

UNION WATCHWORD

1915-1916

Have faith in God. Mark 11:22

# Royal Service

SUCCESSOR TO OUR MISSION FIELDS

"So stood of old the Holy Christ  
Amidst the suffering throng;  
With whom His lightest touch sufficed  
To make the weakest strong.

"Beside the unveiled mysteries  
Of life and death go stand,  
With guarded lips and reverent eyes,  
And pure of heart and hand.

"So shalt thou be with power endued  
From Him who went about  
The Syrian hillsides doing good  
And casting demons out.

"That Good Physician libeth yet  
Thy friend and guide to be;  
The Healer by Gennesaret  
Shall walk the rounds with thee."

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# Royal Service

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## Calendar of Monthly Topics Woman's Missionary Union, 1916

JANUARY—Planning for 1916	JULY—Reading for Missions
FEBRUARY—Latin America	AUGUST—Missions in Europe.
MARCH—Southern Social Problems and the Home Mission Board	SEPTEMBER—Our State a Mission Field
APRIL—The Missionary Doctor	OCTOBER—Present World Opportunities and the Foreign Mission Board
MAY—My Money and Missions	NOVEMBER—Home Missions at Work
JUNE—Foreign Mission Outlook	DECEMBER—Redeeming the Time in China

## SUGGESTED LEAFLETS—Supplement to Programs

### April—The Missionary Doctor

	Cents
A Day with a Missionary Doctor.....	2
A Girl's Beautiful Thought.....	2
An Afternoon in a Chinese Hospital (Exercise).....	5
How the Inner Court Was Reached.....	2
Kania (India).....	2
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Medical Missions.....	2
Medical Missionaries and Their Work.....	2
Ringing Bells.....	2
Witch Doctors and Charms.....	2

When stamps are sent in payment for leaflets or Royal Service kindly send, as far as possible, those of the two cent denomination.

## MAGAZINE AND BOOK REFERENCES—Program Helps

Life of John Kenneth Mackenzie.....	Wilfred T. Grenfell
Vikings of Today.....	Wilfred T. Grenfell and others
Labrador.....	John Lowe
Medical Missions.....	W. H. P. Faunce
The Social Aspects of Foreign Missions.....	
Foreign Mission Journal, current numbers	
Missionary Review of the World, current numbers	



# EDITORIAL



## "CALL THE PEOPLES UNTO THE MOUNTAIN"

FROM the flower strewn plains of Texas to the forest clad mountains around Asheville, North Carolina, is a far cry, both in distance and in natural conditions, and yet so united are we in our loyalty to and love of our Union work that our hearts and minds are turning with as much eagerness to the eastern city as they were a year ago to Houston, knowing a little of what is in store for us there. "Beautiful for situation" can be said of Asheville as truly as of ancient Jerusalem. It is a city set on a hill with mountains encircling it and the lovely French Broad River flowing by it, its system of city and suburban parks connected by a series of beautiful drives, its many public buildings, its places of attraction nearby in addition to its natural beauties greatly increase the interest in the place. And this is to be the Mecca, we hope, of hundreds of Baptists during the week of May 17 to 23. The local committees are already busily at work planning for the comfort of the delegates and though they say that they can easily care for as many as come we hope the city's hospitality may be taxed to the utmost.

The Battery Park Hotel and Hotel Langren are to be the two headquarters hotels, the latter to be the headquarters of the Woman's Missionary Union. A little more than a block away from this hotel is the First Baptist Church where our meetings are to be held. This church has the largest church auditorium in the city and promises to be adequate for all our needs in committee rooms etc.

Only tentative plans have been made for the program, but we have decided to go back to our old plan of having the committee meetings on Wednesday, with the opening session of the Annual Meeting on Thursday morning followed by sessions that afternoon, Friday morning and Friday afternoon. Every evening with the possible exception of one when the Boards of Margaret Fund and the Training School will have their second meetings will be left free, so that the delegates can attend the evening sessions of the convention. On Saturday morning we hope to have a conference with the missionaries followed by the luncheon at which the missionaries are our guests, and later in the afternoon we all hope to meet during the informal social hour. An attractive mission study class will be held as last year.

We feel exceedingly fortunate in having secured Dr. E. Y. Mullins, President of the Louisville Seminary, as the preacher of the woman's sermon, this service coming in the morning instead of the evening this year. In the afternoon at 3:30 will come the memorial service to our beloved leader, Miss Heck, to be participated in by the secretaries of the Boards, Union officers and the state vice-presidents. On Monday will come the important all day session of the Secretaries' and Field-Workers' Council where plans and policies growing out of the decisions of the Annual Meeting are worked out by this group of women. New zest and zeal for the new year's work always come from this gathering and year by year this council is proving to be one of the most valuable assets of our Union.

Every Annual Session of our Woman's Missionary Union brings up serious problems and grave decisions and each one is planned for in much prayer and with much consecrated thinking. As we look forward, however, to the meeting this year and the issues involved we are impressed as seldom at the seriousness of the tasks ahead—the decision about beginning the new Training School—the decision about the first Margaret Fund scholarships—the decision about the future of our magazine and the election of a new president—to mention a few. These are decisions worthy of the best powers of our best women and we know each state will be governed in its choice of delegates by the desire to have the best representation possible—women and young women who know the details of Union policies and who feel the responsibility of being in their places at every session.

May every Union member whether a delegate or one who is kept at home keep our Annual Session from now on until the meetings close in the forefront of her thoughts and prayer life.

## FINDINGS ON YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

IN accordance with the recommendation of the Commission on Efficiency in Young Woman's Mission Work as given at the W. M. U. Annual Meeting in May, 1915, a conference with representatives of the Sunday School Board was called by the W. M. U. Executive Committee. The conference was held in Nashville, Tennessee, in February, 1916, Dr. J. M. Frost and Dr. I. J. Van Ness representing the Sunday School Board and Mrs. Maud R. McLure and the W. M. U. corresponding secretary, the Union. The following findings were agreed upon:

I. That this is a transition period in the missionary instruction of the young people, a fact which is recognized by all denominations; that, therefore, we should go slowly in doing away with any existing organization for disseminating missionary information and inspiration; and that the local workers should endeavor to adjust matters in the spirit of mutual cooperation and concession.

II. That the B. Y. P. U. and Y. W. A. are distinct in their purpose and should not be considered as overlapping in their work: the former meeting on Sunday evening before church service, being for both young men and women, having only an inspirational mission program and taking no offering nor accepting any apportionment for missions; whereas the latter meets usually on a week day, is entirely for young women, has an intensive mission program with mission study classes and urges regular offerings to missions through its own organization or through the envelope system of the local church.

III. That since the Jr. B. Y. P. U., R. A. and G. A. organizations are still found in comparatively few churches and since all of them combined are not as yet meeting the full needs for missionary instruction of the intermediate boys and girls, therefore it would seem best for the immediate future to continue to promote all three of these organizations, in the meantime seeking through experience to define more accurately the scope and purpose of each. The R. A.'s and G. A.'s are encouraged to try to link their missionary organizations more and more with the week-day activities of the classes in the intermediate departments of the Sunday schools.

IV. That the Sunbeam work be continued as at present, it being the one mission organization now fostered by the denomination for children under twelve; and when special missionary work is done by the elementary departments of the Sunday school for the children under 12, it be considered in relation to that of the regular Sunbeam Band where one exists, the workers of the two organizations being urged to plan their work after consultation and with an effort to cooperate, not only as to the missionary instruction given but as to the membership of the Sunbeam Band.

## MONTHLY TOPICS FOR 1917

January—Planning for 1917  
 February—Building for the Kingdom  
 March—"And Samaria"  
 April—"Unto the Uttermost Part"  
 May—The Home Base  
 June—The Missionary Byproducts

July—The Uplift of Two Races  
 August—"In Jerusalem"  
 September—"In All Judaea"  
 October—"Look on the Fields"  
 November—Modern Missionary Movements  
 December—China's Call

## OUTLINE OF W. M. U. ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Wednesday, May 17, 9 A. M.—Committee of Margaret Fund  
 Wednesday, 10:30 A. M.—General Board of Trustees of Training School  
 Wednesday, 2:30 P. M.—Executive Committee  
 Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.—Conference on Young People's Work  
 Thursday and Friday, 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.—Sessions of Annual Meeting  
 Saturday, 11 A. M.—Conference with and Luncheon to Women Missionaries  
 Sunday, 11 A. M.—W. M. U. Sermon  
 Sunday, 3:30 P. M.—Memorial Service to Miss Heck  
 Monday, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.—Secretaries' and Field Workers' Council of the W. M. U.



## BIBLE STUDY



### TOPIC—*The Ministry of Healing*

"In the atonement of Christ there seems to be a foundation laid for faith in bodily healing, for it is a deep and suggestive truth that we have *Christ* set before us as the *sickness bearer* as well as the *sin bearer* of His people": Matt. 8 : 17; Isaiah 53 : 4, 5. "The yoke of His cross by which He lifted our iniquities took hold of our diseases": 2 Cor. 5 : 21. "He who entered into mysterious sympathy with our pain which is the fruit of sin, also put Himself underneath our pain which is the penalty of sin." This was vicarious suffering. "His anguish in the garden, and on the cross was but the culmination of that which He felt daily while healing the sick, cleansing the leprous or forgiving the penitent. He could heal neither bodily nor spiritual diseases without the consciousness of His special relation to man as the substitute."

I. *At the Cross*: "Who His own self bare our sins" 1 Peter 2 : 24. "Himself bare our sicknesses" Matt. 8 : 17. Here is a twofold declaration—you ask God to perform as real a miracle when you ask Him to cure your soul of sin as you do when you ask Him to cure your body of fever. We believe in regeneration, the work in which God comes into immediate contact with the soul for its renewal. This is no less a miracle than the healing in which God comes into immediate contact with the body for its recovery. Christ's ministry of redemption, therefore, brings healing also to the bodies of men. "Thy sins are forgiven thee", Luke 5 : 20, "Be whole of thy plague", Mark 5 : 34, are parallel announcements. James 5 : 14-16 shows us that the twofold ministry extended through the days of Christ and the apostles: Acts 6 : 5-8.

"*I am Jehovah that healeth thee*": Ex. 15 : 26: At Marah the Lord showed Moses a tree which he cast into the bitter waters and they were made sweet. These bitter waters were in the path of God's leadings and stand for the trials of God's people. The tree is the cross. Gal. 3 : 13; 4 : 5 express the Father's will for Christ. Blessing and growth in grace: Rom. 5 : 1-8. There must be entire submission to God's will even in suffering: Luke 22 : 42.

II. *Ministry of the Apostles* a fac-simile of the Master's: Matt. 4 : 23; 10 : 7; Luke 9 : 1; 10 : 9. Healing and resurrection and the casting out of demons were a kind of first-fruits of the Kingdom. "Jesus healed the sick, raised the dead, not merely to typify a spiritual healing and quickening, but to prove He was indeed the promised *Deliverer* by destroying the works of the devil, and also to give a foretaste of the ultimate effect of redemption upon the whole man, body and soul. Thus we find healing of the sick and the preaching of the Gospel are closely connected and spoken of as though they meant the same thing."

