

introduced to medicine, and which your druggist will furnish you as a nerve in the form of kola-wine. The nut is gathered in my own forest, canoe-loads of it passing my own door. I knew long ago of the *onai* poison with which our natives smeared the tips of their little bamboo arrows, but I did not then know what the poison was. The natives kept it a secret. I only knew that that little arrow was fatal even to a large animal, and yet that the poison did not make its flesh inedible. What sort of a poison was this that struck its victim to death and yet left that victim's flesh fit to be eaten?

We found that that *onai* was a long pod of a vine, which we now know to be the *strophanthus*, whose extract within the last few years your physicians have found to be a valuable substitute for or associate with digitalis in its action on the heart. We knew of the bean used in the Calabar region as a test in the native witchcraft ordeal. Introduced to the examination of medical experts in England, an extract has been prepared from it, which in ocular surgery is found as valuable for contracting the pupil of the eye as belladonna is for enlarging it.

(2) *Exports*.—As a business man you think it worth while to send out travelling salesmen, paying their salary, commission, and expenses. They go all over the United States, into Mexico and South America, and even into the British colonies. For what? To find doors for the goods of your trade, or if there be no open doors to force or make doors for the entrance of those goods.

Missionaries follow with or sometimes precede the emissaries of trade. There had been foreign commerce in Africa long before missionaries went there, but we create new wants in the native minds and introduce to their desire objects not formerly presented by traders.

In Zululand, under the American Board and the new mode of agriculture introduced by missionaries, quite a trade grew up in American ploughs. In our own mission, where all our payments

are made not in gold or silver, but in barter—yards of cloth, soap, tools, and a hundred other things—I have myself paid out to mission employés as their wages in boating, building, etc., hundreds of American axes. Standing as an unpaid commercial traveller, I may say to the hardware trade, "Pay me what thou owest."

2. *As a scientist*.—You are a scientific man, you rejoice in whatever adds to the sum of human knowledge. Your pleasure is in books and whatever may be added to them. I claim your interest in missions for the sake of the contributions which missionaries are constantly making all along scientific lines. (1) *Geographical*.—You know of what Burton, Speke, Stanley, and Cameron have done in African exploration; but Missionary Livingstone had preceded them, not backed as they by governmental influence, force of arms, and power of money. I give Captain Burton all praise for his discovery of Lake Tanganyika, but that discovery was less a discovery than a realization. Long before Burton's journey a German missionary, Rev. Dr. Krapf, at Mombas, on the East Africa Zanzibar coast, had penetrated inland. His eyes, and the eyes of his associate Rehmman, had been the first civilized eyes to look on the snow-topped summits of Mounts Keina and Kilimanjaro. They first heard from natives of a great interior lake or lakes. Krapf's first outline map, made from native description, gave Captain Burton the basis for his belief in the existence of those great interior lakes which he subsequently realized for the geographical world.

The English Baptist missionary, Greenfel, was the first to explore the Mobangi, the great affluent of the Congo on its right bank, its confluence near the equator. Schweinfurth's Welle had been a mystery. Whither did it flow? Where was its outlet? Greenfel showed that Welle and Mobangi were but one river. The Ogove River of the Congo-Français is valued by the French for its present wealth and fu-