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## MICROCOPY RESOUVION REST CNART

 (ANSI and IF? TEST CHART No. 2)


## Mettiodiat Cluncl(Carada)

## For The Kingdom



## Our Task at Home

Issued by the
METHODIST NATIONAL CAMPAIGN Wealey Buildings, Toronto

In Connection with the INTER-CHURCH FORWARD MOVEMENT

# OBJECTIVES OF THE METHODIST NATIONAL CAMPAIGN 

PERSONAL<br>100，000 Additions to Church Membershlp． 100，000 New Sunday School Scholars<br>50,000 New Members of Young People＇s Societies<br>200，000 Enrolled Intercessors<br>200，000 Enrolled Personal Workers<br>100，000 Enrolled Christian Stewards<br>5，000 Volunteers for Life Service

## FINANCIAL

（A）CURRENT CONNEXIONAL FUNDS，1919－20
Missions－－－．．．－$\$ 1,125,000$
Educational Society ..... 125，000
Evangelism and Social Service and Repatriation ..... 9c，000
－ （B）SPECIAL OBJECTIVES－FEBRUARY 9－14， 1920
Missions：Equipment and Extension Fund ..... －\＄1，500，0co
Superannuation：Endowment Fund ..... －1，500，000
Educational Society：College Debts and New Buildings ..... 750，000
Special Fund：For Current Pivenue ..... 250，000
＇Iotal －\＄4，000，000
In addition to the usual current revenues of all Church Funds．

## OUR HERITAGE



LOUIS XIV. signed away Canada with the light remark, "Oh, well, it's only a fenn acres of snoto." King Louis was considerably mistaken.
Twelve per cent. of the availahle arable lands of Canada produced, last year, feld crops worth one hillion three hundred and thirty-seven million dollars.

There are $330,000,000$ acres of farm land nnoccupied $-45,000,000$ acres in the Peace River country alone.

Canada has a mere trifie of $250,000,000$ acres of forest reserves-easily worth $\$ 170,000,000$ per annum.

Including lignite, anthracite and bituminous coal, seventy per cent. of the coal reserves of the British Empire are in Canada.

The water-power available ( $19,000,000 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$.) is an amount of energy it would take $190,000,000$ tons of coal per annum to produce.

A canal system which will hring ocean-going vessels to within 420 miles of Winnipeg is perfectly feasible.

The per capita wealth of Canada is nearly $\$ 2,500$-of the United States, $\$ 2,400$.

The Canada of the future is a country populous, rich and powerful.

## OUR TASK

A country may be populous aind depraved, rich and wicked, powerful and crucl.

God has reserved Canadu for His last experiment in Anglo-Saxon civilization-Canada may make her future more glorious than any part-IF Canala follow Ohrist.

THE FRONTIERS
For years to come Can
 ada will have a great number of people living on the borders of civiliza. tion moving out to occupy the virgin prairie, or "elay belt," in the name of humanity.
Thesc people are of the strongest stock.

It is by men and women of sturdy heart and stout courage the wilderness is made a garden. To he a pioneer requires a high quality of resolutionresolution mingled with aspiration.

In our West is a life virile, robust, full of encrgy-a life kept keen and vigorous by matching its strength against the wrestler of the wilder-ness-a life full of promise if it be controlled hy God-a life which unchristianized, s capable of a riot of materialism.

Which shall it be? The Church will answer by her programme and lahors.


We occupy 198 missious in the four Western Con ferences.

Yet one Western Conference last conference had ts ieave sixty-five of the pinces named on its list of stations without any supply.

In the three prairie provinces neventy five ministers cou! I be piaced immediately on fiolu. once organized and nuw ahandoned for lack of men.

The postmaster in a community .rhich Methodism used . to serve, writes: "We have had only Catholic services here in the past four years. The Protestant settlers are a nice class, hut are simply drifting."

There are literally tens of thousands of peopic in our West who have neither church nor preacher.

A young lady went back sixty-five iniles from the railroad to teach school. She found there children who did not understand prayer-who did not know oi God-who had not even heard "God Save the King." They had never seen a Union Jack till she made one out of pieces from her ciothes.
What sort of citizens will come from such collmunities?

The need for the gospel increases with every new entry made for a homestead.

For half a century at least the Church must face tite burden and opportunity of expanding frontiers.

The quality of Western Canadian citizenship in 1970 depends upon the adequacy of the Home Mlsion programme of to-day.

The Church must send in are men-must assist in the huilding of churches and parsonages-mnst guarantee support to the messengers of the Cross, and all on a more generous scale.
"Canada for Canadians"-but both for Christ.

## THE FOREIGNER

## Ho is here-some 900,000 of him .

He came on our invitation. We apent thomands of dollare polnting out to him what an attractive place Canada wan for a man who could work as he could.

