

friends, heard of this hazardous proceeding, and endeavored to persuade her that if she would withdraw from the attempt, they would try by all means to influence the Board to provide the means by which she might attain her object. She was not accustomed to yield to persuasion, but the Lord gave her the right turn of mind, and she went back to the city, feeling that she ought not to disregard the counsels of these men. The result was that "she went again to the Foreign Mission Board, and was accepted as their delegate to go out among the churches and ask my sisters to send me." (Miss Cramp's Retrospects, p. 8.)

After due formalities, the Board gave its imprimatur "with a view to engage in an independent mission, in the event of such missions being established by this Body, and that we will send her out as our missionary, subject to the concurrence of the Convention."

It is historically important that the facts as stated by Miss Norris in the 'Retrospects' of 1891, be here noted. Miss Norris writes: "Mr Rand (T. H.) and I, at his home, formed a constitution for Missionary Circles similar to that followed by the Woman's Missionary Society of New York.—The first circle was formed in my own church in Canso on the 18th June, 1870, Mrs. Spinney Whitman President, and Mrs. T. C. Cook, Secretary and Treasurer." The second was formed at Amherst July 5, Mrs. D. A. Steele, President, Mrs. C. H. Bent Secretary Treasurer, I may be permitted to point out the curious circumstance that the Presidents of the two first Societies were mother and daughter, in whose library the Life of Adoniram Judson, elsewhere mentioned, was one of the well read books.

During Miss Norris, absence "June 23rd to August 29, 1870, she met forty-one appointments,—organized thirty-two societies". The dates of the formation of the other 29 societies, and their names are given in Miss Norris' memorandum, but it is hardly necessary for me to transcribe them.