

Suggestions for Christmas Day in the Hospital.

Programme,

Singing, Hark, the Herald Angels sing.

Prayer.

Scripture Reading of the Christmas Story.

Singing, by Mrs. Avison's Class.

Address and

Prayer.

Singing by the Nurses.

Serving of Christmas dinner to the patients.

Invite any of the friends who wish, to come in to join in the service.

As to the treat in the line of food, I wish that we could have kuksoo, too-poo, white rice, and beef, broiled and seasoned as they like it, with oil, seed, and chang. If this is too much for one meal, they might have some other kind of soup at noon, and the kuksoo and toofoo in the evening. If the day could be passed with the omission of millet, I imagine it would be noted! Are baked sweet potatoes or roast chestnuts very expensive? Peanuts would be good for some of the patients. I'd rather see oranges and peanuts added as extras than too many of the little cakes, tho they doubtless would like something sweet.

I wish we could get Mr. Rhodes to speak to the patients.

Will Dr. Avison first pass on this, in order to let us know how elaborately we may plan for ~~the~~ dinner. 77 patients, though

Our Association of Occidental Graduate Nurses in Korea met in the Southern Presbyterian Mission Station of Kwang Ju, May 22nd and 23rd 1918, by the invitation of Miss Esther B. Matthews, R.N. and Dr. R.M. Wilson, as well as all the station members, who gave the nurses a most cordial welcome and hospitality. It was regretted by all that so few of our members could be present, but the force of nurses on the field is so small that very few can leave their posts of duty at will. However, we hope that it may become possible to make the attendance upon this annual meeting a first duty for us in the future; and that the set date, a year ahead, for the next convention, may insure the attendance of a large number, at least of those in active service in any branch of our profession.

Kwang Ju is beautifully located in the south-western part of Korea, and the season presented early summer decorations. Scores of locust trees were snowy with their fragrant blossoms, and bees were humming through the branches. We walked through lanes of white clover, roses and peonies were in their glory, and big, red strawberries were both beautiful and delicious, and offered in abundance.

Report of Syen Chyun, Korea.

1912 - 1913.

OUR AIM is to establish in Korea, a Church that is self-supporting, self-propagating and self-governing and to do it in the shortest time consistent with permanent results. Further, we want that church to be indigenous, not exogenous. A few fundamental principles, such as follow, guide us constantly in the working out of our policies.

1. If a Church is to be self-supporting it had better be started that way from the first. It is an injustice to let it acquire habits difficult to break later.

2. Poverty has nothing to do with the question of self-support. It is as easy for 100 people living on a ten cent basis to support one of its own number, as for 100 on a ten dollar basis to support one of its number.

3. No chapels or churches built with foreign funds. It is better to have them wait a while, or put up a smaller building, than to build for them, so much does it mean for them to feel that it is their own.

4. No native evangelists or pastors on foreign pay. Why deny the means of Grace that puts fiber and sinew into the Church and gives it its greatest blessing?

As for the APPROXIMATION OF OUR AIM, and the working out of these basic principals, let the Church make its own answer. In our Syen Chyun field, composed of 12 counties with a population of about 600,000 we have 23,237 Christians, of whom 11,081 are baptized and 6,181 are catechumens, (i.e. those who are proving themselves worthy of baptism), and 6,035 enrolled new believers, who have not as yet been received as catechumens. These are regularly worshipping in 166 Churches, scattered throughout our territory. In other words, 4% of our population are already in the Church. There is probably no section in which the Word has not been preached, and comparatively few villages

into which it has not gone. In some of the more thoroughly Christianized portions of the territory, churches may be found in every village of any size. In the town of Yang See, on a quiet Sabbath morning, the ringing of nine church bells may be heard from as many villages, across the rice fields, each calling its faithful flock together for praise and spiritual refreshment. In Syon Chyun itself, a city of only five or six thousand, there are two congregations aggregating nearly 2500 attendants.

