laboratory the action of drugs on animal organs are studied. At the same time, all the useful medicines are studied as to action, dose and applications.
PATHOLOGY: This is the study of diseased organs and tissues.

BACTERIOLOGY: Is the study of micro-organisms that cause disease.

(2) Clinical Courses. These are taken in connection with practical work done in the Hospitals connected with the medical school.

CLINICAL LABORATORY: This is for the purpose of studying the chemical changes in the body in disease. Use is made of the methods learned in the course in Biochemistry, such as,—changes in H-ion concentration of the body fluids, urinary disturbances, acidosis, metabolic diseases, etc, etc.

CLINICAL SURGERY: The student in the hospital and class room studies surgical diseases, operating-room technique, and in

CLINICAL MEDICINE: The same methods are followed, giving the student as much practical experience with the diseases studied as possible.

SPECIAL COURSES:

Pediatrics: Diseases of Children.
Orthopedics: Cure of Deformities, and deforming diseases.
Obstetrics: The care of Normal and Abnormal Labor.
Rontgenology: The use of "X-rays" in diagnosis and treatment.
Physical Diagnosis: Methods of discovering diseased conditions.
Dermatology: A study of diseases of the skin.
Gynecology: Diseases of Women.
Ophthalmology: Diseases of the Eye.
Genito-Urinary Diseases.
Nervous and Mental Diseases: Insanity, etc.
Tropical Diseases: Dealing with diseases of warm climates.

PUBLIC HEALTH: Lectures and laboratory work in Preventive Medicine, and in all measures for protecting the individual and society from communicable diseases. It is a study of Epidemics, and their management, Hygiene in the home, in the factory in the school, in the city and all institutions. This is now considered one of the most promising activities of the medical school.
(3) Hospital Work. It is now everywhere, in all countries, considered very necessary that the student should spend at least one year living in a good hospital and doing full work in it. He will thus be furnished with good practical experience before going out to practice medicine. This is one of the ways in which progress has been made in the last twenty years, and has greatly improved both the medical schools and the hospitals.

4. Who should study Medicine:

The President of a State Medical Association recently made an address on "The Real Things in Medicine" in which he said that there are three things that must be found in one who is to be a doctor, "Brains, Culture, and Character." Let us look at them.

(1) Brains: Education is not knowledge alone, it is the Power to Think. It is the power to evaluate knowledge and facts. Medical education is the power to evaluate knowledge and facts in terms of medicine, for the purpose of diagnosing disease and understanding and evaluating symptoms.

"The study of medicine does not give a man more brains or brain power, nor does it add one cubit to the mental stature. Unless the roots are deeply planted in the soil of REAL LEARNING, the study of any science (narrowly pursued) takes away from the mind more than it puts in. In other words, a finely endowed intellect is needed to carry on in the realm of science, TO WITHSTAND ITS TEMPTATIONS TOWARD THE ILLLOGICAL (interpretations), IN THE MIDST OF FACT AND FANCY. "Such endowment comes from a mind nurtured in the ways of thinking"

"The hand maiden of brains is COMMONSENSE. It is essential for the physician. Commonsense is simply the ability to put "brains" to good account. In the words of O. W. Holmes:—

"Science is a first rate piece of furniture for a man's upper chamber, if he has commonsense on the ground floor. But if a man has not plenty of good commonsense, the more science he has the worse it is for his patient!"

(2) Culture. "Culture is refinement, accuracy, poise, resourcefulness".

The tendency during the last twenty years has been to neglect the part of education that gives the above elements of CULTURE. Men cannot express themselves or describe their work and attainments.
"We are living in an age of inaccuracy." This is a surprising statement. "We are inaccurate in thought, in speech, in spelling, in writing. Language has been almost forgotten.

The medical student needs to know a great deal; but above all he should know what he knows WELL. The study of medicine should have a previous knowledge of Greek and Latin. English is in importance to the Chinese student. Most of the medical books and journals are in the English language. But, remember, medical English is largely made of Latin and Greek roots.

Culture in respect to language study will give training in accuracy of thought and expression.

(3) Character: The physician must have a sound moral sense. His character is his most priceless property. It is "what God sees him do in the dark".

Those who enter the medical profession need good working consciences; they need a keen knowledge of the difference between right and wrong. They cannot have "low standards of trade and traffic in their souls".

The physician must not ask, "What do I get out of it?", but rather, "What am I putting into my work?"

In conclusion: "Medicine is both a science and an art; it has to do both with knowing and with doing".

I hope these few words will be considered carefully by those who have students thinking they will study medicine.

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MEDICAL TREATMENTS YOU CAN GIVE.

MISS L. H. SNIDER, M. D.

Thinking of the numerous requests for medical attention every one receives at mountain-time and while traveling in China, I would like to pass on a story told once to our year in Medicine by Dr. Wm. Goldie, then Chief of the Medical Service in the Out-patients department at the Toronto General Hospital.
He said that in the good old days when he was a small boy, there was an old lady in the district where he lived who was heartily disliked by every doctor in the vicinity. Whenever certain types of cases were given up by the doctors as incurable the old lady would take over the patient, and, under her treatment, in a good many cases recovery would result.

Dr. Goldie had the privilege, when a little chap, of seeing her work over a patient with a dirty, compound fracture of the leg. The man was lying on two chairs near the kitchen stove. On the stove were two kettles, in one of which big squares of woolen cloth were boiling up in linseed oil, and in the other two or three similar cloths were boiling in water. The old lady was engaged in wringing a cloth out of the boiling water, applying it to the site of the fracture, and then exchanging it when cool with one from the pot.

After a prolonged treatment of this kind she put her bare finger into the wound and cleaned out every bit of loose bone and flesh. Then she placed the leg in good position and applied, as dressing, the woolen cloths which had been boiling in the linseed oil.

Although the doctors of her day looked down contemptuously on the lady, she was, unconscious of bacteria and entirely from an inborn desire for cleanliness, conforming to the best modern methods of aseptic procedure.

The applications of this form of treatment in China are legion. Aside from those of which one would naturally think,—such as wounds, dog-bites, breast abscesses,—the commonest use is in the treatment of eye cases of practically every type. According to the severity of the inflammation and the acuteness of the attack the hot applications should be more or less constant. Also the patient may be given a few drachms of a boracic acid solution or of a boracic and zinc sulphate solution so that drops may be put in on the eye-ball about four times a day.

When traveling one sees so many skin diseases. Practically speaking they may be divided into two classes, those where the skin needs to be soothed and those where the skin needs to be irritated. If in doubt, always treat as belonging to the former class.

For a tender skin gentle washing with “mi-t’ang” is more soothing than washing with water.

Then, if there is any discharge from the skin apply a soft, moist cloth boiled (preferably for half an hour) in “mi-t’ang” or in salt water (one teaspoon full of salt to one pint of water). Either is good if the cloths are kept moist; but, if the dressing cannot be changed frequently, a powder is better,—talcum, zinc oxide, or boracic. Fine rice flour, baked sterile, would answer the purpose.
If there is not much discharge the ointments are good,—zinc oxide, carbolic, or a combination of the two. For a less tender skin boracic ointment is good.

For the skin diseases such as shūn on the scalp, where stimulating antiseptics are needed, iodine ointment, chloride of mercury ointment, or sulphur ointment may be used. The latter is also the cure for scabies. Iodine ointment, too, serves several purposes, as it is useful in sprains, and in the winter time we use it a great deal, mixed with glycerine and a large proportion of vaseline (lard may be used), to cure unbroken chilblains.

