DROUGHT, DEARTH AND FRUITION.
Since coming back, work at the hospital has been heavy, with numerous emergencies for the surgery. I think I have missed the running water and the electric lights more since I have returned than I did the first time. The first time I had quite a while studying the language, during which I had a chance to forget in a way just how very convenient things at home are. This time I have come direct from our fine hospitals back to our frontier.

Our water problem is a big one. We are at present using about eighty carries a day, and we ought to plan for two hundred. (A carry is about ten gallons.) The water is brought from a well, which is down the hill from the hospital, making a lift of a hundred feet. I think we need a crude-oil burning engine. Electricity is not available in sufficient power for an electrical pump—in fact, it is not available at all at present, though we are hoping that maybe in the not too distant future we may have a small plant that will give us light.

But if any one at home wants to know what we need most, tell them Doctors. Our Board has had no recruits for us for a long time—I am the last doctor to come out to our whole South China Mission. A few years ago there were six of us American doctors between our two main hospitals, the smaller hospitals being managed by Chinese entirely. Now there are just two of us—Dr. Everham and myself. I was on furlough last year and Dr. Everham goes in a few weeks now.

EXCHANGE!
THE JOURNAL OF CHRISTIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.
Vol. V, No. 3
PUBLISHED B-MONTHLY
Editor, DOUGLAS N. FORMAN, M.D. (SVM).
The Jumma Dispensary, Allahabad.

Of the ten Sectional Secretaries, that for Madras is Dr. G. F. Scudder (SM), Ranipet, N. Arcot.

The main object of the Association is the establishment of the Kingdom of Christ in India. We quote from one article, "Medical Missions" (from The Missionary Review of the World):
"Dr. Olpp, of the Institute for Tropical Diseases in Tübingen, publishes in his last report some very interesting figures about medical missions.
"He says that Protestant missions own and control 858 hospitals, with 31,264 beds.
"There are now 513 native doctors (male) and 99 female doctors on the various fields, together with 2,971 male assistants and 2,861 female, besides 1,085 trained nurses.
"For every 25 mission workers there is now one medical missionary. The largest number are working in Asia, where there are 596 male and 321 female doctors, and 640 foreign nurses. China and India are the preferred countries, having in China a total of 499 doctors and 327 hospitals, with 16,698 beds. India has 297 doctors, two medical schools for women recognized by government, and enormous hospitals.
"In China, 279 hospitals are self-supporting."
And from the Journal's Secretarial Notes:

"I had the privilege of visiting the beautiful hospital at Ranipet, where Dr. Galen Scudder is in charge. Work in that station was begun in 1865. During some years it was carried on in the government hospital building, a large, old, gloomy place, which is still standing. The present hospital was built in 1928. It is a beautiful place. Happy are those people who are in-patients here. It is built for about 100 beds, but the wide verandahs could almost double that accommodation, if necessary."

(Continued from page one)

Chinese doctors have not increased in number in proportion to the needs—partly because the need is so great, partly because the disturbed condition of the country has turned aside some who otherwise would be ready for the work. A few years more and we hope there will be some ready who are studying now. But we need, and will need, for a long time, American doctors, both men and women.

Dr. Velva V. Brown in Swatow.
Note Easter lilies and hollyhocks blooming at same time.

But along with the discouragements, there are the encouragements, too. More people are coming into the church—coming with an understanding of what it means to follow Christ. There are frequent baptisms. Last Sunday twenty-two were baptized here, and there were others at the other stations. Those who were baptized were from all walks of life—students, workmen, city people, country people, young men and women, and several with gray hair. And among them was the boy who has worked for me for the last five years. He has been a Christian for a long time, but has never been quite willing to say so in public until now. However, a couple of years ago, when one of my patients asked, "Why is it that foreign women come here and take care of us? This woman has taken care of me as if she were my own mother. Why has she left her own country to do this?" this boy answered him that "This foreign woman and the other foreign missionaries have come here because of One called Jesus, who loves her people and loves us. She has come to share His love with us." And then he went on and explained in the simplest and sweetest sort of way the story of that One called Jesus. You can imagine I am glad to have this boy make complete acknowledgment of his Lord.

(Dr.) Velva V. Brown (S).
Swatow, China.

THE AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITAL AND
SCHOOL OF NURSING, KOKKINIA,
PIRAEUS, GREECE.

The activities of the American Women's Hospitals in Greece now comprise three centers in the vicinity of Athens, namely, the two dispensaries at Der Gouti and Moschato, and the hospital, dispensary, health center and school of nursing at Kokkinia.

The following statistics for the year 1929 indicate the scope of the work at Kokkinia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number patients admitted to the Hospital</td>
<td>1,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of hospital days</td>
<td>21,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of operations</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of births</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number treatments in medical, surgical and</td>
<td>35,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ophthalmological clinics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number treatments of school children</td>
<td>14,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well Baby Clinic:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of babies registered during the year</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number visits of babies to the center</td>
<td>5,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number vaccinations against small pox</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number visits by nurses in the babies' homes</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prenatal Clinics:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number women registered in prenatal</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clinic during the year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number visits to the clinic</td>
<td>1,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool Clinics:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number children during the year</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number visits to the clinic</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting Nurse Service:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number visits to homes for treating acute</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number students in the School of Nursing</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The past year in the hospital and school of nursing has spelled progress, and we have several reasons for special encouragement. Associated with Dr. Ruth Parmelee as Medical
Director are Dr. Angenette Parry, who continues her splendid volunteer service as Obstetrician, and Misses Wilms and Moser, the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Hospital and School of Nursing. The School has carried on its regular program of classes and practical work under the direction of these two fine American nurses. The students who graduated in 1929 have been accepted as full members in the Greek Graduate Nurses’ Association, which gives them international standing as graduate nurses. Three Greeks from the class applied for post-graduate study in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and the Philadelphia General Hospital, and have been accepted.

