

SUBJECT: MEDICAL MISSIONS AND DEACONESS WORK.

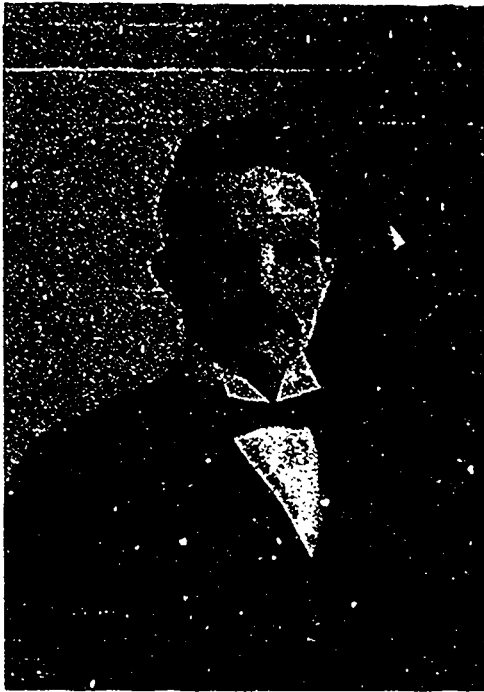
MISSIONARY CAMPAIGNER  
A CYCLE OF MISSIONARY INFORMATION



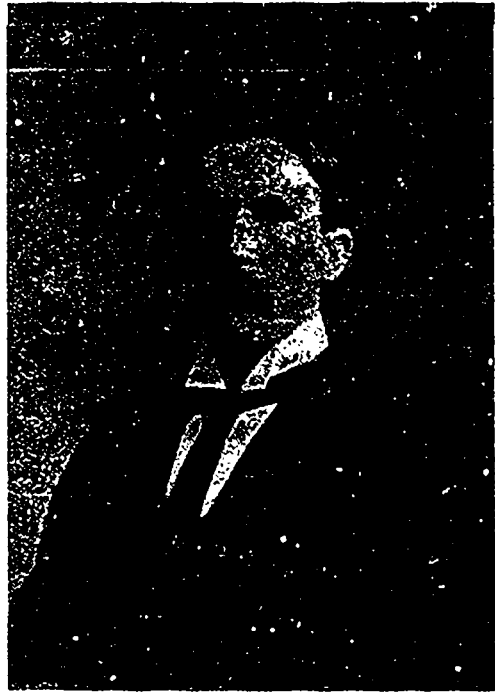
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H. R. SMITH. *Dead*



H. C. WRINCH. *Dead Name omitted Oct 19-39*



HOWARD G. BARRIE.



CHARLES W. SERVICE. *Dead*

FOUR METHODIST MISSIONARY VOLUNTEERS WHO WILL GRADUATE IN MEDICINE NEXT SPRING.

## Methodist Volunteers of the Mission Field.

By the time our next annual conferences meet at least twenty five men will be ready to go to any part of the world to preach the Gospel and heal the sick. These men are greatly needed in many foreign fields. Nearly all our home Conferences are crowded. Last year young men were refused admission because they were not needed in the home Conferences, and appointments to our Indian and Foreign Work were refused because of the lack of mission funds. Young men called of God must obey. They therefore leave our Church. How long shall we allow this to continue? Let us study the past and look into the future, but let us act in the present.

## Trinity's Missionary Undergraduates.

AMONG the seventeen or more men in Trinity Medical College who are intending to give their lives in missionary work, no less than eleven are connected with our Methodist Church and would gladly enter the field in her ranks. Our space is too limited to give more than a brief reference to each.

The following five men are in the *graduating* class, and hope next spring to appear as duly qualified physicians:

1. Mr. Howard G. Barrie, graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy in 1894, taking the General Proficiency Gold Medal that year. He then spent one year in Victoria University before commencing the study of medicine. He is a probationer for our ministry and has had missionary work in view for a number of years. China is his chosen field. At the present time, besides taking his college work, Mr. Barrie is acting as Provincial College Secretary for the Young Men's Christian Association, and is also President of the City Volunteer Union of Toronto.