III. "*Jesus Christ is the same yesterday and today, yea and forever*": Heb. 13 : 8. Miracles of regeneration and of healing by the power of God are possible in every age of church history: possible in the middle ages and possible still, so long as sickness and sin are in the world. Is the Lord less likely to heal those who extend to Him the touch of faith, now that He is on the right hand of God, Heb. 1 : 3, having all power in heaven and on earth? Jesus taught there would be an increase of supernatural energy after His departure: John 14 : 12; Acts 1 : 8. In the writings of the Christian fathers we find abundant testimony to the continuance of miraculous powers, but a change came, "the time of Constantine marks a transition from a purer to a more degenerate and worldly Christianity."

IV. *Unbelief*: "He could not do many mighty works": Matt. 13 : 58; Mark 6 : 5, 6; John 12 : 37. As the church is "the Body of Christ" and the endowment of the church "the fulness of Him that filleth all in all", Col. 1 : 18; 19; Eph. 1 : 22, 23, there ought to be exhibited in every age something of that miraculous power which belongs to the Head. "These signs shall accompany them that believe": Mark 16 : 17, 18; Acts 2 : 43; Acts 19 : 11, 12.

V. *At His Coming*—a twofold promise—sanctification of the spirit, 2 Thess. 2 : 13; redemption of the body 1 Cor. 15 : 49, 53.

"Remember, O Lord, those who are diseased and sick, and those who are troubled by unclean spirits; and do Thou who art God speedily heal and deliver them!"—Mrs. James Pollard

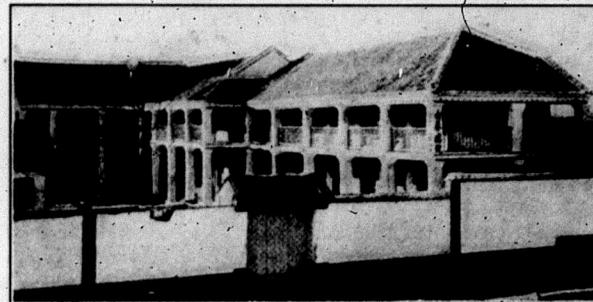


## PROGRAM FOR APRIL



The programs given month by month present the present-day conditions in our home and foreign mission fields. Societies just beginning mission study, or those wishing to review past history of any subject treated, will find what they desire in the mission study books, a list of which will be furnished, on request, by Woman's Missionary Union Literature Department, 15 West Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. For a few cents leaflets suggested in this number can be obtained from the same address.

Prepared by Mrs. G. H. Whitfield



NEW WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AT HWANGHIEN

The immense significance of the missionary enterprise not only as a religious ministry to mankind, but as a fruitful source of beneficent helpfulness to the world is claiming the attention of Christians and the general public as never before in Christian history.

We speak of Christ in some unenlightened and alien community and in the same breath we heal a disease or execute some marvel of surgery.—James S. Dennis, D. D.

### THE MISSIONARY DOCTOR

HYMN—"Christ for the world we sing"

PRAYER. BIBLE STUDY (page 6)

DISCUSSION OF TOPIC—"The Nature, Need and Value of Medical Missions" (pars. 1, 2)

"The Missionary Doctor" (par. 3)

"Some Results of Medical Missions" (par. 4)

"The Labrador Mission" (par. 5)

"The Rockefeller Commission" (par. 6)

"A Hospital Picture" (par. 7)

"S. B. C. Work" (par. 8)

PRAYER CHAIN

CLOSING HYMN—"We may not climb the heavenly steeps"

#### 1. Medical Missions—Their Nature

Says the writer of *Apostolic and Modern Missions*: "Medical missions are not first of all a philanthropic but an evangelistic agency. The physician is a preacher; the dispensary and the surgical ward are also chapels. In a recently published letter the physician in charge of the hospital at Tung Chow, China, says that he has sometimes thought that the lack of clocks among the Chinese will be the indirect cause of salvation to many souls, for having no means of telling time

accurately his patients come to the hospital long in advance of the appointed hour, and as there is always a Bible woman on hand to talk with them, they receive much instruction in Christian truth.

"If there have been no miracles of healing, medical missions have been hardly less effective, not indeed in proving divine vocation, but in exhibiting divine compassion, in attracting attention, in dispelling prejudice, in opening the way for Him who can say to the sick of the palsy not merely 'Take up thy bed and walk', but 'Man, thy sins be forgiven thee!'"

## 2. Medical Missions— Their Value and Need

At the World Missionary Conference held in Edinburgh in 1910, a sectional conference on medical missions adopted the following document:

(i) That medical missions should be recognized as an integral and essential part of the missionary work of the Christian "forces"—

(a) Because we are led by the example and command of Christ to make use of the ministry of healing as a means of revealing God to man; and

(b) Because the efficacy and necessity of such work as an evangelistic agency have been proved in many lands again and again, and such work has been sealed by the blessing of God.

The Report of Commission I. (Edinburgh Conference) shows further the need and value of medical missions in various lands.

**India.** The plea for medical work in India is marked by much urgency. Government hospitals in large centers modify somewhat the needs in cities and towns, but there are large outlying regions where medical missions can push into fresh districts and reach, in the rural districts, a maximum of souls by a minimum of outlay in money and service. Magnificent work is being done in mission hospitals and much is being accomplished in breaking down the barriers of intolerance, ignorant antagonism and serious misunderstandings of our faith. Medical missions are without doubt of great value; everywhere they are understood as a practical interpretation of the Gospel of love; they are an invaluable agency wherever there is deep-rooted suspicion or malignant fanaticism to be overcome as is almost everywhere the case in Mohammedan districts. Medical work is an inestimable ally in the difficult zenana work wherever hospitals and nurses for women are not provided by the government or by other agencies.

**Korea.** Both medical and educational work are agencies of the highest order in evangelism. One hundred and fifty thousand sick people are ministered to annually by missionary physicians.

**Africa.** Medical work is extremely useful in many parts of the continent. It is an offset to the evils of witchcraft and directs sufferers to the true sources of healing. It is specially valuable in newly opened districts where the itinerant physician is always a welcome visitor.

**China.** The favorable openings presented through medical missionary effort have also weighty advocacy from men of long and eminent service in China. The call for women doctors is especially emphasized as their services are most acceptable and, as a rule, essential to the treatment which suffering womanhood often needs. Facilities for the medical education of the Chinese, both men and women, are greatly needed and produce results of large usefulness as a missionary agency.

**The Philippines.** Medical missions stand first in order of importance in this field. Any direct effort toward evangelizing the Mohammedan Moros would be attended with great difficulty. Medical missionaries could do more toward turning them to Christianity than any other agency.

**Persia.** The most prominent method, employed extensively and with considerable success, has been that of medical missions. There are large hospitals at almost all stations and the medical missions of Persia are among the best equipped in the whole mission field. That some 70,000 patients should be treated, that the rigorous Moslem law of the seclusion of women should be relaxed to admit the foreign doctor into the Persian home, and that superstitions, bigotry and open persecution should disappear where the magic influence of the medical missionary is felt, are results encouraging enough for the present and more promising for the future.

**Moslem Lands.** The experience of all workers in Moslem lands is unanimous that greater and better results can be obtained among this class of people through the work of medical

missionaries than in any other way. Medical missions are invaluable as a pioneer agency for breaking down the barriers of prejudice and dissipating misapprehensions concerning the Christian faith. Nothing can be more effective in disarming suspicion and in modifying the attitude of both government and people toward missionary work. The clinical services afford an unparalleled opportunity for reaching a mixed and constantly changing audience, while in the hospital wards there is a unique opportunity for reaching Mohammedan patients, and, in the form of an itinerating clinic, medical missions open the door wide for entrance into Moslem communities, especially in time of epidemic, disaster and sometimes of massacres."

## 3. The Missionary Doctor

"We, at home, can hardly realize the difficulties that a missionary has to contend with in his efforts to introduce the Gospel into heathen and often uncivilized countries. Here we are surrounded with every Christian influence and with benevolent institutions and organizations which testify more emphatically than words to the enlightening, humanizing, regenerating power of Christianity.

We have our colleges and schools, our hospitals for the sick, asylums for the insane, institutions for the blind, refuges for the destitute, homes for the fallen and outcast, associations for the relief of the aged and for improving the condition of the poor, reformatories for wayward and neglected children and agencies without number to counteract almost every form of evil and to meet every conceivable requirement. These auxiliaries to aggressive 'Christian' work are everywhere in active operation and are generously supported as the practical outcome of our Christianity and are deemed essential to the successful prosecution of home missionary work. The missionary to the heathen, on the other hand, settles down among a people ignorant, superstitious, degraded it may be, where no humanizing influences are at work, but where, on the contrary, the strong oppress the weak, where the sick are uncared for or treated with barbarous cruelty, where the aged and infirm are counted a burden and either perish from neglect or linger on in misery, where the arts and usages of civilization are unknown, where, in short, little or no vestige of anything but sin is to be seen. Under circumstances such as these what can the missionary do? 'Preach the Gospel' we say, for the glorious Gospel of our blessed God is the panacea for all the world's miseries. We believe that the divine meaning of preaching the Gospel implies something more than the teaching of a dogma, than the mere proclamation of the Gospel message; that, as He who is the sum and substance of the Gospel was made flesh and dwelt among us, that, as He sympathized with suffering humanity, fed the hungry, healed the sick and went about continually doing good, thus manifesting the spirit of His own religion and teaching by loving deed its principles, so His ambassadors must preach the Gospel not by word only, but likewise by a benevolent Christlike ministry performed in Christ's name and for His sake.

"The circumstances in which the missionary physician may be placed are much more exacting and necessitate a far greater amount of professional skill and self-reliance than is the case in this country. Here, when complications and difficulties are met with in practice the physician may obtain the help of another who will share with him the responsibility, while there, as a rule, the missionary doctor finds himself located where no such help can be obtained. On the contrary, till he shall have trained from among the natives his own assistants, he must act as dispenser, dresser and nurse; he must be his own consulting physician and surgeon; and himself be president, committee, officer of the local Board of Health, architect, master builder, medical staff, purveyor and general superintendent of his hospital and dispensary. He must be qualified to teach to others the principles and practice of his profession; he must be prepared for all emergencies, not in one, but in all departments of his professional work."

Dr. Faunce, in "Social Aspects of Foreign Missions", says: "If now we turn to medical achievements in foreign lands, we enter a fascinating field. This is the realm where Christianity and applied science meet in the gracious ministry of healing. Primitive Christianity, like modern psychology, made no separation between soul and body but treated the human personality as a unit. He who said, 'Thy sins be forgiven thee,' said also, 'Rise and walk.'

Any permanent separation of spiritual help from physical help, any attempt to save souls while ignoring bodies, is contrary to the whole recorded ministry of our Lord. Consequently in whatever portion of the globe missionaries are working today they are attempting to minister

to the entire life of man. The 'healing of the seamless dress', once confined to Palestine, is now carried to the ends of the earth, and one expression of it is to be found in about six hundred hospitals founded and operated under Christian auspices on the missionary field today. In Turkey alone there are thirty-five hospitals besides one hundred and forty-four dispensaries. The fanatical bitterness of the Moslem toward Christianity has often vanished in the presence of the Christian physician, and beholding the man which was healed he could say nothing against it. The women of the harem, for centuries inaccessible to any Christian message, are now easily approached by the woman physician and the trained nurse.

