

last advices a request for more nurses had been received, and the whole senior class were anxious to respond, but it had not been decided how many should go. This success is a fine indorsement for the school and those connected with it, both foreigners and Japanese.—*Life and Light*.

—The Red Cross Society of Japan sends 6 physicians and 12 nurses with each transport steamer conveying Japanese troops to Korea and China. The humanity of the Japanese in their conduct of this war is doing more to break down the walls of Chinese prejudice than any other outside influence. Three hundred years ago the Japanese ravaged Korea and plundered its people, and as a trophy of victory the ears of 3800 victims were brought back to Japan. To-day Japan is at war again, but with what a different spirit!

—Rev. Henry B. Schwartz, presiding elder, Hirosaki, Japan, says: "We are reaping the first fruits of treaty revision in a very great improvement in the passport system. As you do not know, we have not been allowed to travel in Japan except with a passport. In these passports the proposed route of travel had to be exactly laid down, and in those parts of the empire where the passport regulations were strictly enforced, no deviation from the described route was allowed. Now we can get passports for a year's time, on which we can travel anywhere at any time in the whole empire; and, best of all, the 'scientific' and 'health' clauses are entirely omitted from the application blanks.

—Several of the leading Christians are alive to Japan's missionary duty toward Korea, and are planning for missionary service there. It is noteworthy that Buddhists are moving in the same direction, and have already sent a priest to Seoul to examine the situation. He has devised a scheme, very fine on paper, which will cost \$10,000 a year.

—The Friends' Mission has had

trouble in Tokyo. Their peace ideas fail to fit the state of affairs in Japan. Some of the students in their school showed sympathy with the war, and gave help to the destitute wives of soldiers who had gone to the front. Difficulty arose and the students were dismissed. The consequence is a complete separation of all their converts from the missionaries.

—Mr. Pettee writes in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of February 9th, that 6 evangelists are to be sent to minister to the needs of the Christians in the Japanese army. High officials were opposed to this concession, but "as soon as they were convinced that this was the request of no narrow sectarianism, but the earnest plea of devoutly patriotic Christian men of every name they quickly yielded and affixed their seals to the papers. Rev. Miyagawa, of Osaka—sometimes called the Chrysostom of the Japanese pulpit—Principal Honda, of Aoyama College, and Messrs. Aoki, of Kobé, Terada, and Yamanaha have been selected as 5 of the 6. This event, coming so soon after the permission to distribute unrestrictedly portions of the Scripture in the garrisons throughout Japan, the letter of Lieutenant-General Katsura, in Manchuria, promising extra protection to all sincere Christians, and the recognition of the superior work of the Christian nurses of the Red Cross corps, promises much for the advance of Christianity in Japan."

—In the orphan asylum of Mr. Ishii at Okayama are now gathered 301 orphans. They carry on a printing-press with 4 presses, and 38 persons are employed in the office. Thirteen boys are learning to be barbers. A home for discharged prisoners has been opened, where there are 11 persons employed in making mats. There is also a carpenter's school. Sixty-two girls are in the sewing-classes, and 15 are learning cotton-weaving. Thirty-six are studying blacksmithing. A farming colony of 30 has just been started. The children