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"The World for Christ."



Monthly Letter Leaflet.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA
(WESTERN DIVISION.)

VOL. V. TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1888. No. 7.

JAPAN.

There were interesting missionary meetings held in Vancouver, B. C., while Dr. McClure and others were waiting for the steamer.

Mr. Neierawas, a Japanese missionary returning from a stay of a year or two in America, said it was a Presbyterian missionary who first preached the Gospel in Tokio, where there are over a million people. As one instance of civilization there, he mentioned the completeness of the postal service, the mail matter being delivered every hour.

AFRICA.

In the schools of the Free Church of Scotland at Bandawe, Lake Nyassa, Africa, 1,179 pupils were in attendance the day before the schools closed for vacation. Of these one-third were girls. Thirty-eight native teachers are employed there. The Arabs have cut to pieces a friendly and peaceful tribe at the north end of the lake, and even attacked the mission store house but were beaten back. The slave thieves even dared to imprison and maltreat the British Consul and haul down the British flag.

These and other outrages have thoroughly roused the British people who are holding public meetings—and have interviewed the Government urging them to take immediate steps to check the slave trade which of late years has increased in cruelty and proportions.

Quite recently a British vessel captured two slave ships, in African waters, and rescued the prisoners.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Statement of Expenditure for 1887-8.

The Board of Management has pleasure in submitting to the members and friends of this Society a statement in detail of the expenditure for the work under their care during the past year, as received from the Treasurer of the Church.

	NORTH-WEST.	In Estimate.	Payments.
Bird-Tail Creek School.....		\$300 00	\$300 00
Crowstand		400 00	325 00
Piapot's Reserve.....		300 00	225 00
House for Miss Rose.		400 00	400 00
Strong Plains School ...		400 00	300 00
Indian Head.....		400 00	300 00
File Hills.....		400 00	325 00
Repairing House for Mr. Toms		100 00
Okanase School		400 00	300 00
Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Round Lake School.		400 00	300 00
Boarding and Clothing Pupils — Round Lake School.....		750 00	750 00
Miss Wight — Salary and Expenses of Portage-la-Prairie School.		600 00	675 00
Carriage of goods to Indians		100 00	100 00
House for Mr. Laird at Pelly		1,000 00	1,000 00
Miss Baker, Prince Albert.....		600 00	50 00
Boarding and clothing pupils at Cote's Reserve.....		77 50
Round Lake School — Additional for building	1,000 00
Muscopetang Reserve School.....		750 00
Round Lake School — Additional for building.....		600 00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$6,550 00	\$7,777 50

NOTE.—The sum expended for several of the Indian Schools is less than the estimate, because the grant from Government has been increased.

CHINA.

	In Estimate.	Payments.
Teachers and Girls' School.....	\$420 00	\$390 97
(Girls' School \$363.97; Bible Woman \$27)		

INDIA.

Miss Rodger salary ..	£150 = \$730 00	730 00
“ Ross, salary	150 = 730 00	730 00
“ Beatty, M. D., salary	150 = 750 00	730 00
“ Miss Oliver, M. D., salary	150 = 730 00	730 00
“ McGregor, allowance and ex- penses ..	860 00	1,056 30
Schools, dispensary, etc*	2,000 00	2,436 45
Hospital at Indoret†	3,000 00

Repairs to Bungalows—Nos. 2 and 4, for Ladies.....	408 85
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	\$8,780 00	\$6,822 10
Additional for married missionaries' salaries ..		2,620 00
Education—Miss McKellar and Fraser....	600 00	600 00.

TRINIDAD AND NEW HEBRIDES.

Schools in Trinidad.....	600 00	600 00.
Schools in New Hebrides	600 00	600 00.
	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00.

Total.....	\$17,550 00	\$19,410 57
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Paid Dr. Reid, April 1888, for married missionaries' additional salary, though not in estimate

	2,620 00
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* A sum received by the Lady Missionaries for fees, etc., was also expended for these purposes.