2. Mr. C. W. Service, B.A., obtained senior matriculation at Albert College in 1892; then entered Victoria University and received the B.A. degree from there in 1895. The following fall he commenced his medical course. He is an accepted candidate for our Methodist ministry and feels strongly drawn to China as his field of labor. He was a member of the committee which, in the spring of 1895, laid the foundation of the Young People's Forward Movement for Missions. Under that movement he has been selected (subject to the approval of the General Board) as the missionary representative of the Brockville District Epworth League.

3. Mr. H. R. Smith decided about eight years ago that if it were God's will he would serve Him in the missionary work. As a preliminary to medicine he spent some time in Albert College obtaining the junior leaving and matriculation standing in 1895. For two years he has been leader of the Missionary Volunteer Band in Trinity Medical College, during which time the missionary work there has been much developed. During vacations he has spent a good deal of time in campaign and local preacher's work. Mr. Smith is unbiased as to his future field so long as it be where the need is great.

4. Mr. W. Stephens has had missionary work in view for seven years. He spent some time in teaching before he started, in 1894, to study medicine. China has taken strong hold upon his sympathy, and as soon as his preparation is complete he will be glad to go there, or to some place where his life will be equally valuable. As a local preacher

he has often done acceptable service on the Trafalgar Circuit.

5. Mr. H. C. Wrench, after getting the required matriculation standing from Albert College, entered directly upon his medical preparation for service. It is about seven years since he admitted the claims of God's neglected poor, and made it his purpose to minister to them. As to field, his preference is only that it may be one that might otherwise never be reached for the Master. His standing in the Methodist Church is that of a local preacher.

Two volunteers at present are in the *third* year of their course. They are:

1. Mr. T. A. Addy, who has, as far back as he can remember, had the desire and purpose to be a missionary. He had senior leaving high school standing before commencing his medical course. In his first year at Trinity he stood at the head of his class, receiving the scholarship for general proficiency and also a special prize for highest standing in physiology. Mr. Addy's plans are to become a self-supporting missionary, and preferably in China.

2. Mr. C. L. Taylor, who, although missionary work has appealed strongly to him for some time, only within a few months has definitely decided to devote his life to it. The field of his choice is South America, and his faith is strong enough to lead him to believe there is a place there for him.

In the *second* year the following three men are at present in attendance:

1. Mr. J. E. Sawdon decided upon a missionary life in 1892, when he felt his call to that phase of work as clearly and distinctly as one he had previously had to the ministry. He has spent two years on circuit work and two more in theology, and expects to be ready for ordination as soon as he shall have graduated in medicine. As a field, he feels deeply the need of China, but will go wherever divinely directed.

2. Mr. Gordon J. Mackay five years ago settled the question of entering the missionary ranks. He attended Albert College for his preparatory work. To him Africa appeals most strongly as the door of great opportunity.

3. Mr. H. M. Stephens, whose brother is referred to above in the graduating class, is, like him, hoping that China's doors will open to him. For several years the missionary life has been his ideal and purpose, and he hopes to go to the front as soon as possible after his graduation.

In the *first* year Mr. E. Allin is at present our only representative. His purpose for a missionary life took definite form four years ago, and since then he has taken high school work as far as honor matriculation and has taught for two years. His ambition is to have as thorough an equipment as possible, and then to find a field of operation somewhere among the millions of China.

A SHORT account of Dr. A. E. Bolton's work is given elsewhere. He was the pioneer medical missionary to the British Columbia Indians.

DR. A. Y. MASSEY, B.A., a graduate of Trinity Medical College, class 1898, applied to our General Board of Missions for work as a medical missionary. The Board not being able to accept his application, he engaged for the summer months as a medical missionary with the Deep Sea Mission to the fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. His application is still before our Board. We hope he will be sent out by our Board this fall.

**The Cost of a Medical Education.**

A MEDICAL missionary should be at least as thoroughly prepared for practice as any one who purposes practising in a Christian country. It has been proven by sad failures that a hurried medical training will not do for the mission field, where a man has to deal with disease in its most acute and chronic stages without consultation. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary for medical missionaries to train thoroughly. All boards and medical missionaries agree in recommending that the medical missionary should take a full course such as our practitioners in Canada are forced by the law of the land to take.

The medical course requires four years' study. The college session is eight months in each year. It is very desirable that the summer vacation in the first college year should be spent in a drug store, and that of the second year with a practising physician or surgeon, and if possible the vacation after the third college session is best spent in a hospital.

