

Suggested Programme for December.

MEDICAL MISSIONS.

(Use maps of British Columbia, China and Japan.)

HYMN 404.

PRAYER.

BIBLE READING Luke x ch., 1st to 9th and 25th to 37th verses.

INDIAN.

Dr. Bolton's work in British Columbia, December CAMPAIGNER, page 3.

Dr. Jackson's at Bella Bella, July CAMPAIGNER.

JAPANESE.

Dr. Macdonald, December CAMPAIGNER, page 9.

CHINESE.

Article on Hospital Work, page 2, December CAMPAIGNER.

W. M. S. Medical Work, page 9.

Medical Work in China, September CAMPAIGNER.

Consider that at least fifty doctors could be secured to represent us in foreign fields. Twelve are now studying at Trinity Medical College, Toronto, and as many more are attending Halifax, McGill, Toronto and Manitoba Medical Colleges.

The following books on Medical Missions may be obtained at the Book Room:

Medical Missions. Their Place and Power. By John Lowe, Secretary of the Edinburgh Medical Mission Society. 12mo, 308 pages. Cloth, \$1.50.

"Well worth study."—*Independent.*

"An earnest, intelligent and mighty plea."—*Public Opinion.*

"Dr. Lowe writes with enthusiasm, yet with calmness; he is an authority on the subject"—*Missionary Herald.*

Primer of Medical Missions, 20 cents.

Murdered Millions. Paper, 17 cents; cloth, 35 cents.

Medical Work Among the Indians at Port Simpson, 1 cent each, per doz., 10 cents.

Kana, A Story, 2 cents each, per doz., 20 cents.

Report of Hospital Work.

CANADIAN METHODIST MISSION, CHENTU, CHINA.

A YEAR ago we were living in Mr. Hartwell's house, our own only just begun. The walls of our compound were still unfinished, in many cases just as the riotors left them. They could be stepped over in several places. All our grounds were a barren waste; long grass and weeds growing, or heaps of rubbish, broken bricks and tiles, showing where fine brick buildings had been before the riots. Now all is changed. The walls of our dwelling and hospital compounds are built up to their former height or higher; they are plastered and look neat and clean. Two very substantial brick dwellings, with outbuildings, take up the available building space in the dwelling compound. One is occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Smith, the other by ourselves. Necessary walks have been built, grounds levelled, and a few trees and shrubs set out.

In the hospital compound, separated by a mud wall from the dwelling compound, are dispensary and hospital wards, with outbuildings complete. Accommodation is given for twenty seven patients in two large wards, containing twelve and ten beds, respectively, one ward for two beds; and three smaller wards for one bed each. The seven wards are contained in

1. A brick building 23 x 56 feet. This building also contains a store room for bedding and hospital clothing.

2. A wooden frame building 22 x 47 feet. This building also contains bedding and clothing store room, same as the other; also a small study room, 8 x 10 feet, used in teaching our two dispensers, who are at the same time promising medical students. They are both Christians.

There are further:

3. A solidly-built dispensary building (brick), 30 x 43 feet. Contains:

- (a) Consulting room, where patients are called in from the waiting room, and prescribed for. Off this a
- (b) Private consulting room, for more thorough examination.
- (c) Minor operating room, where all sores and abscesses are attended to.
- (d) Drug dispensing room, where the patients take their prescriptions, and get them filled by the Chinese assistant.
- (e) Dark room, for examination by reflected light, of eye, ear, throat and nose.

All these open off the consultation room.

- (f) Drug store room, in which are stored drugs in bulk.
- (g) Instrument room, in which all available space is occupied by the instrument cabinet.
- (h) Last but not least, the operating room. We managed to get very excellent light in this room by means of a roof window. On the dullest day we can operate, with abundance of light directly overhead. The floor and operating table are lacquered with the product of West China, and are therefore very easy to keep clean. The room is about 12 x 13 feet.

4. A wooden building called the "Ting." This is a feature peculiar to the Chinese arrangement of houses. The larger portion of it is open like a shed in front, and is used to put down sedan chairs, in which patients frequently come to the hospital. It thus answers largely to the home conception of a drive-shed. Another portion is the general waiting room, 27 x 18 feet. This is furnished with benches—with long backs, and will hold comfortably over one hundred patients. Near the door of this room, the patients' names are registered, and then they sit down to wait till their turn comes to be called in for treatment.

A small guest room is also contained under this roof. It is higher up than the waiting room; i.e., a little farther from the street. It is used for Chinese ladies and for men of the upper classes, who usually come in for treatment after paying a larger fee than the general crowd. The fee for all comers is 20 cash, paid the first time only (about one and a half cents Canadian). They must then come into the consultation room in order, according to the numbers given them.

5. A long wooden building erected against the street wall. It contains

- (a) Store room, 16 feet square, for rice bin—a very important piece of furniture; and for any pieces of furniture that are not in use at present.
- (b) Two rooms for helpers.
- (c) Kitchen, with Chinese range. Here all food for patients and helpers is prepared. Water is heated for all purposes.
- (d) Coal room.
- (e) Wash room, with oven for disinfecting bedding and clothing.