"In India there are today over three hundred medical missionaries and as many more nurses trained in Europe or America. There are in that vast country two hundred and forty mission hospitals with over four hundred dispensaries. In these institutions in 1910 nearly a hundred thousand surgical operations were performed and about three million patients were treated. Can any record of courage and persistence in the relief of human pain surpass that? In such a land, where there is seldom a sewer, even in the largest cities, where holiness and dirt have been for centuries associated, where the people drink holy water from stagnant tanks covered with foul scum, where thousands daily bathe and wash and drink standing waist-deep in the Ganges, while dead bodies float past in the stream—in such a land medicine is a boon beyond relief.

"Not only the cure of individuals has engaged the missionaries, but preventive medicine becomes there, as here, of the first importance. Most of the illness in tropical lands is due to filthy surroundings and unhygienic habits. Again and again epidemics of smallpox have been halted by the vaccine of the missionary, and recently in Siam universal vaccination has been made compulsory. Tuberculosis has been studied and its ravages limited. Cholera has been studied and all the monstrous diseases that flourish under a vertical sun. Antiseptics and disinfectants are constantly brought from Europe to India and quarantine has often been established to protect whole villages from the plague. Sanitation has been taught to thousands of Christian congregations, streets have been cleaned, house-yards set in order, channels flushed out and healthful living been made a part of the Christian creed.

"In China the need of the Christian physician springs, not so much from the absence of native doctors as from their presence. If the Chinese are a hardy race today, it is partly because only the hardiest could survive their doctors. The practice of medicine in China is unlicensed and is usually hereditary. The usual way for a Chinaman to enter the profession is to procure a pair of spectacles with large bone rims, some grasses and herbs, and an assortment of spiders and a few venomous snakes which he places in bottles in his shop window. Here is one of his prescriptions—

Powdered snakes .....	2 parts
Wasps and their nests .....	1 "
Centipedes .....	6 "
Scorpions .....	4 "
Toads .....	20 "

Grind thoroughly, mix with honey, and make into small pills. Two to be taken four times a day. In cases of debility the bones of the tiger reduced to powder and made into pills are administered as a tonic. They reason thus: 'the tiger is very strong, the bone is the strongest part of the strong animal, therefore a pill of this must be pre-eminently strengthening.'

"Into the midst of all this malpractice came medical missionaries at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Dr. Alexander Pearson introduced vaccination as early as 1805, seven years after Jenner's great discovery was made known in England. Dr. Peter Parker, whose 'lanet' has been more famous than any sword, founded the first Chinese hospital in 1835. Now there are medical missionaries in probably two hundred Chinese cities and each of them reaches much of the country around. There were in 1910 in China 207 hospitals and 292 dispensaries and about sixty thousand in-patients and over a million out-patients were treated. Scattered all over the ancient Empire from the narrow alleys of Canton to the magnificent distances of Peking, from the mouth of the majestic Yangtze to the western mountains of Szechwan, are these institutions in which science and religion clasp hands in human helpfulness and Christianity speaks in a language none can fail to understand.

"From sea to sea and from the arctic to the antarctic circle, medical missionaries have carried the visible message of Christian healing. No wonder Robert Moffat said: 'A medical missionary is a missionary and a half, or rather, a double missionary'. In the African continent that he loved these Christian physicians have studied the sleeping sickness and done much to alleviate its results. They have combated malaria and typhoid and pneumonia. In Korea, since the day when Dr. Allen relieved the wounded prince into whose torn body the native physicians were stuffing wax, there has been an ever-growing demand for the Christian doctor. In the far-away island of Java the native members of the Salvation Army have by a self-denial week raised \$20,000 to erect a memorial to General William Booth. And the memorial will not be a statue or tower or shaft. It will be an eye-clinic, at Semarang, in charge of a Danish physician who last year performed six hundred operations on the eyes of the gentle natives in that 'Garden of the East':

"These Christian physicians reaching the soul through the body and the body through the soul, ministering to a mind diseased or a body crippled, are girdling the globe today with the most modern and most intelligible of all versions of the Christian Bible. In view of such heroic interpretations of Christianity we can understand the declaration of the National Conference of Missionaries held in Shanghai in March, 1913: 'Medical missions are to be regarded not merely as a temporary expedient for opening the way for and extending the influence of the Gospel, but as an integral, co-ordinate and permanent part of the missionary work of the Christian church.' This is not only a work of individuals for individuals, it is the 'union of all who love in the service of all who suffer'."

No article on medical missions would be complete without some mention, however brief, of the work of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen as represented by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell's work along the coasts of Newfoundland and the

**5. The Deep Sea Mission** Labrador. "Sterile and forbidding it lies among fogs and icebergs, famous only besides for dogs and cod. 'God made this country last' says an old navigator. 'He had no other end in view than to throw together here the refuse of His materials as of no use to mankind,' " and the Encyclopaedia Britannica says: "As a permanent abode of civilized man, Labrador is, on the whole, one of the most uninviting spots on the face of the earth." Yet to this land and to its people, some 12,000 whites, Eskimo and Indians, reinforced in the fishing season by 25,000 more fishermen, women and children, all practically destitute of any medical attention whatsoever and living in almost unbelievable lack of the bare necessities of life in a land where the compelling problem of life is how to live at all and keep from freezing and starving, to this land came first in 1892 the ship bearing Dr. Grenfell. Besides his journeyings up and down the coast during which hundreds received treatment, two hospitals were opened in two successive years and later on two more. But bidding fair to outdo even the medical work as a valuable interpretation of the message of love has been the great uplift work for the entire country. Clothing has been placed within reach of the naked, their independence carefully preserved by work demanded in return where the recipients were able-bodied. The appointment of the medical officer as honorary magistrate has resulted in the equitable adjustment of claims and complaints, the prevention of injustice and the punishment of wrong-doing, all making for doing of right and for respect of law. The distribution and teaching of sanitary rules and catechism from end to end of the district has combated the terrible ignorance of ordinary health precautions that was costing the people so dear. The establishment of co-operative distributive stores has brought within reach of the people the opportunity to become free of debt and servile dependence. Small schools have been helped, teachers supplied and traveling loan libraries established; orphans provided for; new industries encouraged, such as lumber mills, boat-building, sealskin boot making and other small efforts to use the country's own resources. Open hostility to the liquor traffic has prevailed. The introduction of reindeer to supply milk, meat and a source of revenue has been begun. To interpret the love of the Father in heaven to His children on this coast by all these means has been the object of the labors of twenty-five years, and Dr. Grenfell adds: "We are working for the time when no mission need work among these men of Labrador, for they will be self-sustained and powerful in their simple, wholesome life by the sea."

## 6. The Rockefeller Plan for China

Following the report of a special commission which made a first-hand study last year of public health and medical practice in China the Rockefeller Foundation has decided upon a comprehensive plan for improving the medical and hospital conditions and has established for this purpose the China Medical Board. Before hospitals can be established and before extensive work in public health and preventive medicine can be done a large body of well-trained doctors must be secured. The commission reported that it was greatly impressed by the work done by missionary societies in hospitals and the medical schools. "The standard among the medical missionaries in China is high"; according to the commission, "and not a few of these would have made their mark anywhere in the world". Six fellowships have been established to enable Chinese graduates to study abroad. It is further proposed to aid the missionary societies in sending out trained nurses and appropriations have been made for scholarships enabling Chinese nurses to come to the leading schools in this country. This present and future benefit to China may be traced directly to the pioneer work of medical missions.—*Missionary Review*

## 7. A Hospital Picture

"Anyone who looks through the out-patient room on a crowded summer day will not quickly forget the sight of the hundreds of sick. Seven or eight different dialects or languages may be heard. Varying yet more than race and language will be the diseases and appearance of the sufferers. The child leads in his blind father, the mother carries her lame daughter, friends bring on a light bedstead the palsied man. The repulsive features of the leper, the disfigured countenances and ulcerated limbs of many inspire one with horror, their wretched garments and wasted forms fill one with pity. When all are gathered together a hymn is sung and afterwards a short address given. Avoiding any approach to controversy, they are told of the God of love and of redemption; of Him, who as man, experienced the toils and trials of manhood, sounded the depths of poverty and bore the strokes of persecution; of Him who comforted the sorrow-stricken, healed the sick, taught the ignorant, loved all men, died for all men and rose again, and now sitteth at the right hand of the Eternal Father offering salvation to all who call upon His name.

"To all this they listen with interest and in the petitions of the closing prayer many audibly join. Now begins the consulting and dispensing. The doctor registers the name, examines the patient, and writes the prescription while two compounders are at work dispensing. One man shows the patients in, one by one; two more are engaged dressing, while the native hospital assistant stands by to look after them, performing any minor operations or examining more carefully any special case. So the patients are passed through being given their medicines as they go, the serious cases receiving an admission ticket into the hospital."

## 8. Medical Work in Our Mission Fields

Whatever may be the record of a year's work on our mission fields, the results of the medical work loom up large and encouraging always. The report for 1914-15 is no exception to this rule. With 13 as the total number of medical missionaries in China and Africa, we find that in 8 hospitals and 11 dispensaries nearly 2,000 in-patients were treated and over 50,000 out-patients, with a total of 56,000 of actual cases, and uncounted numbers of others influenced by these for Christ. Says one of our missionaries, himself not a physician, "By force, both of the example and teaching of Jesus, we are thrust forth into the ministry of healing, and the thing that appeals most to the Chinese is the hospital service that Christianity is rendering."



# Y. W. A. PROGRAM



*Note: Y. W. A., G. A. and R. A. programs are merely suggestive and are to be adapted by leaders to the requirements of their auxiliaries. The paragraphs referred to in program outlines will be found in general program which begins on page 7. For helpful leaflets see page 3.*

Hymn—"Dear Lord and Father of mankind"

God had an only Son, and He was a missionary and a physician.—*David Livingstone*

I. Bible Readings—The origin and authority of medical missions: Matt. 4: 23, 24; 8: 3; 14-17; 9: 2-8; 9: 18, 19, 23-26; 15: 30-31; 21: 14

II. Have a conference of medical missionaries in the Orient. Let different girls give reports on the five branches of medical work (1) Dispensaries, (2) Itinerary Work, (3) Visits to the Homes, (4) Hospitals, (5) Branch Dispensaries. One girl may represent a doctor from China and report on hospital work, another, a doctor from India and report on dispensaries etc. or

III. The missionary play "An Afternoon in a Chinese Hospital" may be worked up for the meeting.

Prayer

Hymn—"Must Jesus bear the cross alone"

Dismissal by prayer

## The Evangelistic Value of Medical Missions

Medical missions have an evangelistic value in that they overcome hostility and prejudice, break down superstitious beliefs and, through their healing powers, create a receptive mind for the Gospel. The entrance of missionaries into heathen lands has almost invariably caused opposition and hostility. The missionary is looked upon as a foreigner and as such he is hated. He is not looked upon as a bearer of "good-tidings", as one who comes to be a friend and a brother, but rather as a disturber of the peace, as one who wishes to interfere with religious beliefs and customs. But when one is able to relieve suffering and is glad for the opportunity to render aid to the sick the feeling of hostility is bound to vanish.