The cost of the college session cannot be reduced, under ordinary circumstances, below one thousand dollars.

Fees for lectures (\$100 for each year) . . . . .	\$400 00
Hospital fees (Toronto General)	34 00
"    " Burnside (Lying-in) . . . . .	8 00
Registration fee . . . . .	5 00
Primary examination . . . . .	10 00
Final examination . . . . .	14 00
Books and instruments, etc., from . . . . .	70 00 to \$170
Board for those studying for medical missions may be had for \$100 for eight months . . . . .	400 00
Sundries per year \$25.00 . . . . .	100 00
	\$1,041 00

Clothing and summer expenses may be added if the student cannot earn money during the four months of vacation.

The above reckoning is based upon the expenses of attending Trinity Medical College, Toronto, for four years without missing an examination on the one hand or taking a prize on the other. By the strictest economy in board and incidentals, it is possible to graduate at a cost of one thousand dollars.

Many advantages and comforts, to say nothing of pleasures, can be added with great profit by allowing \$25 to \$50 more to the expenses of each year.

**Canadian Methodist Medical Missionaries who Have Sailed.**

OUR Church is not wanting in that Christlike spirit which prompts young men and women to prepare themselves by medical training for efficient service in the mission field. The following are those, as far as we know at present, who are now in the mission field. Note that not all are laboring under our own Church; also the number of different missionary fields represented. If any others are known to any reader, kindly give us the facts.

Dr. James Hall graduated from Queen's Medical College, Kingston, eight or ten years ago. After working for

a time in connection with a New York city mission, he went to Korea, where he spent several years of "labors abundant," and died during the recent Chinese-Japanese war, as a result of overwork in the care of wounded soldiers.

Dr. Omar Kilborn, M.A., took his degree in medicine in Kingston about nine years ago. He left for China in 1890, where he is now laboring in the Province of Sze Chuen (Western China), under the Canadian Methodist Church, being supported by the Leagues of the Toronto East District.

Dr. Retta Gifford graduated in medicine from the Women's Medical College, Toronto, in 1891. She was sent by the Woman's Missionary Society to Western China. Shortly after arrival she became the wife of Dr. Omar Kilborn, retaining, however, her connection with the Woman's Missionary Society. She and her husband passed through the riots in 1895. They are expected to reach Canada about Christmas for a fully-merited furlough.

Dr. Avison was for several years a much respected and beloved Professor in Toronto School of Medicine, having also a large and lucrative practice in the city. About 1894 "he forsook all" to obey an unmistakable call to the foreign mission field. He applied to our own Board for an appointment, but owing to lack of funds was not accepted. Undaunted, he applied elsewhere, until he was sent to Korea, where he is now laboring under the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. F. J. Livingstone, B.A., is a graduate of Trinity Medical College, Toronto. Three years ago he was sent by the Albert College Missionary Society (Belleville), to Africa, where he is now laboring. He is now supported by the British Government.

Dr. C. R. Woods took his course in Bishop's Medical College, Montreal. He is another instance of one who applied to our Board, and who, because of insufficiency of money, had to apply for appointment elsewhere. He has been laboring in India for several years under the Canada Presbyterian Church.

Rev. W. E. Smith, M.D., was sent out to Western China by our own Board two years ago. He at the present time is in charge of the hospital at Chentu.

Dr. Hardy, a graduate of Toronto School of Medicine, has labored in Korea about seven years under the Canadian Colleges' Mission.

Mr. George Brown, son of a minister of the Toronto Conference, having completed two years of study in Trinity Medical College, went to South America about three years ago to finish his medical training, that he might be legally qualified to practice in that needy country.

Rev. R. B. Ewans, M.D., graduated from the McGill University in 1897. After receiving ordination, he sailed for Western China, where he arrived in safety about one year ago. He is supported by the Wesleyan Theological College and by the Leagues of Montreal District.

Rev. J. A. Jackson, S.T.L., M.D.C.M., is a graduate of Trinity Medical College. Our Board sent him last year to work among the Indians of British Columbia, the Leagues of Toronto Central District undertaking his support. After one year of incessant toil—overwork, in fact—he was forced to return to his home in Toronto, where he now lies seriously ill.

Drs. W. T. Rush and R. W. Large graduated from Trinity Medical College in 1897. They were sent last summer to labor among the Indians of British Columbia.

