

drops. Besides, the plaster on one side of her room is so soaked with water that she will not be able to sleep there to-night.

Much of this, of course, would be remedied by a new roof, but the whole building (the old part) is in a state of decay. One end is built close against the bluff on which the Boys' School stands, so that the sunlight never falls on the north and west sides. The smell of decayed wood in that part of the building has become more than disagreeable, and is growing worse each month. In many places the rotted part of the woodwork can be picked away in handfuls. In the last two years we have had four cases of diphtheria in the school, unknown before. Three of these have been girls sleeping in the old part. (The last of these cases developed to-day.) But, more than this, the recent disaster in London, (Ont., has added greatly to our apprehensions of what a heavy earthquake or typhoon may bring to us. If the old part were taken down and a smaller building put up on the south side of the new part, the rooms would be pleasanter, more healthful and better suited to our present needs.

From Miss Munro.

TOKYO, *January 28th, 1898.*

HISTORY OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The King's Daughters' Society of Japan grew out of a private conversation held among some ladies, of whom Miss Leete was one. At the close of this casual conversation, it was decided to talk it over with other ladies, principals of schools. A number of invitations were sent out (to Mrs. Large among others), and the result was the organization of the King's Daughters' Society of Japan. The Presbyterian, Baptist, Friends, Methodist Episcopal and Canadian Methodist schools in Yokohama, and the Dutch Reformed School in Yokohama belong, besides many schools and churches in other cities. The foreign community in Yokohama also have a circle, which is not affiliated with ours. Circles