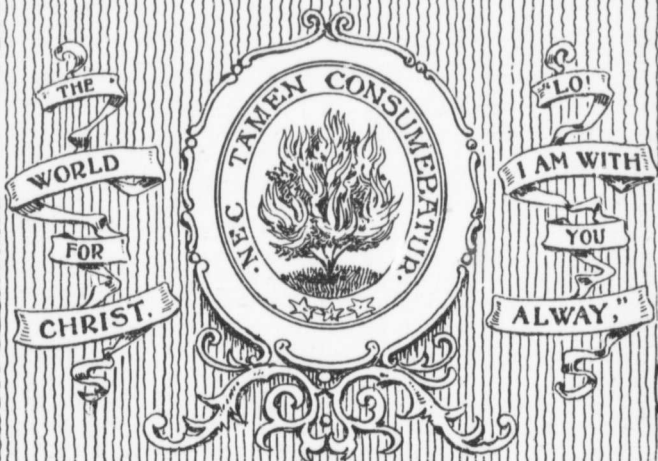


FOREIGN MISSIONARY TIDINGS

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA
WESTERN DIVISION



Vol. II.

(Old Series,
Vol. XV.)

TORONTO, NOV., 1898.

No. 7.

NEW SERIES

DE LAUGHLIN

NOTICES.

The Board of Management meets on the *first Tuesday* of every month, at 3 o'clock p.m., and on the remaining Tuesdays of each month at 10 a.m., in the Board Room of the Bible and Tract Societies, 104 Yonge Street, Toronto. Members of Auxiliary Societies, or other ladies interested in the work and desiring information, may attend a meeting if introduced by a member of the Board.

Letters concerning the organization of societies, and all matters pertaining to Home work, are to be addressed to Mrs. Grant, Home Secretary, St. Margaret's College, 403 Bloor Street West, Toronto. The Home Secretary should be notified *at once* when an Auxiliary or Mission Band is formed.

Letters asking information about missionaries, or any questions concerning the Foreign Field, as to Bible-readers, teachers, or children in the various Mission Schools, also letters concerning supplies for India, should be addressed to Mrs. Shortreed, Foreign Secretary, 224 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

All correspondence relating to work in the North-West and British Columbia including supplies, will be conducted through Mrs. A. Jeffrey, Secretary for Indian Work in the North-West and British Columbia, 4 Classic Avenue, Toronto.

All letters to the Board not directly bearing upon work specified in the above departments, should be addressed to Mrs. Hugh Campbell, Corresponding Secretary, 220 Richmond Street West, Toronto.

All requests for life-membership certificates should be sent to Miss Bessie MacMurchy, 254 Sherbourne Street, Toronto, to be accompanied in every case by a receipt from the Treasurer of the Auxiliary into which the fee has been paid.

Letters containing remittances of money for the W.F.M.S. may be addressed to Miss Isabella L. George, Treasurer, 277 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

All correspondence relating to the business management of the FOREIGN MISSIONARY TIDINGS—all orders, remittances and changes of address—should be sent to Mrs. Telfer, 72 St. Alban's Street, Toronto.

Notices of Presbyterian meetings intended for the FOREIGN MISSIONARY TIDINGS may be sent to the editor, Mrs. John MacGillivray, 72 St. Alban's Street, Toronto.

Foreign Missionary Tidings.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Presbyterian Church
in Canada.

(WESTERN DIVISION.)

VOL. II.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1898.

No. 6.

SUBJECTS FOR PRAYER.

November.—New Hebrides; Native Teachers. Mission work in other islands of the sea.

“He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till He has set judgment in the earth; and the isles shall wait for His law.”—Isaiah 42 : 4.

“Then Samuel took a stone and set it between Mizpeh and Shen, and called the name of it Eben-ezer, saying, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.”—I Sam. 7 : 12.

NAMES OF MISSIONARIES.

EFATE—Rev. J. W. McKenzie.

ERROMANGA—Rev. M. A. Robertson.

SANTO—Rev. J. Annand, D.D.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

INCREASE.

Presbyterial Society—

Barrie.....Beeton “McCrae” Mission Band.

“.....Coldwater “Willing Workers” Mission Band.

Ottawa.....Coulonge Auxiliary.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Mrs. J. A. Greenhill, Brockville Presbyterial.

Mrs. A. Robertson, Bank St. Church Auxiliary, Ottawa.

Mrs. W. Warnock, Mrs. S. Gibson, Knox Church, Goderich.

Miss E. Keith, Carmel Auxiliary, Hensall.

Mrs. Colin H. Campbell, Westminster Auxiliary, Winnipeg.

Mrs. W. Meikle, First Presbyterian Church Auxiliary, Vancouver,
B.C.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY TIDINGS.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

1898.		RECEIPTS.	
Aug. 22.	To balance on hand.....	\$1,882	92
Sept. 4.	“ Mrs. John Thunder's Sewing Class.....	13	60
“ 27.	“ Lanark and Renfrew Presbyterial Society, for Miss O'Hara's expenses.....	6	50
			<u>6 50</u>
		\$1,903	02

		EXPENDITURE.	
Sept. 27.	By Miss O'Hara's travelling expenses.....	\$4	30
“ 27.	“ Upper Canada Bible Society.....	9	30
“ 30.	“ balance on hand.....	1,889	42
			<u>1,889 42</u>
		\$1,903	02

ISABELLA L. GEORGE, Treasurer.

“THE MISSIONARY REVIEW.”

Subscribers to “The Missionary Review” are reminded that the year ends with the December number. Those desiring to renew their subscription and others wishing to take advantage of the club rate, \$2, please remit to Mrs. Telfer, 72 St. Alban's St., before the 12th December. To remit later than this will not insure club rates.

WHO SHALL ORGANIZE NEW AUXILIARIES ?

Enquiries have reached the Board from time to time as to the proper person to organize new branches of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. In the early days of the Society it was thought best that a member of the Board should be present at the formation of any new society, in order that she might give information as to the object of the society, and also as to the best methods of carrying on the work. Since Presbyterial Societies have become general, the work of organization has been entrusted to the officers of the Presbyterial Societies; and it is highly desirable, when a branch is about to be formed, that notice should be sent to the President of the Presbyterial Society, in order that she may either be present herself or request one of the other officers to take her place. Where it is not possible for any Presbyterial officer to be present, it is quite competent for any one who is deeply interested in the Society, and who is well acquainted with its work, to organize either an Auxiliary or a Mission Band.

PRESBYTERIAL REPORT.

SAUGEEN.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Saugeen Presbyterial Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held in the Presbyterian church, Clifford, on Tuesday, September 13th, when a large number of delegates was present, all the Auxiliaries but one in the Presbytery being represented.

The meeting opened at 10.30 a.m. with Mrs. Morrison, President, in the chair. After devotional exercises the rest of the forenoon was devoted to business, and the following officers were elected:—President, Mrs. Morrison, Cedarville; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Young, Clifford; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Hanna, Mount Forest; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. McGregor, Mount Forest; Secretary, Miss Kate Young, Clifford; Treasurer, Mrs. (Dr.) Harvey, Harriston; Secretary of Supplies, Mrs. Glenney, Harriston; Secretary of "Foreign Missionary Tidings," Miss Annie Adie, Clifford.