He tranaplanted to onr fertile aoil a foreign life which has taken root and thrives.


He accepted a piece of Canada from tbe Government. He proceeded to make It a plece of Poland, Galicia, Bukowina, Anstria, Little Russia.

To-day there are soldd foreign colonles with a popula. tion numbering as high as 50,000 .

He was not slow to learn the correct methods of agrlculture, and these he employed wlth o diligence that have brought hlm money.

He wanted money-and the new and dazzling things money could huy.

What was the use of elucation in a comntry where any hard-working persoll could make money?

His children were needed to plant and reap. And Why should the children know more than their purents?

Why should he bother with a new religion?
He loved the old religion.

His priests followed him. They built churches with the fuuiliar hulbous domes. They assured hin the old munuer of life was hest,- that uny attempt to change it was abiow uimed at his love for the lind of his blrth.

IIe wonid hulld no schoois-uor would lie send lils chidreu--till tho Governmeut stepped In and suid, "You must."

Now there are numbericss schools in the West attended oniy hy tho children of the furelgn-horn.

Theso chlidren, lliso our own, need more than education.

With their parents, they need true rellgion.
Methodism decided to experiment with the Gosjuel in one community-where the popuiation was solldly foreign: A communlty which used aiways to stand first or mecond in the docket for crime.

Methodism huilt a decent house, a modeat hut modern barn-a schooi equipped for night ciasses as weli as for day ciasses.

Methodism established an outpost of Christian Canada In a centre of anperstitious, ignorant south eastern Europe.


In six months every child was dressing like a Canadian.
The school inspector, who is himseif an expert ou the foreign prohiem, declared that the change in one year was almost unbeiievahie.

We have only one such institute. We need twenty.
The Church calis for men of courage and ahility to tackle this hard work under the constralnt of the iove of Christ.

The Church calls for money-
(1) To train the men;
(2) To provide needful equipment.

## THE CITY

Canadian eities are not extremely large.
But-they are large enough to present all the city problems.

Canada has slums as bad as the worst
-and arcas of vice which are a desperate shame.
There are congested wards where Anglo-Saxons hive-and bring upon themselves moral and physical decline.
There are sections taken up hy foreigners who crowd into


RETREAT dirty and unsanitary houses and live in conditions which are a hot-bed for vice and crime.

The trend of population is toward the city.
The situation will get worse instead of better

## UNLESS-

The forces of righteousness match the difficulties with an aggressive and effective programme.

Methodism has made a heginning.
In Toronto our Church has a well-equipped Italian Mission manned hy a hand of devoted workers. The pastors speak Italian. The people are heing reached.

In Fort William, Wesley Institute has served in a remarkable way to give the Ukrainians a true conception of Canadian citizenship. Under the direction of onr representative a Citizen's League was formed, which not only discussed civic problems, hut assisted in raising thousands of dollars for philanthropic and patriotic purposes during the war. Our missionary received the special comnendation of the Dominion police anthorities for this work.
"All Pcople's Missiont," in Winnipeg, continues its work in two. wellequipped institutes. The emphasis is

placed on efforts amongst chillren aud young people. Methodism is leading in the kindergartens of Winnipeg. Eighteen nationalities are reached hy our teachers. One of our missionaries has been trained in Europe and speaks Ukrainian. His associate is doing magnificent work amongst hoys and has estahlished a reputation as an expert with delinquent youth.
In Vancouver the Turner Institute, situated right in the centre of the city, ministers in many invaluable ways to nineteen different nationalities.

These are only a few of our out-stations.
We have made a good heginning.
The task each year hecomes increasingly complex and exacting.

Vacillation means defeat.
Retreat would be everlasting shame.
Our duty is to occupy these most difficult areas in the name of our Lord.

- He is sufficient and ready. The Church mpst not keep Him waiting.



## THE CAMPS

Approximately 140,000 men are employed in the forestry, mining and fishing industries of Canada.

They live in camps-many of them of the most temporary character, dependent on the "cut" of timberthe paying quality of the seam or the "run" of fish.

The men themselves are of a migratory type-laving no families, or heing separated from their families. There are no "family-ties", to hold them to steady employment. They drift from camp to camp, from joh to joh.

Their lives are
 free from the restraint ol good women and little children.

Vice and wickedness abound.

Many of the camp-dwellers are foreigners, amongst whom infidelity and revolutionary ideas find eager champions. They decry the Church and deny its Christ.
What of that?
Is it to he in our generation that Christians first feared to attempt great difficulties in the name of a Risen Lord?

Methodism has a gospel in which it helieves-a gospel ahle to meet antagonism and overcome it hy its "sweet reasonableness" and truth.

