

trative power which have been so manifest during the war, it will not be long before she is able to inaugurate a new era in the island by developing its resources and improving the condition of its people. One thing will be looked for with eager interest. How will the new government bear itself toward the two Protestant missions which now possess a network of some 80 stations over the island? We have the expectation—perhaps we are too sanguine—that she will not interfere with the mission work already existing, but will rather rejoice in its presence as a factor in the interests of peace and civilization; and that she will put no hindrance in the efforts to spread the Word of God still further. Japan has yet to find a religion for herself in room of the old faiths from which she is now casting herself loose; and it may be that in facing the problem of the government of a great Chinese population, she has to learn some lessons concerning the ultimate principles of righteous rule which may lead her to consider more carefully the claims of Christian truth.”—*Medical Missions*.

—At the annual meeting of the Medical Missionary Association, held in London, May 2d, Dr. Whitney, of Tokyo, Japan, said:

“I stand here to represent Japan, that country in which so many are now interested; and also to represent the work of the distribution of the Bible to the Japanese medical men. With this work the Medical Missionary Association of London has been closely identified, sending me at different times considerable gifts from medical men and other of its constituents—gifts which have very materially helped forward the distribution.

“Since the opening of the country thirty or forty years ago, medical mission work has been carried on in Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Niigata, and in many other places. But I want to correct a very erroneous notion into which I find that people in England have of late

years fallen. The idea, it seems, prevails, even in our great missionary societies, that medical missionaries are not needed any longer for Japan. ‘In Japan,’ I am told, ‘there is such progress that we do not now think it needful to send medical missionaries there.’ Coming from Japan as I do, it is news to me that its people do not need this agency. Many skilled physicians there are in Japan, it is true, but these are not available for the poor any more than your leading consultants and skilled private practitioners are within the reach of the poor of your cities. Hospitals there are in Japan, duly officered and appointed, but among a thousand beds in these hospitals you would scarcely perhaps find a hundred apportioned to the poorest of the people. I only wish that those in this country who are blind on this subject could know Japan as it is, and could have their eyes opened.

“But now for a few words about the Bibles which you have, as an association, helped me to distribute among the Japanese doctors. There are, as I have said, many doctors in Japan—about 42,000 altogether. I myself have personal acquaintance with from 500 to 1000 of them, and I have found them always most cordial and kind. The ready access one has had to them one’s self suggested the thought of seeking access among them for one’s Bible as well; and the naval and military surgeons who were actively engaged in the war were our first care.

“To 160 naval, and to nearly 1000 military doctors, we have accordingly lately sent a Testament and a book of Psalms bound up together and printed in the Japanese tongue. [Here Dr. Whitney produced a small, nicely bound, temple-looking volume from his pocket.] Within we placed an inscription stating that the book was a gift from medical men in America and England who, knowing for themselves the value of its contents, were desirous that their brethren in Japan should also find them to be spirit and life. Many acknowledgments have reached me, and