The afternoon session opened with a large attendance of ladies. After devotional exercises, Mrs. Morrison, President, delivered an address, and Mrs. Glenney, of Harriston, sang a solo. Miss Milligan, of Clifford, read an address of welcome, and Miss Hall read a reply, prepared by Mrs. Jamieson, of Mount Forest, who was unable to be present on account of illness.

A paper was read, prepared by Mrs. Aull, of Palmerston, on "The Progress of the Woman's Missionary Society and the Lessons it Teaches."

Mrs. Jeffrey, of Toronto, Secretary of Supplies for the North-West, delivered a very interesting and instructive address on missionary work amongst the Indians of the North-West. Also, Mr. Daniels, a missionary from Persia, gave an interesting address on "The Position of Woman in Persia."

The annual reports of Presbyterial officers and Secretaries of Auxiliaries were read and adopted. On account of the change in time of meeting, the books have been closed at the end of nine months, consequently our contributions are not as large as last year.

For the nine months we report \$394, and sent 900 lbs. of clothing to Hurricane Hills Reserve.

The next meeting will be held (D.V.) in Holstein in September, 1899.

In the evening a public meeting was held, when Rev. Mr. Young, pastor of the church, occupied the chair. After devotional exercises, Mrs. Glenney, of Harriston, sang a sacred solo and Rev. Mr. Hanna, of Mount Forest, delivered a stirring address on mission work.

EXPENDITURE FOR W.F.M.S., 1897-98.

I. NORTH-WEST INDIANS.

Birtle.			
W. J. Small.....	\$612 50		
Miss A. McLaren (salary).....	450 00		
Miss McLeod.....	175 00		
Insurance	8 00		
			\$1,245 50
Crowstand.			
Miss Carson and assistants.....	\$603 50		
Teachers	283 00		
Travelling expenses of teachers.....	20 60		
Maintenance	234 60		
Furnishing	65 57		
Building	52 50		
Insurance	58 00		
Equipment	331 25		
			1,649 02
File Hills.			
Mr. Alex. Skene (salary).....	\$700 00		
Assistance	180 00		
Insurance	20 10		
			900 10
Hurricane Hills.			
E. McKenzie (salary, one-half).....	\$225 00		
Mr. N. Gilmour.....	75 00		
			300 00
Lizard Point.			
Mr. John Black (salary, one-half).....	210 00		
Building	5 00		
			215 00
Mistawasis.			
Teachers	\$110 15		
Building	20 37		
Travelling expenses, Miss Gillespie.....	20 10		
			150 62
Moose Mountain.			
Mr. F. T. Dodds.....	300 00		
Building	382 70		
Furnishing	18 87		
Insurance	1 50		
			703 07

FOREIGN MISSIONARY TIDINGS.

197

O'Kanase.			
	R. C. McPherson.....	\$150 00	
	Building	507 70	
	Insurance	24 25	
		<hr/>	\$741 95
Makoce Waste.			
	Miss Baker.....	\$375 00	
	Teachers	217 50	
		<hr/>	592 50
Pipestone.			
	John Thunder.....	\$210 00	
	Building	48 02	
	Furnishing	1 25	
		<hr/>	259 27
Rolling River.			
	Mr. W. J. Wright.....	\$300 00	
	Insurance	13 50	
		<hr/>	313 50
Round Lake.			
	Teachers	\$337 50	
	John Black.....	360 00	
	Insurance	56 00	
	Travelling expenses of teachers.....	36 55	
		<hr/>	789 05
Portage la Prairie.			
	Miss S. Laidlaw.....	\$324 25	
	Miss Annie Fraser.....	324 25	
	Teacher	69 00	
	Land	240 00	
	Building	908 19	
	Furnishing	4 05	
	Maintenance	73 00	
	David Ross.....	36 00	
	Travelling expenses of M. Laidlaw.....	24 00	
		<hr/>	\$2,002 74
	Winnipeg Convener's expenses.....	98 16	
		<hr/>	9,960 48
			<hr/>
			\$12,472 11

2. BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIANS.

Alberni.			
	Miss Johnston (salary).....	\$360 00	
	Maintenance	1,227 21	
	Wind-mill, etc.....	97 37	
		<hr/>	\$1,684 58

Ucluelet.			
Miss Armstrong (salary).....	\$175	00	
School supplies.....	26	05	
Printing Catechism.....	26	00	
			<u>\$227 05</u>
Ahousaht.			
Mr. Russell.....	\$600	00	
			<u>600 00</u>
			<u>\$2,511 63</u>

3. CENTRAL INDIA.

Neemuch.			
Miss Turnbull (salary).....	\$730	00	
Evangelistic	158	20	
Medical	786	83	
Miscellaneous	13	73	
			<u>1,688 76</u>
Miss Duncan (salary).....	\$730	00	
Evangelistic	198	48	
Educational	347	55	
Miscellaneous	15	60	
			<u>1,291 63</u>
Miss Campbell (salary).....	\$730	00	
Evangelistic	2	82	
Educational	135	37	
Miscellaneous	7	77	
			<u>875 96</u>
Rutlam (Mrs. J. F. Campbell).			
Evangelistic	118	24	
Educational	78	44	
			<u>196 68</u>
Ujjain.			
Miss Jamieson (salary).....	\$730	00	
Evangelistic	16	24	
Educational	327	70	
			<u>1,073 94</u>
Miss Weir (salary).....	\$730	00	
Miscellaneous	27	80	
			<u>757 80</u>
Indore.			
Miss M. Oliver, M.D. (salary).....	\$730	00	
Evangelistic	35	91	
Medical	1,160	82	
Miscellaneous	36	34	
			<u>1,963 07</u>

Indore—Continued.

Miss Thompson (salary).....	\$730 00	
Miss M. MacKellar, M.D. (furlough)...	300 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,030 00
Miss J. V. Sinclair (salary).....	\$730 00	
Evangelistic	39 94	
Educational	415 01	
Miscellaneous	11 31	
	<hr/>	1,196 26
Miss White (salary).....	\$730 00	
Evangelistic	38 36	
Educational	28 00	
	<hr/>	796 36
Miss Grier (salary).....	\$730 00	
Evangelistic	1 44	
Educational	185 86	
	<hr/>	917 30
Miss Ptolemy (salary)	\$730 00	
Evangelistic	32 00	
Educational	266 92	
Miscellaneous	20 71	
	<hr/>	1,049 63
Miss Chase (salary).....	\$730 00	
Miscellaneous	35 14	
	<hr/>	765 14

Mhow.

Miss Ross (furlough).....	\$300 00	
	<hr/>	300 00
Miss Calder (salary).....	\$730 00	
Evangelistic	228 81	
Educational	354 50	
	<hr/>	1,313 31
Miss Leyden (salary).....	\$730 00	
Evangelistic	80 90	
Educational	626 24	
Miscellaneous	36 74	
	<hr/>	1,482 88

Dhar.

Miss O'Hara, M.D. (salary).....	\$730 00	
Evangelistic	114 30	
Medical	683 96	
Miscellaneous	8 82	
	<hr/>	1,537 08
Miss Dougan (salary).....	\$730 00	
Evangelistic	129 96	
Educational	130 27	
	<hr/>	990 23

Dhar—Continued.