Dr. Anna Henry, a graduate in 1898 of the Women's Medical College, Toronto, is under appointment of our Woman's Missionary Society, and is to sail shortly for Western China.

### Medical Missionary Work is a Life-Work.

THE opportunities of the medical missionary for service are very numerous, and many of these come to him during his college days, which, if taken advantage of, may prove very fruitful. He is in the true sense of the word a missionary as soon as he sets out to prepare for the mission field, and, if he would be true to his Creator, must continue as such until called by God to give up his work.

Let not anyone say that the medical missionary is merely a hired servant of the Mission Board, and, as such, should not secure the same rights and privileges as one who has been ordained; that he can be sent home at any time the Board may see fit and no injustice be done, seeing that he can earn a living by means of his profession. He is as truly called of God for service as is any other missionary or ordained minister on the home field, and cannot, yea, dare not, be content to settle in his own country after graduation, and there work up a lucrative practice, simply because the Missionary Society of his Church is not in a position to send him to the field. Nor can he, after reaching the field, give up his work as a missionary, even though the Board, owing to financial difficulties, tells him that his services are no longer required.

Seeing that God has called him to the work, then in the great harvest field of the world there must be a place for him to fill, a way to reach it, and means which will enable him to stay in it.

H. R. S.

### Our Medical Mission at Port Simpson, B.C.

DR. BOLTON'S report shows the double benefit of medical missions, and must awaken sympathetic interest in all who read:

The past year has been full of privilege and blessing to the workers in the Medical Mission.

Last May we opened a branch hospital and dispensary at Rivers Inlet in a suitable building erected for the purpose entirely by local subscription. Miss Spence was placed in charge and was assisted by Miss Crosby, who volunteered to spend her holidays in that way. Your missionary spent the greater part of May and June there, during which time Indians, Chinese and whites kept gathering to the seven canneries, until about 3,000 people were dependent on us for medical aid. Among these were hundreds of heathen Indians filled with superstition and prejudice. The proportion of sick and the character of disease among these tribes were appalling. A few, both Indians and whites, were taken into the hospital and received great benefit from careful nursing, while scores were treated in the dispensary daily. We had usually from ten to fifteen surgical dressings per day. Many cases of phthisis and other chronic diseases had reached a stage beyond our power to save, but hundreds were relieved and healed, and surely an impression was made in each case of the value of true Christian science. Not much time could be given to each patient, but a word in season was generally spoken leading to the Great Physician. Services were held at adjacent canneries in English and Chinook. On July

4th Dr. Jackson arrived and took charge of the work at the Inlet in connection with the Bella Bella Mission.

Up to this time some visits had been made to the Skeena where Misses Stevenson and Lawrence were in charge. We always found a great many cases waiting; on one occasion during three days' stay, 130 patients were treated. The hospital there was full all season, as many as three applicants for admission having been turned away in one day for want of room. July was busily spent on the Skeena, and on August 11th, after a brief visit to Rivers Inlet, we concentrated our forces again at Port Simpson, and through the autumn months our hospital there was filled with serious cases. There were some recoveries that were triumphs of science under Divine blessing, and some death-bed scenes that were glorious triumphs of Divine grace. During the winter cases continued to come from surrounding villages, and the increased traffic along the coast brought us some sailors and miners who in sickness and accident, absent from home and friends, found both with us, and help and healing. We had an epidemic of grippe in February which occasioned extra work, and for a time incapacitated some of our staff and household. Soon after recovery from the effects of that attack I had to make a trip by canoe some thirty miles in tremendously stormy weather, which caused a relapse, and thus I was prevented from making my usual annual visit to the Naas.

Nearly 7,000 attendances were recorded during the year, the number of cases treated being about 1,900.

We continue to have many expressions of appreciation and gratitude from those helped, while nearly all contribute some material aid, which, with a little government assistance, makes our work so nearly self-supporting.