The work this year has been very encouraging. We mentioned in our report last year the great shock the work sustained during, and just following the numerous arrests in connection with what was called the "Conspiracy case". The men taken from our territory have been acquitted as innocent; which in a way, certainly justifies the confidence we placed in them. The church had already quite revived from its first shock, but the coming back of so many leading men in church and school life has been the further means of encouragement and new vigor. However, weakened some of the released men are physically, they show the most remarkable development spiritually.

"Skilled scrubber"

Every convenience of outfit, room as small, instrument case, a small glass-topped table, two brass water-bottles with taps, for the wash-room, and a large sterilizer made by a Chinese tin-smith, in which to sterilize operating room clothing & supplies.

Very Laxium prayer - quoted

Elizabeth R. Roberts

There seems to be a general idea that any nurse put in Laxium Hospital will sooner or later either get despondent, sick or have nervous break-down. Can that be wondered at, when we consider the tremendous responsibility that falls on one or two, instead of on several nurses, as should be the number provided to carry the work. Had to change nurses, Sept every 3 to 5 yrs

"The Nurse Off Duty." I am too tired to live, to sleep, or to laugh or to cry, I have given them all I can give, I am too tired to move my head and my hands, and my soul too weary to love, to stimulate, soothe or console. I am tired of candles and cones, of bandages, medicines, dope of doctors, and dressings and pains, or sympathy, even of hope"

Edna M. Lawrence

"To try to ~~run~~ such a large institution as this, with only 2 or 3 foreign nurses is an unfair thing, unfair to the nurses to the institution, and to the patient nurses."

"Sometimes I find it all depressing, especially when I am very tired and have to be with the sick people all the time, as such times I run away to our garden to see the fresh growing things, the birds, & leaves and the blossoms. A change of scene, ^{often} good as a rest, & though I do not call myself a gardener I became so when I had to do it I am proud of such and have been surprised at the results - some of my seeds actually come up. When I am refreshed, I have no trouble understanding or answering the numerous questions that come to me; but when I am tired, my brain acts as though it never knew a single word of Korean. ^{So I always writes the} When Ho Wan Chang

CONFIDENTIAL APPRAISAL OF APPLICANT APPLYING FOR A SERVICE LOAN

Name of candidate.....

Address.....

Church and presbytery.....

Preparing for service as.....

(Indicate which one: ordained minister, director of Christian education, church social worker, director of church music, medical missionary, educational missionary, missionary nurse, etc.)

How long have you known the candidate?.....

Has your acquaintance with the candidate during this time been: casual.....friendly.....or very intimate?.....

Are you a relative of the candidate?.....If so, in what way?.....

Please state briefly but frankly (the replies will be kept confidential from him and his family) your judgment of the candidate for this service in respect to the following qualifications as you have known him:

1. Moral and spiritual life:.....

2. Intellectual ability (including intelligence and studiousness):.....

3. Physical fitness:.....

4. Emotional stability:.....

5. Personality (including general ability to live with and to lead others):.....

6. Eagerness for Christian service:.....

7. Christian leadership (cite examples):.....

(Use the space on the reverse side of this page for additional helpful comments in regard to your judgment of the candidate for this service.)

Taking everything into consideration, do you think he is and will be qualified for the vocation as a sincere and valuable spiritual leader?.....

Through the benevolence budget of the Church, service loans are made available to students unable to finance actual minimum needs of their education. The money is not to be applied for casually. The Church, however, does not wish any worthy candidate who has made every effort to meet his minimum needs to be prevented from preparing for a church vocation due to financial limitations.

In your judgment and knowledge of the candidate and his background, would financial aid be necessary for his educational preparation?.....

IMPORTANT: Send reference report to:

Name.....

.....
Presbytery Chairman

Address.....
City State

.....
Address

Date.....

