

left. Last Sunday there were such a number of women at the service in the morning. I had one on each side looking on my book and another over my shoulder. This sort of thing is rather tiring, but one can only rejoice over the unflagging interest. In the afternoon some of them came to the house and we began a class which we believe will quickly grow into a kind of afternoon service. There are so many at the Sunday school at 9.30 a. m., that the Archdeacon is obliged to make a new arrangement. He wants more room in the church premises for the men, so we are to have all the women and children in our house which is quite close. Of course many women are not present at the evening meeting, but it is delightful to see the men pouring in and filling the room.

All this makes one long more and more for more teachers for these people. Who will come? We have every prospect of getting a site soon for a Women's Hospital, and Mrs. Ahok and I are arranging everything for starting a new boarding school in September. We want a lady doctor and a head for this school. We feel so deeply that just now is the time to push forward while the door is so very wide open. It is so sad to think of women and girls coming to us, wishing to be taught in such numbers that we feel it is quite impossible to teach them all. Will some of you come? And some send others? And all pray?

ST. ANDREW'S BROTHERHOOD MISSION IN CHINA.

A member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew writes to the *St. Andrew's Cross* as follows:

I have many things to write about our work here, but mainly to say how comprehensive are the plans upon which the China mission is conducted and how few are the men we have to work them. The largeness of the issues and the splendid opportunity grow upon me every day; but I shall be better able to write of this when I have become better acquainted with our Deacons and Christians and have seen more of the work as it is actually carried on. One department, however, I feel confident in writing a few words about now—that is, the opportunity in medical work.

Here in Wuchang we have a hospital, which, Mr. Partridge says, is actually the very best in the whole empire. He says those he has seen in Peking, Tientsen, Shanghai, Amoy, and Foochow do not begin to compare with it for substantial building, convenience, and medical and surgical equipment. We have the pavilion plan with separate wards, and not only good furniture, but a good supply of both drugs and apparatus. Dr. Merrins built it. The physi-

cian in charge has opportunities to enter the very highest as well as the lower homes of this important city. Dr. Ludlow has been called frequently to the governor's *yamen*, and the homes of mandarins, where, of course, no other kind of a missionary would be tolerated. He is called because he is recognized as one who can be trusted in extreme cases.

Can you imagine a better opening for missionary work than this? What a chance to dispel the senseless prejudice against foreigners, and especially Christians! Then this hospital is also the place to which all cases from the cotton mill, with its 3,000 employees, are sent by regular agreement; and besides this are the numerous openings made by the Christians themselves, who know, at least, how to direct suffering friends to a place of possible relief.

Of course there are all sorts of difficulties which one would not meet at home, particularly that of getting competent help and of having the doctor's orders obeyed; yet these things may be stepping-stones to influence as well as hindrances. It is really the pioneer work of the mission. Besides that, it is exactly the work for the brotherhood to be interested in, for, while it offers the widest scope for brotherhood influence, both directly in the native homes, and indirectly in the training of native assistants, it is distinctly and necessarily laymen's work.

FOREIGN MISSIONS—ITS BLESSINGS.

 THE Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, N.Y., in an address lately given well said:

"It would be superfluous to argue for the blessing which comes with Foreign Missions; for everything which we have as individuals, in the way of character or culture, or of prosperity and happiness, by which we are differentiated from our savage ancestors in the woods and on the seas, has come to us from Foreign Missions, from the messages of the Gospel carried from Rome to the British isles, from the subsequent messages sent under Augustine and his monks at the end of the sixth century, to the crude and fighting English people. Every happy home in which there is a Christian influence rests upon Foreign Missions. Every school in which instruction is truly and effectively given, every seminary of learning of whatever rank, every great university, the great libraries, all these, with all pleasant, happy, social customs, all just laws, prosperity, commerce, industry, power in the world—have come as the effect of Foreign Missions reaching our ancestors, and building them to a nobler and lovelier manhood than they otherwise could have attained. Every asylum of charity, every institute of beneficence rests upon Foreign Missions. It is not the