There is nothing lacking in the Message.
The lack is-
-(1) Men to go.
(2) Money, to send.

## THE INDIAN

"Lo, the poor Indian_."

Behold him!-poor in nothing but education.
Behold him-a race increasing in lts numbers and wealth in our land.

Out of 15,000 Indians of military age, 2,000 enlisted.
It was in 1823 that William Case preached his first sermon to the Indians. It is not very complimentary to our assiduity that there are still many Indians who are utter heathen in belief and practice.

Methodism has a total Indlan misslon force of 97 , of whom 39 are teachers.

Institutional work has been found to he the most successful form of effort, and our Church has five large schools with accommodation for five hundred resident pupils. The course is designed to make the graduates intelligent and self-reliant.

We have four hospitals in which several hundred cases are treated each year.

Before the Indian are only two alternatives. Education or indefinitely continued dependency.

The Church that prospers where he once roamed owes him the gospel which will lead him into the liberty of the Sons of God.


## THE MARINE MISSION



How often Jesus used a ship-
-and bow often He has used the Thomas Crosby. For years this steamer has been carrying the Word among the countless bays of the Britisb Columbia Coast.

Her indefatigahle captain and the missionary have sought out țe little settlements on the shore-the mining, fishing and lumbering camps, the Indian villages, the lonely lighthouses, hearing the message of God's love to hundreds of men and women who were otberwise cut off from all religious influences.

The work has grown heyond the limits of one boat. The Church proposes to employ a number of men on the coast, giving each a suitahle launch with which to visit the territory for which he is responsible.
The British Columbia coast is open for travel all the year long. It has thousands of people unreached in any adequate way by the Gospel.

The new policy' for the Marine Mission deserves the heartiest support of the Church.


## ORIENTALS IN CANADÁ

## Chinatown in Canada? Why, Yes!

Odd and picturesque and smelly like Shanghai.
But not all the Chinese live in Chinatown.
There are merchants, fishermen, farmers, laborers, cooks, restaurantenrs, pages, elevator men, laundrymen in all parts of Canada.

There are 50,000 Chinese in Canada. That is as many as the Methodist membership of the Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia Conferences combined.

Then there are the Japanese. Sine 1904, 17,991 have come to us from the "Flowery Kingdom." They are aggressive, thrifty and prosperous.
,We have nine missionaries ainongst Orientals and
 En missions. In the West we have as many as the other Protestant churches combined. One young Chinaman, recently returning to China, asked for his church letter, and said, "I hope to warm some cold hearts with the story of the love of Jesus."

The memhership is 207.

The enrolment in our night schools last year was 375. Fifty volunteers from our Japanese missions laid down their lives in France fighting for Canada and God.

Our work is succcesful-
There is more to do.

## OUR OPEN DOORS

The Earl of Dnferin declared: "Never has any reople been endowed woith a nobler birthright or blessed prospects of a fairer future than the Canadians."

It is true. Our half-continent heritage is unsurpassed.
Our responsihility is to make the people worthy of the esnntry. Then the glory of Canada is assnred.

This is the hour of Opportunity.
Opportunity to estahlish frontier outposts of God's Kingdom and make the new settlements secure in His Name.

Opportunity to fnse into our national life those peoples which have come to ns, hringing from alien lands rich endowments in physical stock and spiritual potentiality.

Opportunity to ocenpy the cities-the heart of the nation-for Christ and estahlish within their boundaries "The City of God."

Oppoatunity to he messenger, as Mos 's was, hetween the Mount of God and the camp where men worship false gods.

Oppoatunity to lead the Indian into a spiritual heritage more valuahle than any we have taken from him.

Orfortunity to find for Christ the lonely sea-coast sctticments and make them His.

Opromidnity to solve the problem of the Oricntal by liftiug lim into the citizenship of the Kingdom of God.

## O Canada! O Opportunity!

Give to the Church a sufficient number of consecrated missionaries, and an adequate amount of money to support them and to equip properly the mission fields and, hy the help of God, Canada's opportunity will prove the glory of our Christ.

## (SUBSCRIPTION CARD)

## METHODIST NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

## (A) CURRENT CONNEXIONAL FUNDS, 1919-20

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Ctreuit
February
for the conference yens ending April to Curront Funde of The Methodist Church Amount Herewith
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Edncational Socioty
Etvengelism and Social Sorvics

Total
Name
Address
Snbscriptions to Current Connexional Funds sis payahle through the local church in cseh or befors the ond of the conforones year, April 30, 1920.

## METHODIST NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

## (B) SPECIAL OBJECTIVES-FEBRUARY 9-14, 1920

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(Make cheqnes payable to The Methoimarch 16th, 1921

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