

Pain is not continuous. Climate, especially dampness, and cold, increase sufferings. Relief is possible through proper surgical dressing, clean surroundings, dry shelter and wholesome food. The condition of the leper before missionaries took up their cause was most dreadful. Driven from their houses, no friends, no money, nowhere to go, no refuge except hovels or caves, they represented the very depths of wretched misery.

3. Are There Many Lepers in the World, and Where Are They?

There are about 1,000,000 lepers, found chiefly in the Orient. China leads with 400,000, India next, then Japan, and so on. There are several colonies in the United States, and two in Canada, one at Tracadie, N.B., and one off Vancouver. Two bad cases were discovered not long ago in a Chinese restaurant in Montreal, and a little Chinese boy, a pupil in a High School, here in Toronto. These three were transferred by special car to the Coast. Shortly after arriving, the little fellow threw himself off the cliffs rather than face his future.

4. How Are the Lepers Cared For?

Since leprosy is not hereditary, the principles upon which the asylums and homes are run is that of segregation. Children are not tainted, and if they can be taken from their parents early enough, they grow into strong men and women. Ninety per cent. of the children thus rescued are saved to healthy lives.

This side of the work is very promising, and is a decided step towards exterminating this awful malady.

In a leper colony there is a separate house for the children, quite away from the other buildings. Here they have their school, their gardens, etc., and are trained just like ordinary children. The men and women live separately. In some colonies one-roomed cottages are provided for all able to work in any way. Also small plots of ground, where they can raise their vegetables for the curry. Those too far gone are kept in the hospitals.

5. How Is the Work Supervised?

The work for the lepers is under the control of the Mission to the Lepers, organized in 1874. This work is international and inter-denominational. The general superintendent is Mr. Wellesley Bailey, of Edinburgh, Scotland. The Mission is working in 92 different stations in 14 different countries.

The missionaries of other Missions gladly give their time and oversight to leper work in their vicinity (see Life of our Miss Hatch at Ramachandrapuram),

Most wonderful response comes to all effort to help these human derelicts. They are most grateful, and quickly accept Christianity, and become happy-hearted witnesses to the truth of Jesus' willingness and power to heal even them.

HARRIETT S. ELLIS.

GIRLS AND BOYS

THE LAND OF THE GOLDEN MAN. Lesson III.—The South American Republics.

1. Conditions in South America after 300 years of Spanish rule. Pages 39-41.
2. The struggle for liberty (map exercise). In the north—Simon Bolivar. Page 41. In the south—Gen. San Martin. Page 42. (a) Argentine, (b) Paraguay, Uruguay, (c) Chili, (d) Peru. Dialogue: A True Hero.

3. "Catching Up" in South America. The need. Pages 51-52. (a) In Chili—Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepcion. The Atacama desert. Ribbon illustration. Page 116. A trip from Chili into Argentine. Pages 56-58. "The Christ of the Andes." (b) In Argentina. The plains.

Page 58 (see picture, page 53.) Buenos Aires. (c) In Paraguay—Asuncion. (d) In Uruguay—Montevideo. Page 62. (e) In Bolivia—Story of Lola. La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Potosi.

Programme.

In our last lesson we learned of the Indians of South America. To-day we are to hear how the descendants of the first Spanish settlers freed the country from the tyranny of Spain. For No. 1, let the text be 2 Tim. 6: 10. Draw on the blackboard a tree, marking the root "love of money," and the branches, "ignorance, poverty, oppression, degradation." This was South America planted by the King of Spain. Draw another tree, marking roots, "patriotism," and