...ing ... a profession in a calling - (both
the science & the profession, the need is the calling)

"Sickbeds are in a real sense ^{man's} ^{Barling} battlefield where men, women
and children are fighting for their lives"

"The spirit of the world is getting, the spirit of Christ is going
nurses, quacks (not when I can get the meat, but when I can
serve the meat)

story of chaplain & wounded soldier in France

"would you like me to read you something from this book - the Bible
water
under my head -
and

"thank you - if there is anything in that book in your hand that
makes a man do for another what you have done for me, please
read it to me."

every night on duty 12 hours - broken down

no "lunch"

should get off once a month

in today each two weeks

72nd division

about to give up de - work

problem of ^{servants} + ^{jealousy}

(need to open morning envelopes & see orders)

Left Lewisburg Oct 25 - arrived Seoul Nov 30 16

Report for May 30, '15 to May 31, '16

"the coming & going (of patients) make me feel very keenly that"
1 - pass them way but once - and if there is any good that we can do
not to delay but to do it now
(we put don't follow them
get well acquainted with many of them)

"The family affection shown by friends of the patients to themselves, the
patience of many of the sufferers, the willingness of nearly all
to bear the tedium of sitting & the well-thumbed corners of
seats on the little tables or near their pillows - all these
one cares to see in going through the wards. - it is quite
pathetic sometimes - the gratitude with which they
receive some little attention"

Sept 10, 1906 to July 5, 1907

"I have not yet written out a conclusion & although we have
done some less work, most of the incidents I have given them
has been in the ward, by the bedside -
Dr. ... & Miss ...

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Presbytery Chairman

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Address

Date.....

"It is all of the grace of God", says old lady Kim of Peace Village.

"What is your new evidence of God's grace?" we ask.

"Well, at the time of the great Bible class I made my first journey up to Seoul. There before the railroad station were autos, bicycles, trucks, motor cycles, rickshas, oxcarts and all such fearful things rushing past. In their midst stood a policeman, unafraid, and he lifted up his hand and lo, all the madly rushing things stopped till this old, worthless lump of flesh could cross the road in safety. And if that is not of God's grace, what can it be?"

So thro' the often fearful rush of events of the past year, it is the uplifted hand of God's grace that has opened a way of safety and peace on His road of life. All of His grace, the wonderful furlough, strength for leaving loved ones, the ocean voyage, the reunions here and the months of service in Korea at once familiar and amazingly changed. Two special evidences of His grace mark the beginning and the end of these ten months since my return. There was that dear group of women who met me on my arrival and who later told me that for months fifty of them had prayed each noon for my return. On June 10th another group of fifty women gave a party for the women of our Station. It seemed to me a peculiar evidence of love in a day of suspicion and uncertainty. Among them were some who had scarcely spoken to each other for years, others who had had nothing to do with missionaries. Yet here they came together and worked with a willingness and joy and a cooperation that were amazing. The food was the most delicious we had ever tasted by its way, but the food that made it the most joyful feast of my days in Korea. I am sure we all are bound together in a bundle of love and life which will not easily be torn apart.

Between this two evidences of love have passed in swift course, joy, sorrow, labor, and unwelcome crossing of labors, sympathies and misunderstandings. The fall term of Bible Institute opened in much trepidation and prayer. The opening exercises were attended by our official friends and after that we carried on in peace and quiet. A day by day existence in faith and prayer, we found to be a very blessed way of life and I believe the girls were all helped spiritually by this experience. With the help of Mrs. Rhodes, Miss Kinsler, Miss Delmarter and a fine Korean faculty we spent one of the best terms of our history. Ten women were graduated on Nov. 11th, six of them are regularly employed Bible women and four work in their local churches without salary. Having so successfully completed the fall term and having found, as we thought, that the authorities were sympathetic we opened the spring term April 11th with much less fear than the fall term. Nearly fifty women were enrolled. The number had been restricted to women of our own province as it seemed unwise to bring women in far distances in this day. We were grateful for this decision when after three days of study, the order we could not obey came very suddenly and we had to declare a vacation. The spirit of the students was fine and while there was much bitter weeping all felt that we had done the only possible thing. Some of our graduating class were able to study in other institutes, several went to work, and a group of five have been studying in my home. This little group we were rather reluctant to teach for they were the most stupid of their class and it seemed scarcely worth while to spend the effort on them. But now that we have them by themselves they show that they are

quite able to take in the Bible truths and this six weeks with them has been a very precious time for us all. There are no words to express our deep grief over even a temporary closing of our Bible Institute which after years of struggle had barely got on its feet. God knows how desperately we need trained women workers in this province and we trust Him to open a way before us for their training.