On some occasions there is urgent need for counter-irritation, as, for instance, when a baby has a severe cold on its chest. The every-day Chinese la-tsi (capsicum) mixed in equal parts with flour makes an excellent plaster, applied on a soft cloth, first putting a little vaseline, lard or oil on the skin.

A well-known Canadian surgeon once made a very terse remark about a man who had died in Muskoka before medical aid could be brought to him. The man had had swollen veins in the legs and had struck his leg so that a vein burst, and he bled to death. The doctor remarked on hearing of the accident, that he need not have died if he had only placed the limb in a well elevated position. Not only in a case of life and death, but in many of the every-day accidents one would do well to remember the effect of position on blood supply. Many a person, too, could be greatly helped if greater consideration were given to the question of what position would be most rest for the diseased part.

Of the medicines to be taken internally, Magnesium Sulphate easily leads as having more uses, and as being of use in more diseases, than any other drug,—let the trouble be a felon, an attack of dysentery, or one of convulsions. (It is also excellent used externally as a moist dressing on acute inflammatory swellings).

But, in our zeal for medication do not let us forget to give our patients,—by fair means or foul,—plenty of water or other fluids to drink.

SOME DIFFICULTIES OF X-RAY WORK IN WEST CHINA.

E. C. WILFORD M. B., L R.C.P. AND S. EDIN.

The first difficulty (common to many other activities) was financial. In 1916 an estimate was made by our Mission Council
for an X-Ray plant. Unfortunately when I got home on furlough I found the estimate too small. It took another year to get a larger estimate put through. In the meantime I had an offer of an X-Ray job in the Canadian Army Medical Corps which I accepted, with the approval of our Board. I asked Dr. J. E. Thompson to attend to the buying of the apparatus when the money was available.

Dr. Thompson paid the money to a firm but the next difficulty was that owing to the war the U.S.A. government commandeered all output of the X-Ray factories, and it was not until after the Armistice that our order could be filled.

The ship on which it started across the Pacific on account of some accident had to return to port. We were charged extra freight for this abortive trip.

The next trouble was that the order was consigned to Tientsin instead of Ichang. When it did get to Ichang we learned to our dismay that the freight charges to Chungking were nearly $1000. This was more than the freight across America, the Pacific and the Yangtse up to Ichang, all put together.

At Chungking I overtook the shipment although it was ordered and paid for about two years before I left Canada. The cases looked pretty badly battered, and some of the apparatus seemed broken. I was afraid to investigate it too much,—my nervous system had not yet got over the shock of the freight bill. The shipment finally got to Chengtu having come from Chungking by junk.

On unpacking it, we found that many parts were broken and some were lost, strayed, or stolen. Fortunately there were two units and both were the same, one for the dentists and the other for our hospital. So at first until we got other parts we used to borrow from one machine to the other. We called in Chinese mechanics, and brass-smiths and they did very good work in repairing and making new parts.

The oil had leaked out of the transformers and we had to take the oil out of one to run the other. This was rather awkward, and although we ordered more oil from Shanghai our first order went astray en route, and we had to re-order and it took about a year before we had sufficient transformer oil to run both machines at once.

Another serious difficulty we had was that the dealers from whom we bought the apparatus made a mistake in the voltage. We ordered 110 Volts and they sent us 220 Volt machines. We have written repeatedly to the Company urging them to rectify their error but they are deaf and dumb to both appeals and threats of litigation.

By linking up two 110 volt dynamos it has been possible to raise the voltage, but this is a troublesome and expensive procedure. We often bless (?) the Company whose carelessness
(or worse) put us to all this trouble and expense. We will be slow in recommending any of our friends to deal with them.

Our accessories order did not reach us for some months after the transformers. As this included plates, screens, photographic outfit, etc. we could do very little work for some time. We happened to have a few dental films however and so the dentists were able to "carry on" fairly well.

The climate is hard on the special and expensive intensifying screens. We have had two of these ruined by the damp weather. Also plates and films do not keep so well as at home. As it takes so long for these to come from home this is a further difficulty with which to contend.

Many of our glass plates are broken en route. Recently we opened a box of large expensive chest plates and we found every one broken.

A further difficulty is the apparent almost impossibility of getting shipped out here safely the delicate X-Ray tubes. Of ten ordered within the last three years eight were broken. I managed to get one here safely, when I came, by bringing it as hand baggage. But one can hardly afford to go home every time he needs an X-Ray tube. Insurance and freight companies, although they charge one high rates on X-Ray goods, when asked to pay indemnities, generally manage to get an alibi.

The purpose of this article is not to discourage West China people going in for X-Ray plants, though I must admit that if my foresight had been as good seven years ago as my hindsight is now I think I would have picked some other specialty. I am sure you will have better fortune than we have had.

In spite of the difficulties we have encountered we have been able to do some work that has been worth while, and I think my colleagues will endorse this statement, as well as certain of my lay friends who have been unfortunate enough to need the X-Ray used on themselves. Also, especially at this time of civil strife and bloodshed, many poor suffering Chinese soldiers have been helped by the X-Ray in our hospital.

P S.—Since the above was written and handed to the editor I have received a letter saying that the X-Ray manufacturers were going to send us a new machine. It is to be hoped that this belated act of justice will be speedily accomplished.

E.C.W.
ORAL SEPSIS—ONE OF CHINA'S HIDDEN PERILS

ASHLEY W. LINDSAY L.D.S., D.D.S.

A report of dental conditions of the natives of the Philippines states that, as a general rule, it is only the toothless who live to a ripe old age. This may seem to be a paradox to those of us who believe that thorough mastication of food is a prime necessity to long life.

But, when we weigh oral sepsis as against lack of teeth in the balance, oral sepsis weighs heavier in life-taking power. The Filipinos lose the blessings of old age through death-dealing septic teeth or their investing tissue.

Sepsis comes from the Greek word meaning to make putrid, to rot, or to destroy. Oral sepsis comprises all those destructive processes instituted in the oral cavity by micro-organisms and their products.

You,—I mean ninety percent of my readers—are today, through the presence of some focus of infection in your body paving the way to a premature death.

Dr. C. M. Mayo says, "Diseases of middle life are increasing. They are microbic, of a chronic, recurring character carried into the bloodstream from a few foci; the mouth being the source of greatest danger".

That comfortable feeling that you have, that "that tooth is dead" and "cannot hurt me," is as false a certainty as that you can dally with the juice of the poppy without hurtful consequences.

There may not be trouble which you can locate as emanating from "that tooth" but the sequelae of such teeth are heart lesions, rheumatic fever and related to it, arthritis in various forms, skin diseases, digestive disorders, etc., etc., testify that bacteria and toxins from about "that dead tooth" are sufficiently serious trouble-producers.

As a rule people neglect the first warnings of nature's sentinel, pain, and allow decay to penetrate to the tooth-pulp before applying to the dentist for relief.

The pulp, commonly called the nerve, when once exposed, must be extripated and the pulp-canal filled. This operation, once thought to be a simple one, we know today to be a most precarious one, only performed successfully in a percentage of cases, and then only by a perfect technique.
A dentist today sacrifices the life of a tooth-pulp only after every effort to assist nature to overcome inflammatory conditions has been tried.

Therefore you should never with impunity permit a decayed tooth to come to the point of pain. Pain in a tooth is one of your greatest blessings. It is nature's alarm calling you to the rescue. Neglect to heed that alarm spells death to the pulp, to be followed by a probable focus of infection of the most dangerous type, which is bacteria under tension in small areas. These areas are formed at the ends of the roots of the teeth and pour poisons into the circulation under the pressure of mastication.