Mrs. Woods' Girls' School.....	\$65 00	
Primary Schools for Boys.....	1,660 00	
Travelling expenses (Miss Dougan and Dr. M. O'Hara).....	941 75	
	<hr/>	\$2,666 75
		<hr/>
		\$21,892 78

4. FORMOSA.

Matrons and Bible women.....	\$750 00	
Teachers	250 00	
Coolies	60 00	
Food	50 00	
Clothing	15 00	
	<hr/>	1,125 00

5. HONAN.

Miss McIntosh (salary).....	\$500 00	
Miss Dow (salary).....	500 00	
Miss Pyke (salary).....	500 00	
Medicine	100 00	
Portion of station expenses.....	850 00	
Teachers of language for the lady mission- aries	55 69	
Mrs. Goforth.....	197 14	
	<hr/>	\$2,702 83

Less salary of Miss Dow, paid by Montreal Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.	500 00	
	<hr/>	2,202 83
		<hr/>
		\$25,220 61

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

Indians, North-West.....	\$9,960 48
Indians, British Columbia.....	2,511 63
Central India.....	21,892 78
Formosa	1,125 00
Honan	2,202 83
Interest for the year.....	243 90
	<hr/>
Total	\$37,936 62

ESTIMATES FOR W.F.M.S., 1898-99.

INDIA.

Miss Jamieson.

Evangalistic	\$162 00
Educational	480 00
Miscellaneous	6 00
Salary	730 00
Site	666 00

 \$2,044 00

Miss Weir.

Evangalistic	\$32 00
Educational	225 00
Miscellaneous	16 00
Salary	730 00

 1,003 00

Miss Turnbull.

Evangalistic	\$258 00
Medical	1,222 00
Miscellaneous	40 00
Salary	365 00
Travel	300 00
Furlough	150 00

 2,335 00

Miss Duncan.

Evangalistic	\$216 00
Educational	492 00
Miscellaneous	32 00
Salary	365 00
Travel	300 00
Furlough	150 00

 1,555 00

Miss Campbell.

Evangalistic	\$68 00
Educational	188 00
Miscellaneous	16 00
Salary	730 00

 1,002 00

Miss Ptolemy.

Evangalistic	\$93 00
Educational	360 00
Salary	730 00

 1,183 00

Miss White.			
Evangelistic	\$116 00		
Educational	170 00		
Salary	730 00		
			\$1,016 00
Miss Grier.	\$59 00		
Evangelistic	392 00		
Educational	730 00		
Salary			1,181 00
Miss Sinclair.	\$117 00		
Evangelistic	520 00		
Educational	20 00		
Miscellaneous	730 00		
Salary			1,393 00
Miss Chase.	\$116 00		
Evangelistic	730 00		
Salary			846 00
Miss Oliver.	\$66 00		
Evangelistic			
Miss Thompson.	1,388 00		
Medical	124 00		
Miscellaneous	730 00		
Salary	730 00		
Salary			3,038 00
Miss O'Hara.	\$205 00		
Evangelistic	288 00		
Educational	788 00		
Medical	40 00		
Miscellaneous	730 00		
Salary	1,000 00		
Hospital building			3,051 00
Miss McKellar.	\$610 00		
Salary	300 00		
Travel	20 00		
Furlough			930 00
Miss Calder.	\$340 00		
Evangelistic	378 00		
Educational	365 00		
Salary	300 00		
Travel	150 00		
Furlough			1,533 00

FOREIGN MISSIONARY TIDINGS.

203

Miss Leyden.		
Evangelistic	\$160 00	
Educational	664 00	
Salary	730 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,554 00
		<hr/>
		\$23,664 00

HONAN.

Chu Wang.		
Miss McIntosh (salary).....	\$500 00	
Teacher	20 00	
Medical supplies and operating room.....	150 00	
Store room.....	150 00	
Station class.....	4 00	
	<hr/>	824 00
Miss Dow, salary (Montreal).....		500 00
Miss Wallace (salary).....	\$125 00	
Outfit	150 00	
Travel	300 00	
	<hr/>	575 00
Chang Te.		
Miss Pyke (salary).....	\$500 00	
Teacher	40 00	
Station class.....	15 00	
	<hr/>	555 00
Station expenses.....		515 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,969 00
W. M. S., Montreal.....		500 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,469 00

FORMOSA.

Bible women.....	\$750 00	
Teachers	250 00	
Coolies (Girls' School).....	80 00	
Food	50 00	
Clothing	15 00	
	<hr/>	1,145 00

NORTH-WEST INDIANS.

Birtle.		
W. J. Small (salary).....	\$650 00	
Miss McLaren (salary).....	450 00	
Miss McLeod (salary).....	350 00	
	<hr/>	1,450 00

Bird Tail.			
Rev. John McArthur, part expenses of mission			\$500 00
Crowstand.			
Miss Petch.....	\$450 00		
Miss J. Gilmour.....	370 00		
Assistant matron.....	240 00		
Equipment	600 00		
		<hr/>	1,660 00
File Hills.			
Alex. Skene.....	\$700 00		
Matron	240 00		
		<hr/>	940 00
Hurricane Hills.			
Rev. G. McKenzie (part salary).....			300 00
Lakesend.			
School	\$600 00		
Repairs to building.....	180 00		
		<hr/>	780 00
Lizard Point.			
John Black (part salary).....			210 00
Mistawases.			
Miss Gillespie (part salary).....			150 00
Moose Mountain.			
Mr. F. T. Dodds (part salary).....			300 00
Okanase.			
Mr. R. G. McPherson (part salary).....			300 00
Matoce Waste.			
Miss Baker (part salary).....	\$150 00		
Miss McIlwaine (salary).....	360 00		
Building	150 00		
		<hr/>	660 00
Pipestone.			
John Thunder (part salary).....			210 00
Portage la Prairie.			
Miss Annie Fraser.....	\$300 00		
Miss Sarah Laidlaw.....	300 00		
Teacher	250 00		
David Ross, interpreter.....	36 00		
		<hr/>	886 00

FOREIGN MISSIONARY TIDINGS.

205

Rolling River.		
Mr. W. J. Wright (part salary).....		\$300 00
Round Lake.		
Mr. R. G. McKay.....	\$450 00	
Jacob Bear.....	300 00	
Building improvements.....	300 00	
Land	480 00	
	<hr/>	1,590 00
Insurance, travelling expenses of mission- aries, etc.....		400 00
New work.		
Three bands of Indians near Portage la Prairie	\$1,000 00	
Indians in Rat Portage district.....	2,000 00	
	<hr/>	3,400 00
		<hr/>
		\$13,636

BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIANS.

Alberni.		
Miss Johnston.....	\$360 00	
Tacher (part salary).....	60 00	
Harry	144 00	
Maintenance	1,300 00	
Additional	66 00	
	<hr/>	1,930 00
Ahousaht.		
Mr. Russell (salary).....		\$720 00
Ucluelet.		
Miss Armstrong (part salary).....		200 00
Dodger's Cove.		
Teacher	\$500 00	
Building	500 00	
	<hr/>	1,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,850 00

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES W. F. M. S., 1898-99.

Central India.....	\$23,664 00
Honan	2,469 00
Formosa	1,145 00
North-West	13,636 00
British Columbia.....	3,850 00
	<hr/>
	\$44,764 00

RE-OPENING OF THE TRAINING HOME.