Again, the medical missionaries do much to scatter superstition. In non-Christian lands, the relationship of religion to sickness is very

close. Sickness is looked upon as being a possession of or as being tormented by an evil spirit. The ability of the medical missionary to succeed where the native doctors have failed, or where the prayers to the idols or the different spirits have not brought results, convinces the heathen of the superior power of the missionary. He sees his old superstitions swept away, and with this his religious life is weakened, because to him the one is dependent upon the other. When one has been freed from his superstitious beliefs it is easy to proclaim to him the true and living God and to portray His love for the individual.

It is the receptive mind, created through the healing powers of medical missions, that is of great evangelistic value. Can you imagine any one who would be more ready to hear the story of Christ than one who has just been cured? What will not true gratitude be willing to do? The missionary doctor knows that his patients are grateful and seizes this opportunity to do them the greater good. To cure a body is a good thing but to save a soul is, oh, so much greater! The true medical missionary uses his profession as a means to secure the salvation of the soul of his patient. And so this work goes on, for the good news is carried by the native back to his village and the work of evangelism goes forward. How plainly we can see that medical missions are of great evangelistic value!

A movement is now well under way to establish a union medical college for women in Southern India. Twenty acres of land has been given by the government of India for a building site. Mrs. John D. Rockefeller has bequeathed, through the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society, \$50,000 toward this enterprise. It is the purpose to make this a high grade medical college where young women may receive the same training for medical service as they would receive in the United States.



## G. A. PROGRAM



Hymn—"Oh Master let me walk with Thee"  
Bible Study—Four Bible Readings by Four Girls—

1. The golden rule of missions. Luke 6 : 31
2. Our brothers in need. 1 John 3 : 17
3. Show mercy and compassion. Luke 10 : 25-37

4. Helping by prayer. 2 Cor. 1 : 11  
Chain of sentence prayers for our hospitals  
Conference of nurses in costume  
Hymn—"The morning light is breaking"  
Business. Offering. Missionary Benediction—Ps. 67 : 1, 2

Note to Leader: From the following condensed information material can be drawn for conference of nurses on their work in missionary hospitals. Have girls dressed as nurses. Intersperse reports with singing, using verses of "God moves in a mysterious way" or any favorite hymn. Further information can be culled from S. B. C. minutes, Foreign Mission Journal, this and back numbers of ROYAL SERVICE. Tell short stories. (See suggested leaflets, page 3.) Much depends upon the leader in using these suggestions. If desirable a union meeting of G. A. and R. A. societies could be held and the conference be one of both doctors and nurses. A map will be necessary.

**AFRICA:** In Ogbomosó, southern Baptists have what we call a hospital but it is really only a dispensary. This medical work is carried on by Dr. George Green who preaches to his patients of Christ while he ministers to their bodily ailments. Great good is done at this station as those who are cured go out into the country and tell how much they have been helped in body and soul. Dr. Green says of his work: "Our hospital is a mud hut, mud floor, and thatched roof, thus allowing for plenty of dirt. Our operating room is a table placed on the veranda. One of the missionaries gives the anaesthetic, another usually helps in the operation and neither has seen the inside of a hospital. After the first two or three changes of dressings, I let my medicine boy take charge, and he does fine." Dr. Green is now in this country but will soon return to Africa and it is hoped that he will be able to

begin the new hospital building which the Y. W. A.s of Virginia have promised.

In Oyo, the capital of the Yoruba country, Dr. Lockett has been doing splendid work in the medical department, but having no hospital building or equipment he is much hindered.

**CENTRAL CHINA:** Hospital work in this section is centered in the Yang Chow hospital, where the sick are healed and the poor have the Gospel preached to them. In the hospital and dispensary there were over 8000 persons treated last year. Miss E. E. Teal is our missionary nurse in Yang Chow hospital. When she can spare the time from her work she makes visits, by wheelbarrow and on foot, to the families of former patients who live in the out-lying districts of Yang Chow. You may be sure her Gospel messages are received into grateful hearts.

There are also in Central China dispensaries connected with the medical departments in the Shanghai College and Seminary, the Nanking University and the Chinking Bible School.

**INTERIOR CHINA:** There is a hospital at Chengchow. Some of the patients are able to pay for treatment but many are not, so every afternoon except Sunday a free dispensary is held for the poor patients. Just imagine how grateful they must be and what an opportunity it is to tell them of Christ the healer of sin sick souls!

Miss Lila McIntyre is in charge of the woman's department in the Chengchow Hospital; she is a graduate nurse and is kept very busy with her sick women and little children as well as with her out-calls and emergency cases.

There is a small dispensary at Pochow connected with the Boys' Academy.

**NORTH CHINA:** Here we have three good hospitals, The Warren Memorial Hospital at Hwanghien, The Mayfield Tyzzer Hospital at Laichow and the Oxner Memorial Hospital at Pingtu. All these hospitals are self-supporting except for the salaries of the workers. Miss Jessie Pettigrew the nurse at the Warren Memorial Hospital tells us: "Our

(Concluded on Page 29)



## R. A. PROGRAMS



Prepared by Mrs. Harry S. Mable



DR. GEORGE GREEN  
OGBOMOSO, AFRICA



DR. T. W. AYERS  
HWANGHIEH, CHINA

*The medical missionary is a missionary and a half.—Robert Moffat*

### FIRST MEETING

Hymn—"The Great Physician now is near"

Scripture—Psalm 121 read in concert or recited from memory. Sentence prayers for the blessing and presence of God in the meeting; for all missionary doctors; for Royal Ambassador apportionments that they be met.

Ingathering of Thank Offering Envelopes  
Blackboard demonstration:

First quarterly report, October 1915—  
R. A. total.....\$391.24  
Second quarterly report, January 1916—  
R. A. total..... 287.24  
For six months.....\$678.48

Look in back of this number of ROYAL SERVICE for offerings of third quarter from Royal Ambassadors and see what must be done to reach the apportionment of \$2100. This apportionment is simply our aim, we can go as far beyond it as we wish to, but not to reach it at all will not suit boys who prize the winning of the goal. What live boy would wish to fail in coming up to the finish at the appointed time, April 30, 1916.

Bible Drill—Choose sides: Have boys assume military position in two lines facing each other, each boy holding Bible. Chief counsellor stands at head of lines and says, "Attention." Then, "Present arms." Every boy raises Bible over head. "Carry arms." Bible at side. "Ready." Bible in front of body ready to open. Practice this drill until

orders are followed instantly and simultaneously. Chief counsellor then gives chapter and verse distinctly and commands, "Read." The boy who finds verse first raises left hand, this scores one for his side. Let this drill be conducted reverently as becomes the reading of God's Word. Select verses bearing on the ministry of healing such as: James 5 : 14; Matt. 8 : 15; Mark 1 : 30; 1 Kings 17 : 17 and many others. Side reading most verses wins a R. A. pennant.

### SECOND MEETING

Hymn—"The King's Business"  
Topic—The Missionary Doctor  
Prayer

Essay—Medical Missionaries and Their Work (See suggested leaflets, page 3.)

Dialogue—"If You Were Sick" (See Royal Service, January, 1916, page 13.)

Medical missionaries introduced (See Missionary Album\*.)

Hymn—"Am I a soldier of the cross"  
Adjournment

Continue the study of Around the World with Jack and Janet. If this book is not being used in your chapter devote the rest of this meeting to the reading of "Little Jewel". (See page 3.)

\* (Order for .25 from Foreign Mission Journal, Richmond, Va.)



# SUNBEAM PROGRAMS



Prepared by Mrs. George Stevens



The small girl in picture on the left was in the hospital six months. She learned to read while there and became a Christian



CHILDREN OF NATIVE-HELPERS IN YANG CHOW HOSPITAL

PATIENTS IN YANG CHOW HOSPITAL

## FIRST MEETING

**SUBJECT**—The Missionary Doctor

**MOTTO**—Jesus our great Physician

**HYMN**—"Jesus loves me"

**SCRIPTURE**—Mark 6 : 53-56

**PRAYER**—For the missionary doctor

**HYMN**—"I'll be a little sunbeam"

**LESSON**—By Leader

**HYMN**—"When He Cometh"

**RECITATIONS. ROLL CALL. OFFERING. PRAYER**

**MEMORY VERSE**—A cheerful heart is a good medicine. Proverbs 17 : 22

### The Missionary Doctor

Look, Chang Loo, at the crowd of people across the way! Where do you suppose they are going? Let us go over and ask what it is all about.

"Oh, I know all about it," answered Chang Loo, "they are going into the dispensary, the other building is the hospital. The dispensary is where the sick or hurt people are treated by the missionary doctor and given medicine for their ailments. The hospital is for those who are too sick to be about, so they are put

to bed. One day I went over there and this is what they do: First of all they go into a big room they call the chapel, the foreign doctor or his helper reads from a book they call the Bible the most wonderful stories I ever heard; he says they are every one true. After that he prays to his God and then they sing about Him. The doctor talks about what he has read and tells the people that his God is the only true God and that He loves them and wants them to love and obey Him. After this service the people who are there for the

first time have tickets given them, the others already have them. They all go into another room where the doctor attends to their complaints, giving them medicine, binding up their sores and doing whatever will help them. In the hospital are sunshiny rooms and nice white beds for the very sick ones. The missionary doctor and his helpers take the best of care of them, read to them, give them tracts in our own language to read for themselves, pray with them and are just as kind to them as they can be."

Chang Loo knew all about the hospital but she did not know why all this loving kindness was shown to her people. Now we know that they do this work because they love Jesus and are trying to be like Him as He went about doing good. Don't you think this would make them want to have Jesus for their friend? It does very often and the missionary doctor brings many to believe in our God.

### Quiz

**Leader:** How many missionary doctors have southern Baptists at work in the foreign fields?

**Sunbeam:** There are thirteen working in Africa, China and Mexico.

**Leader:** How many hospitals have we in these countries?

**Sunbeam:** We have eight hospitals and eleven dispensaries.

**Leader:** What about medical work in Mexico?

**Sunbeam:** Very little is being done just now as the war in that country has almost stopped this good work.

## SECOND MEETING

**SUBJECT**—Those Who Need the Missionary Doctor

**MOTTO**—"Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

**HYMN**—"Hark the voice of Jesus calling"

**SCRIPTURE**—Luke 17 : 11-19

**HYMN**—"I love to tell the story"

**LESSON**—"Three Little Patients" by Leader

**HYMN**—"The morning light is breaking" (3rd verse)

**MEMORY VERSE**—They that are whole have no need of a physician, but they that are sick. Matt. 9 : 12

### Recitations:

"If a body has a penny,  
Easy 'tis to spend.  
There are sweet things, O so many!  
And of toys no end.  
There's a store just 'round the corner  
Full of things to buy.  
Can I pass it with my pennies?  
I am going to try.

"Do you ask me for my secret?  
Then I'll tell to you  
Why I wish to save my money:  
'Tis the reason true.  
There are many little lassies  
Not so large as I,  
And to help them with my pennies.  
I am going to try.

