

ducted by other than Protestants in all the chief centres of this land. I cannot close, however, without a few words in regard to the institution so frequently mentioned in this paper.

The Medical Department of the Syrian Protestant College is a medical mission of the most productive kind. It works directly and indirectly for the body and the soul. Its direct work is chiefly in connection with the noble hospital of the Knights of St. John in Beirût. These knights consist of the cream of the German nobility, and their order supports 43 hospitals, of which that at Beirût is the only one out of the fatherland. When it became known to the Turkish Government that the order wished to establish a hospital in Beirût, the authorities gave them a fine plot of ground, about four acres, on which the hospital now stands. The municipality of Beirût also pays a considerable sum annually for the support of poor patients, principally Moslems, in the hospital. The Government also gave the order the large property in Jerusalem, where ruins of the mediæval hospice of the old order of St. John still stand. The Johanniter Hospital, at Beirût, consists of a central building, with 63 beds, an outside building for contagious diseases, a polyclinic, where from 10,000 to 15,000 free consultations are given every year, and various accessory buildings, all surrounded by a beautifully arranged garden, and having a grand outlook over sea and land. About 500 patients are treated annually in the wards of the hospital, of which number more than a third are of non-Christian sects. An open Bible, Scripture readings, personal conversations, and Sabbath services remind all these people whence their blessings flow, and invite them to trust in Christ for the salvation of their souls. The people who thus hear the Gospel are for the most part those who would not otherwise be accessible to missionary teaching. The Sisters of Kaiserswerth (Protestant Deaconesses) are the nurses of this institution, and the professors of the Medical Department of the Syrian Protestant College its medical attendants and evangelists. Each of them has a direct influence of his own as great as his strength and zeal.

But it is the indirect work of the college which gives it its chief importance. It is training the young to carry outward, in ever-widening circles of beneficence the work of the professors. It was impossible to give an account of the medical missionary work in this land without frequent mention of the graduates of this institution. It is difficult to give an idea by statistics of the good done even by those of our graduates who have not become connected with missionary institutions. I believe that it would be a small estimate of the service rendered to the poor by our men if we put it at the figure of a hundred thousand free consultations a year, quite outside of all establishments. If we add to these fifty thousand a year in connection with the various agencies mentioned, some conception may be formed of the scope of our work in relieving human misery. It is by no means illegitimate to add to these large figures the much larger number of those who are able and willing to pay in whole or in part for