The winter was full of unusual opportunities for Bible classes and itineration and we felt peculiarly blessed in having this open door for service. It was a special blessing to have three fine co-workers and for a month a wealthy widow who offered her services for rural work. She had never been in a small country village nor experienced such physical discomfort neither had she ever seen such eagerness to study the Bible nor such response to the gospel. The women loved her and she decided that rural work was the happiest to be found. My helpers and I were able to hold twenty Bible conferences, to help in the two Presbyterian Bible classes, and to visit seven other small churches where they could not have conferences. Two of these women were out for one trip of forty days in the coldest part of the winter, five o'clock prayers every morning, teaching, preaching, evening services every night, tramping over the mountains and thro the valleys without rest. They felt that it was a glorious pilgrimage, full of fruit gathered for Christ but physically it was exhausting.

Forty years after Mr. Pieters made his first translation of selected Psalms, his fine, beautiful revision has come out. And selected Psalms were my chief subject of Bible teaching this year. I think I have never had quite such great joy in my teaching as this winter. The fifteen sen copies of Psalms are large, clear print on fine paper, a joy to read even by the dim cup of oil which lights the country home. I was able to sell nearly a hundred copies of the Psalms as I travelled and I rejoice to think that these poems may become as precious a part of life to some Koreans as they are to us.

Several of our classes were interrupted by the death of old saints of the church and we began to fear that they would be afraid to have us come. We found however that they felt is a special comfort and joy to have us with them at such times and to the heathen villagers the Christian death and funeral was a wonderful testimony. From one class we were called to the nearby village where the evangelist wife was desperately ill. This young couple had one little girl eleven years old. A robber entering at night frightened the mother into a premature birth which resulted in the death of the longed for son. Peritonitis followed, the only doctor was an herb doctor whose medicines proved almost fatal. A doctor was called in from the market town miles away but seeing that death was near he ran for the train fearing that she would die in his presence and he would be blamed for the death (he probably had had sad experience). There was no way to get her to a hospital as she could not be moved so after days of awful suffering she passed away. Another case of the suffering and grief in places where there are no Christian doctors.

Our last class was at Yang Pyeng Chung where ninety women were enrolled, the largest attendance I have had in all my years of rural work. One afternoon we were told that a women living at the edge of the village wanted to hear about Christ. She was noted for her devotion to sorcerers and evil spirits so we had our doubts about her sincerity but went to talk with her. We found that for years she had not been



in trying to bring her 1
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the little church

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Looking
again
Village
thro all the path

Dear Esther,

You have been ^{very} generous with letters
to us out here and I ^{have} ^{very} ^{much} ^{appreciated}
them - I cannot help ^{thinking} ^{how} ^{you}
would love ^{to} ^{be} ^{here} ^{these} ^{days}, ^{the} ^{grass} ^{is}
so green and the trees ^{have} ^{grown} ^{so} ^{fast}
to add ^{greater} ^{beauty} - I am with Miss Betty
Waisy ^{and} ^{Maizie} ^{and} ⁱⁿ ^{Miss} ^{B's} ^{cottage}
back in the game where I think it is es-
sentially beautiful - We are a very happy

family - The conference on Agribusiness, led by
Dr. C. S. Lewis was there but I have attended
here, which is saying a great deal, Japanese
language class keeps me busy every morn-
ing - There are two very fine teachers here from
Tokyo teaching us for six weeks. We feel we
are getting a real foundation in this difficult
language.

This summer has been the hottest the
ancients can remember - no rain for weeks and
so much sickness every where - The fear of
Japanese travelers leaving -

Elizabeth says may be the first road you have
of her - From Louis death! She was sweet in
life and very beautiful in death. I wish her very
gentle and it hardly seems possible that I
could not find her in heaven an enjoyment. She
did not wish to add any to my life these past
70 years - and I hope the day will come when
when her sister will bring you instead of sorrow.
Lisa calls on me the end of each month, she
is just as so now but some of the progress.
She is also has a very nice house -
I have seen the other houses - things were
brought up -

but now my own efforts but I must
be done with the same old things.
Lovingly,
Lillian.