An enthusiastic gathering was that which met in Knox College on Monday, October 10th, to hear the opening lecture of the Ewart Woman's Missionary Training Home. The audience was representative of the Presbyterian women of Toronto, while on the platform were the College professors, Principal Cavan, Dr. McLaren, Rev. J. Ballantyne, also Rev. R. P. McKay, Rev. Mr. McMillan and some of the city ministers. After the devotional exercises, the Rev. Dr. McLaren, who occupied the chair, made a few introductory remarks, and then called on the Rev. Mr. McMillan to give the opening lecture.

The lecturer chose as his subject the history of the Church immediately preceding the dawn of the Reformation; that time in history when the germs of discontent within the Church were beginning to show outward signs of life. The waters were troubled, and sooner or later some radical change must take place that would bring the Church back again to the simple doctrinal teachings of our Saviour. In introducing his subject the speaker referred to the wealth of knowledge to be gained by a study of Church History. A Christian's character was strengthened by reading the vivid history of those early Christians, and, as the picture of all those years and centuries passed before her, she could not but feel that even her life, too, lay in the stream of God's Great Purpose.

The Church previous to the Reformation had fallen far below the ideal of the early Christians, and serious changes had crept in, innocently at first, as those from different creeds and nationalities entered, each clinging to some pagan idea. Thus out of the early Christian's hopes for the future of their departed ones sprang the custom of prayers for the dead and addresses to the dead, resulting in the classification of the saints, such as patron saints, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, each naturally supposed to take special interest in his own people, for, though they could not confer spiritual benefits, it was thought they could intercede in heaven. One saint especially was attacked by the Reformers, the Virgin Mary. From the simple veneration of her name she had come to be known and worshipped under such sacred names as the Mother of God. Hence the sin called Mariolatry, which, like other similar sins, lead to the obscuring of our blessed Lord and of His office as Mediator.

The second class of abuses attacked was the "Imagery." As an aid to the eye and to assist the memory of weaker Christians brought over from pagan religions, pictures and statues of the apostles and saints were placed in conspicuous parts of the church, but in this case, too, the origin of their use was forgotten.

The third abuse attacked was the clergy. From taking on the vows of celibacy bigotry arose among the priesthood, which led on to graver sins and discontent throughout the whole Church. Yet the Church was better than the outside world believed, Lights were

shining in dark places. St. Francis of Assisi, moved to deep convictions that the Church was not what it should be, left parents and riches behind him, and clad in a coarse mantle with a rope around his waist he went out into the world of sin to help the poor and friendless, to live a Christ-like life as best he could. Through this same man arose the famous order of Franciscan monks.

In the hymnology also of the time we can see traces of others whose lives were an example of piety and of devotion to Christ. We have but to read those beautiful hymns, "Jesus, the Very Thought of Thee," by Bernard, of Cluny, and "Jerusalem, the Golden," by Bernard, of Clairvaux, to feel that a deep spirituality rested in the hearts of at least a few, and sufficient for God to use as a means to check the tide of unbelief and bring about the dawn of that wonderful Reformation. Their preaching note was "love to Christ," and it was this that led to the breaking of that True Light over all the world.

At the close of the lecture, which was most instructive and appreciated, Dr. McLaren announced the curriculum for 1898-99.

The arrangement of studies for the present (six months) session is as follows :

- I. Two courses based on the English Bible.
 - (1) Sources and History of the Text of the New Testament. Rev. Principal Caven, D.D.
 - (2) Subjects connected with the study and criticism of the Old Testament. Rev. Professor McFadyen, B.A., B.D., Ph.D.
- II. Christian Doctrine. Rev. Prof. MacLaren, D.D.
- III. Evidences of Christianity. Rev. Prof. Ballantyne, B.A.
- IV. Church History. Rev. Alexander McMillan.
- V. Missions and Mission Work. Rev. R. P. MacKay, M.A.
- VI. Practical Training and Normal S.S. Work, including the Sabbath School Lessons. Rev. J. W. Rae.
- VII. Elocution and Voice Culture. Miss Edith Murray.
- VIII. Medical Lectures, in connection with The Toronto Nursing-at-Home Mission.
- IX. Lectures on Sanitation. Dr. P. H. Bryce.
- X. Bible Study (in Training Home). Mrs. Ross.
- XI. Elementary Book-keeping. Miss Tillie Robinson.

These lectures, with the exception of numbers VII., VIII., X. and XI., will be open not only to students in the Training Home, but to all ladies who wish to attend.

As regular attendance will be desirable in order to derive the full benefit of the instruction offered, it is requested that any who intend to avail themselves of the full course, or any part of it, should enroll their names at the beginning of the session.

Further information may be obtained from Mrs. Ross, Superintendent of the Home, 540 Church Street; or Mrs. Shortreed, 224 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

There are at present four in the Training Home taking the full course, and from the number of ladies who took away time-table cards it is evident that there will be an excellent attendance during the coming season.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR MISSIONARIES.

Mrs. Buchanan and her two children left by New York for England on September 26th. She sails from Marseilles on October 27th.

Mrs. Ledingham with her youngest child expects to sail via New York October 22nd, by North German Lloyd steamship Werra, connecting at Gibraltar with the P. & O. steamship Egypt for Bombay.

Dr. Margaret O'Hara and Rev. N. H. Russell and family expect to sail from Montreal October 19th per steamship Gallia for Liverpool. Dr. Margaret McKellar is to join them in London, and on November 3rd they will leave by steamship Arcadia (P. & O.) for Bombay. Mrs. Buchanan could not wait for the party, as Dr. Buchanan's arrangements in India necessitated her to leave earlier, and Mrs. Ledingham was unable to make her arrangements in time. Our sympathies are with these dear women and their little ones as they take the long, trying journey. May the loving Father give them the needed strength and guidance, and safety from all the dangers by the way.

Dr. Margaret McKellar writes from Glasgow under date September 21:— Just a word to say that I arrived yesterday morning in Liverpool, after a delightful voyage, having had only two days of rough weather. There were four missionaries on board: one from the Southern States, Rev. Parker and wife from China, and myself. I am staying here for two days more, and will then go on to Edinburgh. Miss Ramsay, of the English Presbyterian Board, who was to share my stateroom on board the steamer for India, sails on October 20th direct for China, as the Committee would rather she did not go by India, on account of the plague.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW HEBRIDES—PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

BY REV. DR. WILLIAM GUNN, L.R.C.S., AND P. FUTUNA, NEW HEBRIDES,
MISSIONARY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The New Hebrides are composed of about seventy islands, varying in size from Santo, 200 miles in circumference, to the Monument, an

isolated rock. Most of them are inhabited. The islands may be divided into coral and volcanic. The coral islands, few in number, are low and flat. The volcanic, formed upon a basis of coral, rise to great altitudes, reaching over 5,000 feet in Santo. Mountain ridges alternate with deep valleys, watered by mountain torrents.

THE SOIL.

The soil is fertile and vegetation dense. Yams, taro, sweet potatoes, and other tubers are cultivated with toil and care. These form, with breadfruit, cocoanuts, bananas, and other indigenous fruits, the staple food. Arrowroot and manioc grow in most of the islands. Oranges, lemons, custard apples, papaw apples, pineapples, melons, guavas, granadillas, and mangoes have been introduced. Kauri pine, tomano, bluewood, and many hardwood timbers abound on the hillsides. The only indigenous animals are rats and probably pigs. Goats, cows, horses, dogs, and sheep have been introduced. Fifty species of birds are known. Fish abound, and are caught by spear, net, hook, or in torchlighted canoes. Of metals only a few traces have been found.