Let me remind you that in the mouth we may have thirty-two teeth, all possible areas of infection; thirty-two tooth-sockets, which may be the seat of Pyorrhea, thirty spaces between the teeth, to hold infection; unhygienic artificial substitutes, all surrounded by tissue of a very high vascularity and with abundant nerve supply.

From these numerous areas micro-organisms may be distributed to the blood and lymph, to the stomach and lungs, and accessory sinuses, and conveyed along the sheaths of the nerves to the brain.

The following two paragraphs on the virulence of oral sepsis are taken from the British Dental Journal:

"Suppose twelve teeth or roots, which is not a large number, with an average circumference of one inch, were affected (with, say, pyorrhea) to an average depth of one-third of an inch, there would be an ulcerated surface of four square inches. Such an ulcer on the face or arm would be a subject of great concern, although the greater part of the septic matter would pass outward and not be absorbed, whereas in the mouth the pus is either absorbed or swallowed, aside from the droplets of infected saliva that become a source of infection to others.

Oral sepsis is an ever present source of danger to the individual as to those with whom he comes in contact. In oral sepsis no evident lesion may show, no discomfort may be caused, and the accumulative effects appear only when the sepsis extends over a long period of years.

I once read a story in which the villain, a dentist, made way with his victims by sealing into tooth cavities poisons when he was supposed to be inserting ordinary fillings. These poisons were, after some days, liberated as the sealing material dissolved out. By this method no blame was attached to the perpetrator, the victim dying some time after their visits to him, and from no disease associated with the teeth.

We know today that many of us are just as surely being poisoned as were the victims in this story, though microorganisms and toxins in and about the teeth do their damage at a much lower rate and with more guile, nevertheless with as
sure a certainty, and largely without any discomfort being caused in the mouth.

I do not wish to burden you with statistics, but it is a fact that one-half of the deaths among the children in the London County Council’s Schools for the physically defective, are due to heart disease and that eighty-six percent of these heart troubles arise from a septic origin, a large proportion being due to oral sepsis.

As over ninety percent of the school children in China have some dental defects, it is easy to understand that a sentence of premature death is passed on a large proportion of innocent and unsuspecting individuals.

I am not writing to scare you into action on your own behalf so much as to make you acquainted with what are, to most people, hazy facts; to help you to secure a proper perspective of the tremendous dental needs of the Chinese around about you, who suffer and die in this generation and who, without our help, will suffer and die for generations to come. They little realize the fact that oral sepsis is the origin of much of their suffering and disease and therefore they cannot realize the necessity for the co-operation of the competent dental surgeon in the prevention and cure of the nation’s ills.

Let us each use his influence as opportunity arises to emphasise the necessity for trained native dental leaders.

SOME OF PHARMACY’S CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVILIZATION.

E. N. MEUSER, PHM B.

It is quite possible that perhaps the majority of people know very little of the contributions to civilization which pharmacy and pharmacists have made during this and past decades. This lack of knowledge is doubtless largely the fault of the pharmacists themselves, in not informing the public more fully of new and important remedies discovered, with some information also about the discoverers of same.
The writer has been reading several articles lately from the pen of Z. M. Cooper, a prominent American pharmacist to whom credit is due for at least part of the material in this and possible future contributions for the interest and benefit of readers of the Missionary News.

Thoughtful pharmacists know very well that pharmacy has contributed a great deal to civilization. Were one to attempt to recount only the important discoveries the story would fill a good sized volume. Pharmacy's influence has been along several lines: "in promoting discovery and geographical knowledge by the search for costly drugs; in opening countries to commerce and promoting intercourse between nations; in the stimulation of agriculture and commerce through introduction of plant Drugs into new countries, in rendering habitable unhealthful parts of the world; in creating new industries; in influencing favor through the use of drugs and medicines in foreign countries" and particularly in the addition of new drugs to materia medica and in the advancement of scientific knowledge.

In ancient times, pharmacy and medicine were practiced by the same individual. In Egypt, the priests were in charge of the healing art. Among the Israelites, As time went on these medical men found it impossible to care for the sick and prepare the necessary medicines as well, so there gradually grew to be two professions, distinct, yet working in close harmony. Those whose inclinations were along the line of healing gave themselves largely to that task and were called physicians while those who choose the study and preparation of medicines as their task were called apothecaries or pharmacists. Thus began the evolution of pharmacy as a distinct profession.

The use of many well known remedies, *rhubarb, senna, camphor, corrosive sublimate* and *silver nitrate*, for example, can be traced to Arabia. Geber and Avicenna were prominent in the development of early Arabian medicine. Dioscorides, a Greek student of materia medica made use of about a hundred remedies, and some such as *opium aconite* and *hyoscyamus*, which are still valuable. In those days chemistry was unknown, drugs being chosen first because of pronounced odor or taste or strange appearance or sometimes because they were rare or expensive. Remedies were empirically used; their selection did not in any way approach the scientific. Hippocrates and Dioscorides, Greeks, practiced both medicine and pharmacy and so did Celsus, a Roman. The name of Galen, who was physician, pharmacist and teacher is perpetuated in the word galenical remedies. About this time pharmacy began to make rapid progress. Basil Valentine, a fifteenth century monk has been called "the last of the alchemists and also the founder of pharmaceutical chemistry." To him we are probably indebted.
for *antimony salts*. In his books is found the first mention of “*spirit of salt*” and it was he who expressed displeasure because some physicians in his day gave to patients for “diseases of which they know little, remedies of which they know less.” Up to this time the traditions of Galen had been supreme but Valentine and his follower, Paracelsus, enlarged the scope of medication very much. The name *laudanum* can be traced to Paracelsus. In all probability it was not much like our present tincture of opium but it is certain that it was applied to some preparation of opium or the drug itself.

Coming now to somewhat more recent times Scheele’s accomplishments place him among the world’s great chemists and all of his work was done in an apothecary shop. When he first took the examination prescribed for apothecaries he failed because he refused to explain certain chemical reactions according to the ideas then in vogue. He later declined to take the chair of chemistry in Berlin academy, because he said, it “might distract my attention from certain contemplated studies.” He died at the age of forty-three but he had made many discoveries. He discovered *glycerin* to be the by-product in preparing lead plaster. He found *oxalic acid* in rhubarb and sorrel and also prepared it synthetically from sugar and nitric acid. Researches into plant chemistry led to the discovery of *chlorine* and *chlorinated lime*. What he did seems all the more remarkable when we think about the odds against which he worked. He had no rubber tubing; wooden tubes lined with goose quills had to serve, and bladders were used to collect gases. He was always poor and often in debt, he studied and experimented at night, making all sorts of sacrifices to get materials. At thirty-two he was elected to the Swedish Academy of Sciences and there is satisfaction in knowing that this recognition of his achievements came during his lifetime.

Early in the nineteenth century, *carbonized sponge* constituted the most successful treatment for goiter which in some parts of Switzerland was very common. Bernard Courtois had discovered *iodine* in the ashes of sea weed and because of its habitat Coindet suspected that this sponge might contain iodine. At his request Jean Baptiste Dumas examined the sponges for iodine. He not only found it but he suggested using it in a liquid preparation and as potassium iodide for goiter. Together he and Coindet proved its therapeutic worth for that purpose. Coindet was a physician but Courtois and Dumas were pharmacists.

Ettiene Francois Geoffrey, a French pharmacist of prominence, was a teacher of medicine and pharmacy who did pharmacological research with *iron compounds* and also investigated *fermentation*. The French Academy of Science was an outgrowth of meetings, at his home, of scientifically inclined people.
Rochelle salt, sometimes called Seignette salt, was discovered by Peter Seignette, an apothecary at Rochelle. He did not make known its composition but sold it under the name of sal polychristum, salt of many virtues. After his death two Paris pharmacists analyzed it and published their findings.