† With regard to this item the Board has been informed by the Secretary F. M. C., that though the money has not yet been required, the Convener has been instructed to write to the Mission Council in India, for plans, estimates, and other information, in order to commence the building as soon as possible; also that the Convener has been directed to correspond with the Council on the subject of the Girls' Boarding School.

Paid for Rev. Hugh McKay's school building, in like manner, though not in estimate.....	1,000 00	
Balance in Dr. Reid's hands unexpended..		1,759 43
Grand Total	<u>₹21,170 00</u>	<u>₹21,170 00</u>
Above balance in Dr. Reid's hands	\$1,759 43	
Amount in estimate last year for hospital at Indore not yet applied.		3,000 00
Amount in estimate for Miss Baker's salary.....		550 00
Amount in estimate for repairs, Mr. Toms' house.....		100 00
Balance to be made up, to meet all requirements to date.....	1,890 57	
	<u>\$3,650 00</u>	<u>\$3,650 00</u>

Estimates of Expenditure for 1888-9.

We commend to your earnest consideration the following estimates for the work of 1888-9, as received from the Assembly's Foreign Mission Committee, directing special attention to the explanatory notes which accompany them.

We do this in the confident expectation that these "open doors" will be viewed in the light of Our Father's great goodness in thus honouring our imperfect efforts to serve Him, and will have the effect of cheering and strengthening every heart, and stimulating to renewed and continuous effort to hasten the coming of His Kingdom.

INDIA.

Miss Rodger, salary.....	\$730 00
" Beatty, M.D., salary	730 00
" Miss Oliver, M.D., salary ..	730 00
The Misses Stockbridge, salary	750 00
Miss Ross, furlough allowance.....	365 00
Expenses Home*	300 00
Miss Mackay, M.D., Proportion of Salary	240 00
Expenses to India and outfit... ..	1,060 00

* It is likely that this item will be necessary.

Schools, dispensaries, work in the ladies' bungalows, etc.	3,000 00	
Proportion of salaries, expenses to India, outfit of two additional lady missionaries whom it is hoped to send out this autumn	2,500 00	
Allowance for exchange on remittances of salaries	50 00	
	<hr/>	\$10,455 00

CHINA.

Formosa.

Two Teachers, each \$60.....	\$120 00
Girls' School, Tamsui.....	300 00

Honan.

Miss Sutherland, proportion of salary, \$400 ; Outfit, travelling expenses, etc., \$645 ; Preliminary expenses in the field, \$200	1,245 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,665 00

Additional for married missionaries' salaries.	2,215 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,215 00

Misses MacKellar & Fraser—Medical education	600 00	
	<hr/>	\$600 00

TRINIDAD.

Schools.....	600 00	
	<hr/>	\$600 00

NEW HEBRIDES.

Schools.	600 00	
	<hr/>	\$600 00

INDIANS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Stony Plains Reserve.

Proportion of Mr. Anderson's salary (a proportion of all the Teachers' salaries* is paid by the Government)	300 00	
Proportion of cost of building.....	400 00	
	<hr/>	\$700 00

NOTE.—It is intended to build an addition to Mr. Anderson's house to accommodate 12 or 15 Indian children.

Mistowasis Reserve.

Miss McKay's salary is provided for by the Government Grant.

Piapot's Reserve.

Proportion of Miss Rose's salary.	200 00	
Building	400 00	
	<hr/>	\$600 00

Muscowpctung's Reserve.

Proportion of Miss Wight's salary.....	300 00	
To clear off debt on building erected by Mr. Moore	600 00	
	<hr/>	\$900 00

NOTE.—Miss Wight has been transferred from Portage la Prairie to this Reserve.

Indian Head.

Proportion of Mr. Maclean's salary.....	300 00	
Building	300 00	
	<hr/>	\$600 00

File Hills.

Proportion of Mr. Toms' salary	300 00	
Building of Industrial school.....	600 00	
Maintaining pupils	300 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,200 00

NOTE.—A stone building is now being erected on this Reserve, at a cost of \$1,600, part of which will be met by the Government.