SEVERANCE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Graduating Exercises.

First Graduates of Medicine in Korea.

On Wednesday afternoon there took place in Seoul an event which marks a new stage in the history of Western medicine in Korea. On that day diplomas were given to the first graduates of medicine in Korea. The institution to which this unique honour belongs, is the Medical College attached to Severance Hospital, outside the South Gate.

The ceremony was performed under a spacious tent erected for the purpose in the compound of the institution, with the Rev. Dr. J.S. Gale as Chairman. The place of honour was occupied by His Excellency Prince Ito, and by him sat Mr. Kim Yunsik, President of the Privy Council. There were also present, among others, the Korean Ministers of State, the members of the Consular Body, the leading Japanese and Korean officials, and nearly all well-known members of the community, Korean and foreign. There was an especially large contingent of Korean ladies. The assemblage altogether numbered nearly a thousand.

The ceremony was opened with prayer by a Korean pastor. After a brief address by the Chairman, Dr. Scranton read the following address:-

A Short Sketch of the Advent and Progress of Western Medicine in Korea.

It is an honour to be given a voice and place to-day in this the first graduation exercises of medical students in Korea. The occasion is one of particular joy to all who have had any connection with the advent of western medicine into this land. It marks an epoch in the progress of this Art, and is full of meaning, in its relations to the future progress of the same. We offer our sincere congratulations to the Severance Hospital and Medical School, whose labours of many years bear this fruitage to-day, and whose development as an institution is thus marked by one more line of service to the people of Korea, both foreign and native.

It was at about the same time, nearly twenty-five years ago, that three physicians were selected and commissioned by two great Missionary Societies of the United States to go to Korea as an entering wedge, and undertake the founding of Christian missions there. Of the exact historical order of their selection and commission, I cannot speak, but it is certain that the three, Dr. H.N. Allen, Dr. W.B. Scranton, and Dr. J.W. Henson arrived on the field in the order named. Dr. Allen was originally sent out to Hanking, China, but on hearing of the opening of a new country, and the opportunities there, he left China and arrived in Korea, September 20, 1884. His first few months were passed in making acquaintances and friends among foreigners, who had preceded him, and among natives, as he had opportunity, and he evidently carried on little, if any, medical work for the first months.

December 4, 1884, is a noted date in the opening of Korea. On this day a banquet was given by the new Post Office authorities in recognition of the inauguration of that department, but during its continuance a cry of fire was raised to lure out certain officials, and the heads of several, who were not considered necessary to the progressive party of that day, were cut off, and among the wounded was Min Yon Ik, a near relative of the late Queen. Prince Min had been a prominent member of the Embassy to the U.S. which had just returned from a world-round trip, and especially an errand to ratify the Treaty with the U.S.

General Foote, the Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary for the U.S. at that time, was instrumental in having Dr. Allen called in to see those wounded in the emeute, and especially to attend to Prince Min. Dr. Allen's efforts were successful, and the Government Hospital of that day, of which the Severance Hospital of to-day is the successor, stands as the grateful and worthy recognition of Dr. Allen's services to the royal family.

This institution was the first of the many foreign institutions that were to be established in Korea. It was formally opened on February 25, 1885.

Dr. Scranton arrived in Korea on May 3, 1885; met Dr. Allen for the first time in Chemulpo; accompanied him to Seoul on the following day, and visited the Government Hospital for the first time with him on May 5th. From that time, for the short interval until the arrival of Dr. Heron in the latter part of June, Dr. Scranton assisted Dr. Allen in the Hospital. The unusual introduction and prominence which foreign medicine thus had received through Dr. Allen's successful treatment of one of the royal family, caused his dispensary to be thronged from the first by the sick in all degrees of helplessness. The numbers ran over one hundred daily, and Dr. Allen, single-handed, was heavily taxed to meet the demands thus suddenly put upon him, without assistance, or even one trained hand to help.