"Some are here and some are yonder,  
Far across the sea;  
If they grow up little heathen,  
They shall not blame me.  
Now you know my little secret,  
Know the reason why,  
'Though 'tis hard to save my pennies,  
I am going to try."

"God is always near me,  
Hearing what I say,  
Knowing all my thoughts and deeds,  
All my work and play.

"God is always near me,  
In the darkest night,  
He can see me just as well  
As by morning light.

"God is always near me,  
Though so young and small,  
Not a look or word or thought,  
But God knows it all."

### Three Little Patients

Once there were three little children living far apart in different countries. All three became very sick. The first was a little girl; we will call her Mary. As soon as she became ill her mother telephoned for the doctor. He came quickly in his big automobile and carefully examined his little patient by putting a thermometer in her mouth and feeling her pulse. He then wrote something on a paper and gave it to her mother that she might get the proper medicine for her. He patted Mary on her aching head and was very kind and gentle to her. Her mother sent for a nurse and when she came she looked so cheerful in her white dress and cap that Mary felt better right away. Her careful mother, kind doctor and good nurse soon made her a well child. Now who can tell what country Mary lived in? Yes, in our own beloved land where little children are tenderly cared for when they are sick.

The second patient was a little boy. When he became ill his parents did not know what to do for him. They sent for their medicine man who ordered them to beat on wooden drums, ring iron bells, yell and make other loud noises to drive away the evil spirit. They pinched his throat until it was terribly sore because they thought that would help the soreness inside. Just imagine his poor aching head! He also gave the boy some medicine and what do you think it was made of? Just centipedes and horned toads and other queer things. Would you like a heathen doctor to attend you when you were sick? Well that is the treatment you would receive if you were a Chinese child instead of a dear little American child.

The third patient was a heathen child too, but when her parents found that the heathen doctor could not cure her fever, their friends persuaded them to take her to the missionary doctor. She was put in a little white bed and cared for by a kind missionary nurse who made her, oh, so comfortable! At first she was terribly frightened, but soon the loving care and gentle voices quieted her fears and she learned to love her doctor and nurse. When she got quite well she went home to her parents and told them of all she had learned about the true God from her friends in the hospital. They were so much interested that they came to the chapel in the hospital to

learn more about the wonderful story of Jesus and His love. Does not this make you think of the beautiful Bible verse, "A little child shall lead them"?

"If you had been born in a far off land  
Far over the deep, wide sea,  
And I in America had my home,  
In America, land of the free,  
If you were I and I were you,  
Do you know what I would do?"

"If you had been born with a swarthy skin,  
And people looked on you with scorn,  
When I knew nothing is black but sin  
And the soul may be white as the lily at  
morn;

If I had a chance to comfort you,  
Do you know what I would do?"

"If you were an orphan and homeless too,  
And never had heard of the Lord,  
While I had been taught from earliest days  
To love and obey His Word,  
If you were poor and ignorant, too,  
Do you know what I would do?"

"If you were a poor little heathen girl  
And were sick from your feet to your head,  
And nobody knew how to make you well,  
And there was no little white bed,  
American child, if I were you,  
Do you know what I would do?"

**All: I WOULD SAVE MY PENNIES AND NICK-  
LES AND DIMES TO HELP THE OTHER GIRL.**

In her little white bed,  
With an ache in her head  
And a heart full of dread,  
Lay little Ma-Me-yah.

As the doctor drew near  
She shuddered with fear—  
"Oh, don't let him come here,"  
Said little Ma-Me-yah.

"But he loves you, my child,"  
Said her nurse sweet and mild,  
And the doctor just smiled  
On little Ma-Me-yah.

Love came to cast out fear,  
Love came her life to cheer,  
Love brought the Saviour near  
To little Ma-Me-yah.



## FROM OUR MISSIONARIES



### A COUNTRY TRIP

A FEW weeks ago I had the pleasure of going on my first real country trip. Heretofore ill health and the fact that my children have been too small to leave have deprived me of this privilege. This time Mrs. Hayes kept the children and so enabled me to go.

We left Wuchow on a small steamer which sails anytime between three o'clock and daylight, so had to go aboard the night before. We took with us some food and bedding as all we would get on the trip would be native food. Everyone who travels in China, whether natives or foreigners, must take bedding since this is seldom ever furnished either in inns or on the boats. The cabin on the boat was so low that we bumped our heads almost every time we moved but otherwise were fairly comfortable. The upper part of the door was open work and as soon as it was day the Chinese passengers passed and repassed to take a peep at the foreigners. We pinned paper over the door which made us feel that we were depriving a child of a trip to the Zoo, but toilets had to be made. While the passengers were curious they were not discourteous and most of them very willing to talk to the foreigners. In this way some are reached who would probably have never come to the church. All in all we had a very pleasant day.

About dark we arrived at Kong Hau, the end of the hundred mile trip by boat. From the yelling and pushing we might have thought that a battle royal was on, but it was only the coolies, men and women too, trying to be first to get on the boat to carry off the baggage. The Chinese make more noise than a city full of porters in the United States and bedlam seemed to reign for a time, but in a few moments, however, our luggage was being carried up some stone steps into a queer Chinese street from which we soon turned into the chapel. We passed through the chapel proper into an open court then up a flight of stairs into the school room where a young man, one of our former students, has a day school of over thirty boys. Back of the school room and almost over the chapel was

a small room where the chapel keeper sleeps. He invited us to take his room and use his bedboards with our own bedding. Soon we had our sleeping quarters ready.

This chapel was opened eight years ago by the Chinese Home Board and is still under that board, Shek Tong, pastor, is in charge and preaches there once a month. One of our former school girls has a day school in the chapel of over thirty girls. It is an independent school supported by the people of the market town and so not under our supervision, but they permit A Kam to teach the Gospel and the worship of Confucius is not allowed though most of the girls are from heathen homes. In a short while a large dinner bell was rung and the chapel soon filled, as Mr. Tipton was expected that night. They were very attentive and quiet.

Early Sunday morning while we were eating breakfast the school boys began to appear, though it was far too early for Sunday school. I had some post cards with me on which Mr. Tipton's Chinese teacher had written Scripture texts. They begged for these and said they could read them. They treasure the picture, read the verse and take the card home with them.

Soon we set out for the trip of eight miles across a lovely valley to Shek Tong, where the first Baptist church in our Province of Kwang Si was built. Half way to Shek Tong is a Chinese tea house, a hut under beautiful big banyan trees. After a short rest we went on through fields where rice was being harvested. The Sabbath was apparently unknown. Stop and think what this would mean to you. No Lord's day, no idea of God or His love! Just as they cut down the ripened rice with their knives, so death is cutting down millions who know not the Lord of the harvest.

We arrived at Shek Tong before Sunday school time and were met at the door by the Pastor, Ue Yik Shan, who invited us into the new church in which they are now worshipping. It is a very nice looking building costing about \$1500.00, Mex. The members paid all but some three or four hundred of this amount. Shek Tong proper is only a small

village, but it is surrounded by a fine farming country dotted over with small groups of houses. The membership is scattered over this whole section, the few who have heeded the Gospel and been gathered in from the multitudes. This lovely valley as well as the rest of South China was flooded in the early summer and the first rice crop was lost. Now comes the news of a hard hail storm that has destroyed the second crop. This means starvation to thousands. One man in speaking of it said, "The Heavenly Father sent it, we must not complain". He had just been telling us that his family had hardly enough to eat.

We passed through the church to the rooms at the back where we were welcomed by the pastor's wife. In a few moments the Bible woman came in and when we had rested awhile they asked if I did not want to visit some of the homes as there was a little time still before Sunday school. The houses, as is usually the case, were so crowded together that it took only a few moments to get from one to the other. In one home four generations were living, mother, son, grandson and great grand-daughter. Later on all the women of the house came to church, I could not look across the partition that was in the house and so can not say about the men. The mother has two sons in the ministry, one being our head Chinese professor in the Seminary at Canton.

There was quite a full Sunday school but the methods were rather primitive and we hope for better things. After service one man was admitted for baptism.

Several years ago Shek Tong was considered a hard place in which to work, but the Bible woman reports fine opportunities. She was the first woman to be sent out from Mrs. Green's school, not exactly a graduate though she finished the course as it was then. She hopes to go back for another year's work since the course has been extended. Oh how we need more of these Bible women to bring the Good News to their sisters who are bound down by idol worship.

After another talk with some of the workers we came back to Kong Hau in time for the evening service where the chapel was again filled with an attentive crowd. After service we went back to the boat as it left before day-break the next morning.

I wish each of you could have taken this

trip, could have seen the Chinese as they travel, as they work in the fields, in their homes, and above all in their church. I wish you could see the depths of superstition and sin on the one hand and on the other hand those who have been called out of these depths by God's redeeming love. May many of you get the vision of this land and come or enable others to come while the doors are open.—*Mary Bryson Tipton, Wuchow, China*

#### A SUNDAY MORNING'S EXPERIENCE IN POCHOW, CHINA

Very early, long before service time, in came two young married women whose faces showed plainly that the circumstances of their lives were very different. One was happy in her home alone with her husband and children. The other lived in the home where were both father and mother-in-law and a sister-in-law in the bargain. Her story told of a miserable existence. Little by little she confided her troubles to me. She had to prepare good food for her father and mother-in-law and husband and, having served them, prepare the coarsest kind for herself. Also her sister-in-law who continually came home for several days at a time shared the good food; "That," she said, "was hard to bear but in addition the sister-in-law was constantly cursing her". Now they had had an unusually big fuss, cursing and fighting. She was willing, she said, to take cursing and beating from her mother-in-law, for that was the perfect right of a mother-in-law, but she would not take it from her sister-in-law. So she had tried to commit suicide, both to get even with the whole family and also to get out of her misery.

Suicide was formerly accomplished by taking opium and sleeping one's life away, but under the present regulations it is very difficult to get opium, so matches, kerosene oil, face powder and various other things are resorted to. This girl had chosen matches and ate the heads off of seven boxes full. This made her very thirsty and she said the more water she drank the thirstier she was. Her family found out what she had done and sent for the foreign trained native doctor who saved her life. Her mother also heard of this and brought her home to recuperate. So while at her mother's home she had the op-

portunity of coming to Church. This her mother-in-law would never allow her to do.

Pretty soon in came a widow who was an old acquaintance of the young married woman. Again she told out her grievances. The older woman in her younger days had gone through similar trials so knew how to sympathize with her. Then recently she had undergone even severer trials. She had only one child, a daughter, so she adopted a son. Instead of bettering her condition she but increased her troubles. The son turned out to be a spend-thrift and since she became a widow he had gone from bad to worse. During her husband's lifetime they had a good living made by twisting hemp strings, even employing several workmen, but now with just the mother and daughter and no man to buy the hemp for them and sell the string, (it is very bad for a woman to go in public either to buy or sell) they are having a very hard struggle. Yet this widow told the young married woman the only way to be able to bear her trials was to ask the Lord to help her. She enumerated how the Lord had helped her. It did my heart good to hear her testimony.

