

dren's hosannas on all these islands. The bulk of the present adult population may die in sin, but if the Church of Christ does her duty by their children, God's promise to rebellious Israel will be once more illustrated and fulfilled, when He said: "YOUR LITTLE ONES WILL I BRING IN."

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Medical Work Among the Women and Children of the Heathen Countries.

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I present this as a humane institution, as a means of preaching the Gospel to the people.

The work of the medical missionary dates from the beginning of Christ's public ministry, and the fact that the healing of physical suffering was to be a proof that Christ was the Divine, loving, and compassionate Son of God, willing to give Himself that we might be redeemed from greater suffering than that of this life, is contained in the answer returned to John the Baptist to the question, "Art Thou He who should come, or shall we look for another?" "Go tell John the blind see, the lame walk, the deaf hear, the dumb speak, and the poor have the Gospel preached to them." Christ's field of ministry was not the same as those of His followers who are laboring in civilized lands to-day — lands moulded by the light of the Gospel, till every breath we draw tells of the Son of Righteousness who came with healing in His wings. As we look over these fields we find cleanliness and an organized means of promoting proper sanitation and to check the spread of disease; hospitals, asylums, and homes for the relief of the suffering people, builded by the light which Christ brought into the world, are on every side; but what was the condition of the human family when He first entered on His public ministry?

Christ was a Jew, born a Jew, and came to the then most civilized nation

of the world, but to one that had turned aside after strange gods, and been sold into bondage to a heathen people. He found the same condition we find in the Oriental world to-day—the same physical suffering, the same poverty and degradation, the same turning to magicians and enchantments for relief, the same cruel torture from the unskilled and unqualified, would-be healers. "She had suffered many things of many physicians, and had spent all that she had, and was nothing better, but rather worse," are the words used to describe the condition of the one healed by Christ, yet the cruel torture this woman suffered is by no means expressed in these words, and the more physicians the more cruel her torture.

To have a correct idea of the benefits derived from medical help, we must first look at the lives and condition of the people. The picture may be a sad one, and may cause many to inquire, Does she mean us to understand this as stated? and I will here state that in this paper I will speak only of things which have occurred in my own practice and are literally true, facts that can be attested by all doctors of India, and may be known to the mass of the missionaries present, yet I can only give you a glimpse into the sorrows of the heathen women. Much that my eyes have looked on is too terrible to describe in a public paper. My field for eight years was in the Punjab, India, but as I returned to America I had the privilege of visiting the Malay Peninsula, South China, and Japan, and find in each a corresponding condition, only varied in accordance with the customs of their country. Enter with me into a native city of India, and look on the heathen as they appear to open view. The streets are thronged with ox-carts, donkeys, dogs, and the multitude of people, men, women, and children—the halt, the blind, the deaf and dumb; the fever cases, with burning cheek and panting breath; small-pox in the stage of desquamation, scattering the germs to all around; leprosy, with the unmit-