Antoine Jerome Balard, who discovered bromine, was a pharmacist. In his student days he had experimented with salts deposited from a salt marsh and had been puzzled over a coloration obtained by certain tests. After becoming established in his own pharmacy he continued his experimental work and discovered bromine, but he called it muride from the Latin word meaning brine. Its present name was suggested by Gay Lussac and is perhaps more appropriate, being derived from bromos, a stench.

Many eminent French pharmacists have been honored by medallions at the School of Pharmacy in Paris but two, Vauquelin and Parmentier, have been honored by the placing of their statues in the Court of Honor. Louis Nicolas Vauquelin was director of the school from the time it was founded in 1803 until his death in 1829. His most important work was research into the chemical composition of belladonna, cinchona and ipecac. His investigations made possible the isolation by later workers, of some of our most valuable alkaloids. He himself obtained from tobacco what without doubt was nicotine, but it was impure and the nature of it was not understood until later. He also discovered several animal products.

A French chemist working out a suggestion of Vauquelin's separated a crystalline substance from opium which later proved to be narcotine. At that time, it was called Derosne's salt. Serturner, a pharmacist in Hanover, continued the investigation on Derosne's salt and on opium itself and obtained more accurate information than previous investigators. He discovered morphine and meconic acid, but in his report published at the time he spoke of opium acid and told how it combined with an alkaline base "morphium."

Joseph Pelletier, another French pharmacist, is oftenest remembered in connection with his separation of quinine from cinchona, an honor which he shared with Joseph Caventou, another Frenchman, who carried on a successful pharmaceutical business and did research work at the same time. Such a discovery in itself was enough to make both men famous, but Pelletier also discovered strychnine, brucine and cinchonine and working with others investigated the constitution of ipecac, nux vomica, opium and calchicum. His research work was not limited to alkaloidal chemistry for he studied also coloring materials like turmeric and cochineal.

Pierre Robiquet, a pupil of Vauquelin's, became the proprietor of a drug store and chemical manufacturer but
attained fame because he first extracted **codeine** from opium. Furthermore he discovered **emulsin** and did valuable work on **licorice** and **cantharides**.

Unverdorben, a pharmacist of Erfurt, separated **aniline** from indigo. Shortly afterward it was obtained from coal tar and still later prepared synthetically. How far reaching the discovery of aniline has been, one can hardly comprehend.

It has been said of William Proctor, “the father of American Pharmacy” that “He was the most accomplished pharmacist of his generation and has contributed more to the higher branches of pharmaceutical literature than any other American of the nineteenth century.” Edward Parrish, J. M. Maisch and Charles Rice have all enriched American pharmacy.

The three greatest achievements of the nineteenth century in the realm of pharmacy were the discovery of **alkaloids**, **anesthetics** and finally **synthetic organic compounds**. Considerable obscurity lingers around anesthetics. **Ether** was long known by pharmacists and its sleep-producing properties were known by Paracelsus, but it is under dispute as to who first applied it in surgery, several physicians claiming priority. A Scotch pharmacist, David Waldie, discovered **chloroform** and at his suggestion Sir James Simpson used it in his practice. Waldie called it chloric ether. A little later three men working separately prepared it but not until 1834 was its constitution demonstrated by Dumas and he it was who coined the name chloroform.

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**THE NOMAD**

**BY TIBETAN.**

No one can look at a simple Tibetan Nomad and remain unmoved. He may smell and smell strongly; he may be weird and perhaps frighten you; he may be dirty and probably is; but somehow he fascinates you from the moment you first see him. There is an indescribable something,—is it his gait, his dress, his face, his talk?—he is peculiar in every way and different from everything you ever looked at. On his head, he wears anything that will stick, from the dirtiest old rag to the most costly fox skin; on his body he wears anything that will hang, from a strong woollen kimono to a heavy, rank, smelling sheepskin; on his feet he wears a contrivance designed to keep in the heat and keep out the cold.
The natural habitat of the Tibetan nomad is the high, wide, open, grassy plateau. There with his sheep, yak, horses, and tents, he is perfectly at home. His nearest neighbour may be a day or a week away but that matters very little as he is continually surrounded with his own family, animals, and country. The Tibetan nomad is entirely free from conventional rules: he is under no necessity whatever to change his garment, wash his face, or comb his hair. The Asiatic plateau is as void of society as you can possibly imagine. History records no instance where the simple minded nomad “had to dress for the occasion.” In all his rugged beauty here he is. He covers his body with a heavy sheepskin, the warm wool being on the inside. This is his garment by day and his bedding by night. The simple reason for such simplicity in dress may be the fact that the nomad is confined to one garment. His nomadic life may demand this, as an accumulation of dresses and garments would increase his cares and baggage.

The outstanding thing in the nomad’s life is its simplicity. The nomad’s tent is made of yak’s hair. It is five feet high, ten feet wide, and fifteen feet long. It is simply a covering resting on a wooden framework and fastened securely by ropes made of yak’s hair. It is constructed to resist the fierce winds that howl across the high barren plateaus. The tent is quite impervious to rain from the outside and smoke from the inside. Piled up in one corner are a number of skin bags containing Tsamba. Lying in another corner are some old sheepskins, and underneath them repose the bottom end of the nomad’s family. In the centre of the tent are three or four stones, the nomad’s fireplace.

There is no such thing as retiring in the nomad’s home. They have lived and worked all day in what is to be their bedding all night. The precise time of going to bed is therefore unknown, there being no bed to go to. When he desires to move or escape from danger he can do so in a very short time. One evening we pitched our tent quite near an encampment. The nomads were exceedingly friendly and gave us some butter and milk, while we gave them in return some rice and candies. We spent part of the evening with them in their tent and found them very interested in what we had to say. Our experience was different from those who rose next morning and found them all dead men: When we got up there was not a vestige of yak, tent, nomad, or encampment anywhere. They were apparently very friendly, but didn’t like our company and so moved on. There we were, my companion and I and our Tibetan servants, high and dry somewhere on the Asiatic plateau. When they had gone, why they had gone, and where they had gone, we had not the faintest idea. Imagine the Archbishop of Canterbury getting up some fine morning and finding his entire congregation had moved to Boulogne.
is one of the distinctive privileges of nomadic life, the ability to move yourself quietly, suddenly, and completely from disagreeable company. There is no planning or booking six months ahead, no boxes or cabin trunks to pack. No good-byes or sad farewells. The simple watchword, "Erectus," is passed round, the tent pegs are pulled and those you have a strong antipathy to, are left sleeping on their comfortable camp beds.

Is this the fascination that surrounds the nomad:—the simplicity of his life, his tremendous propensity for wandering, and the meagreness of his wants? We settle down, he never does; we build ourselves in, he moves on; we follow the latest cut, he abides by the old style. We have a nice house, nice rooms, nice pictures, big trunks, and chinaware. The Tibetan nomad wisely focuses his attention on things moveable, like yak sheep, and horses. The only breakable thing he carries is a ten cent looking glass the vanity of his wife and daughters or the first approach of civilization. His chinaware consists of one cherry-wood bowl lined with silver. This he licks clean and dry after he has broken his fast. When the nomad politely offers you a bowl of delicious buttered tea, for conscience sake, you ask no questions.

