

Foreign Missions.

Women and Foreign Missions.

There are about 425 millions of heathen women in the world.

There are 300 millions of Buddhist women, with no hope of immortality unless in some future transmigration they may be born again as men.

There are 80 millions of women who are confined in Moslem harems.

There are perhaps 400 millions of women, who if reached at all with the gospel, must be taught by Christian women.

The severe restrictions of the seraglio, the harem, and the zenana, forbid a man to approach eastern wives and mothers, even in the capacity of a physician.

No race has ever risen above the condition of its women, nor can it ever do so in the history of the world.

"The character of the women of a country," says the Earl of Shaftesbury, "is of greater importance to that country's nobility than the character of the men. Direct all the power you have to touch the hearts of the women, and if you can get women to take the lead, you will find conversions in all Oriental countries."

About 12,000 Chinese women, it is said, pass away every day, having never heard the gospel.

It is affirmed by those who have been long in China, that no less than 200,000 infant girls are murdered in that country every year. Thousands of female infants are saved from slaughter, annually, through the missionary influence. If the sweet prattle of childhood gladdens our hearts here, the screams of the dying babes in that far away land will touch and tender our hearts, and we will reach out a hand to save.

A well dressed Hindu woman wears but one piece of cloth. It is six or eight yards long and one yard and a quarter wide. She wraps it in graceful folds about her waist, shoulders, and body, lets it hang loosely in some parts and tucks it in tight here and there to keep it in place, and she is neatly and becomingly dressed without the use of pin, button, hook, or string.

Mary Rajanayakan, a converted Tamil girl, is now a student in the Medical College at Madras, India, fitting herself to work among her own sisters. This may mean little to us, but how much it means in India!

The Countess Dufferin's fund now amounts to \$470,000, and by means of it 103 well qualified women physicians are kept at work among the women of India, and nearly 200 more are studying medicine in India, and yet others in England. Some 460,000 afflicted women received treatment last year.

The compression of ladies' feet in China is merely a mark of gentility. Various accounts are given of the origin of this custom. One is that an emperor was jealous of his wife, and to prevent her from gadding abroad put her feet into iron stocks. Another is that a certain empress, Tan-ke (B. C. 100) was born with club feet, and that she caused the emperor to issue an edict, adopting her foot as the model of beauty, and requiring the compression of female infants' feet so as to conform to the imperial standard; while a third account is that the Emperor

Dejuh (A. D. 961) was amusing himself one day in his palace, when he thought he might improve the appearance of the feet of a favorite concubine. He caused her feet to be so bent as to raise the instep into an arch, to resemble the new moon. The figure was much admired by the courtiers, who soon began to introduce it into their own families.

The missionaries in Africa deem the work of one woman equal to that of twelve men, since the women can go anywhere, even among the fiercest tribes, unmolested. The female missionaries are held in high esteem, their motives are never questioned, and they are listened to with the greatest respect.

This is woman's age. Even in slow moving China, women are coming to the front. The *Amoy Monthly Church Magazine* contained a prize essay written by a young woman on "How shall Christian women lead their heathen sisters to worship God."

The society for promoting female education in the east was formed in 1852, and combines zenana schools with medical work. Its income has now reached \$85,000; the number of European agents is 70; the schools are 66; in them 4,000 receive instruction, and in three normal schools 130 more are trained to teach. In 1889 there were 283 inpatients and 18,782 attendances at the hospitals, and 932 were visited at their homes in part by 12 female physicians, with 180 native workers, of whom a large proportion are excellent Christian nurses.

Christian women, educated in our country, with all the sensitiveness of the most refined and cultivated society, go through the streets of heathen cities every day, seeing the unutterable abominations of the people, and yet not giving way to nervous prostration, nor crying out with wild exclamations of disgust and horror, maintaining a firm serene, well balanced mind, and doing all that as a life work, asking no release and only glad to live long in the land for whose redemption they have given themselves at the call of the Master.

F. M. RAINS, Financial Sec.

A Dozen Facts about Foreign Missions.

FOR THOUGHTFUL CHRISTIANS.