Round Lake.

Proportion of Teacher's salary.	300 00	
Maintenance of pupils	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,300 00

Beulah.

Proportion of Teacher's salary.....	300 00	
	<hr/>	\$300 00

Okanase.

Proportion of Teacher's salary.....	300 00	
Proportion of Industrial school*	800 00	
Maintenance of pupils.....	300 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,400 00

Côté's Reserve.

Proportion of Teacher's salary.....	300 00	
Industrial School	1,200 00	
Maintenance of pupils	450 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,950 00

NOTE.—An Industrial School, 26 x 38 ft. is now being built on this Reserve to accommodate from 20 to 25 pupils.

Portage la Prairie.

Proportion of Teacher's salary.....	300 00	
Maintenance of pupils.....	300 00	
	<hr/>	\$600 00

Prince Albert.

Miss Baker's salary†.....	600 00	
Salary for another teacher.....	600 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,200 00

Total	<hr/> <hr/>	\$26,885 00
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NOTE.—As the above Statement and Estimates are of such importance, a large number of copies of the LETTER LEAFLET have been printed, and are for sale in the usual way. See page 16.

* This Industrial School is to be built, not at Okanase but at Birtle, in order to be in a central position for Beulah, Rossburn, Silver Creek and Okanase Reserves.

†The Foreign Mission Committee request that the sum of \$1,200, as above, shall be placed in our estimates for this year for the Nisbet Academy, Prince Albert, and in doing so they explain that they are thus seeking to carry out instructions received from the General Assembly in reference to the work there, with which they have been long and intimately connected, and which they are pledged to assist still further, for a limited period, until certain business arrangements shall be concluded.

MISSIONARY LETTERS.

INDIA.

Some Account of Native Teacher and Pupils—Great Lack of Native Christian Teachers.

INDORE, August 13th, 1888.

MISS RODGER.—Although your letter must have been received about a month ago, I regret that it has not been answered before now, also, that there is not more to communicate. As I spent last hot season at Simla my school was closed for two months—from the middle of April to the middle of June. Since my return I have been busy gathering the children together again, and trying to open another girls' school. The widow of one of the native Christians, who died last January, was left almost destitute with two children now to support. The youngest was born about three months ago. She did not take kindly to teaching at first, in fact she seemed to think it a hardship that she should have to earn her livelihood. Lately a few children have ventured into the room which has been taken for a school, and she seems pleased and surprised at her own self. It is not advisable to let these people get the idea they will be supported without doing anything for it. There have been as many as nine present sometimes—hence her surprise and pleasure. It does not interfere with my other school, as they are quite a distance apart. Besides, the hours for school are different, one is open during the day, the other in the morning. It is easier to get the girls out in the morning, that attend the school lately opened, as they all are the children of poor people. A little ambition is actually springing up amongst the girls that are studying English. There are three girls in the Royal Reader (1st Book), and they are all eager to learn. They are taught to translate the English into their own language. One of these three girls is a Mahomedan, another a Bengali, and the third is a Portuguese. The first has been at school for the last four years and a half, she reads and writes Urdu, and was taught Hindi before she took up English. Her father is a teacher of Persian in Raj Kumar College, Indore. It is a wonder he has allowed his daughter to come to school so long. The Bengali girl is from Calcutta, and her father is a clerk in the engineer's office here. This class learns English much faster than the natives of India generally do, and have a much better pronunciation, too. She felt grieved last year that she did not get a doll instead of a book, although she is more reconciled to the book now, as her father told her the book was of more value than a doll. The Portuguese girl

is not as bright as the others, but she is not lacking in application. The daughter of the postmaster has come back to school since her marriage. Certainly the post-office is quite near the school, but her father is a Brahmin and an important man amongst his caste people. Some of them do complain about him being too liberal. There are other girls that I might tell you about, but I will leave it for another letter. The girls sent to Nusseerabad last January are doing well at school. Good accounts have always come about them, and it is satisfactory to know that they are making progress in their studies. After school hours I do what I can in the homes, but my time is limited for that work, and there is no one whom I could send alone to the homes at present. Mrs. Shome visited a few Bengali families when she was in Indore, if she returns from Calcutta, she may do so again. The want of native Christian women for helpers is a great drawback in all missions that have not been established for years, and we can never expect to have them until they are trained in our own mission.