THE CLIMATE.

The northeast is excessively moist and unhealthy. There are two principal seasons—the hot, rainy, or hurricane season, from January to April, and the cool or dry season. From June to August are the coldest months, and September to November the planting season. The temperature ranges from 60 to 90 degrees.

THE PEOPLE.

The New Hebrides are inhabited by the Melanesian, or black race, with woolly hair. The estimated population is 70,000. Tanna, Epi, Ambrim, and Oba, with 8,000 each, are the most populous islands. Many of the natives are good-looking, with high facial angle. Physically they are inferior in strength and endurance to the white race, and rapidly succumb to disease. In the south the women are fairly well clothed. Men and women are fond of ornaments, and wear bead or shell necklaces and armlets, and wooden or tortoise-shell earrings. Those fond of music play the native flute and Paris pipes, and they continue their heathen dances and singing all night. Their houses were from five to seven feet high, and without walls, but with Christianity have been greatly improved. The furniture consisted of sleeping mats, baskets, clubs, bows and arrows, stone or shell axes, fishing materials, and now a musket or two. Native arts are decaying. Remains of pottery have been found on Tanna and Efaté, but this art is now confined to Santo. Rock carvings in Aneityum, Efaté, and Epi are now mysterious remains of the past. They had a fair knowledge of surgery and a little of medicine.

The natives are observant, well acquainted with nature, and quick to discern character. Most of them readily acquire neighbouring languages or dialects. Some have learnt to read and write in six months, but the majority take much longer.

Nearly fifty dialects are known in the New Hebrides, some very slightly, while others are not yet discovered. The pronouns have four numbers—in some islands three—and a double first plural, inclusive and exclusive, according as the speaker includes or excludes the persons addressed. In Aneityum and Tanna the natives reckon by fives, and cannot go beyond twenty. In the north numeration is decimal and more perfect.

Polygamy and cannibalism were common. Caste of various and numerous grades, according to the number of pigs killed at feasts, obtained in the north. Women and children belonged to no caste, and wives lived apart from their husbands. Parental control was unknown. Women were the beasts of burden, and cultivated the plantations while the men fought or feasted. Sorcery, women-stealing, and land disputes were the principal causes of war. In Malekula the front teeth of the women were removed at the age of eight or ten, just before marriage. In Ambrim the women crawled on their knees before their lords. In Aneityum, Tanna, and Santo they were strangled at the death of their husbands.

RELIGION.

The natives were polytheists. Their greatest god, variously named Inhujeraing, Moshishiki, Mauitikiteki, etc., created the earth and, perhaps, man. The gods and the spirits of their ancestors were the chief objects of worship. Certain sacred men, or sorcerers, professed to cause disease, and wind, rain, sunshine, and hurricanes. These sacred men, as a rule, were chiefs; but the authority of chiefs in the New Hebrides is very small. The future world was dark and dismal. No distinct division separated good and bad. The shades in semi-consciousness shivered in the cold and ate refuse. Warmth was sometimes purchased by tattooing their bodies, or was carried below from fires kindled by relatives after burial. There, after passing through successive descending stages of existence, the shades were annihilated. But rays of light struggled through the darkness. Traditions, varying in detail, existed of the creation, the fall, the flood, Jonah, and others. In Futuna the maxim, "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath," was repeated; and the curse of Cain was pronounced on the murderer.

ITS MISSIONS.

Such were the people, and such was their state in the past, and, in heathen islands, so it is still.

Burning with desire to supply them the Gospel, John Williams endeavoured to carry the Gospel to them, but perished at Erromanga, in 1839, in the attempt. A brief sketch of mission work will bring the history of the islands to the present day. After his death teachers were landed on the southern islands and reinforced from time to time. Some died, some were martyred, some returned home, some remained at their posts. The mission work, begun by the early missionaries and teachers under the London Missionary Society, was now gradually passed over to the Presbyterian churches. Dr. Geddie, from the Nova Scotian church, took up work on Aneityum, in 1848; and Dr. Inglis from the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, followed in 1852. A church was formed, and, in 1853, missionary teachers, the first in the New Hebrides, were sent to reopen Futuna to the Gospel. A missionary settled on Erromanga in 1857, and three on Tanna in 1858. But disaster now befel the mission. Measles, introduced by traders, swept away a third of the population of Aneityum, Tanna, and Erromanga. The heathen blamed the missionaries, and, in 1861, Mr. Gordon and his wife were murdered on Erromanga. The Tannese expelled their missionaries. But Aneityum was now all Christian, and the terrible scourge roused the half-hearted to more earnestness. A missionary settled on Efaté in 1854, who was soon joined by a second. A brother took up the work of the martyred Gordon, and the "Dayspring," obtained chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Paton, arrived, for the exclusive use of the mission.

The Christian party grew stronger, frustrated an attempt of the heathen, in 1880, to murder the missionary, and were joined by one hundred friendly heathen in a body. This was the turning point in Erromanga, and the island, as a whole, is now Christian. In 1883 all the principal islands, from Aneityum to Ambrim, were occupied by missionaries, and a third station opened in Tanna.

Thirteen islands are now Christian. In Tanna—the hardest field in the group—the report is more encouraging than for years. But the great mass of the people in the northern islands is heathen. More than 50,000 are still in heathen darkness.

The Presbyterian mission staff numbers twenty-five missionaries, of whom five are medical. There are in addition three lay assistants and a hospital nurse. The first native pastor, Epeteneto, a native of Aneityum, was ordained this year. All the Christian islands have sent out missionary teachers. The crying need of the mission is native teachers. In order to meet the increasing demand, a training institution was opened in Tangoa in 1894. Under the principal, Dr. Annand, the institution has met with encouraging success. The Scriptures, in whole or in part, have been translated into eighteen languages. As converts they grasp the plan of salvation clearly, and the more intelligent among them, from whom the teachers are drawn, can explain it to their fellows. They attend to the forms of religion diligently, and sincerely follow the precepts of the Gospel.—Condensed from Missionary Review.

EROMANGA.

Rev. H. A. Robertson reports : " It is now twenty-five years and nine months since Mrs. Robertson and I took possession of Erromanga in the name of the King of kings. Our prayer the night the first "Dayspring" left us here was " Erromanga for Christ!" That prayer has been answered, and to God be all the glory.

"At the communion service held at Elizabeth Bay last winter for the first time over 600 people assembled. Among those who were baptized and joined us in remembering Christ's death was the High Chief, an old man, and who for long has been a warm friend of the mission.

" I have taught regularly a candidate's class on Friday, a Bible class on Wednesday and Sunday, a morning class five days a week for servants, a night class on Tuesdays for training teachers. The usual morning week-day schools have been carried on by the teachers. All the Sunday services and Sunday schools have been most regularly conducted. During the year (since May, 1897, to March, 1898) the sum of £44 was contributed, and of this £4 3s. 9d. was marriage fees. I do not make a charge, but state our needs, and say that if any man, young or old, whom I marry is able and willing to give ten shillings, more or less, for the Teachers' Fund, it will be gratefully received.

" Over the whole island our teachers and the better classes among this people prepared 4,000 pounds of arrowroot, 1,000 pounds more than was ever made before; part of the proceeds went towards " The Erromangan Teachers' Fund " and part towards the British and Foreign Bible Society for the printing and binding of 2,000 copies of the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles. We hope now to bank something with that society towards paying for printing the entire New Testament when it is ready."

