

World of Missions.

Missionary Qualifications.

In an interesting letter to the Presbyterian Record one the Canadian missionaries in China gives some of his experiences that show the value even in that country of missionaries having some experiences of manual labor. He says: "I am thankful, extremely thankful, for two things: first, that I was born on a farm, and second, that I have been knocked about the world a good deal since I was born. It seems to me that everything I ever learned is likely to be of use to me here. For instance, I have taught the blacksmiths to make drills—no vices—I have taught a man to make his own white lead, and mix paints in good style. When a little chaver I used to watch my mother spin the wool to keep my toes warm. Well, I set the carpenters to work the other day, and we turned out a very decent spinning wheel that spins fast and well. We have also built a turning lathe that turns out good chair and table legs, etc. I think a carpenter shop or a blacksmith's forge a grand missionary agency, second only to the hospital. I feel that the men do better work, and I think it is because they hear the gospel. Till this summer they were entirely neglected."

British American Education Work.

A writer in the Chinese Recorder points out the disproportion between British and American educational work in the Chinese empire. He says: "There are two ways of carrying on mission work among the poor and the non-influential; the other is to put missionaries to work among the influential classes so as to get them in turn to elevate the poor—one takes hold of the short end of the lever; the other of the long end. The British missions, with few exceptions, have devoted their main strength in education to the non-influential, giving only primary education and refusing to teach English, while some of the American societies in education are devoting themselves to the influential classes, giving them superior education; and the Methodists are teaching them English. The result is that in the educational reformation going on in China now, the Methodist and Presbyterian missionaries of America are sought after to superintend the new education of China, and, therefore, have the chief control of the rising youth in China. It is to be hoped that this will open the eyes of those societies who have hitherto refused to grant liberty to their missionaries to open schools worthy of the high civilization of China, and who have neglected to follow those lines which God has shown to be most effective in all ages."

New Railway in Korea.

In September last the Seoul-Chemulpo Railway was opened by impressive ceremonies. It is true this new railway does not yet quite reach the capital, since the bridge over the river Han, just outside the city, is not yet completed; but the electric line of the city runs to the other bank of the river, thus furnishing practically an all rail route. The distance, about 28 miles, is made in an hour and 40 minutes, when formerly nearly a day was consumed in this journey. The road was begun by Americans and completed by the Japanese. The cars are American. A correspondent of the Japan Mail, speaking of this important event, says: "The Koreans were much interested in the opening of the line. A large company assembled at the termini, and all along the way people were seen standing and staring at the passing train with profound amazement."

To The Deaf.

A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the head by Dr. Nickolson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No 9928, The Nicholson Institute, 790 Eighth Avenue, New York.

Missionary Housekeeping in China.

Isabella Ross, of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, thus describes the house in which she lives: "It is an old brick building, rented from a Chinaman at the cost of three Spanish dollars per month. Once it was a tea shop, which means a sort of restaurant, where a man can get a cup of tea or a meal. When it was rented for the foreign missionary, a great many improvements were necessary to make it habitable. The floor had been mud, and over this bricks had to be laid to make a floor that would not become a mud puddle on rainy days. The house rejoices in two 'T'ien-ting' or 'heavenly wells.' These are spaces open to the air of heaven, so that the need of doors and windows is done away with, and thus much labor spared the carpenter. The sun pours in on bright days, and the rain likewise on wet days, so that one has ample opportunity to enjoy all kinds of weather without going out of doors. The wind, of course, has also free access, which does not always add to our comfort, but this is only the main room of our house, where guests are received and where meetings for worship are held. There is no ceiling to the front part of the house, and the roof being covered partly with tiles, and partly thatched with straw, is not over clean, and the smoke and dust of the old tea-shop have brought roof and woodwork from their original color to a fine ebony black. When birds or rats stir the straw overhead, the result is not pleasant to those underneath, and reveals the fact of remaining soot, altho systematic sweeping, with leafy branches fastened on the end of a long bamboo pole is periodically done. The heart of the Chinese landlord is not easily moved, however, and he sees no necessity whatever for a new roof."

Arithmetic, 1700 B. C.