Schools and other Mission Work at Mhow.

MRS. CAMPBELL, RUTLAM.—Let me tell you something of the work abroad at one of your stations—Mhow. A fortnight ago we spent Saturday and Sunday there, Mr. Campbell having agreed to take the English service for Mr. Herron and at the same time arranging to preach to our native congregation and to look after the work generally. Most of Saturday was spent by him in examining the three boys' schools and seeing about book depot, etc. On Saturday afternoon I went with Miss M. Stockbridge to visit one of her pupils, the wife of my old teacher in Urdu, Hafiz Akram. He also taught my husband, Mr. Builder, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. Now that he is the Kazi (head man or judge of the Mahomedan community), he does very little, if any teaching. I was much pleased with the appearance of his house both outside and in; a nice little garden in front and close to the fence on one side the words "Welcome all" and in front his name and some words in Urdu, the letters being formed in that plant used here so much for the borders of garden beds, and the spaces being filled in with white pebbles; inside tidiness and comfort. The family seem to use the upstairs rooms which are pleasant and airy. I was asked to sit in a rocking chair—one that had belonged to the Builders and which Akram had bought at the sale, wishing to have something as a memento of Mr. Builder. We examined some specimens of the wife's work and

after some conversation, mostly between Akram and ourselves, as the wife kept very quiet on account of her husband's presence, we came away. We made another short visit to a Parsee lady an old friend of mine.

Saturday is usually a holiday in all our Mhow schools; so it was a special thing; the boys meeting that day. But although their school work is closed on that day the Misses Stockbridge continue the Zenana work.

On Sabbath morning we visited the largest and principal Sabbath School (two others meet later in the day in different places). We found 250 present. Of these 92 were beggars and the rest 158 regular Sunday School scholars. You will be surprised to hear that boys and girls were both there, though of course the girls were all taught by the Misses Stockbridge and native Christian women. The classes were necessarily large owing to the small number of Christian teachers available; but we were both very much pleased with the answers given by the different classes when at the close Mr. Campbell questioned each class. I think five or six classes have gone through most of Barth's Scripture History. They were at Paul's life the day we were there. The younger classes were being taught the Commandments, hymns and verses. But what struck us most was the singing of the little girls—so correct and without screaming. Besides the ordinary daily singing in their schools the Misses Stockbridge set apart a special hour every week for practising the hymns with all who care to come. The little organ you sent is a great help in this. We did not attempt to visit the other Sunday Schools that day as Mr. Campbell had two services before him that evening. Nor had we an opportunity of examining the girls' schools during that visit; but last Thursday I went to Mhow again with two ladies from the Rajpootana Mission who were spending a few days with us and we all visited two of the girls' schools. The first one we went to—the one started in my time in the beginning of 1880, has become a large and flourishing school; the number of pupils on the roll last month 107, with an average attendance of 78—last year 56—this year much increased. Of these 18 are learning English—11 in primer, 1 in 1st book and 6 in 2nd book. This last and highest English Class, which by the bye is composed entirely of Parsee girls, we heard read their English lesson for the day and also saw their writing—both very good. I was sorry we had not time to try their knowledge of arithmetic—they are at long division—and of geography. In the Hindi classes 36 were present; in the Marathi 45; and in Urdu (Oordoo) 3. Some of the most advanced in Marathi and

Hindi are also learning English and are included in the eleven who are in the primer. In addition to Miss Stockbridge there are three native teachers and three calling women.