EFATE.

Rev. J. W. Mackenzie reports : " The most prominent feature in our work during the past year has been the amount of manual labour performed on account of our moving our head station to Fila. The mission home had to be renovated and enlarged; one end of it had been quite destroyed by the white ant and exposure to the weather. The Fila natives, who in years gone by were very hostile, were so pleased that we had come to stay among them, and gave us a piece of land and fenced it in without payment. In addition to work done here we erected a new church at Mele. The timber and iron cost £40; and of this sum the natives contributed £30, the balance being paid out of the proceeds of arrowroot. Besides giving of their means the Mele people rendered all the assistance possible.

" Besides the regular Sabbath services held at several parts of the island, we have during four days of the week a daily morning school

for adults, and one also for children, conducted by myself at the head station and by teachers at out-stations. On Wednesday mornings we held our weekly prayer meeting instead of Wednesday evenings as formerly, the reason of the change being that frequently natives lounged about in the village all day waiting for the prayer meeting, thinking if they went away to their plantations, which in some cases were a long way off, they might be late, as, indeed, was often the case. The majority of our people live on small islands, and cross in canoes to the mainland (Efate).

"As a missionary contribution over 2,000 pounds of arrowroot were prepared and put up in five and ten-pound calico bags, made by the women, and sent away to be sold. Not having sufficient water near their villages, the natives are obliged to take the arrowroot away in canoes to a running stream and at such a distance that they cannot return home at nights, but erect temporary huts to sleep in.

"We have 800 souls within the mission, 196 communicants, 14 schools, 18 teachers and assistants."

SANTO.

Dr. Annand reports a successful year in the Teachers' Training Institute. School was taught regularly fifty weeks out of fifty-two. The usual public school work is taken up, with the exception that greater prominence is given to Bible study. The results of the manual labour of our scholars are more visible to the visitor than their progress in knowledge. They have erected several lime cottages, a large yam house or store and a bake house, and a weather board house sufficient to accommodate twenty lads. This latter building is called "The Mamie Millar Dormitory," for a little girl who, on her death-bed, asked that her pennies should be spent for Jesus' work."

THE FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BY THE REV. F. DE P. CASTELLS.

The eight millions of souls in the Philippine Islands have been deprived by Spain of religious, as well as political, freedom, and have never yet heard the pure message of the Gospel. Since Admiral Dewey's overwhelming victory there are indications that Spanish authority in those islands is at an end, and that at last the rays of the Sun of Righteousness will shine upon them, dispelling the darkness and purifying the rotten social and religious life which has dominated the people thus far.

"From the reports that reach us from time to time from Manilla it is time that that nursery of tyranny and religious fanaticism were sunk in the sea, or swept clear of the lazy and cruel drones that make every act of honest men, every opinion different from their own sluggish and bigoted spirits, an act punishable with all the horrors of a lingering imprisonment or speedy death. That such men (the priests) should be permitted to wield such an enormous power for evil is a disgrace to the Spanish nation, and an indelible stain on the administration of the Spanish Government."

Thus spoke The Siam Free Press and The Singapore Daily Advertiser some five years since; but we, as Christians, only exclaimed, "Oh, Lord, how long!"

POWER OF THE PRIESTS.

Discovered by the celebrated Magellan, in 1821, when on his voyage of circumnavigation, these islands were named in honour of the Crown Prince of Spain, the sanguinary monster that has become famous as King Philip II. No sooner had the friars heard of them than they flocked thither and began the work of baptizing the natives with great vigor, becoming from the first the virtual rulers of the new colonies.

The Spaniards wonder at times that the priests should have gained so much influence over the natives. How has this come about? It was simply through the king lending them his authority and military power, and allowing, what we find even now in Spain, a servile subordination of the civil to the spiritual power. The maxim underlying all their "mission work" was this: "All the king's subjects shall be Catholics. And no territory was considered altogether conquered until its inhabitants had been baptized. When once the friars had obtained control of the islands, they were careful not to let their power be lessened. Orders came, indeed, from the Spanish government for the establishment of schools and the teaching of Spanish to the natives, but these laws were disobeyed. It was proposed that the Mohammedan populations of the south should be subjugated, but the friars invariably hindered this by turning the expeditions into a sort of religious crusade. In spite of all the precautions taken, however, some of the natives have learned to read Spanish, and have imbibed Western ideas. It is this class which started the revolution—a revolution which was more social than political—and their attitude to the Church of Rome is shown by the fact that whenever they capture convents, the inmates are ruthlessly butchered.

UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

The revolution in the Philippines created more astonishment than indignation in Spain. The Philippine Islanders were supposed to be most fervent Catholics, men who fairly worshipped the parish priests,

and, therefore, no one could explain this uprising against the "holy fathers." Foreseeing how detrimental all this would be to thier prestige, the priests hastened to announce that the revolution was the work of the Freemasons and the Protestants. The people did not believe this, however, because they knew that the laws of these colonies made it impossible for any dissenting body, or for the Masonic order, to get a footing there.

What makes this of interest to Christians is the high probability that the Lord is using recent and coming events to show the evil tendencies of papal priestcraft, and the necessity of religious, as well as political freedom for the true development of those islands. In endeavoring to quell the revolution, the Spanish forces have been officered with priests and one bishop. It is not surprising, however, that the Spanish clergy should devote themselves to the work of subduing the rebellion, since they derive a revenue of nearly \$24,000,000 in gold from the islands.

There is great need of united prayer for this portion of the Lord's vineyard that it may be opened to the Gospel, that God may raise up suitable workers for it, and that souls may be saved there.—The Missionary Messenger.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

Robert Louis Stevenson, the distinguished writer, who lived in Samoa the last years of his life, and knew and praised missionary work, says of one native missionary in these southern islands: "He was the best specimen of the Christian hero I ever met." Of another native missionary, Kekela, who labored in the cannibal island of Hiva-oa, Mr. Stevenson tells this story: "The boats of an American whaler put into a bay in Hiva-oa shortly after a Peruvian slaver had kidnapped a number of the people. In revenge the islanders attacked the whaler's boats. The boats escaped, but the mate was captured. Kekela saved him from being killed and eaten by giving up as a ransom every valuable he had. He kept the mate in his own house, till one day a ship came in sight. Then, at the risk of his own life, he had the mate rowed out to the ship. The American Government sent the brave fellow a gold watch and a sum of money in acknowledgement of his heroic kindness. In his letter of thanks, he said: 'When I saw one of your countrymen about to be baked and eaten, as a pig is eaten, I ran to save him, full of pity and grief at the evil deed of these benighted people. As to this friendly deed of mine in saving Mr. Whalon, its seed came from your great land, and was

brought by certain of your countrymen, who had received the love of God. It was planted in Hawaii, and I brought it to plant in this land. From your land a most precious seed was brought to the land of darkness. Great is my debt to missionaries who have taught me all things pertaining to this life and to that which is to come."—From "The World for Christ."

Our Missions in China.

"TAKING UP THE CROSS."

FROM MISS M'INTOSH.

Ch'u Wang, Honan, Aug. 1, 1898.

We have just returned from a three weeks' visit at Chang-te Fu. Owing partly to the extreme heat and partly to the fact that the people are all busy there was very little work going on either there or here, so we felt we could, with a clear conscience, enjoy ourselves.