1. The population of the globe is about 1,500,000,000.
2. About 900,000,000 worship idols.
3. About 750,000,000 never heard of Christ and never saw the face of a missionary.
4. There is one preacher in this country for 800 people, while in the foreign field there is one missionary for 400,000.
5. In this country there is one church member for every 4 of our population, in the heathen world one to 1,500.
6. We spend \$80,000,000 for the evangelization of the people of this country, but only \$5,000,000 in the heathen field.
7. The proportion of preachers at home to those in the foreign field is 500 to 1. The proportion of workers is 650 to 1.
8. Nine-tenths of the contributions to Foreign Missions are given by one-tenth of the church membership, while only one-half of the membership give anything.
9. The increase in membership in heathen lands is thirty times greater than at home in proportion to the ministers employed.

10. We spend \$1.33 each for the evangelization of our country, and one-third of one cent each in the foreign field—one cent for three heathen.

11. Eight per cent. of the world's population is Protestant Christian; 20 per cent. are non-Protestant Christian, and 72 per cent. are Mohammedans and Pagan.

12. The Christian Church has one preacher in the foreign field for each 200 at home.

F. M. RAINS, Fin. Sec.

The Grippe Epidemic.

A SCOURGE MORE TO BE DREADED THAN CHOLERA.

Medical Science Powerless to Prevent its Spread—It is again sweeping over Canada with Great Severity—How its Evil Effects can best be Counteracted—Only prompt measures can ensure safety.

It is stated on high medical authority that an epidemic of la grippe is more to be feared than an outbreak of cholera. The latter disease can be controlled, and where sanitary precautions are observed the danger can be reduced to a minimum. But not so with la grippe. Medical science has not yet fathomed its mysteries, and is powerless to prevent its spread. Three years ago an epidemic of la grippe swept over this country, leaving death and shattered constitutions in its wake, and now once more it has appeared in epidemic form; not so severe, perhaps, as on the former occasion, but with sufficient violence to cause grave alarm, and to warn the prudent to take prompt measures to resist its inroads.

When, a few months ago, it was announced that cholera had broken out in Grimsby, one of England's important seaports, it was feared that it would reach this continent, yet this once dreaded scourge was checked and exterminated with a loss of not more than half a dozen lives. That la grippe is more to be dreaded than cholera is shown by the fact that in London last week upwards of an hundred deaths were due to this trouble, and medical science is powerless to prevent its spread, and can do nothing more than relieve those stricken with the disease.

At the present moment thousands of Canadians are suffering from la grippe and the misery it is causing would be difficult to estimate. Even when the immediate symptoms of the disease disappear it too frequently leaves even the most robust constitution shattered. The after effects of la grippe are perhaps more dangerous than the disease itself, and assume many forms, such as extreme nervousness, distressing headaches, pains in the back, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, shortness of breath on slight exertion, swelling of the limbs, an indisposition to exertion, a feeling of constant tiredness, partial paralysis and many other distressing symptoms. In removing the after effects of la grippe, or for fortifying the system to withstand its shock, no remedy has met with as great success as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They rebuild the blood, restore shattered nerves, and place the sufferer in a condition of sound health. In proof of these statements we reproduce a few letters speaking in the strongest and most positive terms as to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of la grippe or influenza.

Mr. George Rose, Rednersville, Ont., says:—"I am well to-day and do not hesitate giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the credit of saving my life. I had three attacks of la grippe and was so reduced in flesh and strength I could hardly stand alone. I had no appetite. I could not sleep because my legs and feet became badly swollen and cramped. The pain was at times so violent that I could not refrain from screaming, and I would tumble about in bed and long for day to come. If I attempted to get up and walk I was apt to fall from dizziness. I took medicine from the doctor, but it did not help me, and I was so discouraged I did not think I could live more than a few months, when one day I read in the paper of the cure of a man whose symptoms were like mine. I sent for a box of Pink Pills, and by the time it was gone there was an improvement. I continued the use of the pills, found that I could now get a good night's sleep and the cramps and the pains, which had formerly made my life miserable, had

disappeared, and I felt better than I had in four years. I know that it was Pink Pills that brought about the change because I was taking nothing else. I have taken in all seven boxes, and I feel as good now as I did at forty years of age."