In January we learned from the New York Board of the American Women’s Hospitals that there would have to be an immediate cut of 25% in our budget. We forthwith began to cling tight to such funds as were in hand, while working and praying for the necessary amount to continue our project. Within three months we had received a promise from the Ministry of Health of the Greek Government that our organization would be granted an appropriation of Health of the Greek Government that our had received a promise from the Ministry of Health of the Greek Government that our

SKYROS.

On May 13th, while spending a few days in Athens, I had the pleasure of seeing Dr. Ruth Parmelee. She was looking as attractive as ever, and was well, happy and very busy.

She had just come from her hospital to the little Tea Room and Shop run by the American Woman’s Hospital for the benefit of the refugee women on the island of Skyros. Two of the workers were then in America, making arrangements to open a shop in Philadelphia. The work is so beautiful that you will all want to know and visit the shop.

Dr. Parmelee wanted to be remembered to all friends in the Pennsylvania Medical Missionary Society. She does not expect to be in this country for five years. FLORENCE B. PATTON.

**INDIA**

Staff of Frances Newton Hospital, Ferenzepur, India. Dr. Mabelle S. Caldwell (S.) of India, with two hospital assistants.

**SECOND CENTURY OF SCUDDERS**

1819. Dr. John Scudder, Dutch Reformed, first American Medical Missionary, sailed for India, where he labored fifty years.—From World Missions and World Peace.

1854. In the Footsteps of his Fathers. Henry M. Scudder, Jr., M.D., son of Rev. H. M. Scudder, D.D., now of Brooklyn, but formerly a missionary at Arcot, India, and grandson of Dr. John Scudder, one of the pioneer missionaries to Ceylon, sailed with his wife, August 22nd, to take charge of the hospital and dispensary at Arcot. Dr. Scudder goes under appointment of the Missionary Board of the Reformed Church. The young men of his father’s church presented him with a handsome sum of money for the purchase of instruments. —From the Christian Weekly.

XX Cent. Three of the Scudders of South India have been students of this Society: Drs. Galen and John Scudder of the Arcot Mission, and Dr. Ida Scudder, intern, whose aunt, Dr. Ida Scudder, spoke at one of our meetings.

Dr. Mabelle Sammons Hayes (S) spent four months of her furlough on the staff of the University of California Medical School.

“We will make stop-overs in Hawaii, Philippines, and other places. So it will be November probably by the time we reach Allahabad, our station in India. But we are eager to get back in the work where our interest is.”
Openings on Mission Fields listed with the Student Volunteer Movement for 1930 include:

Medical:
- Physicians and Surgeons—Men............... 73
- Physicians and Surgeons—Women.......... 32
- Nurses ......................................... 98

The following bit of "English as she is wrote" is said to be copied from a placard posted above an alms box in the Cathedral of Milan, Italy:

"APPEAL TO CHARITABLES. The Brothers (so called of Mercy) ask some slender Arms for their Hospital. They harbour all kinds of diseases and have no respect for religion."

AFRICA AND HER CHILDREN

As our boat, the Hamilton, steamed into Hampton Roads, we felt that we were steaming into a new world, not only of outward surroundings, but of rare opportunities. Then as we drew into the campus of Hampton Institute we were thrilled at the sight of students hurrying here and there to classes and work. All seemed on tip-toe with eagerness, whether on their way to the trade schools, the academy or the college—and fully awake to the wonderful possibilities opened up for them by their life here.

Meharry Medical College is erecting a $2,000,000 plant on a new campus. The support of the Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Board makes this, says the American Friend, the greatest institution for the medical education of Negroes in the world.

THE PLACE OF THE BAPTIST HOSPITAL IN NIGERIA.

By Samuel Babatunde Abiola, Baptist College and Seminary, Ogbomoso, Africa.

Medical work stands near the top in most of the great achievements which raise Africa to the position of "a light continent" instead of "a dark continent." From the earliest years of the Baptist missionary effort in Nigeria some work of healing has been attempted. The missionaries have endeavored to carry out the Master's injunction, "Heal the sick; freely ye received, freely give." Nearly every mission station in Africa has been a center for this healing ministry, and the Baptist Hospital in Ogbomoso now claims to be one of the best.

This particular hospital had a very small beginning, like that of a mustard seed. It was in 1907 that Dr. Green, the first medical missionary, was sent from America to begin the work. We can imagine the difficulties encountered by this missionary when there were no assistants, no comfortable place to live, and no dispensary with beds, cupboards and instruments as we have today. The work seemed to be discouraging, because the natives, who had no idea of what the small dispensary meant, suffered and died of their deadly diseases. However, the then frightful death rate of infants, supplemented by the mortality resulting from exposure and unsanitary conditions, is suggestive of the opportunity for the mission of healing in this part of Nigeria.

After years of hardship, the missionary was successful in having some native helpers, of whom Dispenser Dare is still the outstanding

Rev. S. Arthur Devan
Chaplain at Hampton Institute, Va.

It seemed such fun to have a part in all this, and that night, after a trip to the beach, which included paddling in the ocean, as we tucked the happy but tired children in their beds, we felt that the chimes from the Institute church echoed our own feelings as they rang out over the campus: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." Winifrede Richards Devan.