We are now in the midst of the rainy season, and the weather is considerably cooler than we usually have in July and August. It is a welcome change from the oppressively hot days we had week before last. And now I have thought that perhaps you might like to become acquainted with some of the women we have come in contact with this year. In March Mrs. Shen, her daughter and Mrs. Wang came from Hui-lung to study. All had heard the Gospel before, and were anxious to learn more. Mr. Shen, who is a church member, had taken the trouble to teach his wife and daughter some of the primary lessons, and they had also made a beginning at the Catechism, thus having a fair start. They made good progress while here. Mrs. Shen's name was added to the list of catechumens.

Mrs. Wang is the first in her home to break away from the old heathen customs, the other members of the family, notably her eldest son, being bitterly opposed to the new religion. Formerly Mrs. Wang was a fortune-teller, and through her art brought in no small gain, but since hearing of the one true God she has given it up, and consequently has to endure much petty persecution in her home. Knowing that Mrs. Shen was coming to Ch'u Wang to study, she decided to accompany her, and lest her son should attempt to prevent her, she stole away without his knowledge. We were much pleased with the spirit of patient endurance she manifested towards him, and it was touching to hear her plead for him in prayer. At the close of the session she, too, was received as a candidate for baptism. A month later we had six women from a distance here for a period of ten days. To one of them it was a memorable occasion,

for she was by baptism received into the visible church on earth, and her name was, we believe, recorded in heaven. About two years ago, when two of our missionaries were touring in a district where there are several Christians, this same woman (Mrs. Huo) requested baptism. She was then examined and received on probation. Since that time she has been diligent in study in spite of the fact that she has a family of young children, one of whom is a very delicate child. She is a bright, earnest Christian, and, like the disciples of old, rejoices that she is counted worthy to suffer shame for His name. It is no easy matter to be a Christian in China, for it literally means that one must be willing to deny himself, and take up his cross and follow Jesus. We need to be much in prayer that those who do suffer persecution and trial may be "strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might."

"NEARING CHINA."

FROM DR. MARGARET S. WALLACE.

September 2, 1898.

We left Vancouver on Monday about three o'clock, and sailed towards Victoria. We arrived outside the harbour about nine, but did not go in as the tide was out. A tender came out with the passengers. Next morning we were far out of sight of land. The day was rough, and mostly all were sick. The weather has been cold and foggy, but we could get on deck every day. Saturday we passed within sixty miles of the Aleutian Islands, and saw them quite plainly.

There are seventeen missionaries on board—seven for Japan, two for Siam, and the rest for China—all Presbyterians or Dutch Reformed Church people. We have the Chinese ambassador to Russia and wife on board. She is quite intelligent, but says she does not believe in our doctrine. Two Koreans and a Japanese eat at the same table, and are waited on by Chinese boys, but none can understand the others. There are a great many Chinese below, but we are not allowed in the steerage.

To-day is much warmer. We are on the downward track towards Japan. Expect to reach Yokohama Sunday at noon. We will have Monday morning to look around us.

Tuesday, Sept. 6th.—We arrived in Yokohama Sunday, and went into the harbour to escape a typhoon. We just got the end of it. We went ashore Monday morning, and had a few hours to do some shopping. Japan is a beautiful country—so many trees and flowers.

We had a very bad storm last night, and were nearly on the rocks, but knew nothing of it until this morning. To-day is bright and beautiful, and we can hardly realize that death was so near. We reach Kobé at noon, and spend all afternoon there. We expect to meet the "Empress of India" there and send back our letters.

Our Missions in India.

THE OUTLOOK SERIOUS.

Indore, Aug. 30, 1898.

Miss Sinclair writes: "We have had unusually heavy rains this year in this part of India. There is danger that some of the crops will be destroyed by the excess, while in southern India the same fear exists from lack of rain. The plague is appearing in several centres in the south, and it looks as if India were to be honey-combed with it. Certainly the worst is still in the future. As a preventative measure the Madras Government is trying to exterminate rats, etc., in Madras city, as they are notoriously instrumental in the dissemination of the plague germs. Between August 3rd and 10th there were killed and cremated 32,733 rats, 8,000 odd bandicoots and 9,000 odd mice, for which the Government pays six pice (one cent) per head for rats and bandicoots and three pice (one-half cent) for mice. Whether this wholesale destruction will prove advantageous or not remains to be seen. In the beautiful city of Bangalore the other day they had plague riots. The people would rather die than be subjected to any restrictions.

Neemuch, Aug. 17, 1898.

Miss Duncan Writes: "We are having very scanty rains this year in Neemuch. Indeed, the outlook is getting to be very serious, as we have no water as yet in the wells or rivers and the crops are suffering. The merchants are raising the price of grain each week also. Rajputana, to the north of us, has had less rain even than we, almost none, and so, if this dryness continue, the crops there and here will be very scanty indeed, and there will be a time of need. We are glad to hear that they have fared better in other stations. All in our station are pretty well, but are more or less afflicted by the trying weather.

Indians of the North-West and British Columbia.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

FROM MRS. CAMERON.

Indian Mission House, Alberni, B.C., Aug. 25, 1898.

Ever since receiving your last kind message from the Board I have been intending to write you, but have been either busy or too tired, and I could not write on the train, it was so unsteady.

Mrs. McKenzie and son joined us at Winnipeg, and farther on Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and child, also on their return trip to China, sent by the American Board. They and Dr. Wallace remained in Vancouver over Saturday. The trip through the Rockies was grand beyond description. How great God is, and what a magnificent world He has made for His children! I reached Victoria about 8 p.m. Saturday, and two hours later left for Alberni. While there I called at the residence of Rev. Dr. Campbell, but did not find anyone at home. Sunday at noon when I left my room I learned that Mr. Swartout had been on the same steamer with me from Vancouver. Had I known he might have been of use to me at Victoria, for I found it difficult to get definite information there. We reached lower wharf at Alberni Sunday evening, and Miss Johnston and two of her boys drove down for me, and gave me a most cordial welcome. This is a beautiful place, and I like it, but have not begun work yet. Mr. Bishop reopened the school the 15th inst., and will remain this week out. I visited the school Monday afternoon. I like the girls and boys in the Home. They are interesting and friendly, and two Indian women called to see me Tuesday, and were as friendly and sociable as possible. Misses Fraser and Laidlaw came from Mrs. Swartout's, who is now living in Alberni, Tuesday afternoon and had tea with us. They are charmed with Alberni and surroundings, and like our girls and boys, especially Harry. Mr. Taylor and congregation had arranged for an excursion on the "Willapa" to Anderson's mining camp, some forty miles distant, near the entrance to the Alberni canal, yesterday. We all went except Harry, who offered to stay and keep house, and most of the white people from Alberni village and neighbourhood were there, and I was quite favourably impressed with them in holiday mood. The trip was delightful and the day fine, but it is as hot here as in the East or hotter. We got home before dark, but Miss Johnston had business that required her return to the lower wharf, about four miles away, after that, and to-day she is just too tired to even sit up. I hope she will be better to-morrow. She has had much too heavy a burden here for any one person.

I will be glad to hear from you as often as you can spare the time to write, for letters from the East will be a treat. Give my hearty thanks to the Board for their kindness, which I appreciate.

THANKS FROM THE POOR INDIANS.

