

call? She needs an assistant who will be competent to carry on the dispensary in her absence, or whom she might even send to attend to and report on the case to which she was summoned. In the same way an assistant would be required in every serious surgical operation to give chloroform, and, if possible, a second to intelligently help the doctor. And further, should ill health or a sudden attack of fever compel the doctor to be absent for a day, or to go to the hills for a few weeks, she could do so without feeling that the whole work must be for the time abandoned. All these needs must be met before any medical mission to women can be considered thoroughly organized. Small wonder, then, that at a meeting of medical women, held in Ludhiana, December 20th and 21st, 1893, it was unanimously resolved that an "effort be made to secure a thorough Christian medical education for native and Eurasian girls," and that the accompanying resolutions were passed and signed by all present, and finally that the conference, which represented seven of the societies working in the Punjab and northwest provinces of India, resolved itself into a committee pledged to do their utmost to carry the scheme forward, first, by bringing the matter before their respective societies, and should that fail, by an independent appeal to the Christian public to found a Christian medical school for the training of women who shall not only be thoroughly efficient medical assistants, but shall also be imbued with the true missionary spirit. This latter point, which is, of course, of paramount importance, can be only secured, as was felt by all the members of the Conference, by keeping the girls during their time of study under thoroughly Christian influences, ever seeking to lead them to realize the value put upon every human life by the sacrifice made, once for all, and endeavoring, both by example and precept, to impress upon them the high ideal embodied in the life of Him who "went about doing good and healing all that were oppressed of the devil, for God was with Him."

At a conference of women medical missionaries, held at Ludhiana, on December 20th and 21st, 1893, it was decided to submit to the committees of the missionary societies occupying districts where Urdu and Hindi are spoken, a proposal for the establishment of an undenominational Christian medical school for Eurasian and native Christian girls. The need is strongly felt on the following grounds:

I. It is acknowledged that medical missionaries are among the most useful agents in the evangelization of a country; that such evangelization must depend largely for its development upon thoroughly trained native agents, working under the superintendence of European missionaries; and that hitherto the supply has fallen far short of the demand. Native missionaries do not require the prolonged and expensive furlough, and they can live much more cheaply in India than we can.

II. In order that these girls may prove effective evangelistic agents, it is essential that they should, during the period of their training, be under distinctly Christian influence. This is already the case at St. Catherine's Hospital, Amritsar; but besides the fact that the accommodation there is