By this time quite a roomful had gathered, all having a word of encouragement, comfort or exhortation for the sickhearted daughter-in-law.—*Flora Bostick, Pochow, China*

#### A MESSAGE FROM RAMSEUR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Upon receiving the Calendar of Prayer for Southern Baptists for 1916 I immediately glanced through it to see when my turn came and, finding that the name of Dr. I. C. Young appeared with those of Dr. Beddoe and myself, I went at once to tell him about it. I wish that each of you could have seen the joy he expressed when we told him that on that day his name would be on the lips of Christian people in several countries, he shed tears of joy and said he would go immediately and write his family about it. I felt sure that you would be glad to hear of this and that it would serve to encourage you in the work you are doing.

Dr. Young has been medical assistant at Yingtak for two years and has been found invaluable, both as a physician and Christian worker. Once when we were telling him how our home constituency worked and prayed for the cause of missions he said, "This makes

me ashamed that I myself have done so little, made so few sacrifices for Him". Unlike many of our Christians he has not yet been called upon to suffer persecution because he represents a third generation of Christians.

I very much appreciate the personal letters from Christian workers, each one seems to answer a special need. Wish there might be more of them!

We plan to sail from Hongkong the 18th of May, reaching Vancouver early in June. The thought of seeing the homeland and familiar faces again affords us the greatest delight—yet there is the desire to tarry and do just a little more.

Next month is the time for the semi-annual meeting of the Christian workers of our Hakka field. We plan to have separate meetings for the women since they will profit more than by meeting with the main congregation. We are very anxious for some seasons of refreshing at that time.

With every good wish for you in your work of love—*Mrs. R. E. Beddoe, Yingtak, China*

#### GOODLY THINGS FOR 1916

I received the Calendar of Prayer and ROYAL SERVICE. I think the latter a very fine little magazine and it must be a welcome visitor in the homes of those who belong to our W. M. U. societies. Both the calendar and the magazine came as the forerunner of good things for 1916.

What a wonderfully capable woman we have had for our leader! I feel sure the Lord will answer prayer and bring forward the right person to take the place of Miss Heck.

Another one of the good things of this year for us is the coming of Miss Chiles for our work among women in Fukuoka. She is now in Tokyo studying and I hope that when she has a little grip on this difficult language she will take charge of the Maizuru kindergarten.

We have had more people who are anxious to take Bible lessons this year than ever before. About fourteen were baptized this fall, eleven of them were women from my Bible classes and Mrs. Dozier's classes for Normal and High School girls. Five or six are awaiting baptism but I am not sure all will be allowed to join the church. There is usually someone in the family ready to oppose. The older people are so bound to keep up the ancestral

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## CURRENT EVENTS

### THE WORLD FIELD

ABOUT twenty-five years ago two missionaries of the Baptist Home Mission Society began to organize classes for Bible study among the colored women of one of our southern cities. These women have in turn started Bible classes for the colored children in thirty centers in that city. At the annual exercises 500 colored children from six to sixteen years of age recited pages of Scripture texts and teachings, each child receiving at the close the Testament from which he or she had been studying, the Testament having been bought by money given by the colored mothers. This work should be duplicated in many cities in the south.

In addition to the \$30,000,000 given for mission work by the Christian forces in North America, Great Britain and Europe, it is estimated that the native Christians give about \$7,000,000 a year for the sending of the Gospel to others more needy than themselves. This giving has in most cases meant sacrifice and goes to refute the theory that the native converts have no interest in Christianity except for what they can get out of it.

The Christian Chinese in San Francisco have supplied the Chinese hotels of the city with copies of the Bible to be put in the different rooms. The Japanese missionary society of the Pacific Coast has taken up missionary work among the Hindus of California. The leaven of the Gospel is working slowly but mightily in all parts of the world.

A wealthy Chinese mill owner in Shanghai has set apart a large part of the gardens near his home for a playground for children which is to be under the supervision of the physical director of the Young Women's Christian Association. This is an innovation in China, but one greatly needed. Over a hundred children have taken out cards of membership.

Sunday, May 7, is to be observed throughout the Christian world as Universal Bible Sunday in honor of the completion of one

hundred years of service of the American Bible Society. During that time it has been instrumental in circulating 115,000,000 Scriptures in more than one hundred and fifty languages. In order to do this it has collected and expended \$38,000,000.

During the National Industrial Exposition last fall at Seoul, Korea, evangelistic services were held constantly in a special tabernacle erected by Korean and Japanese Christians. It is estimated that more than a hundred thousand attended these services, and more than 11,500 inquiry cards were signed. Korean Christians give more than 100,000 days of their time each year to evangelistic work, and their liberality is an example to Christians everywhere.

There are 5000 little children in the Christian kindergartens in Japan. The Christian atmosphere is carried back into the homes by these little ones, making it easier to reach the parents and often opening the way for the older children to go to Christian Sunday schools.

The latest year book of churches states that in the Sunday schools all over the world there are more than 30,000,000 Sunday school members.

The Disciples of Christ have developed a system of missionary giving known as the Living Link which is proving both popular and effective in developing and stimulating missionary interest. Individual churches undertake the support of individual missionaries, thereby making mission work much more real. There are 162 Living Link churches in the denomination. These give nearly half of the amount given by the whole denomination to foreign missions as well as more than half of that given to home missions. Our pastor says "Our Living Link is just as much a means of grace as prayer, Bible reading or church attendance".

## TRAINING SCHOOL

### GETTING THE KEYNOTE

"A voice, a chime,  
A chant sublime."

CAN you tell how much the beautiful thoughts that have winged their way into your heart and mind have blessed your life? Can you explain the subtle difference that has crept into your manner from contact with one whose touch and tone breathe gentleness? Can you measure the extent to which your outlook has been broadened because of the vision some one else has caught of the great plans God wants worked out for His kingdom here on earth? If you are able to answer these questions, then perhaps you will almost understand how much the annual visit of Miss Mallory means to the students in the Training School. From the very beginning of the school year the girls look forward with eager anticipation to this great event. It is one of the "high days" with us when, in a chapel service, Mrs. McLure begins to make an announcement that sounds commonplace enough: "Perhaps you will be interested to know"—then we see the gleam of fun in her eyes as she assumes a forensic tone—"that Miss Mallory, our corresponding secretary, is expected on such and such a date for a week's visit in the Training School."

At last the days of anticipation are past and for one little week we have the joy of her presence among us. In a thousand ways she calls us on to desire more ardently than ever before to be worthy of our calling as "picked workers" for our Master. One of these definite ways is through the series of talks or lectures on various phases of W. M. U. work or some related topic. During her recent visit she gave us a new standpoint from which to look upon the great work of missions and made us realize afresh the part our Union has in helping God work out His wonderful plan of the ages. Many of us girls have had too small an idea of the W. M. U., but Miss Mallory has shown us how we are linked up with the big movements that are on foot in the world and with a broader sweep of vision we see the opportunities that are before southern Baptist women. Then we are eager to do our part, to seize these opportunities now lest some shall slip away even as we are striving to grasp them.

One of the things we enjoy most is the way Miss Mallory moves from one table to another in the dining room. Of course, each girl wants to be at the table with her, but since that is impossible the difficulty has been solved by having her go to a different table each day until she has "made the rounds". One of the girls told a little incident which has the means of making more than one of us resolve to cultivate a spirit that "thinketh no evil". While sitting at the table with Miss Mallory one day she rather thoughtlessly made a remark which really had in it no criticism but which could have been so interpreted. When the meal was over she told Miss Mallory that she hoped her comment had not been misunderstood. Miss Mallory's reply was, "Dear girl, don't bother about that a minute, I never let myself read an unpleasant meaning into what I see or hear". And those of us who know her, know how truly she has succeeded in making this habit of seeing the beautiful side of life one of her outstanding characteristics. Then, too, we get a new sense of the importance of what we are accustomed to call little things, as she tells of a beautiful thought or a helpful lesson found in a glimpse of sunset glory seen from a train window, or from the delay of a car, or from some little incident her quick eyes have seen.

Through her life the words of the Psalmist are made clear to us, "They looked unto Him and were radiant". We pray that our following may be faithful and our vision of Him unobscured by the things of time and sense so that we also may be radiant Christians. In the quiet of the early morning the clear sweet tones of the chimes (her gift to us) call us to keep trust with the Master. Even as their music echoes through the halls of our House Beautiful so does her influence roll from soul to soul filling each with new courage and added determination to spend and be spent "In Royal Service".—Ethel Winfield



THE AMERICANIZATION CONFERENCE

THE Conference on Americanizing the Immigrant met in Philadelphia on January nineteenth and twentieth. It was a calling together of different organizations to formulate an internal policy for our own protection and the immigrant's development and to standardize methods of work. This conference sets out to help new arrivals to become Americans in every sense. The quickening of our national conscience caused by the stupendous European war has resulted in the opinion that there is great need for the emphasizing and maintaining of American ideals in civic and religious life. Some startling figures were brought out at this conference. The last 50 years have seen the greatest invasion in history here in the United States. These late comers have not merged as readily into our national life as did the colonists of early days. There are now in this country more than two million immigrants twenty-one years and over who are not speaking English. There are three million all told unable to speak English, with only thirty-eight thousand in schools, 47 per cent of these are women and girls. There are four million immigrants in the territory of the S. B. C. and about one million eight hundred thousand of these are women and girls. To these the W. M. U. certainly has a mission. How shall we fulfill it?

In planning to fit the alien into a place of usefulness in our commonwealth many important factors were stressed. His pursuit of life, liberty and happiness by braving the perils of the long and dreaded journey to our shores that he may find a home here is the expression of his desire for enlarged opportunity for himself and his child. America is the land of his ideals and to this haven he comes with his gifts of brain, brawn and genius. Because of these contributions we should welcome him. Many of these new residents bring to our land the inestimable heritage of civilizations that have been rich in literature, art and music for centuries. That our art is being largely enriched by the artist of foreign birth who has taken advantage of the

opportunities offered him here was shown at the beautiful exhibition at Memorial Hall on the afternoon of January nineteenth. This is equally true in the field of music. As one speaker pertinently said—"Let us get away from the thought of uplift and adopt the platform of human brotherhood". Another speaker gave the slogan for Americanization—"the blending of the best ideals of the old world with the best ideals of the new". The foreigner also commands our interest because of his desire for American citizenship. Naturalization is a tedious and expensive process but is greatly desired. On arrival many immigrants have to begin life in the slums of our cities, but many rise quickly for they avail themselves eagerly of the opportunities which schools, libraries and colleges offer them.

What is our duty toward these future citizens? We must better the conditions that surround them in our communities.

The spirit of neighborliness will go far toward solving this difficult problem. If each group of immigrants in a community could experience the friendliness of kindly Christian people who would relate them to school and church, they would be more easily won to American standards and aims. We must make conditions of living and working as favorable as possible that American citizenship may seem the thing worth while. We must seek by co-operation with officials and organizations to protect the immigrant from unscrupulous dealers and loan sharks, from landlords, exacting unjustifiable rent from these and other individuals who by such means break down in the foreigners' mind all respect for American law and conduct. We must give to them a knowledge that will bear fruit unto righteousness. This can only be done by lighting the flame of the spiritual life which will grow brighter and brighter unto the perfect day.