The operating table and bedsteads sent us by the Epworth Leagues in Toronto contribute to the comfort and utility of our hospital.—*Missionary Report, 1897-98.*

### Hospital at Steveston, B.C.

THE year 1897 was a wonderful one, because there were about fifteen hundred Japanese fishermen in this place during the summer months. Before the fishing was fairly started, Japanese sick people came pouring into our mission hospital for treatment. We never refused any, but took them all in, and gave them every advantage our hospital could afford. Most of the patients were suffering from typhoid fever or some other such trouble. Our Christian Japanese workers put their whole energy into this work and saved many lives and much suffering. These workers did this very trying work for nothing, but God has crowned them with glory and honor. The Japanese fishermen also gave us some financial support to carry on this good work. The Prince Arisgawa was passing through from England during the fishing season, and when he heard of our good work at this place he bestowed upon the fishermen two hundred dollars in gold in order to encourage them in good works. Many patients came into the hospital as Buddhists and Shintoists, and went out as Christians, and even those who did not embrace Christianity yet were greatly impressed.

OWING to lack of space several articles, among others the second part of Mr. Hartwell's letter, are held over for the December number, which is now on press and will be out early.

## A Story of Life-Saving.

THE new Chentu Hospital, built after the riots, was opened March 29th, 1897, and has consequently at date of writing, June, 1898, been in operation nearly fifteen months, with the exception of one month, after the heat of July and August last year, the medical work has gone on steadily during this time. Readers of last year's report will recollect that we have accommodation for twenty-seven in-patients. Statistics are available for fourteen months, viz:

Number of new patients seen in dispensary	2,848
Return visits of patients to dispensary . . . . .	7,760
Visits to patients in their homes . . . . .	78
<hr/>	
Total number of attendances given . . . . .	10,686
Number of patients received into wards . . . . .	126
Number of operations under chloroform and cocaine, about . . . . .	125
Number of minor operations, usually in dispensary, about . . . . .	250

The figures given with the last two lines are only estimates. My record for the first half-year was stolen, and I have not kept any since. The other figures are accurate for the whole time, fourteen months.

Of the 2,848 new patients seen, 206 came from 47 different districts or counties out of the 112 counties of this province; five came from two other provinces, and the remainder from this city of Chentu. About one-fourth, or perhaps not more than one-fifth, of the total number treated were women. Women patients come freely and are seen on the same days as the men. Out-patients are seen three days a week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; fee, 20 cash (about 1½ cents Canadian money), to all comers, but paid at time of first visit only. Each patient's name, age and residence are registered at the gate, and a blank prescription paper given him, together with a numbered bamboo slip. He is also presented with a Christian tract or book. They all sit in the waiting-room, waiting the hour of opening—one o'clock or half-past one. Half an hour ahead of time some one comes to preach to them, a Christian native or one of ourselves. At the hour of opening the patients are called into the consultation room in groups of from seven to ten, always keeping in order according to their numbered slips. They are ranged on benches round the walls, and from these benches called one by one to be examined and prescribed for. After receiving medicine, or perhaps having had their ulcers or abscesses dressed, they pass out by a separate way, so as not to crowd the incomers. Out-patients during these fourteen months have ranged all the way from 50 to 150 each dispensary day, while there are always a few coming for treatment on the days between. The great majority are poor people, and never pay more than that first fee of one and a half cents, even for several months of treatment. But we always have a sprinkling of well-to-do, or even the wealthy and official classes. When these latter come out of hours on dispensary days, or on other than dispensary days, we ask and receive a fee of 300 cash (about twenty cents Canadian money). And from these people who are well able to pay we always reserve the right to swell the income of the hospital by reasonable fees for our services. These fees range all the way from seven cents for one month's treatment to a sum equivalent to about \$6.50 Canadian money. This was paid for a severe operation under chloroform. I think this is the highest fee yet paid into the hospital, yet

we have done more critical operations for poor patients, who not only do not pay any fees, but many of whom do not pay more than a portion of the cost of their board.

### BEDS ALL FULL.

In-patients began with one, fourteen months ago, and have slowly but steadily increased in number until, for about two months back, all the twenty-seven beds have been full, a new patient coming in as soon as a bed was empty into which he could come. Of in-patients taken into the wards in fourteen months, about twenty per cent. paid absolutely nothing; fifty per cent. paid in part, often a very small part, and thirty per cent. paid in full for their board. Our aim in this matter is to make the hospital practically free to the great mass of poor people who come, but at the same time not to pauperize rich patients. The poor patient pays nothing and is grateful; but, in my experience, the man who is able to pay and does not pay is much less grateful for what is done for him, than if he had paid at least a small fee for his treatment. We want rich and poor alike to be grateful, because the man with gratitude in his heart for kindness done is more ready to listen to the message of the Word of Life which we teach.