The nomad's life is very peaceful and harmonious. He possesses one Tsamba bowl, one garment, one tent, and one wife. This plateau is open, wide, and free and covered with rich luxuriant grass. Soap and towels and basins are things he has somehow learned to do without. His yak hair tent may lack many things which we consider necessary, but it is strongly impregnated with some thing we would rather be without. The nomad's tent is low and broad and snug and like an ocean liner sticks tenaciously to its own peculiar effluvia. The Asiatic plateau is open, high and well ventilated, yet there is something about this yak hair made tent that inclines you to smelling salts. No desire to bathe; disinclination to change his dress, and a strong antipathy to combing his hair, surrounds the woolly nomad with an aroma peculiarly all his own.

The last N. C. H. reported that Dr. Scott had isolated a new element and called it hafnium. For centuries the Tibetan nomad has without the aid of scientific apparatus isolated a most wonderful compound, which so far has not been named or classified. He produces it in the interior of his yak hair tent by exposing old rank smelling butter to the penetrating influence of dark heavy smoke, generated from yak manure. The inhalation of this old compound is not very refreshing so your visit to the nomad's tent is confined largely to the outside. You may tolerate his buttered tea, and suffer the inconvenience of his garments, but strong, heavy, black, yak manure smoke, blended with hard, rank smelling yak butter makes you a firm disbeliever in the ascent of man. The atomic weight of
these two gases must be enormous, and they blend with the avowed purpose of keeping you out of the nomad's tent. Scientists are planning to visit Tibet. We sincerely hope they will be able to get a sample of this interesting effluvium. If these men of science succeed we shall one day know why the simple nomad refrains from washing, changing and combing.

The nomad's food, like his dress, is not subject to much change. Ground barley, called Tsamba, Chinese leaves, called tea, and Tibetan produce, called butter; on these he lives and moves, grows fat and flourishing. He has no intention whatever of destroying his internal anatomy and only when an animal conveniently dies will he add variety to his three course lunch. The decided advantage in this simple meal is that it requires very little cooking utensils. All that is necessary is a brass pot to boil the tea, a wooden churn to mix the tea with the butter, and a cherry-wood bowl to drink the mixture with the Tsamba. Climbing up a rugged pass, crossing over a barren ridge, or traversing the level plateau, the nomad can halt anytime and anywhere, provided there is yak manure on hand, and enjoy his simple meal.

DR. CHEN'S NEW YEAR MISSION IN CHENGDU.

* K. J. BEATON, B. A

From the fifth to the fourteenth of the Chinese first month Dr. W. P. Chen held meetings in the new Sutherland Memorial Church on Shu Hwa Gai, under the auspices of the Chengtu Christian Council, all the churches co-operating. A worker's committee of forty, sixteen women and twenty-four men was organized early and held two meetings which were addressed by Dr. Chen before the campaign began. Once under way the daily program was as follows:

10.30 a. m. Worker's Prayer Meeting led by Mr. C. T. Song.
11.00 a. m Service for church members, sermon by Dr. Chen.
12.00 noon Worker's Conference.
12.30 p. m. Worker's Luncheon.
1.30 p. m. Meeting for outsiders, addressed by Dr. Chen.
6.00 p. m. Services in the individual churches.
At all the meetings for outsiders a pledge form was used which read approximately as follows: "I this day accept Jesus Christ as my Savior and promise to study carefully the Christian religion." In all, over five hundred of these were signed and turned in. They were immediately divided among the workers from the various churches and a real effort was made to see them at once and invite them to return. Each day at the Worker's Conference a report was given of the results of the previous day's visiting. At every service carefully selected tracts were distributed and specially prepared hymn sheets containing other valuable Christian instruction, added greatly to the daily interest.

In estimating the value of these meetings I should like to record the following impressions:

1. To carry the campaign through at all was a distinct triumph. The day after the meetings began the city was attacked and the gates closed. More than one address was given to the accompaniment of machine gun and rifle bullets, while an occasional shell thrown into the city added variety. We were under martial law. Places of business were all closed. People were prohibited from walking the streets after seven o'clock in the evening. Panic reigned among all classes. Under such circumstances to gather from 250 to 400 Christians together from all parts of the city every morning, and hold a meeting for outsiders with an attendance ranging from 300 to 600 every afternoon is an achievement for which we may all "thank the Lord and take courage." Could it be done by any other organization except the Christian church?

2. The workers received the greatest benefit. Day by day the sense of unity of purpose, the reality of the fellowship which is in Christ Jesus grew amongst them. Before the close they, of their own volition, reorganized the Chengtu Christian Council so as to include more Chinese, made arrangements to hold a monthly union meeting of all Christians, and planned for further co-operative evangelistic effort.

3. The Chengtu public does not seem to be ready for such a wide-spread appeal to accept Christ. More than half of the cards handed in were useless. Some were deliberately misleading; others who signed repudiated their signatures when visited; most of them had no conception of what they were signing. However, each church in its follow-up work found a few who were willing to enter Bible classes and are still attending faithfully. The work of these classes has been greatly hampered by the continued tension of the military situation.
4. The presence of such a man as Dr. Chen amongst us with his courtesy, scholarship, enthusiasm, and (that rarest of all gifts among Chinese preachers) passion, was an incalculable blessing to us all. I would like to see the Sze-Chuan Christian Council bring such a man into the West every year. It gives our young men an ideal for the Christian ministry. It helps us all transcend denominational lines. It helps to re-create and restore to a sense of its unique importance in Chinese life, our native church.

GRADUATES OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Commencing with September last in the Union Normal School for Men, and with September next in the Union Normal School for Young Women, graduation from the normal course will be equivalent to graduation from the middle school, and the Educational Union will grant a "Normal Middle School" diploma.

There are, however, a considerable number of young men and women teachers who have graduated from the former two year normal course, which required for entrance only graduation from the Higher Primary. Some of them studied for one or even two years in a middle school, either previous or subsequent to their normal course, but they have heretofore received no credit for this work toward a middle school diploma. The latter is the necessary prerequisite to entrance to college, and is greatly sought after by ambitious young teachers. Many of them would gladly study by themselves, or even return to middle school for a year, if by so doing they could secure the middle school diploma.

The Educational Union has just adopted regulations to meet the needs of such teachers. In order to secure a middle school diploma they must fulfill the following conditions:

1. In order to qualify a teacher must be a graduate of three years' standing of a Normal School recognized by the Educational Union, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having taught for two years subsequent to graduation.
2. He must pass the final middle school examinations in all the subjects in Group I of the middle school course; that is in Scripture, Chinese Language, Chinese Literature, History.

3. To secure the General Diploma he must, in addition, take examinations in four hours' work in Groups II-IV, if he has attended a middle school for two years, or in six hours' work in Groups II-IV, if he has attended a middle school for one year only.

4. To secure the Vocational Diploma no further examinations are required, in addition to those on Group I (as described in 2 above), provided that he has attended a middle school for two years. If he has attended middle school for one year only, he is required to take examinations in six hours' work from Groups II-IV, in addition to those required in Group I.

These regulations have been adopted in order to assist young teachers to secure higher education, and to thus fit themselves for better service to China. The secretary of the West China Christian Educational Union will be glad to correspond with teachers and superintendents, and to give advice as to how best they may prepare for a middle school diploma.

E. W. Wallace,
Gen.-Secretary.

Chengtu, April 18, 1923.

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Book Notices.

"Toilers of China," Beatrice McDowell Kitchen, C.M.M. Press, Chengtu, (Price 20 cents). Many notes of appreciation have reached the News during the past year regarding the series of drawings entitled "Toilers of China" by Mrs. Kitchen. Readers will be happy to know that these are now out in book form. The twelve drawings make an even better appearance when presented, as they are, on good drawing paper, while the artistic cover depicting the Water Carrier is a new sketch and in the opinion of many one of the very best. Such studies enable us to see significance of the Chinese term "Bitter Labor," and should enable us to bring home this thought to those who sit in smug comfort in our homelands.