Sept. 7, 1898.

Miss Johnston writes from Alberni, B.C.: "Your letter reached me to-day; the goods on the 27th August. I heard nothing of them until they were left at the Hotel Alberni; everything in good condition, the only serious part being the amount charged. The stage driver said that he would rather bring five or six passengers, and the

regular charge is five dollars each. Everything is good, and most of them ready to put on. I always wish that those sending them and packing them so carefully could realize something of the joy and pleasure of undoing one bale after another, and the little surprises that await one as each fresh parcel is opened. There is no use in trying to enumerate. There are two nice pieces of rag carpet; one of them was sewed by a band of little girls. If they could see and hear my little Indian girls when they saw it, the prolonged "Ah's!" and "Ohs!" would amuse them, and please them, too. I told them who made the rag balls, and every day they go in and unroll the end and take another look. It is a very pretty hit-and-miss. There is a nice, warm quilt, and pieced blocks enough for another, made by Mrs. Moffat, of Peterboro', a dear old lady of seventy-nine years. Another very neatly made one was pieced by the authoress, Mrs. Catharine Pan Traill, aged ninety-eight. The ladies wish me to retain it for my own personal use. It gives me very great pleasure to do so. Beautifully made pinafores, aprons, dresses and underwear, a nice lot of stockings, etc., complete suits for all sizes of boys, some nice, warm things for the old people, three of the sweetest dollies and a nice lot of handkerchiefs, good, warm underwear, girls' dresses, quilts, comforters, night-dresses, representing time, labour and a lot of love.

We did enjoy having Miss Fraser and Miss Laidlaw. They left yesterday for the East after spending two weeks in the Sound. They enjoyed everything, even making the best of the heat.

The children are all well, and as hearty as one could wish, with the exception of Jean and Lizzie, who are never quite well. They have all worked well this summer. The boys have done remarkably well. The most faithless could not help but believe that there is good in them. When they got their new suits last Sunday I am sure that the consciousness of having earned them added to the dignity of their bearing.

Only a few of the Indians have returned from Westminster, but they made nothing. The others have gone hop-picking. The failure at the canneries is a serious thing for many of them, and will mean cold and hunger.

I have been giving dinner to the four little fellows who attended school as day pupils because I knew there was no dinner for them at home. There was no salmon at the time. One day last week the number increased to eight (I think for the sake of the dinner). They are all over school age (between six and ten years), but do not attend. They are not willing to, and nothing is done to enforce the compulsory Act.

There was another death yesterday—an infant. Measles are coming nearer. I dread anything like that, for the Indians. They will doctor in their own way, and it only weakens the patient and ends in death.

PUBLICATIONS.

Free Literature.

78. Duties of Officers of Auxiliaries and Mission Bands.
 77. Hints to M. B. Workers.
 68. Origin of W.F.M.S.
 38. A Silver Sixpence.
 36. Practical Work.
 35. How Much Do I Owe?
 34. Our Hour of Prayer.
 19. Our Plan of Work.
 15. The Missionary Mite-Box.
 11. Refusals.
 8. Why and How.
 5. Questions Answered.
 4. Suggestions for Holding Meetings
 2. Giving and Giving Up.
 The Importance of Prayer.
 1. Self Questions.
 Prayer Cards.

Scattered Helpers' Cards, including Leaflets.....	6 cents
Envelopes	1 cent
Mite-Boxes	1 cent
Receipt Books, P. Sec.	25 cents
" " Auxiliaries and M.B. each 8c. and	5 cents

Maps

Trinidad	\$1.50
New Hebrides.....	1.50
India	1.50
North-West.....	1.50
" Paper	0.50
Mission Band Exercises.....	0.25

Pamphlets.

Five Cents each.

- China. By Dr. Fraser.
 Condition of Women in China. By
 Rev. Donald MacGillivray.
 Formosa. By Dr. Milligan.
 North-West Indians. By Professor
 Baird.
 Women's Foreign Mission Work. By
 Mrs. Macdonnell.

Lives of Missionaries.

Bound in cloth, 30c. Paper, 15c.

- Dr. Livingstone.
 Dr. Moffat.
 Dr. Judson.
 Justin Perkins.
 William Carey.
 Henry Martyn.
 Dr. Duff.

Missions in Madagascar.
 Woman in Persia.

Ten Cents.

Mr. Great-Heart.

- Dr. Paton. Large edition.....\$0.50
 From Far Formosa..... 1.25
 "Do Not Say," or, Excuses for
 Neglecting the Heathen..... 0.10

For above apply to Mrs. Telfer, 72 St. Alban's Street, Toronto. Postage and express paid.

For Annual Reports, apply to Home Secretary, Mrs. Grant, St. Margaret's College, Bloor Street West, Toronto.

PUBLICATIONS.

Leaflets 3 cents each.

29. Mothers at Home.
74. African Missions.

Flash Light on

Persia.
India.
Syria.
Siam and Laos.

2 cents.

The Women of Mexico.
The Women and Girls of Korea.
Missionaries in India.

1 cent each.

Place of Foreign Missions in Word of God.
Service of Praise.

29. Personal Responsibility.
86. Why our Society did not disband.
80. Beginnings at Mud Creek.
75. Ling Ti's Letter.
74. God's Will in our Prayers.
73. The Measuring Rod.
71. Celeste's Mission.
50. Freely Giving.
47. The Mission of Fairness.
46. "Yes, you do, Lucindy."
45. Systematic Giving.
43. Sketch of Mrs. Mathewson's Life.
42. That Missionary Meeting.
41. The Sins and Sorrows of the Heathen World.
37. What is Foreign Missions' Rightful Share.
33. The Society at Springtown.
32. An Appeal from the Mother of a Missionary.

31. A Transferred Gift.
25. A Plea for our Envelopes.
24. The History of a Day.
22. The Beginning of It.
21. A Study in Proportion.
18. Five Cents in a Tea Cup.
13. Thanksgiving Ann.
10. For His Sake.
9. Pitchers and Lamps.
7. Mrs. Pickett's Missionary Box.
3. Voices of Women.

8 cents per doz.

85. Mrs. Gay's Thank-offering.
84. Dollars for Self and Cents for Christ.
83. Little Corners.
82. The Conversation of Aunt Polly's Pocket Book.
81. Mrs. Grantly's Heathen.
76. How We Conduct our Bands.
72. Two Thank-offering Envelopes.
54. The Roofless House.
53. Miss Weston's Lesson.
51. Get the Women.
49. One-Tenth.
48. Cry of the Children.
44. Responsibility.
28. Bringing the Ranks up to the Standard.
27. A Lesson in Stewardship.
23. John Trueman's Way of Giving.
20. The Adjourned Meeting.
17. Why we should keep up our Auxiliaries.
12. What is in Thy Hand.
6. Po-Heng and the Idols.

4 cents per doz.

69. T'other and Which.
67. Preparing the Way.
55. What the Children thought of Giving.
54. Motives for Giving.

Directions about the "Foreign Missionary Tidings."

1. The year begins with the *May* number. 2. Subscription, 12 cents a year, *payable in advance*. 3. Subscriptions may begin at any time (one cent a copy), but must end with the *April* number. All orders and money to be sent through the Presbyterian Secretary to Mrs. (Agnes) Telfer, 72 St. Albans Street, Toronto. Payable at Toronto General Post Office.