Shadowed and indistinct in the background, we discern the form of the immigrant mother, busy with her homely but pressing duties, isolated within the narrow confines of her

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ROUND TABLE

MAY 17 will be the climax of our year's work. One naturally thinks of ascending to a climax: especially appropriate, therefore, is it that the climax will be reached upon the mountains of North Carolina. There in its convention city, one of the railroad favorites of the south, in Asheville the reports of the year's work will be rendered and plans adopted for the new one. May the reports be so accurate and convincing, may the new plans be so lofty and far-reaching, may the messages from the missionaries and other speakers be so true and soul-stirring that no one shall speak of going down from the mountain but may instead look up and lift up to still greater heights. At Houston last May a constitutional change was effected whereby the delegation from each state was increased from twenty to twenty-five besides the vice-president. If the entire W. M. U. Executive Committee and the full delegation from each state are present then the voting power this year will be 503. It is needless to say that a very large and representative delegation is earnestly desired. Some of the outstanding results of the Asheville meeting will doubtless be: the election of the president whom we have been praying to God to give us since Miss Heck left us; the ratification of plans for the building of the greater Training School; further development of the Margaret Fund ideals; larger plans for the missionary instruction of the young people, prominent among them being the college girls; joy over the Union's part in the Judson Centennial Campaign and an enthusiastic renewal of the W. M. U.'s effort for the Church Building Loan Fund; and a well-defined policy concerning the future of ROYAL SERVICE, the Union's cherished monthly. An official announcement of the tentative program and other details concerning committee meetings will be given next month. The W. M. U. sessions will be held in the commodious First Baptist Church and the Union headquarters will be at the Langren Hotel, only a short block from the church. Attention is called to the list of monthly

topics for 1917 as given on page 5. They are published so far in advance for the benefit of societies which prepare their year books in the spring. After consultation with Dr. I. J. Van Ness of the Sunday School Board the same topics were adopted for the B. Y. P. U. On page 5 will also be found an interesting set of findings concerning the relationship of the B. Y. P. U. to our Union organizations for the young people. In the spirit of sincerest co-operation let us make these findings fundamental in our work and may advancement all along the line be the result. While in Nashville for the committee meeting which made these findings, Mrs. Maud R. McLure and the W. M. U. corresponding secretary spoke on the W. M. U. Training School and other Union "pets and policies" at the regular meeting of the Baptist women of Nashville. The day was St. Valentine's; the place was the First Baptist Church whose pastor, Dr. Allen Fort, presented the W. M. U. report to the Southern Baptist Convention last May; the audience was between 150 and 200 "willing-hearted", missionary women. Mrs. Avery Carter, president of the Tennessee W. M. U., presided and Mrs. S. P. DeVault, state Y. W. A. leader, led the devotional service. Before going to Nashville, the W. M. U. corresponding secretary spent a week in the W. M. U. Training School in Louisville, Ky. It was an unalloyed pleasure and privilege to spend seven days with those fifty-eight students from every division of the Southern Baptist Convention except the District of Columbia and New Mexico. Several are there from northern and western states and from Mexico, Brazil and China. Yes, they are living in the two houses but fortunately the grip had spent its course and there was no apparent crowding beyond that of the everyday experience which is theirs in those all-too-inadequate quarters. Faith in the early coming of the greater building was manifest on all sides: in the thermometer drawn on the chapel black-board showing progress in and exhortation toward the raising of their \$500.00 of the Enlargement Fund; in the use of

bronze for the 1917 class motto, the desire being to have a tablet which would be beautiful and enduring even as the new building must be; and in the early securing of tentative plans from an expert architect. Whatever plans may be finally accepted it is a joy to have seen that these most beautifully brought out the Union's desire for a memorial chapel as the central idea of the building.—The talks by the W. M. U. corresponding secretary were made in the chapel immediately after supper and were attended not only by the fifty-eight hostesses but also by the wives of many of the Seminary students. The talks were upon the following lines: Union Ideals for 1915-16; Our Obligation to the Young People; Trip Notes; and Outstanding Conferences.—There were also two talks made at the Good Will Center: one to the Camp Fire Girls at their Valentine party when they listened to the story of real Indian life as seen in our Pawnee and Osage missions; and the other to the Sunday school where, though the day was biting cold and the snow was heavy on the ground, ninety-three members were present. In the Good Will Center as in the Training School there was every evidence of usefulness and progress.—While in Louisville, the W. M. U. corresponding secretary met too with the Y. W. A. of the Broadway Baptist Church and with the W. M. S. of Highland Avenue. Both meetings were enthusiastically attended. The women at Highland Avenue are interested indeed in their circle plan. Equally encouraging is their fostering of the young people's societies, the leader for each reporting monthly to the "mother society".—The Mississippi state paper tells how an ingenious and also industrious Sunbeam leader made use of the first poetry quotation on page 17 of the January ROYAL SERVICE. She made a bee-hive of paper, filled it up with paper "B's" from the quotation and let each child draw one out and talk about its meaning.—From the Florida paper comes this splendid thought concerning our graded system: "Steps are not complete unless continuous. Neither would our Union be complete without each grade in perfect working efficiency. Remove a step and the ascent to the house is broken". Where there is not the full graded system, the picture of the missing steps might be drawn effectively and shown to the W. M. S. to which the Union must ever look for the development

of the younger branches.—It will be recalled that during the fall and early winter, Miss Minnie Middleton, a 1915 graduate of the W. M. U. Training School, visited at the Union's request a number of colleges in eight southern states. The first week in February she gave to three North Carolina schools. Concerning this week she says: At Chowan I found a splendid Y. W. A. under the supervision of Miss Lillian Williams, a former Training School girl from Virginia. She has helped the girls in many ways and they are almost ready for the honor roll. There is no Y. W. C. A. and so the Y. W. A. has full control of the "Evening Watch" meetings. I talked to the student body twice and also had a good meeting with the officers and chairmen of committees. They say that one of their greatest needs is to arrange suitable programs for these evening prayer meetings. I found this a big problem everywhere and wish we could help them in some way, probably through ROYAL SERVICE. At Meredith, I had one meeting with the Volunteer Band, three with the student body and two conferences. When the Y. W. C. A. officers are elected in March they will also elect Y. W. A. officers who will arrange for the missionary meetings of the Y. W. C. A. They have always given their mission money through W. M. U. channels. At Oxford I had two meetings with the students, one conference with the faculty and one with the Y. W. C. A. cabinet. They decided to use the Y. W. A. monthly programs.—Mrs. W. J. Neel of Georgia writes enthusiastically of her trip to the Latin-American Congress at Panama City in February. From there Mrs. Neel went to the Regional Conference in Havana, Cuba. She has consented to tell her impressions of these two gatherings at our Asheville meeting.—Dr. W. C. James of Richmond, Va., will present the Union's annual report to the Southern Baptist Convention. It will be recalled that the able report on efficiency of the urban society, which was adopted at the Nashville Annual Meeting in 1914, was prepared by the commission of which Mrs. W. C. James was chairman. Mrs. James was also chairman of the Jubilate committee which launched our beautiful celebration.—Unless something quite unforeseen arises the following women will sail on April 22 for our mission stations in Africa: Miss Cora Hancock of

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## HOME DEPARTMENT



### FIELD FLOWERS

"Consider the lilies of the field how they grow."

Consider the field flowers how they grow,  
Covering meadows, hills and valleys with  
their glow:

How from leaves arbutus peeps,  
Ere the snow has left the steeps  
And the hardy dogwood leaps  
To hold high its snowy heaps;  
How the many tinted phlox  
Blossoms under gray-beards' locks,  
And the yellow blooms in blocks  
Splash the plains and dales and rocks  
And in boundless beauty flow,  
As they rise and nod and blow.  
As by humblest paths we go,  
Each our sighing mocks.

Consider how the flowers come and go,  
White, red and blue and pink a wondrous  
show:

See the morning-glory fine  
Woo the purple passion vine.  
And sweet yellow jessamine,  
The tall scarlet trumpet vine,  
When the dainty partridge pea  
Near the wild rose, charms the bee,  
And queen's lace and elder tree  
Make a bride's white canopy.  
Watch the grand procession show,  
From the last to earliest snow.  
And when bare trees shadows throw,  
Keep its memory.

Consider how they know no conquering foes,  
Though we look in vain to see who sows:

How with joy from day to day,  
Comes a lavish new array,  
From the wild plum long ere May  
To the golden rod's display.  
Think, again they will be here,  
For the weakest have no fear,  
With new Springs each will appear  
As for æons year by year.  
For the great Head Gardener knows  
Every field flower how it grows,  
And every heart that glows  
To have them near.

Fannie E. S. Heck

Aug. 31, 1914.

### MEDICAL RESTAURANTS

The eating houses in China have some very unusual features. In one of them where the guests are from the very best classes of Chinese society we found that it was the custom for them to bring with them their favorite pet birds in cages, they hang these cages on hooks provided for the purpose and, as there is never any cause to hurry, they slowly sip their tea and chat to a constant ripple of bird music. You can imagine the scene!

In Canton there is a medical restaurant where the native doctors send their patients to eat food which they say will cure them of certain diseases. All around were live animals and dead ones—monkeys, owls, cats, lizards, snakes, toads, also powder made from tiger claws and bones. While looking at a case of live snakes a Chinese patron of the restaurant came up, selected a certain snake which an attendant took from the case. It was at once killed and cooked for the man who ordered this dainty morsel.

I asked the attendant what on earth the gentleman wanted to eat, snake meat for. He replied, "You know, sir, how fast a snake can travel on the ground notwithstanding the fact that it has no legs? The gentleman who is now eating snake has rheumatism in his legs and cannot walk far or fast, therefore, he eats snake to get strength in his legs." Now a snake in our country certainly has the power to make one's legs go fast, but it is not by cooking and eating it, just looking at it is generally enough. This would seem a better cure for rheumatism than eating the reptile.

Another kind of restaurant or tea house has several stories. If you eat on the ground floor you pay a quarter of a cent. The price of the tea increases the higher up you go. On the very top floor will be found the rich patrons who pay about the equivalent of twenty cents in American money for their tea. Many of the patients go directly from the medical restaurants to indulge themselves at the tea houses in most unhealthy food. There is much for the missionary doctor to do if only these people could be brought to see their need of him.—Adapted



## Sunrise

ONCE again we may share in some of the beautiful thoughts that lived with Miss Heck in her Blue Sky Room. This time the thoughts are clothed in charming verse, many of them planned during the still and memory-filled hours of the night, and then written down at early break of day. There are twenty-eight of the poems, and in them we catch that spirit of joy and beauty, of tenderness and strength that so characterized Miss Heck's life. Strong and stately are the lines to Lee, Sidney Lanier and Wilson; beautiful in their descriptions are Simpon Pass and Durham Cathedral. We love to trace out the pictures in My Picture Book, as she saw these figures shape themselves in the soft white clouds outside her window, and to read again the tender little touch at the close:

"I know somehow that God looks through  
My picture book of white and blue".

But in the beautiful verses, Almost, Flood Tide and The Lonely Land, we see once more her power and trust, and we realize how those hours of weariness and pain but enriched and ennobled her wonderful faith. As some one has said: "Her messages are written on paper but her influence is written on hearts and characters in letters of light".

A beautiful picture of Miss Heck is given in the book, and a short account of her life, charmingly written, precedes her poems. Her biographer tells us that her exquisite little poem My Prayer, was answered as she wished. We find it at the close of the little volume.