From the time of Dr. Heron's arrival, Dr. Scranton departed to take up the work he had been sent out to do, and to establish a Hospital, under the auspices of his own Mission. This work was begun, first in his compound, (now occupied by Prof. Bunker), and the Hospital itself was opened next door, in the June following, and later a dispensary was conducted on the site of the present Methodist Church in Chong Dong. It was known as the "Si Pyeng Won", a name given to it by His Majesty the King, at the same time that names were also given to Pai Chai Hak Tang and to Ewa Hak Tang. Here for many years a flourishing institution was carried on receiving and treating from five to seven thousand patients yearly.

But to return to the Government Hospital with which we have especial interest to-day. Some of you will well remember the old Foreign Office Hospital as it was sometimes called. A Medical School was started there on April 10, 1886, with Allen, Heron and Underwood as its teaching-staff.

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It was in that year that western medicine had first to try its skill in a dread epidemic of Asiatic cholera. In those days too, the foreigner was accused of all sorts of things, called foreign devil, supposed to use babies for medicine and also to feast on them, and to use their eyes for his photographic purposes, and a little later when Pai Chai Hak Tang was built, and a cellar put under it, it was stated that the cellar was for the concealment of the babies. More than one man went there to see for himself, and to prove the truth or falsehood of the rumour.

Little by little somehow things quieted down. In 1887 the old Foreign Office Hospital was removed to better quarters at Koo-ri-gay, where Dr. Avison later lived, and where recently the Japanese Exposition was held.

Next came Miss Annie Ellers, M.D., (now Mrs. Bunker), in 1886 to assist Dr. Allen in his Palace work for the sick, and in work among the women of Korea.

By this time Dr. Scranton had found it necessary to have a Hospital exclusively for the treatment of women and children, and had inaugurated the Women's Hospital, now known as the Po Ku Yor Kwoan, at present under the charge of Dr. Cutler. Dr. Meta Howard was the first woman physician sent out for this post.

Time and your patience would fail me to make more than a passing mention of men and women who have established medical work in various centres; of Dr. Heron who early laid down his life in the service; of MacGill who spent so many years in Wonsan, and Dr. Hardy with him; of Dr. Irvin in Fusan and the excellent work he has done there, not to speak of his Hospital; of Dr. Landis in Chemulpo, and Dr. Wiles in Seoul, founders of the English medical work in Korea; of the Doctors Hall, husband and wife, who began medical work in Pyong Yang, the one among men, and the other among women; and of Dr. Wells also, whose name should not be omitted in the same roll-call; to all of whose excellent work in medicine in the earlier days is due in no small degree the favourable standing which this Profession and Art has to-day in the minds of the Koreans.

From these centres mentioned have also gone out other colonies of medical workers to establish the practice of western medicine in needy outposts, until now one will find it hard to travel far away from the vicinity of some practitioner of western medicine, either foreign or Japanese.

Mention may well be made, among many others, of medical work undertaken, and carried on, along western lines, by the Japanese who have come to Korea, and in this connection the Han Sung Pyong Won is notable as an institution of many years' standing and reputation.

There are three institutions, however, of the Korean Government, which need special mention in this place; namely, the Kwai Ip Hak Kyo, a Medical School of more than ten years' existence, which is in reality.

Resolved:

That our Mission place on its Minutes an expression of gratitude to God for the inspiring life and faithful services of Mrs. Mary Shin of Seoul, who was called to her Heavenly Home on June 21, 1921.

Her work among us began thirty years ago, and far more than twenty-five years she has been a blessing as she taught and trained many of the girls who have been students at the Yun Tot Kol School, and did her earnest evangelistic work among all whom her life touched.

We wish to record our love and appreciation of her friendship and loyalty to the missionary body, and our sense of loss in her death.

The above Minute was passed at the Annual Meeting of the Presbyterian Mission, at Puen Yan, 1921.