Bible Studies: Our former co-worker, C. H. Coates of the C. I. M., now located at Kiukiang, sends us a series of small booklets and questions in Chinese and English on Bible Study courses which he has prepared. Those interested should correspond directly with the author.
The West China Missionary News

WEST CHINA CHRISTIAN EDUCATIONAL UNION
EXAMINATION TIME TABLE.

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<td>25 Mon.</td>
<td>Algebra</td>
<td>Geometry</td>
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<td>A.M.</td>
<td>Biology</td>
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<td>P.M.</td>
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<td>26 Tues.</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
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<td>A.M.</td>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
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<tr>
<td>P.M.</td>
<td>Geometry</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Scripture</td>
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<td>27 Wed.</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
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<td>A.M.</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Language &amp; Writing</td>
<td>Chi. Language</td>
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<td>P.M.</td>
<td>Physiology</td>
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<td>28 Thurs.</td>
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<td>Chinese</td>
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<td>A.M.</td>
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<td>Geography and</td>
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<td>P.M.</td>
<td>Science</td>
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<td>Literature</td>
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NOTE. All examinations must be held on the DAY and at the TIME specified on this timetable. Examinations given on other dates will not be recognized by the Union. This rule applies not only to the Final Examinations examined by the Union examiners, but also to the Lower Primary Third Year and Higher Primary Second Year papers which are examined locally, unless definite permission is given by the Union to alter the dates of these papers.

In general, the HOURS for examination should be 8-11 (or 9-12) A.M. and 2-5 P.M. Slight adjustments of hours to meet local conditions may be made only when all the schools taking Union examinations in any town or city agree upon the change.

General Science of middle school Preliminary, and History of middle school Final are not examined by the Union this year. Local school marks are accepted. Should there be "Special Candidates" desiring to take these subjects in a Union examination papers will be provided. The examinations will be taken on June 21st in the afternoon.
THE SUMMER BIBLE SCHOOL
JUNE 30 TO JULY 28, 1923.

Dean—Dr. S. Lewis. Principal—Rev. Donald Fay

The aim of the school this year is to reach some of the more advanced leaders in the Chinese Church and by Christian fellowship, direct teaching, discussion of problems and united waiting on God to impart that spiritual and mental stimulus which all of us need. Will friends please take notice and do their best to enable some of our most experienced pastors and evangelists to have a time of spiritual and mental refreshment. They are always giving out to others. Give them a chance of taking in. We hope to provide a feast of good things which shall nevertheless not be too hard to digest. Arrangements are as follows:

DAILY PROGRAM

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tr>
<td>7:30 to 8:20</td>
<td>Devotional meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 to 9:20</td>
<td>First Lecture</td>
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<td>9:30 to 10:20</td>
<td>Second Lecture</td>
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<td>10:30 to 11:00</td>
<td>Recess</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 to 12:00</td>
<td>Third Lecture</td>
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The afternoon is to be given up to recreation and exercise. A musical hour will be arranged to assist pastors and evangelists in leading the singing of the congregation.

The evening meetings will be of a varied nature. Some discussions on problems affecting the life and work of the Pastors and people. A series of lectures illustrated by lantern slides on Great Hymns and their Writers. If possible some united meetings with the Summer Normal School. The lectures so far arranged are as follows:

(a). Topical lectures on the Epistle to the Hebrews,
(b). Jesus Christ and the Resurrection
(c). Lectures on Preaching.
(d). Church and Society
(e). The Spiritual Life of the Preacher.

The following are expected to lecture and lead in Devotional meetings and discussions:
Dr. S. Lewis, Messrs K. Beaton, L. G. Djang, D. Fay, H. J. Oepenshaw, T. S. Song, H. H. Taylor, and we hope to obtain the help of others. The Dean and Principal and any of the above will be glad to receive the names of any intending to come.

Please remember this effort in your prayers.

H. H. TAYLOR Secretary.
IN MEMORIAM

THE REV. A. E. SEWARD, C.M.S., TEB YANG, SZECHUAN.

Many of our readers will be deeply grieved to hear of Mr. Seward's death. He passed away quietly and peacefully at 7:15 a.m. on Sunday, April 15. His death was due to typhus fever contracted while nursing wounded soldiers. Dr. Lechier, who was sent for, was kept outside the city for two days, unable to get in as there was fierce fighting and he was fired at whenever he tried to scale the wall. At length he managed to enter the city and the C.M.S. nurse and Mr. E. R. Williams came to help. But all was in vain and after days of anxiety and waiting our friend was called away to higher service.

Mr. Seward came to China in 1899, and after language study began work in Mienchow (now called Mien Yang). There the writer first saw him in 1904. He was the center of attraction to the Chinese youth of the city. The young Chinese gentry gathered around him like bees round a honey pot. He had the love which thinketh no evil and hopeth all things. He was like all who do any good; sometimes deceived, and even disillusionized, but always kept his faith in man as well as his faith in God. In 1906, he married Miss A. M. Harris and took charge of Nganhien station where he did good work for some time. In 1909 he took charge of Teh Yang and has continued to work there ever since. Mr. Seward was much loved by the Chinese Christians, his house was always open to them and indeed to all. He had a real gift for imparting knowledge and was remarkable for his affectionate character and friendliness of his disposition. During the war Mr. Seward went to the front in charge of a Chinese brigade. He had a rather exciting experience on one occasion being attacked and wounded by a Chinese thief. He was not in his normal state of nervous and physical health when he returned to China. Nevertheless, he worked with his customary devotion and keenness and the artistic interior of Teh Yang church is a witness to his good taste and loving care. Who can doubt that in the living church of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ many will be found to be living and loving witnesses of the careful teaching, the loving sympathy and the constant helpfulness of him who led them to the Saviour. He rests from his labours, his works follow him and in the nearer presence of the Master who has called him to Himself, he waits the consummation of his labours and of all such labours.
"No evil seen, no murmurs heard.
No fear of sin or coming loss.
He waits in light imperfect still
The final triumphs of the cross."

We ask your prayers for Mrs. Seward who was with Mr. Seward during the last three bombardments of Teh Yang and through his illness, and for his son and daughter at school in England. Pray also, as he would wish, for the work he has left behind him.

H. H. Taylor.

FUH HAI-YUIN. B. A.

(UNION UNIVERSITY SENATE MINUTE)

Whereas we have been deprived of the services of Mr. H. Y. Fu, B. A. in this university, and are today denied his presence here as a member of this university Senate owing to his death on February 5th, 1923, we desire to make formal acknowledgement of the high regard in which Mr. Fu was held and the very valuable service that he rendered us; therefore be it.

Resolved, That we record our sense of loss in the death of Mr. Fu and that we express thanks to our Heavenly Father for the life he was permitted to live and the service he was permitted to render here in this institution; and be it.

Resolved, That we express to the members of Mr. Fu's family our sincere sympathy in the loss that has come to them, and further be it

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be printed in our Senate Minutes and in the West China Missionary News, posted on the University bulletin board, and sent to Mrs. Fu.

NEWS NOTES

C.M.S. News.
Wars and fightings have monopolised nearly all our attention during the past six weeks. Commencing at Sintu during the last week in February the battle swept right up the North
road through the whole length of our district as far as Tzetong, and then back again and on to Chengtu. This fighting has been the most determined that I have seen in China, and the killed and wounded are numbered by thousands. Bayonet fighting has been quite common at times, and bravery has been displayed which would call forth our admiration if it was only on behalf of some better cause.