### HOSPITALS WILL BE SELF-SUPPORTING.

Then there is the other side of the matter to be considered, that of self-support. Nearly one-third of the total cost of the hospital for these fourteen months has been defrayed by the money received from patients. And taking the last six months apart, the income from patients has paid fully half the total expenses in the same time. The legitimate inference is that a hospital located in a great wealthy city like Chentu will be made in the course of a few years more to pay its own way entirely. This is as it should be, and when that time comes I believe our hospital, as a power indirectly in breaking down prejudice and winning the good-will of the people, and directly in spreading a knowledge of God's Word, will have increased in value many fold. And not a small portion of the increase will be due to the fact that the Chinese take enough interest in it to support it themselves.

### GOD HONORS THE WORK.

To what results can we point after all the work done and money expended during the past year? The greatly improved feeling on the part of the people towards us must be in part credited to the hospital. We are known, and favorably known, in more homes in this city and surrounding country this year than ever before. The seeds of the Gospel have been industriously sown by both printed page and preached word, in ground often very specially prepared by deeds of kindness previously done. The out-patients hear the Gospel every dispensary day. The in-patients hear it daily, and are provided with books for constant reading. A conspicuous sign-board gives the date of the ensuing Sunday, and cordially invites everybody to attend the regular Sunday services. Many respond, and scarcely a Sunday passes that I do not recognize a number of my patients in the church. As a direct agency in preaching the Word, and both directly and indirectly feeding the Church, we have every reason to praise God for the hospital.

Besides the medical work, I have been much blessed in helping Mr. Hartwell, by taking the alternate Sunday preaching service and the Wednesday night prayer-meeting

in the church. We are still having phenomenal Sunday congregations, both morning and evening, and they listen attentively.

We have been much cheered by the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Ewing as reinforcements to our work here. But the field is boundless, and the harvest is white. Send us more reapers! But by all means keep praying for the work and the workers in the West China Mission.

OMAR L. KILDORN in *Missionary Report*, 1897-98.

### Our New Hospital in Kiating, China.

SINCE writing my last annual report, the buildings on the hospital compound are finished, and for the last two months or so regular dispensary work has been going on. The buildings comprise:

*Dispensary*—In which are the following rooms: Waiting-room, to seat about fifty, in which there is good light and plenty of room besides for a person to stand and preach to them. Consulting room, in which the patients are attended to, and from which opens off a wash-room, where patients' ulcers, etc., are washed and made fairly antiseptic; a dark room for examination of eye, throat, and nose diseases; drug-room and laboratory, where drugs are stored, prescriptions filled, and the usual analyses made. Operating room, lighted from three sides, and also from the roof, giving splendid light all hours of the day. Store-rooms (two), one for hospital clothing and bedding, the other for dressing and bulky packages of drugs. Private examination room for those cases which need it.

*Hospital Wards (two)*—Each ward is fifty feet by twenty-two inside measurement, and will accommodate eighteen beds comfortably. One ward for male and one for female patients. These wards are ceiled with the boards pitched at the same angle as the roof, instead of a flat ceiling; this plan gives us almost double the air and ventilation, and admits of our crowding the beds a little more than we could under the old plan.

*Matron's Room*—Built separate from the women's ward. This latter ward is enclosed by walls, so that it is completely isolated from the male ward, a very necessary arrangement in China.

*Outhouse*—Containing kitchen, coal-house, wash-house and room fitted for distillation, as we propose to use native spirit, and by redistillation make it fit for our use.

*Gate and Gateman's Lodge*—These, while not being elaborate, are tasty, and eminently suited to the purpose.

The buildings are fronted with verandas, those in front of the wards about eight feet in width, that in front of the dispensary five feet, all made of concrete. The buildings are connected by concrete walks, so that they are clean, and a few moments after a rain are quite dry.

Over the dispensary building is a loft the whole size of the building, where attendants, such as dispensers, cook, coolies, etc., will sleep; a staircase coming down outside the building giving access to their quarters without their entering the building.

The buildings are built in the best manner of brick, and roofed with the best tiles, and they are, in our opinion, thoroughly suitable, while built very plainly. The dispensary has been opened regularly on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, since February 7th, 1898.

