

Suggested Programme of Medical Missions.

I. *Opening Exercises*.—Hymn, prayer; Scripture lesson (Is. lxi. 1-3, and Matt. viii. 1-17); hymn, "Can. Hymnal," 447.

II. *Scripture Argument for Medical Missions*.

- (a) *Prophecies of Christ the Healer*; Is. lxi. 1-3.
- (b) *Our Lord's Example*—Pre-eminently a Medical Missionary; Matt. iv. 23, 24—by this means He drew the people, then preached the Sermon on the Mount, then immediately resumed His work of healing: Matt. chaps. viii and ix.
- (c) *Our Lord's Command*: Matt. x. 1; Luke x. 1.
- (d) *The practice of Apostles and early disciples*: Acts iii. 1-10; Acts ix. 32-43.
- (e) *Christ laid particular stress on the duty of man to care for his fellowman*: Luke x. 25-37; Matt. vii. 12.

III. *The Need of Medical Missions*.

- (a) *The paucity of missionary physicians* (about 400)—compare with the thousands of physicians at home.
- (b) *Ignorance of medical science and resultant sufferings* in non-Christian lands—give illustrations.
- (c) *Cure of missionaries and families*.
- (d) *Care of native helpers and Christians*.

IV. *Appropriate musical selection*—quartette, or, etc.

V. *The Value of Medical Missions*.

- (a) *A pioneer agency*—opened door of access to many mission fields, e.g., Corea, China, Formosa, Urambo (Africa).
- (b) *Means of overcoming prejudice*, especially in Mohammedan lands.
- (c) *Direct evangelistic agency*—give illustrations showing fruitfulness in conversions.

VI. *Methods*. The medical missionary is, par excellence, an evangelist. He must be wise to win souls, and must use his medical knowledge as a means to this supreme end.

1. Itinerating work.
2. Hospitals.
3. Dispensaries.
4. Instruction of native youths in medical science.

VII. *Hymn*.

All requisite information may be had from the following booklets which may be had at the Methodist Book-Room, Toronto. These are necessary, and should be read by all who take part in the meeting: (1) "Murdered Millions," in paper, 17c.; (2) "Medical Missions, their Value and Success," by Dr. Wanless, 5c.; (3) "Medical Missions, their Claims and Progress," by Lowe, in paper, 20c.

Appropriate readings may be selected from the Life of John G. Paton, Life of John Kenneth Mackenzie, "In the Far East," "China and its People," by Dr. Withrow.

CHAS. W. SERVICE, B.A.

Do you want to know, Do you want to MAKE KNOWN the will and the work of our God for His Church on earth? If this is your supreme desire, can you not find a way of accomplishing it by buying some of the information advertised by our Book Room on page 8? Has your Missionary Committee a missionary library to circulate in your society? If not, it is hardly fair to appoint them as your instructors in missions and not furnish them with textbooks. The best educational institutions have books for both instructors and for those who seek instruction.

Medical Missions Among Lepers.

DR. SANDILANDS, medical missionary, Free Church of Scotland, writes: "The Deputy Commissioner asked me if I would look after three lepers who were said to be *starving*. I replied, saying, I would if I got the 'Kangal Khana' (poor-house) to house them in. This was granted, so I went to see the people. Only one was present; *another had died of starvation* that very day, and the only one who was left was just dying. I fed him with brandy and milk, the food I brought with me being of no use. He could not eat and it was with difficulty he could swallow. Gradually by spoonfuls he took a little milk. He was lying, with little or nothing to cover him, in a narrow veranda in the midst of a pour of rain. I did not expect him to live till morning, but I was surprised to find, when I went, that he was still alive. I went both before and after my dispensary and fed him. After the dispensary I spent an hour or two dressing his wounds, which, on foot and hand and arm, were just a mass of corruption. . . . *His condition was such that almost no one would come near me to help me*. I got his wounds dressed and got clean clothes for him, and had him put on a bed inside and he was a little comfortable. I kept feeding him all that day and during the night, but in the morning he passed away. His case was such a sad one. *He died literally from neglect and starvation*. . . . We told him a little about Jesus, but *he was too far gone to think about the matter*."

Medical Treatment for the Opium Habit.

DR. OTTE, of the Neerbosch Hospital, Sioke, in his report, says:

"Upon entering the Refuge each patient is required to deposit two dollars with the evangelist. When dismissed, the cost of his food is deducted, and the remainder given back to him. If he succeeds in escaping before the prescribed time, he forfeits the two dollars. Patients are required to remain for at least twenty-one days, and very severe cases are sometimes detained for five weeks. When an opium patient is received he is locked up and not allowed to leave the ward for at least three days, unless the circumstances are exceptional. After this he is permitted a daily walk in the hospital yard. When the worst agonies are over, he can walk about the grounds at will, but may not go outside the gates until dismissed.

"At one time during the winter five men came a distance of *ninety miles* to be cured of the opium habit. After they had each paid the two dollars they were locked in the Refuge. They were told beforehand of what sufferings they would have to undergo, and they consented to the treatment, being intensely desirous to be cured. The first day all went well, but the next day they became raving maniacs. Night and day they did nothing but crawl on the ground and howl like wild beasts. For four nights the students and patients in the adjoining rooms were kept awake by the noise. Whenever the physician or assistant appeared, they would beg on their knees to be let out, if only for a few minutes. When reasoned with, they said they were doing their best to keep quiet, but they seemed to have lost all self-control. Knowing this, they were patiently and kindly treated. When left alone they made strenuous efforts to escape, and finally succeeded. *On the fifth night* they bent the staples with their fingers so as to open the door. They then jumped from a veranda twelve feet high and made their escape.