

seventy cases of murder, only one out of them all being brought to justice. *Might makes right*, and this is the only law known. In one case of a jury, when a peacemaker had interposed between contending parties and been shot, the juryman delivered his opinion thus: "If he hadn't wanted to be killed, he had orter kept himself out of the fight."

These mountain people are our kinsfolk, of the blood that gave to the American Revolution its heroes, that constituted more than half of Washington's Cabinet. Even in their destitution among the mountains they sacrificed heroically and fought right manfully to save the Union. They are of Presbyterian ancestry, and yet to-day they are without the Gospel or a knowledge of the Christ. Their very preachers and teachers are so illiterate that in many cases they cannot read a word. One man with the Bible in his hand said to his people: "Now, see yere, between these two lids somewhar you'll find these words, 'Every tub must stand on its own bottom,'" and from these words as text he preached his sermon. Is it strange a young fellow—Tom Baker—speaking out in meeting, said to one of these preachers: "See here, the Bible says you uns are to feed my sheep, and you haint doing it. You fellows are just tollin' of me around through the woods, and you make a powerful heap of noise rattling your corn in the measure, and just a-shellin' now and again a few grains, and you never give us a decent bite, and we uns be *mighty nigh a starvin'?*" Think of it, O Christian child of God, kinsfolk in our own land *starving* for the Bread of Life.—*Missionary Review*.

Dear women of the Woman's Missionary Society and Epworth Leaguers, take from us or from you, in whatever section of Canada you may live, the churches, the school-houses, and the good roads, which make contact with your neighbors and the outside commercial world possible, for one hundred years, and think, if you can, what the result would be physically, mentally and morally. While we have no mission among this people, will you not pray for their growth in the knowledge of Jesus?

Medical Missions.

LET us clearly define what we mean by a Medical Mission.

"It is not merely a philanthropic agency—not an enterprise for the provision in our mission fields abroad of the inestimable benefits of European medicine and surgery. If that alone were the object contemplated, we should have no claim to be heard here, and our missionary societies would hardly be justified in using their funds for the establishment of mission hospitals and dispensaries abroad.

"What we mean by medical missions is the systematic combination of the healing art with the preaching of the Gospel, and this in such a way as to make the ministry of healing subservient to the winning of souls."—*From address by Rev. John Lowe, at London Missionary Conference.*

RESULTS OF MEDICAL MISSIONS.

If we look at the results of medical missions, we will find them most encouraging. They were begun by Dr. Peter Parker, who was sent to Canton by the American Board in 1835. The Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, which has trained so many missionaries for the work in city slums and in foreign lands, was the outcome of lectures delivered by Dr. Parker in Great Britain. The Medical Missionary Society in China has held its fifty-sixth annual meeting,

and in 1893 there were 1,608 in-patients and 25,542 attendances at the hospital dispensing room, and 31,637 at the dispensaries in various parts of the country and city, auxiliary to the hospital, making a total of nearly 60,000 patients prescribed for during the year. They report that hundreds have given up idol-worship, and scores have been brought to Christ as the result of Christian teaching here.

The London Missionary Society's physician at Amoy reports that 12,000 to 14,000 towns and villages are yearly represented at the hospital, and that as the result of the cure of one man seventeen years before, no less than seven Christian congregations had been formed, with a membership of from 30 to 100 each.

The English Presbyterians at Swatow report that of their twenty country stations, seven or eight had their origin through the hospital patient. In 1885, out of an attendance of 5,500 patients, over 80 publicly declared their faith in Christ, and earnestly desired to join the Church.

So we might go on with annual attendances of 5,000, 10,000, 15,000 at the hospitals and dispensaries connected with various missions in different cities.

From Formosa Dr. MacKay reports that from the visit of one man to the hospital, there exist four congregations of Christians, with a membership of three hundred and fifty souls and double that number of adherents, and some flourishing schools.

Korea, the country to which the eyes of the world are now directed, was opened to Protestant missionary effort by means of medical mission work.

If we turn to India, we find 8,000, 16,000, 40,000, 43,000, and 89,000 given as the annual attendance at various hospitals and dispensaries, and numbers of conversions reported. Medical missionaries have unlocked the doors to the dominions of native princes before closed to Christian evangelization.

In Syria and Persia we read of good results among the Mohammedans through medical mission work. Everywhere God's blessing seems to rest upon this form of Christian effort.

These hospitals and dispensaries are not merely institutions for the relief of present suffering, but they are training schools, where the natives are taught medicine and surgery and sent out among their fellow-countrymen as intelligent, useful practitioners. Thus the benefits go on to future generations.

In all these missionary medical institutions the truths of the Gospel are taught publicly or by the bedside, and Christian Scriptures and tracts are given to the patients to read and to take to their homes.—*Review of Missions.*

THE SPIRITUAL OUTFIT OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY.

That a medical missionary should be a man having a sound body, a good general education, together with approved and thorough training in medicine and surgery, ought to go without saying. . . . To represent Christ in the work of medical missions and with this end only in view, the medical missionary should be,

First of all, a man furnished in the Scriptures.

Second.—He should be a man full of the Holy Ghost.

Third.—He should be a man of fervent faithful prayer.

Fourth.—He should possess a passion for souls; he should be a specialist in saving souls.

Fifth.—He should be a man possessing a patient disposition together with a persevering spirit.