

now, except ours. The M. E. Church of the U. S. have had five men in the field from the beginning, and expect five more before the end of the present year. Cannot the United Methodist Church of Canada establish one strong foreign mission? If not, you may rely on it, to keep two men here, isolated, working alone, is the nearest thing to waste of funds that you can come to, after a certain point is reached, and we are almost touching that point at the present time. We ought to be able to meet the demands of the work as it opens out, and to take advantage of opportunities as they offer. If we cannot do this, there is disappointment, the limit of expansion is soon reached; the spirit of the mission suffers discouragement.

Whereas if the mission were strong, able to push the work, train native helpers, look well after converts, establish preaching stations at sundry places that are open to us, there might be no limit to the growth of the Church, and the great common cause would be served as it ought to be. Now it is simply impossible that this can be done by one man, or even by two. We ought to have four or five men in this great capital, if we are ever to bear our share of responsibility in the evangelization of Japan. I have no doubt at all as to the good intentions of the committee, but feel that a word of entreaty and remonstrance is necessary, lest our golden opportunity for Christ in this land pass unimproved.

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*From the same, dated Yedo, March 23rd, 1876.*

We have waited a long time in hope of seeing Treaty Limits expanded so as to permit of foreign residence everywhere within the city of Yedo. But there is no prospect now that this privilege will be conceded in the near future. The duty, therefore, of taking steps to secure property for our mission, within the district allotted to foreigners, has impressed me very much of late.

I will now place before you a plain statement of the facts of our situation, which you can lay before the Committee of Consultation and Finance if you think well.

You are doubtless aware that foreigners, unless in the service of the Japanese Government, or under contract to serve some Japanese subject by permission of the Government, are not allowed to reside outside of a small district, prescribed in each of the Treaty ports. In Yedo this district is called Tsukiji, a flat piece of ground on the edge of the bay. Some of the Missionaries, in order to get out amongst the people, have taken contracts to teach in private schools, and are, in virtue of this, permitted to live outside of Tsukiji. This is my own case at present. When we came to Yedo my wife took a contract to

teach in a girls' school, and this secured permission to reside where we pleased. But about nine months ago her health failed, and I had to take an engagement to do some teaching in a gentleman's private school, in order to secure our residence outside. The benefit of being out of Tsukiji is two-fold. 1st. One can get more thoroughly acquainted with the people and really accomplish more in the way of Missionary work; and secondly, house rent is fifty per cent. cheaper outside than in Tsukiji. But the disadvantages are considerable. I am now fully convinced that no missionary should be subordinate to Japanese, either in the service of the Government, or of private individuals, if he can possibly help it. A man is better prepared to work for Christ, and can judge better as to the effect of his work, if he stands on independent ground. This is my mature conviction, after sufficient trial of the contract system, under the most favourable circumstances. I feel it my duty now to ask you to acquire property for the mission in the district set apart to foreigners.

We have now a Church in this city, with a membership of fifteen meeting in class, and a fair prospect of in-