

met us at Port Essington, and after a busy summer there we found our building at Port Simpson almost ready for occupation. We moved in on October 13th, and the following night a patient reached us, having been brought in a canoe seventy or eighty miles. He had been accidentally shot in the abdomen; his recovery made another initial case brought back from the jaws of death.

Space will not allow me to cite more individual cases, but I may sum up by stating that up to the present (December 5th, 1895) we have cared for 179 cases, 144 of whom have been Indians, 26 whites, and 9 Japanese. About 50 have undergone operations of considerable magnitude, under chloroform or ether; none of these have terminated other than favorably. We have, in a limited way, all the modern appliances for aseptic surgery, and our wards are bright and comfortable.

We have now a head nurse and an assistant in training, whose salaries are paid by the Woman's Missionary Society, the positions are admirably filled respectively by Miss Minnie Spence and Miss Emily Lawrence. We receive small grants annually from, and make reports to, both Dominion and Provincial Governments. Our institution is locally quite popular, having the confidence and support of the few white people on the coast, and has a representative Board of Management.

We keep up spiritual influence by services in the wards, conversation with patients, reading of Scriptures and such books as "The Story of the Bible" and "Pilgrim's Progress" by such patients as can read. We also have a supply of Japanese Christian literature. We try in all particulars to make the institution an interpretation of Christ's blessings to the poor and suffering.