### My Prayer

Lord, grant me, if Thou wilt,  
To slip away  
As slips the night  
Into the dawning gray,  
So soft  
That e'en the watchers watching  
Cannot say:  
"Here ends the night,  
And here begins the day,"  
But only know  
The night's Thy night,  
The day, Thy day."

## The Students of Asia

A splendid new book from Mr. Sherwood Eddy brings to us an intimate knowledge of that great and powerful factor in the life of the east, The Students of Asia.

In the opening chapter, the Awakening of A Continent, Mr. Eddy presents for contrast, "the Civilizations of the Orient and the Occident", in order that the student problem in the east may be better understood. After speaking of the differences along racial, social, mental and religious lines, he shows that "the first and most fundamental conception underlying the best of our civilization is the belief in the Fatherhood of God, to be realized on earth in a Kingdom of Righteousness". "This", he says, "has been the transforming conception in the life of the west". With his first hand knowledge, with his clear insight in the past and present conditions, Mr. Eddy treats of student life in China, Japan and India along practically these same lines—social, moral, intellectual, religious. He outlines the influences of the religions of these countries upon the students; he shows what the introduction of Christian education has meant, with some of its wonderful results. In sketches of the lives of such men as Neesima, of Japan, Mr. Chang Po-ling, an educational leader in China and Kali Charan Banurji of India, our attention is called to the power Christian influence had in moulding these lives and fitting them to serve their countrymen. Students, or rather graduates, "virtually hold a monopoly of the positions of leadership throughout the east.—Great is the responsibility which rests on them and on all who train them and who shape the present policy of education abroad". In the Call of a Continent, the author brings a ringing challenge to the reader and to the western student to rise to their responsibilities and opportunities. This book with its eight chapters, interesting photographs, its clear style and logical expression, is excellent for mission study. It is suitable for women's societies, Y. W. A.'s and decidedly for College Auxiliaries.

## G. A. PROGRAM

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woman's hospital is now furnished, thanks to the Georgia W. M. U., and ready to accommodate 40 women."

Pingtu, also, has only one hospital building, the Oxner Memorial, but the Judson fund will provide for them, as for Laichowfu and Hwanghien a separate building for women, which is essential. Other nurses are Miss Florence Jones and Miss Cynthia Miller.

SOUTH CHINA: Most satisfactory work is being done in the Stout Memorial Hospital at Wuchow, but a larger work will be possible when the much hoped for new building becomes a certainty. The city has suffered from a terrible epidemic of cholera and the citizens have started a clean-up-the-city campaign. Miss Leonora Scarlett is our trained nurse at this station.

The Ramseur Memorial Hospital at Ying-tak has a new building and the staff is having visions of a glorious work in the ministry of healing.

MEXICO: War conditions greatly hamper medical mission work in Mexico, but Mrs. Hallie Garrett Neal, M. D., our missionary, is bravely standing at her post and has been able to render much service to the wounded.

## FROM OUR MISSIONARIES

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worship that it makes it very hard for the younger ones to do what they are convinced they ought to do; but we take courage at the evidence that God is blessing our efforts and press forward toward the mark.

The meetings of the Special Movement to Spread the Gospel throughout Japan in Three Years have just closed here in Fukuoka. Splendid sermons, fine attendance and much prayer. A large number of decisions to study the Bible!

The longer I live in Japan the better I know the absolute spiritual darkness in which the people dwell and the wickedness of the society in which they live. What they have accomplished outwardly in the midst or in spite of these facts is a never ceasing wonder to me. Pray for Japan—especially for the mothers!—Grace A. H. Mills, Fukuoka, Japan

## PERSONAL SERVICE

(Concluded from Page 24)

home and less likely to become Americanized than her husband and children whose points of contact with the outside world are many. And yet, we recognize there can be no genuine change in that home until the "house mother" is touched. To reach her, to teach her English, to help her to live well the life that now is so that she may gain an abundant entrance into the life which is to come, this is work for the W. M. U. woman.

How enticing this, by its appeal and its difficulties!

## UNION NOTES

(Concluded from Page 26)

Florida, Miss Clara Keith of Kentucky, Miss Imogen Scarborough of Louisiana and Mrs. A. S. Patterson and Mrs. George Green. Misses Hancock and Scarborough go to the Girls' School at Abeokuta, while Miss Keith, who is a trained nurse, will work in Dr. Green's new hospital at Ogbomoso, which will be the Judson Centennial gift of the Virginia Y. W. A.'s.

## THINKING CAP

Answers to these questions can be found in this issue of ROYAL SERVICE.

1. Whose lancet was more potent than a sword?
2. Where is lack of clocks a blessing?
3. Find a Chinese prescription for general debility.
4. Can a missionary doctor have a "single track mind"?
5. Who is the Apostle to the Labrador?
6. What people in foreign lands have been most benefited by medical missions?
7. Who said "A medical missionary is a missionary and a half"?
8. What gift of Christianity appeals most to the Chinese?
9. What opens the door to work among Moslems?
10. Find three little patients in this number.
11. Find a Chinese medical restaurant.
12. What kind of a hospital have we in Africa?

AMOUNTS GIVEN BY W. M. U. SOCIETIES AND BANDS IN THE THREE QUARTERS  
ENDING FEBRUARY 1, 1916

State	Foreign	Home	S. S. Board	Tr. School	Marg. Fd.	Totals
Alabama	\$ 5776.68	\$ 2543.01	\$ 61.11	\$ 612.42		\$ 8993.22
Arkansas	2030.85	979.51	7.20	141.70		3159.26
Dist. of Col.	304.65	187.54	2.00	8.50	\$ 11.00	513.69
Florida	921.84	435.92	22.65	80.30		1460.71
Georgia	16168.46	6002.90	16.08	1414.48		23601.92
Illinois	543.24	194.17		14.60	6.91	758.92
Kentucky	5705.50	2229.26	63.43	1795.93	37.79	9831.91
Louisiana	1594.03	582.22		140.70	1.00	2317.95
Maryland	1249.62	505.96	12.50	226.10	11.75	2005.93
Mississippi	5443.25	2470.84	25.00	369.95	37.50	8346.54
Missouri	4110.18	1195.17		157.87		5463.22
New Mexico	135.90	145.21		6.25		287.36
North Carolina	6157.37	9136.01	163.58	3039.79		18496.75
Oklahoma	643.27	428.16		503.95	3.00	1578.38
South Carolina	9862.72	3864.52	252.35	2197.55	10.44	16187.58
Tennessee	4651.52	2081.26	48.20	315.00		7095.98
Texas	6705.78	4022.66	238.00	89.30		11055.74
Virginia	21167.62	5769.13	90.59	1910.00	160.00	29097.34
Totals	\$93172.48	\$42773.45	\$2002.69	\$13024.39	\$279.39	\$150252.40

AMOUNTS STILL TO BE REPORTED TO MEET APPORTIONMENT FOR THE YEAR

State	Foreign	Home	S. S. Board	Tr. School	Marg. Fd.	Totals
Alabama	\$ 5773.32	\$ 5156.99	\$ 38.89	\$ 1994.13	\$ 60.00	\$13023.33
Arkansas	2399.15	1970.49	17.80	851.30	20.00	5258.74
Dist. of Col.	555.35	382.46	8.00	355.50	19.00	1320.31
Florida	2158.16	1584.08	17.35	146.53	40.00	3946.12
Georgia	11831.54	11997.10	173.92	2953.48	160.00	27116.04
Illinois		45.83		58.65	3.09	107.57
Kentucky	6654.50	6010.74	86.57	442.79	62.21	13256.81
Louisiana	2205.97	1917.78	25.00	387.64	34.00	4570.39
Maryland	1270.38	1174.04	17.50	88.69	23.25	2573.86
Mississippi	4056.75	4029.16	75.00	1251.66	12.50	9425.07
Missouri	689.82	1964.83		1494.89	50.00	4199.54
New Mexico	524.10	294.79		136.75	10.00	965.64
North Carolina	10602.63	2043.99		*	120.00	12769.62
Oklahoma	856.73	821.84	20.00	*	17.00	1715.57
South Carolina	10987.28	10035.48		2136.09	89.56	23248.41
Tennessee	7588.48	6078.74	111.80	1450.00	60.00	15289.02
Texas	16294.22	10977.34	*	1152.20	140.00	28563.76
Virginia	5032.38	11690.87	59.41	582.90	*	17365.56
Totals	\$89480.76	\$78176.55	\$651.24	\$15483.20	\$920.61	\$184712.36

\* Full apportionment has already been given. † These figures are obtained by adding the amount apportioned for Current Expenses of Training School for year and two-thirds of amount pledged by State for Enlargement before deducting amount already given this year plus amount given last year for Enlargement.

\$75,000 is the amount desired for the Training School Enlargement Fund, so it is hoped that \$25,000 will be given each of the three years.

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT FROM TREASURER OF WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION, AUXILIARY TO SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION  
MRS. W. C. LOWMEDES, Treasurer

NOVEMBER 1, 1915 TO FEBRUARY 1, 1916	W. M. U.—Foreign	Home	S. S. Board	Tr. School	Marg. Fund	Totals
Alabama	\$3432.06	788.18	108.50	603.57	20213.17	423.67
Arkansas	893.60	97.35	69.00	2.55	1736.90	127.47
California	215.44	131.60	1.00	34.68		40.00
District of Columbia	157.50		20.00	83.75	1382.60	22.50
Florida	45.47		10.00	2.50	147.11	64.37
Georgia	37.60	10.10				6.50
Illinois	34.00		7.85			3.75
Kentucky	10.70					3.20
Louisiana	9.00					5.07
Mississippi	119.51		31.33			87.05
Missouri	31.33		5.54			3.00
New Mexico	13.65					4.00
North Carolina						
Oklahoma						
South Carolina						
Tennessee						
Texas						
Virginia						
Totals	\$5134.91	\$1023.23	\$206.59	\$1043.42	\$10449.23	\$8074.47

The above amount for the Training School includes \$1192.54 for the Scholarship Fund.

JUBILATE OFFERINGS REPORTED BY STATE TREASURERS IN ADDITION TO ABOVE

W. M. U.—Foreign	Home	Totals
Alabama	\$69.20	\$439.02
Arkansas	70.05	
California	\$169.25	\$439.02
District of Columbia		\$210.45
Florida		\$ 25.00
Georgia		\$ 25.00
Illinois		\$ 25.00
Kentucky		\$ 25.00
Louisiana		\$ 25.00
Mississippi		\$ 25.00
Missouri		\$ 25.00
New Mexico		\$ 25.00
North Carolina		\$ 25.00
Oklahoma		\$ 25.00
South Carolina		\$ 25.00
Tennessee		\$ 25.00
Texas		\$ 25.00
Virginia		\$ 25.00
Totals	\$169.25	\$439.02

TOTAL VALUE OF BOXES TO MISSIONARIES

Alabama	Arkansas	California	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Illinois	Kentucky	Louisiana	Mississippi	Missouri	New Mexico	North Carolina	Oklahoma	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Virginia	Totals
\$3010.65	\$70.00	\$115.00	\$104.83	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$3010.65

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