Male patients are seen in the forenoons, female patients in the afternoons; this means that patients are seen from about 8 a.m. until nearly 4 p.m.

Each new patient has a copy of the hospital rules and charges, a tract on hygiene, and a religious tract presented to them.

The number of patients at each clinic is steadily increasing, and we hope before long to have our two wards filled.

*Itinerating*—Until the buildings were finished this was impossible for me, but since that time I have had three short trips. Each trip I had medicines and dressings, and was enabled to do quite a little in the way of helping those who came for assistance. We are looking for another doctor and a qualified nurse for this station, then we will be in a condition to do work that at present is altogether out of our power.

H. MATHER HARE in *Missionary Report*, 1897-98.

### Deaconess Work in the Summer.

AN interesting phase of the Deaconess work in the summer is the "Fresh Air" work for young and old. Last summer, with the contributions of friends of the little ones, and through the kindness of Mr. H. C. Dixon, of the "City Fresh Air Fund," the Deaconesses were enabled to give outings of two weeks' duration to seventy-six boys and girls under fourteen years of age.

Though, of course, Toronto presents no such problems of crowded life as larger cities, yet to these children who live along the lanes and by-streets of our city it is a great treat to be out in the country, where, as one little fellow said, "The houses are far apart," and they have for once in their lives their *rights*—fresh air, good food and *room to play!*

At one time six little girls—three pairs of sisters—were sent off together. On their return a Deaconess met them at the station and, walking home with them, inquired if they had enjoyed themselves, whereupon their little faces beamed as they all held up paper parcels containing berries "picked fresh for ma" and "a really truly fresh egg for baby." One lassie, speaking for the crowd, exclaimed: "O Miss—we had the loveliest time! Why, we had milk to drink and chicken-eggs every morning for breakfast; and, what do you think! *At night every sister and her sister slept in a big bed alone!*" What a treat this latter fact was the Deaconess perfectly understood, as she knew little Nellie was used to three or four sisters as bed-fellows.

Besides those sent out of the city, a number of picnics for the day or afternoon were given for smaller children. But these outings were not all confined to the boys and girls. Who needs a little rest and good fresh air more than the tired, overworked mothers? A successful form of an outing for them was an afternoon street car ride. Two such rides were given this summer. The first afternoon the car carried ninety-three mothers and babies, and the second one hundred and three. All these mothers were visited in their homes and personally invited to come, bringing all the babies who could be carried in arms. After riding over the city for two hours they were landed at Balmy Beech. How the faces of these weary women brightened as they walked down the beautiful shady avenue to the lake shore, with babies in arms and babies trotting by their sides! How the babies cooed aloud as they looked up at the green leaves dancing in the sunlight. When they reached the lake shore they were seated and served with tea and cake.

As they were returning to the car one mother disappeared over a fence into the woods from whence she soon returned

and in triumph waved a bunch of threatening looking branches in her sister's face, exclaiming: "See 'em! I wan't goin' to lose such a good chance as that! I know I won't be in the woods again fer another year, and I was bound I'd lay in a lot of switches!"

As they boarded the car for the homeward ride one little woman sighed and said: "O dear! I wish we was just comin'! I've been awaitin' to come all week and now its all over! But," she added with a smile, "it was lovely wasn't it?" And so said they all.

### Walkerton District Epworth League Convention.

WALKERTON District Epworth League met in convention in Southampton on the 31st ult. In the Missionary Department the following topics were discussed: "Why should Young Men and Women be interested in Missions" was the subject of a paper by Miss A. Tisdale, of Walkerton. They should be interested because: (1) It is the positive command of Christ. (2) Out of gratitude to man. Others have sown the seed which has given us so many Christian privileges, and we ought to be willing to do something for those who know not Christ. (3) God has answered the prayers of His people, and has opened up countries to receive the Gospel. (4) The great need of the heathen, particularly the women. Our women ought to do a great deal in giving to the heathen women the privileges we enjoy. (5) We are privileged to be co-workers with God in this work. (6) The Church at home will be blessed through our reaching out to the heathen and giving to them the blessings of the Gospel.

Miss F. George, of Port Elgin, read a paper on "How can the League do Practical Missionary Work?"