The Psychology of the whole thing mystifies one. There may be considerable bitterness of feeling between some of the troops, but the number of such is small. On both sides there are many friends. In endeavouring to make terms and avoid the bombardment of a city, one missionary carried an envelope full of cards from officers of the attacking force with greetings and best wishes to certain of their friends, the officers of the enemy. Friendly letters were also exchanged. And yet they fight, and the officers are killed in quite as great numbers proportionately as the men. I am coming to think that the whole thing is just a great game. These men set small value on human life, their own or that of others, and the excitement of fighting coupled with the expectation of reward, if they win, is their leading incentive. They are really having a great time. Killing men is the greatest sport on earth. "We had great fun yesterday," said some soldiers to me, "we killed quite a lot of men." This lust for killing, is becoming one of the most appalling factors.

Even more bewildering is the way in which these armies—all Szechuenese men, impose themselves upon cities, demanding money, labour, housing, food, and frequently shutting themselves up in a city for the enemy to bombard. In Sintu 2000 soldiers locked themselves in with nearly 30,000 civilians and announced their intention of holding the city to death. The gates were locked and built up with bricks and stones to the thickness of the walls. No citizen was allowed over the wall either to get into the city or out of it. The ensuing bombardment was terrific. The earth shook with the noise of the guns. Our Mission property, which is near the West Gate was considerably damaged by shell fire. Tehyang, Sintu and Chongkiang have each gone through these bombardments, and a considerable number of civilians have been killed and wounded in the three cities. In Sintu and Chongkiang the victorious troops entered and looted. The looting in Chongkiang lasted for nine days. The Rev. R. C. & Mrs. Taylor were away at the time and the Mission House was entirely cleaned out of everything and the Evangelist wounded.

In Sintu Miss Mellodey was at home. About twenty soldiers entered. She told them it was the Mission House and they said they knew and had come to loot, and they fired to
wards her the shot missing by an inch or two. These same soldiers are still in Sintu and are robbing systematically all the time. Sad to say all the officials whom they have put in power are professing Christians. One has been a Preacher; and the Magistrate, I understand, is the son of a preacher. Yesterday the head of the police came round with the suggestion that he should come with the magistrate and others for hymn singing each afternoon. Still for all that they have not found any of our lost property. They have promised to pay but they don't seem to want to 'find' anything. It would amount to an acknowledgement that they had stolen it. Of all the robbing and looting committed in the city nothing has yet been 'found.' But one must not paint the officers blacker than is necessary. The fact is they cannot control their men. They could not take drastic measures even if they wished to.

For us in the C.M.S. by far the saddest outcome of this war has been the loss of our dear brother and fellow missionary the Rev. A. E. Seward. During the fighting around Tehyang he and his wife were alone in the city and had many anxious experiences. After the battle at Huang Hsu Chen he caught Typhus fever while attending wounded soldiers. He was taken ill on Good Friday and passed away into the presence of his Lord on Sunday, April 15th. Our sympathies go out to Mrs. Seward in this great sorrow. As for ourselves, we have lost a friend and one of the sweetest Christian characters that I have ever met. Miss Hughes Hallett is also seriously ill in Miencnow with Relapsing Fever, and baby Lechler is very ill too. Our notes this month are rather sad reading. We hope that next month's will be brighter.

A.G.L.

Suijing.

My Brother Arthur Polhill left us Dec 26, Mr. & Mrs. Funnell and child left us Jan 18th. Mr. Frank Houghton is now the only man with us. He runs the Boys' School. Miss M. E. Faeron has been in the Station since November, her destination being Taiping. There we have been fortunate in the purchase of the old Military Yamen for the moderate sum of $1100, at least the best part of it. It was remarkable how we got it in answer to prayer, in spite of considerable opposition. Siex Chu Chang wanted to sell it to a man for a higher price, but just then Lin Lu Chang was murdered so those officials all fled, Yu Chi Tang coming into power gave it to us.

One other item may interest those in charge of Schools.

When our lady worker left for furlough the previous time, she closed down her Girl's School. Last year on leaving, she put the school into the hands of her three trusted teachers,
Misses Lu, Chen, and Hsu for three years. It was an experiment, but has been very successful. We used to get about 100 girls, now we have 178 girls. Over 40 girls are in the Christian Endeavour, all the 178 girls walk three quarters of a mile to Church on Sundays.

At Tunghsien a walled city eight days north of us, a fine Ancestral Hall had been commandeered by the military for the last three years and the Chang family could not recover it. We offered to rent it, they simply jumped at the offer, paying $140 premium and $5 a year for rent. It is built foreign style and commodious. My brother held a Mission there and had good results both preaching and healing. Now we get 70 at Sunday Services.

Yen Teh-chi is now back in the city, but large numbers of Northern Soldiers have reached Tunghsien, so we do not know if they will fight Yen or not.

A. T. POLHILL.

Batang—Tibet.

During February two robberies took place the same day just south of Batang, one about six miles away and the other twelve. Both robbed parties were in the service of the Tibetan official across the Border at Ranteng. Those robbed at the place nearer Batang were going back home and lost several loads of merchandise. The other party was composed of three armed men who were coming to Batang to escort other officials-traders from Batang to Ranteng, as these traders had more money than they dared carry without additional protection. One of the three men was killed and his gun taken. Another was so badly wounded that he could not escape and the ammunition he had was taken though he succeeded in giving his gun to the third man. This third man was also wounded but escaped with the two guns and his own ammunition. The second wounded died in the hospital a week later, while the third recovered and has left town. The Chinese Official here settled the case by promising to pay the hospital bills, replace the captured guns, and settle with the families of the dead.

A few days ago the military official here, Wang Djen-ho, sent a string of beads to the foreigners asking if there were any such things in the Shelton goods which were lost in the robbery at the time of Dr. Shelton's death. The beads were identified as being like some Dr. Shelton had in his boxes. These beads had been bought in the Gemo country by a spy of the Batang military official. As the Gemo are under the control (?) of Litang, the matter of capture has again been referred to the Litang officials, who seem backward in going after the murderers.

W. M. HARDY M.D.

March 7th, 1923.
Chengtu, Extra-Mural,

The Easter Sunday service was taken at Hart College by the Rev. H. H. Taylor of the C.M.S. This was to have been a union service at Hsu Hwa Kai inside the city, but on account of closed gates, each community held a separate service.

On Friday and Saturday afternoons, March 23 and 24, an exceedingly pleasing recital was given by the piano pupils of Mrs. A. J. Brace, in the recreation room of the Canadian School. Individual pupils displayed their skill as accompanists—Catherine Leonard for Dr. Yates, Jean Eison for Mr. Rackham, Marian Mortimore for Miss Hartwell, Tom Freeman for Mrs. Freeman, while Elizabeth Beech was accompanist for the quintette composed of Miss Hartwell, Mrs. Freeman and Phelps, Dr. Yates and Mr. Rackham, and Carman Brace for Dr. Mullett and chorus of six boys. The opening number, "The Brook", a chorus by six girls, was brilliantly accompanied by Frances Crutcher. Two Duets, a Quartette and two Sextettes were other interesting numbers on the program which was concluded by the Canadian and American National Anthems played by Edna and Delmer Earle.

Children's Sunday was made very interesting to the younger members of the Missionary Community on Sunday afternoon, April 15th. Miss Welch of the M.E.M. assisted by Marian Mortimore and Tom Freeman took entire charge of the service. The children sang the special music, and Egbert Carson and Carman Brace took the collection. The service will long be remembered by children and adults.

