

set, I turned cold and faint to see her own mother strike her to compel her to swallow! I saw that I could do no good, and as the strain was too severe to be borne unnecessarily, I left her two hours before she died, but the scene haunted me for months.'

"Most of us know how trying is sickness at home, under the most favorable circumstances. Let us for a moment, in imagination, enter a sick room in India, as described by a worker there:

'Sickness at home means a nice pretty room, kind nursing, and dainty food. In India there is no bed, a windowless room, such as we might use for a tool house, and no furniture whatever. The first I saw was like that, but had plenty of old chatties, or jars used for all cooking and storing purposes. The invalid was squatting on the floor behind the door, propped up, not by pillows, but by the mud walls, and her people were much distressed about her.'

How many thousands, yea hundreds of thousands are suffering untold agonies, of which the foregoing cases are but samples, even while you read these lines.

We read of Israel of old, that the Lord looked upon their affliction, and heard their groaning. Is not the same great Father still looking with infinite pity upon these suffering ones? Are not His ears still open to their cry? In our hands He has placed the means of carrying and sending just the needed help. Can we, dare we refuse?

From all parts of the world we hear the thrilling cry, "Come over and help us!" and never were there such grand opportunities as at present, for carrying the blessings of the Gospel of Christ into lands where the fields are already white unto the harvest.

Many noble heroic Christians have given themselves to this blessed work and have done good service by their earnest, self-sacrificing efforts in alleviating the sufferings of our less favored sisters. But as we hear and read of the great need for workers that still exists—one feels almost inclined to say with the disciples of old, "What are these among so many?"

"There are many who are saying to us 'Here am I, send me,' but who have not sufficient means to obtain the necessary medical training; and how many are there who, though unable to go themselves, yet could assist others to do so?"

Our sisters in Christ will rejoice to know of, and be anxious to participate in, a movement for the remedying of those evils, by educating men and women to "Heal the sick and preach the Gospel."

In the year 1881, a Medical Mission was opened in New York City, which has since developed into the International Medical Missionary Society. This Society now has six such missions in New York City, and two in Brooklyn; also two houses filled with students.

The first fifteen students of the Society are now laboring in India, China and Africa, and a similar

number expect to graduate shortly, having spent from three to four years in preparation.

A Woman's Branch has recently been formed in connection with the Society, and the present appeal is issued with a view to obtain the sympathy and co-operation of all Christian women.

THE TIERRA DEL FUEGO MISSION.

By REV. COMMANDER ROBERTS.

(Continued.)

ND now it was necessary again to make an effort to advance with the work, but how to gauge the Fuegian mind was a difficulty. A people who had no word for God, who had not even idolatrous worship, and no idea of sacrifice, had they apprehended the first principle of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the redemption of the world by the sacrifice of Himself? They were by this time quite familiar with the story.

Not only so, they had begun to trace the improved habits and social status of their own people who had much mixed with the missionaries during their constant residence at Keppel to their knowledge of God. And they had been clearly shown that the folly and wickedness prevalent in their midst resulted from an ignorance of God. The natives of Woollya had come to look upon the visits of the missionaries with pleasure. It was therefore resolved to try an experiment. Accordingly a station was established at Siwya in 1868 on Navarin Island and the four natives most attached to the mission were placed there amongst others. A log house was provided them and they were found with goods, sheep and goats and implements for agriculture.

Services were held morning and evening in the ship and on shore and were listened to with great interest by the natives, and after a few days the young natives were left in the midst of their own people to stand alone. Several months later Mr. Stirling visited the settlement and the result was so satisfactory that he determined himself to live on shore in their midst. He immediately in January, 1869, established himself at Ooshosia on the north shore of the Beagle Channel and opposite to Siwya. The Siwya party willingly came over and formed a kind of body guard, the new spot being better anchorage and having a good supply of fresh water, good pasturage and land for tillage, etc.

The "Allan Gardiner" sailed away and the Rev. W. H. Stirling was left alone to face his new position. After a week's residence there he was able to say, "As I pace up and down at evening before my hut I fancy myself a sentinel, God's sentinel I trust, stationed at the southernmost outpost of His great army. A dim touch of heaven surprises the heart with joy, and I forget my loneliness in realizing the privilege of being permitted to stand here in Christ's name." The little hut which was to be