

our Lord, originally given in immediate connection with the command to heal the sick, in its application to use in Christian lands, "Freely ye have received, freely give?"

In the light of the example and of these teachings of our Lord, it is clearly a duty to use medical missions, not only as a help to preaching the gospel, but as a duty in itself to evidence the true nature of Christianity, which teaches us to love others as ourselves, and to do good to all men as we have opportunity, and, as the representatives of our Lord, "to bear the sicknesses of men" by healing them.

We come now to the consideration of the second part of the subject; namely, the need of medical missions, and the advantages of this form of Christian work. The need of medical and surgical relief exists everywhere, and it is found among all heathen nations. Sickness and suffering are found in all these lands, and among all classes of the community. And though disease and distress universally prevail, there is no rational and beneficent treatment. On the contrary, for many diseases, and in most cases requiring surgical treatment, suffering and injury result from the treatment, rather than benefit. In China, the people have not sufficient surgical practice to lance a boil or to pull a tooth. The Rev. Dr. MacKay, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission on Formosa, has greatly extended his usefulness by relieving suffering by pulling teeth. He describes the crowds that often line the road he is travelling, waiting his coming, that they may have their teeth extracted, either by his assistants or himself. In most parts of China, wherever it gets noised abroad that a European physician is willing to heal, multitudes come to him for relief from the various ills and sicknesses that afflict the people.

In India, the National Association, which was proposed by Lady Dufferin at the suggestion of Queen Victoria, to provide female medical attendance for the women of India, has been welcomed by many of the native princes and other influential people of India, with wonderful interest and unanimity. They crowded in large numbers to the meetings which were held to further the formation of the Association. Some of them spoke at these meetings, with great earnestness and urgency, of the importance and necessity of such provision being made. It is their deep conviction of the need of such relief that leads them to welcome it. One of the native princes, Rajah Siva Prasad, of the northwest province of India, in seconding a resolution in favor of the formation of the association, said: "Here is a new era which India is now entering into. The Hindus hitherto took their women as a part and parcel of their property, as goods and chattels. They showed their pity in building hospitals in Bombay and Calcutta, for mosquitoes, and for snakes and scorpions; but if their mothers who bore them, and who nursed them when they were helpless babies, are unfortunately attacked with some disease, they are allowed to die a dog's death rather than expose them to a doctor's gaze or touch. Now, here comes a lady from other shores of the sea, full of sympathy and compassion for our women, our revered mothers and darling daughters. The noble lady, the noblest of the noble [Lady Dufferin], shows that women have souls, that they are sentient beings, that they also deserve to be looked after. What a noble thought! What a heavenly idea! When I mentioned this to my dear sister, the first question she asked me was simply this, 'How can I worship this lady, with flowers and sandal-wood?' With some difficulty, I explained to her that Her Excellency Lady Dufferin would not like, though she may well deserve, to be included among our mythology" (Report of organization of the National Association for India, etc.).

Our native princes and rulers of native states in India spoke words of like import, both as to the need of medical and surgical treatment for the women of that land, and the wonderful blessing it would be to those suffering multitudes.

The testimony of missionaries in China, Korea, Siam, India, Persia, Turkey, and Africa, is uniform and abundant as to the widespread and urgent need of medical treatment in all these lands; so that this point may be considered as sufficiently established. But one such testimony may be quoted. In The National Baptist, of Philadelphia, the following paragraph appears: "Two or three years ago, when our gifted sister, Miss Adele M. Fields, was describing, at Chautauqua, the feet-binding of the female children of China, many ladies had to leave the room; they could not endure the hearing of it. And yet, what women in this land cannot bear to hear, millions of women in heathendom have to endure. One can scarcely endure to hear the accounts of the unutterable anguish inflicted especially upon women in the course of what is called medical treatment in Burnah and Japan."

The great advantage which the healing of the sick is in helping to make known the gospel, is presented in scriptural narratives. It was by reason of the healing of the man who was lame from his birth, as related in the third chapter of Acts, that so large a multitude gathered together in Solomon's porch, and gave Peter and John such a favorable opportunity to preach to them, with the result that five thousand believed.

It is impossible to compile a complete enumeration of the very many instances in the experience of missionaries where special facilities for propagating the gospel have come through the healing of the sick by medical missions. In some cases, the liberty to remain in the country to preach the gospel has been obtained through the healing of the sick. The most remarkable as well as the most recent instance happened some two years ago last December, in Korea. During a riot in the capital city, a number of officers of the Government were wounded, as well as many soldiers. Among the wounded officers was a nephew of the king. In consequence of healing these wounded men and officers, Dr. Allen has obtained special facilities in that exclusive and seclusive land. The king has established, and he supports, a hospital, which is under Dr. Allen's charge.

In China, the healing of the wife of the prime-minister of China by Miss Dr. Howard and Dr. Mackenzie led the prime-minister to establish two hospitals, one for Chinese men who have been under the care of Dr. Mackenzie; and the other for women, which has been under the care of Miss Dr. Howard. Every medical missionary may not expect to meet with such exceptional results. But it may be stated as a very general rule, almost without an exception, that the healing of the sick by missionaries greatly facilitates the dissemination of the gospel. This work is carried on in various ways and under different circumstances. Some missionaries carry a supply of the most common medicines with them when they go out through the villages, and prescribe for such sick persons as they meet with. Some have a supply of medicines on hand in the preaching halls or dispensaries, and prescribe for those who come to them; or they go to the houses of the diseased and suffering ones when they are sent for. Where the missions have been long established, and in large cities, well-appointed hospitals have been provided. Here provision is made to accommodate indoor patients, whether surgical or diseased patients. Provision is also made to prescribe for all outdoor applicants. In all these different ways this medical work not