

ings, recitations, concert exercises and music. This is work the young people delight in; it is something they can do, and it is surprising how interesting a programme they can provide. In preparing these they will be led into a line of reading that is now neglected, but will prove so interesting that it will likely be continued.

A choir of these young people should be formed to furnish the music. They should practice regularly under the direction of some responsible person. This will prove a strong factor in the work.

If these monthly meetings are sometimes open to the public, it may help your Auxiliary by the information given of the heathen world. These monthly meetings may be varied, by occasionally having a social gathering for the purpose of raising money, if they enter into it heartily on account of the fun. Is any harm done? They have a social life to cultivate. Is it not better that it should be done in a harmless way and under proper surroundings, instead of sending them out into the world for their amusements, and then wonder why we cannot get them back? Will not our Auxiliaries and Leagues take this matter in hand, and endeavor to gain the young people of our Sunday-schools and enlist them in this branch of Church work, letting them feel that the Church is theirs and that they have an interest in it. This should also form part of the work of our organizers, to bring our Mission Band work before our Auxiliaries, and urge them to engage their young people in it

#### JAPAN.

*Extracts of Letters from MRS. LARGE, TOKYO, JAPAN,  
Oct. 28th, 1891.*

**T**HIS morning, just after we got up, we had a big earthquake, a long steady shake that made the bricks in the chimneys creak, caused the hanging lamp in the hall to swing at least a foot from its centre, and brought a seasick feeling to all of us. As it continued so long, I seized Kate, who had just been taken out of her bath, threw a towel around her, and started for the lower storey, to be met at the doorway by Misses Lund and Cushing, who were making their way down too. We reached the bottom, and seemed to have stood there for a long time before it stopped. The shakes are of almost daily occurrence just now, but none have been so severe as this for a long time.

*Dec. 11th.*—I wonder how the news of the earthquake affected you. It was so indefinite that you would not know whether we were among the living or dead. Mr. Hiraiwa was in yesterday morning; last week he was at the places that suffered the most (Nagoya and Gifu). He says the sight is terrible. I shall send you some photos when the prices are a little reduced from what they are now. Our "King's Daughters" are starting a small industrial school in the little chapel, to be held three days a week from three to six o'clock. The girls are to do all the teaching, and to have full charge. The Bible, reading, writing, Japanese sewing and embroidery, will be taught; the embroidery will not be taken up at first. Mrs. Sabashi has been around hunting up poor girls, and has found several; they begin next Monday. The girls are all much interested in this, and we pray it may be a great blessing to them all, and a training for more extended work of the same kind in the future. Among our school servants is a young woman who was formerly nurse to Kate. As she was anxious to be with me after my return, we took her in to fill a vacancy. Two weeks ago she came to my room on Sunday afternoon; I spoke of spiritual matters to her; she said she believed we were right, but that she did not understand all she thought she should before taking the step of uniting herself with the Church; then came the following: "Last summer when I went home, as you know, my mother was very ill; we knew she could not live many days. I sat beside her a great deal, and one

day told her that I had learned that we had made a great mistake in believing in many gods. That a book the Christians had told there was but one God and that Him only should we serve. I do not know much about it, mother, but if you say, 'I am a sinner and have done wrong; I believe in but one God; forgive me all my sins,' then He will forgive you. But you must say this very earnestly, and mean it, too. We had many more talks; mother heard gladly, and one day said, 'But we have made a great mistake; I am a sinner, please forgive me.' She heard so gladly, and at the time of her death I asked her how she felt (a question always asked, they say); she said, 'Happy.'" We cast the bread on the waters with but little idea of those to whom it will be the "Bread of Life," but when we see face to face what a joy there is for us.

In the November OUTLOOK is an inquiry regarding the givings of the missionaries in Japan; it was well answered. Perhaps the following little scrap of conversation will not be out of place: "I cannot give anything more; I have been squaring up my accounts, and find I have used up all my 'Lord's money' from last quarter's salary, and all due on that of next quarter." "According to that you have nothing more to give until you receive your salary in April; what are you going to do?" "I have squared up, I said, and will begin afresh; when I get my salary at Christmas I'll lay out another tenth."

A subscription was asked for something a few days ago; we thought it would be well to send one from the house. "I have no Lord's money to give, it is all gone," said one; "but if you will pay it and charge to our house-keeping expenses I am willing." (House-keeping expenses are paid from our own funds, and include just what such expenses would in a minister's home in Canada.) We do not tell the above in a spirit of letting our right hand know what our left one doeth, but only to show that there are calls here as at home, and that all here give that portion of their income that the Master tells us is not ours.

FROM the sixth annual report of Lady Dufferin's Fund for Medical Aid to the Women of India, every proof is afforded of the philanthropic aid, admirable management and progressiveness achieved by the founders and controllers of this noble organization. The statistics are astonishing. In 1890 upward of 411,691 women were treated by the lady staff, as compared with 280,694 in 1889. More surprising was the proportionate increase of in-patients in the hospitals, represented by 8,150 women, over against 3,603 in the previous year. This is an unmistakable sign of the appreciation in which the fund's endeavors are held by the native women. The medical staff consists of 13 lady doctors, 27 assistant surgeons, and 204 pupils at the various medical colleges and hospitals. It is strange to hear of a school of medicine having been opened for Hindoo women to study anatomy and kindred subjects. The charitable fund of England has not commanded the assistance which it demands, and, on the other hand, the liberality of wealthy Hindoos requires to be cultivated in order to make so worthy an institution a national blessing.—*Missionary Review.*

PUNDITA RAMABAI held the second anniversary of her "Sharada Sadhau," or widow's home, recently. Mrs. Ranade, the amiable and intelligent wife of a cultured native gentleman of Poona, a member of the Legislative Council, presided with grace and dignity; and another well-educated lady with remarkable self-possession, moved an address of thanks. This assuredly indicates progress in the conservative city of Poona, a stronghold of Brahminism. The Pundita delivered a long and elegant extempore address with her wonted energy. She reports her work to be prospering.—*Missionary Review.*