

claims that it is the largest medical mission in the world. The central hospital comprises out-patients' department, waiting and consulting rooms, dispensary, operating-room, dark-room for eye-work, dressing-room and private room; in separate buildings are store-room, servants' houses, students' quarters, and in-patients' department bath-room. Branch dispensaries are at Narowal, Jandiala, Sultanwind, and Beas.

—The Health Officer of Calcutta reports that during the years 1886-91, out of 49,761 persons who died in that city, 31,221—more than 3 out of every 5—had no medical attendance whatever in their last illness, and less than one third were attended by those possessed of any European training in medicine. In the villages multitudes are blind, deaf, dumb, lame, diseased for life because in infancy the simplest remedies were not to be had.

China.—Bishop Auzer, the chief of the German mission in the province of Shantung, has received a very high distinction from the Chinese Government. Upon the advice of Prince Tshing and the Tsung-li-Yamen (minister of foreign affairs), the emperor has conferred upon the bishop the rank of Mandarin of the Third Order, an honor which has as yet never been extended to a missionary. The bishop is thus in rank next to the governor, and bears the title *tas-yen* (excellency).—*Pfarrer Zeitung, Speyer*.

—We call the Chinese heathen, and yet they have some customs that would do credit to a Christian people. On every New Year's morning each man and boy, from the emperor to the lowest peasant, pays a visit to his mother. He carries her a present, varying in value according to his station, thanking her for all she has done for him, and asks a continuance of her favor for another year. They are taught to believe that mothers have an influence for good over their sons all through life.—*Fr. News*.

—Dr. Griffith John gives the story of a notable Chinese convert named T'ang, who in his youth sought to become a Buddhist priest, but was prevented by the largeness of the entrance fee. Afterward he began to attend the preaching of the missionaries, and was converted. His house was five or six miles from Hankow; but every Sabbath for sixteen years he regularly attended the services, bringing with him an ever-increasing number of neighbors whom he had influenced. By and by he was made a deacon, and became a preacher. But his business allowed him for a time to give only an hour a day to the work. His usefulness, however, grew to be so evident that his brothers and other relatives resolved to set him free for it entirely; and now, being supported by them, he gives his whole time to the mission gratuitously.

—Fong Chung, a pure-blooded Chinaman, is now acting as United States Consul at Amoy. As such he has power to try Americans resident in Amoy for breaches of United States law. He was educated at Yale. "Would that Mr. Geary could be forced to visit Amoy and there become plaintiff in a case before Judge Chung!"

—The Chinese have an ill-will against all foreigners, but Roman Catholics seem specially hated—the chief reason for this being the extreme closeness of their methods of work. They have services for communion, etc., at which none but converts are admitted. The Chinese mind, which usually knows everything about everybody's business, cannot understand this, and the evil-disposed can easily invent some bad story, which is swallowed.

—"Behind I'chang are hills, low and covered with graves for miles—1,000,000 graves is no exaggeration of the number. The reason is that the 'fung-shui' (supernatural influences) are supposed to be specially favorable at I'chang, and so funerals come from great distances to bury."