Mrs. A. G. Lee, now of Sintu, is a guest of Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Taylor.

The city gates, as intimated, were closed for about ten days during the past month. Soldiers on every side invested the city, and these might be seen marching to and fro at all hours. Considerable sniping took place from the walls especially at night, and occasionally shells were fired into the city. But on the whole though long drawn out the siege has been a comparatively pacific one. Recently the gates have been opened and things go on much as before. Almost all the generals concerned save generals Lai and Tan are in the city and are said to have reached a settlement.

Here on the campus school and college work went on as usual with the exception of the Middle School which was badly off for teachers, a large number of the staff being shut in the city.

A.E.I.B.
Chengtu Intra-Mural.

We have recently been favoured with two very interesting lectures, under the auspices of the Fortnightly Club. The Acting British Consul-General Mr. A. G. N. Ogden, gave us a very illuminating and informative address on the situation in the Near East, giving us an historical background with which to better view the present relations between the countries in the Near East. At the following meeting, addressed by Mr. Silcox, on "Chinese porcelain" an extensive and elaborate display of native porcelain, was shown dating from early times. He showed the advances made, and the setbacks suffered, during the progress of the art in native hands. It was also shown how apt the native workers were in the art of copying the ancient designs, with intent to deceive.

During the month we have heard war, and rumours of more war; the city gates have been closed for ten consecutive days; the poor people were beginning to feel the pinch of short rations; but we are thankful to report "all's well" just now, and we hope it will stay well.

Workers from Penghsien, Penshan, and Kiating made short visits to the city particularly for Dental Work.

On Easter Sunday afternoon, we held a special foreign Service, which was unfortunately only for the city Community, as the City Gates were not opened that day. The Church was specially decorated with many flowers contributed by friends, this lent considerably to the atmosphere of worship. Mr. Beaton, pastor of the church (A.S.M Church, C.M.M.) delivered the usual effective Easter Message to the spiritual refreshing of those present.

Mr. G. Vinden C. I. M., has left the city, for Kiating, where he takes charge of the Educational Work, owing to the furlough of Mr. and Mrs. Liversidge.

Chungking.

The Big River is at last showing a more permanent rise and telegrams today tell us that the "Loong Mow" and "Mei Ren" are both due to arrive in port tomorrow.

The "Shu Hen" and "Jze Swel" left this morning for Ichang. Among the passengers on the former were Dr. and
Mrs. Manly, Mr. and Mrs. Dye, and Mr. and Mrs. Spreckley and Joyce.

On April 8th, Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy, Dr. and Mrs. Liljestrand and family, Miss Jingling and Dr. Cheng Wei Ping left for Ichang and the Coast.

The river is reported to be free from fighting below here but robbers are still prevalent above us in the vicinity of Hokiang, where some travelers were recently delayed nearly a fortnight.

On Thursday, April 5th, the last of the troops belonging to General Lan Mung Shin and General Shih Chin Yang left this city. There was quite a little firing heard that day but only the reports of a few cannon shots. During the night the advance detachment from General Yang Sen took over the command of the city gates and on the morning of the 6th General Yang, himself, entered the city. He has been establishing himself here since that date.

Miss Edith Tufts is convalescent after typhoid and Miss Dale from Luchow, who came here on a hurry call as nurse, has returned to her station.

Recently there have been several fires, and one building of considerable height collapsed without previous warning giving quite a bit of work to the local Red Cross. One fire was near the Guild, but did not harm it. Another, which occurred the night before Easter Sunday, was close to the Lin Jia Men and just over the wall from the M. E. M. property. All hands were busy there keeping the sparks from the shavings and wood around the new residence of the W. F. M. S. and that of Dr. Sutton, where improvements are in process of construction. On the night of April 12th another fire near the same locality endangered the new W F M. S. Hospital and its lumber supplies.

Friends of Dr. William Kelly of the Salt Gabelle are glad to know that he is expected to come to this port next month when Mr. Baskett of the Inspectorate leaves.

Messrs. Burwell and Jones of the C.M.M. are building bungalows on the hills across the river.

Dr. Parry is away on a trip which has now taken him into the Miao Country contiguous to Yungning.

G.B.S.
F.F.M.A.—

A Warberton and H. Davidson left Chungking for England and on March 21st. During their absence B. Wigham will be Acting-President of the International Institute, and Leonard S. Walker, Acting-Secretary.

The schools in Chungking are full and the Boarding Schools on the Hills almost so, despite the presence of brigands on the hills in February and March and of retreating armies in April.

R. L. Simkin, American Friends' Board of Foreign Missions, expects to sail for China in September, and hopes to bring out a new worker for this mission.

MARGARET SAWDON.

C.M.M.—

R. O. Jolliffe and family have arrived in Shanghai. Mr. Jolliffe will visit mission work in the east before coming on to Chengtu where he is stationed for literary work.

Mr. and Mrs. Neave en route for Chungking are detained temporarily in Kiating waiting for freight and for the river to become somewhat less dangerous from brigands.

Rev. W. J. Mortimore who had expected to go to Shanghai this spring as a delegate to the National Christian Council, has cancelled his trip on account of political conditions.

A letter recently to hand announces the marriage of W. C. Lundy formerly of our West China mission. Mr. Lundy is engaged in pastoral work in Ontario.

S.

A.B.F.M.S.

Mr. D. S. Dye (en route for U.S.A.) writes from Chungking—"We were in Suifu for Easter, waited four days in Luchow for the steamer and expect to leave Chungking with the Manleys on the 10th April".

Dr. Humphreys and family of Yachou will move to Chengtu about the 1st of May and occupy residence No. 3 in the Baptist Row.

Mr. Clark and family now living in Chengtu plan to leave the end of April for Kiating where he was assigned for work by Conference.

H. J. Openshaw leaves April 23rd for Yachou where he will conduct special evangelistic services for that district.

Dr. Breithauer of Suifu, who has been at Kuling for her health, writes of a good recovery and plans to return to Szechuan ere long.

B.E.B.
CORRESPONDENCE

WEST CHINA BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

One who studies the mission area cannot fail to be struck by the non-Christian and uncovered lands where the Gospel has never reached. It is the duty of those who have known and received Jesus as their Savior to preach His Gospel to the people of these places in order to live ourselves within the commission of our Lord that we must go and make disciples of all nations. For this reason the West China Baptist Chinese Convention has decided to enter into this enterprise to preach the Gospel among the aborigines. It is under the auspices of the Chinese Convention. Money will be raised and a survey will be made this year and following this preachers will be sent to the near-by aboriginal places. Any help you can give in finance and suggestions to this work will be greatly appreciated by us and those who will be the followers of Christ.

YOURS IN CHRIST,

DONALD FAY,

English Secretary.

BIRTHS.

MORRISON:—At Kiating, on March 15th, to Rev. W. R. and Mrs. Morrison, C.M.M., a daughter, Enid Elizabeth Margaret.

JOLLIFFE:—At Jenshow, on March 26th, to C. J. P. and Mrs. Jolliffe, C.M.M., a daughter, Frances Catherine.

LINDT:—On March 26th, to S. H. and Mrs. Lindt, S. D. A. Chengtu, a son, Chester Clyde.

WALMSLEY:—At Luchow, on March 27th, to L. C. and Mrs. Walmsley, C.M.M. a son, Glenn Kilborn.

DEATHS.

SEWARD:—At Teh-Yang, on Sunday April 15th, the Rev. Albert Edwin Seward, Church Missionary Society, aged 54 years, of typhus fever.