The prime necessity for this work is entire consecration. Our work ought to be the outcome of our Christ-life. We should plan our work and work our plan. Each missionary meeting should have a mission, and should be planned so as to accomplish it. Every member should be canvassed for the "Pray, Study, Give" plan, and should be urged to give systematically. Literature should be spread so that our Leaguers may be intelligent missionaries. We should be willing to do the work nearest us. The greatest need of the time is more missionaries, and we should consecrate our money to send out missionaries and pray that the Holy Spirit may create an unrest among His people until Christ is glorified in the world.

Mr. C. E. Mahon, of Paisley, read a paper on "Missionary Giving." He urged strongly the study of the great need of the heathen world, and the intelligent, systematic, prayerful giving of our means for the salvation of the world.

The following resolution was adopted: "We, the members of the Walkerton District Epworth League, do heartily endorse the plans of the Young People's Forward Movement for Missions as they have been presented, and recommend that each society and each member be urged to adopt its methods. We recommend further, that each League having been thoroughly canvassed by its Missionary Committee, report to the District Missionary Vice-President the amount they expect to raise within the year, and having thus learned what the district will be able to raise, the District President, Secretary and Missionary Vice-President, together with the Chairman of the District, be a committee to confer with the General Board of Missions and select a missionary to be supported by the Leagues of our district."

A live Missionary Vice-President has been elected and we expect an advance this year in this department of work. The names of the officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Honorary President, Rev. D. A. Moir, B.D., Walkerton; President, Mr. O. H. Nelson, Paisley; 1st Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Ward, Mildmay; 2nd Vice-President, Miss F. George, Port Elgin; 3rd Vice-President,

Mr. W. J. Todd, Walkerton; 4th Vice-President, Miss M. Stanley, Chesley; 5th Vice-President, Mrs. Potter, Paisley; Secretary, Mr. A. Butchart, Walkerton; Treasurer, Miss E. Robertson, Southampton; Representative on Conference Executive, Mr. H. H. Miller, Hanover.

### How the Bowmanville District Convention was Managed.

THE editor of the CAMPAIGNER attended our convention and was so pleased with its success and the manner in which it was carried out that he asked the Secretary for a short article on "How We Managed Our Convention." If our plans might prove helpful to any districts that have not yet held their convention they are cheerfully submitted.

In the first place we began early. Three months before the time for the convention the District Executive was called together for a review and preview of the work. After an interesting review of what had been accomplished the convention was talked up. The date was decided, the leading speakers discussed and a committee of three appointed to prepare the programme.

This committee was soon at work and, having much time ahead, had no difficulty in securing all the help necessary to make up an excellent programme. A new feature was introduced into the morning session: a consecration sermon by Rev. John Potts, D.D., which lent an inspiration and spirituality to the whole convention. Rev. A. C. Crews and Dr. F. C. Stephenson were also engaged to assist at the afternoon and evening sessions.

About three weeks before the convention the executive was again called to complete arrangements. The local executive, where the convention was to be held, was also invited to be present. Reports from committees were received and discussed and committees appointed to arrange special music, to prepare reporting blanks and to attend to the printing.

The convention was advertised in the local papers, programmes sent to all the leagues, also an official letter drawing attention to several important matters.

The plans of the local League for the day were excellent and fully carried out. The church was beautifully decorated with plants and bouquets, a large classroom was fitted up for a ladies' dressing parlor and a similar one for the gentlemen, and the lecture room was arranged as dining-hall. Tables were spread to accommodate one hundred delegates at once, and an excellent staff of waiters served dinner and tea to about one hundred and fifty delegates.

A quadruped committee was appointed to assist strangers in finding stable room for the horses, and a few genial members were set apart to receive the visitors, assist in making acquaintances, etc., etc.

Thus our convention was brought to a successful issue and passed off to the entire satisfaction of all who attended.

FRED. R. FOLEY, *District Secretary.*

BOWMANVILLE, Oct. 22nd, 1898.

In our October issue we promised that this month we would enlighten our friends as to certain changes that might be made in our paper. We must apologize for not being able to redeem that promise now, but can only say in extenuation that delays which we could not control have combined to prevent it, although we have delayed publication for two weeks for this purpose.

In the meantime, and until further announcement, subscriptions may be sent in at the old rate, viz., 10c. per year for clubs of ten; and we would repeat the assurance to our subscribers that they will have no cause for regret should any change be made in the form of the publication of the paper.