Probably, the oldest copybook for home lessons in arithmetic was recently unearthed in Egypt. The papyrus, which was found in excellent condition, dates from the period about 1700 B. C.—that is, about one hundred years before the time of Moses, or almost 3,600 years ago. It proves that the Egyptians had a thorough knowledge of elementary mathematics almost to the extent of our own. The papyrus has a long heading: "Direction how to attain the knowledge of all dark things," etc. Numerous examples show that their principal operations with entire units and fractions were made by means of addition and multiplication. Subtractions and divisions were not known in their present form, but correct results were obtained nevertheless.

Equations are also found in the papyrus. Among the examples given is this one: Ten measures of barley are to be divided among ten persons in such a manner that each subsequent person receives one-eighth of a measure less than the one before him. Another example is: There are seven men, each one has seven cats, each cat has eaten seven mice, each mouse has eaten seven grains of barley. Each grain of barley would, if cultivated, have yielded seven measures of barley. How much barley has been lost in that way?

The papyrus also contains calculations of area, the calculation of the area of a circle and its transformation into a square, and finally calculations of the cubic measurements of pyramids.—Philadelphia Record.

A Peasant's Expression of Gratitude.

A medical missionary says that a attitude is sometimes shown by the poorer patients by gifts of eatables, such as vegetables, fruits, fowls, pigeons and eggs. As the Chinese peasant usually has no money these articles are accepted and the market value in cash given to the hospital. One poor fellow, hearing that the foreign doctor used cow's milk as an article of diet (which the Chinese in Shantung never do), brought him a bottle full, which he said had taken several days to collect from a very thin old cow, which he used for work in the field. As the man had come three days' journey in the broiling summer sun, the condition of that milk can be better imagined than described.

The Conceited Coins.

"I'm just as good as silver?"
The Nickel proudly cried:
"The head of Madam Liberty
Is stamped upon my side.
I am as white and shining
As any dime can be—
He needn't put on any airs,
I'm twice as thick as he!"
"I'm very bit as good as gold!"
The penny blustered loud:
"That tiny, thin gold dollar—
He needn't feel so proud;
For all his airs and graces
I do not care a fig;
I'm burnished just as bright as he.
And half again as big!"
And when the Cent and Nickel
Went out upon their way,
Alas! the world still held them cheap,
Whatever they might say.
The Double Eagle smiled: "You'll find."
He said, "That par is par;
It doesn't matter how you boast,
But what you really are!"
—The Outlook.

A WOMEN'S ADVICE

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUSNESS AND HEADACHES.

Mrs. Robins of Port Colborne, Tells How She Found a Cure and Asserts the Belief That the Same Remedy will Cure Other Sufferers

Mrs. Daniel Robins of Port Colborne, Ont., is one of those who believe that when a remedy for disease has been found it is the duty of the person benefited to make it known, in order that other sufferers may also find the road to renewed health. Mrs. Robins says: "In the spring of 1896 my health gave away and I became completely prostrated. Nervousness palpitation of the heart and severe headaches were the chief symptoms. The nervous trouble was so severe as to border almost upon St. Vitus' dance. The least exertion, such as going up stairs for example, would leave me almost breathless and my heart would palpitate violently. My appetite was very fickle and I was much reduced in flesh. The usual remedies were tried, but did not help me and eventually I became so weak that I was unable to perform my household duties and the headaches I suffered from at times made me feel as though my head would burst. I was feeling very discouraged when a cure in a case much resembling mine through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came to my notice and I decided to give them a trial. After using two boxes I found so much relief that I was greatly rejoiced to know that if I had found a medicine that would cure me. I continued using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills until I had taken eight or nine boxes, when I considered my cure complete. The palpitation of the heart, nervousness and headaches had disappeared; my appetite was again good, and I had gained in weight nicely. I regard myself as completely restored and I urge other women suffering as I did to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and I am sure they will have equally good reason to sound their praise.

There are thousands of women throughout the country who suffer as Mrs. Robins did, who are pale, subject to headaches, hear palpitation and dizziness, who drag along frequently feeling that life is a burden. To all such we would say give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. These pills make rich, red blood strengthen the nerves, bring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks, and make the feeble and despondent feel that life is once more worth living. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper bearing the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had from all dealers or by mail at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.