Capt. James McKay, Tiverton, N. S., says:—"I had la grippe about three years ago and that tied me up pretty well. I wasn't fit to take charge of a ship, so sailed south as far as Milk River, Jamaica, as nurse for an invalid gentleman. The weather was simply melting, and I used to lie on the deck at night, and in my weakened condition got some sort of fever. When I reached home I was completely used up and continued to get worse until I could hardly move about. At times my limbs would become numb with a tingling sensation as though a thousand needles were being stuck into me. Then my eyesight began to fail. It was difficult for me to distinguish persons at a distance. My face became swollen and drawn and my eyes almost closed. The doctors could do nothing for me. I suffered terribly, was only a burden to my friends and actually longed for death which all thought was in store for me. At this time the statement of a man down in Cape Breton came to my notice. He attributed his cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I thought there might be a chance for me. I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and soon found that they were helping me, and their continued use put me on my feet again, and I went to work after months of enforced idleness to the great astonishment of my acquaintances, who never expected to see me around again. I feel it my duty to advise the use of Pink Pills by people who are run down or suffer from the effects of any chronic ailment. They saved my life and you may be sure I am grateful."

John W. Boothe, Newcombe Mills, Ont., says:—"Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for the great good I have received from the use of your Pink Pills. I had my full share of la grippe and it left me in a weak and debilitated condition. My nerves were unstrung and I was unable to hold anything, such as a saucer of tea, in my hands without spilling it. I had terrible pains in my head and stomach and although I consulted a good physician I derived no benefit. I made up my mind to use your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I now look upon the decision as an inspiration, so great is the benefit I have derived from the use of this marvellous remedy. My pains have vanished; my nerves are strengthened and I am feeling better than I have done before in years."

Mr. W. A. Marshall, principal of the Clementsport, N. S., Academy, says:—"I had a bad attack of la grippe which left me weak, nervous and badly used up. I suffered almost continually with terrible headaches, backache and pains through the body. I tried many remedies without receiving any benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the use of seven boxes has made me feel like a new man, as I am now as strong as I was before my sickness. I can heartily recommend them to others so afflicted."

Mr. B. Crouter, Warkworth, Ont., brother of Rev. Darius Crouter, who some years ago represented East Northumberland in the House of Commons, says:—"Two years ago I had an attack of la grippe which nearly cost me my life. My legs and feet were continually cold and cramped, and I could get little or no sleep at night, and you can understand what a burden life was to me. One day I read a remarkable cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I made up my mind to give them a trial. When I began using the Pink Pills there was such a numbness in my feet that I could not feel the floor when I stepped on it. As I continued the use of the pills this disappeared; the feeling returned to my limbs, the cramps left me, I felt as though new blood was coursing through my veins, and I can now go to bed and sleep soundly all night. When I get up in the morning instead of feeling tired and depressed I feel thoroughly refreshed, and all this wonderful change is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I believe Pink Pills have no equal for building up the blood, and I strongly recommend them to all sufferers or to any who wish to fortify the system against disease."

Scores of other equally strong recommendations might be quoted, but the

above will suffice to prove the undoubted efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in removing all the evil effects of la grippe or influenza, and those who have in any degree suffered from this dangerous malady should lose no time in fortifying the system by the judicious use of Pink Pills. They are the only remedy that strike at the root of the trouble and thoroughly eradicate its bad effects. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and do not be persuaded to try something else. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. or Schenectady, N. Y.

The Louisville School for Negroes.

The school at Louisville is in a flourishing condition as far as numbers of students and the kind of instruction given are concerned. When I visited the school last Friday, there were 21 present (25 being the enrollment) 23 of the 25 students are members of the Christian church, two are Methodists. Nineteen are studying for the ministry. They are all mature and manifest great interest in the work. Prof. Thompson is greatly encouraged at the progress they make, and the promise they give of still greater growth. Will the great Church of Christ maintain this school?

There are some features about the school not so encouraging. They have only 21 chairs for 25 students. They have not one desk. They have to learn to write on the backs of books. Quite a number of good books have been donated to the school, but they have no shelf to put them on, and so, as yet they cannot be utilized by the school. Mrs. B. U. Watkins donated a fine encyclopedia, and the library is to be known as the B. U. Watkins' library. Who will send a nice book case to put the B. U. Watkins' library in? Who will send some desks? Who will send some chairs? Who will send some good books? Who will send a subscription for a good magazine? Who will aid the Louisville school? Those who said they would help "when we got to doing something," turn in. If you do not believe we are doing something, visit the Louisville school and hear the recitations.

Send any donations of the kind above mentioned to Prof. A. J. Thompson, No. 1820 Duncan ave., Louisville, Kentucky.

C. C. SMITH, Cor. Sec. B. N. E. E., Massillon, Ohio.

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