Taking a general view of the school we were struck with the clean and tidy appearance of *all* the girls. Rewards are given and in some cases the children are sent home if they come dirty. Parsee girls are, as a rule, very clean in their own homes as well as when they come abroad, so there is no difficulty in their case. There are 10 of them attending this school and all I think pay fees. Two sisters pay Rs. 2 2a. (about \$0.86) monthly, and others pay different sums—8 annas and so on. The needle work and wool work were also examined. The best of this is sold and the proceeds put to getting furniture, maps, etc., for the school. From this we went to the Pensionpoora school, the one under Miss M. Stockbridge. But this I must leave for another letter, as this one is already lengthy enough, and besides it is almost mail time. I have felt the desirability of writing you of the Mhow work as owing to Mr. Builders' illness there was no report of it this year and the Misses Stockbridge object to writing themselves.

Mr. Campbell has found the care of Mhow much lightened by their zeal in carrying on the work, as well as by the supervision of the boys' schools, colporteurs and teachers, by their step-father, Mr. Drew. Though very busy with his own business during the hot weather, he still found time for this. But we are glad to know that Mr. Mackelvie will soon be here, and that others are to follow later on.—*August 25th, 1888.*

Touching History—School Work.

NEEMUCH, August 26th, 1888.

MRS. WILSON.—Mrs. Harvie asked me a long time ago to tell you something of the prospects of zenana work in Neemuch. I have not so far told you anything, because I knew so little about it. What time I have been able to give to outside work has been, and still is, chiefly given to the school.

About a year and a half ago I began to visit regularly at a Mahomedan house near our school, Phulibai, the school teacher having told me that a woman in the house who was in very poor health was anxious to see me. The woman's husband is a baker in the camp, and earns very fair wages, but the house I found a miserably small, dirty place, in which, for the greater part of

the day, wheret was being cleaned and prepared for use. The poor woman seemed to be suffering, as so many of these people do, from chronic dyspepsia, and was weak, I fancy, for want of proper food and from overwork. Her wretched husband spent most of his money on some bazar woman, she told me.

I had seen her only a few times when she asked me to give her some fancy work. These women who are not allowed to go out of their houses seem to have a perfect craze for canvas and Berlin wool fancy work, I suppose because they have so little to interest them beyond cooking and keeping their houses and dishes clean. I told her that I would give her what her heart desired, and spend an hour once a week with her provided she would let me read a little to her every time. She gladly consented, and soon became so much interested in "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress" that the wool work was almost forgotten.

After I had gone for several weeks to see her, I was "called" to the house of a relative. I went, and found a family of some importance evidently, for the house was large and airy, and the women were well-dressed and well-nourished looking, and there were several servants belonging to the establishment. I soon found what was wanted. Would Mem Sahib give some fancy work to them as she had given to their sister. A pair of slippers in wool work would be much appreciated. I said, "You are rich people, and can buy the materials for yourselves. If you get them I shall teach you how to make the slippers." One sometimes has to teach things you know nothing about here in India. This was not exactly what was wanted, however, they were very friendly and asked me to go and see them often. So I promised to go once a week and read and sing for them, for they are all very fond of singing. I went for a few weeks, but the canvas and wool were never bought, and soon the younger women in the house were prevented, on some excuse or other, from hearing the reading, and even the "mistress" began to receive me coolly. I paid no attention till one day on going in at the usual hour, I found the woman so deeply engaged at "prayers" (Mahomedans are supposed to pray five times a day) that she could neither look at nor speak to me. There was evidently no use in going back again.

Some time after this I noticed that there was much more work than usual being done at the hour I visited in the first house, and often there was so much noise that I could scarcely speak. It soon dawned on me that the powdering with flour dust and the constant commotion were got up for my benefit, and that the house people thought to drive me off in this way. I felt so sure,

though, that the poor wife wanted me to stay, that I took no notice of it. At last they tried the "prayer" dodge. One day on entering the house I was told that my friend was at "prayers." I thought that probably that was not true, so I said, "Very well, I shall wait till she is through." I only went a few times after this, for the husband was determined to shut me out, and probably his wife would suffer all the more because of my going to see her.

My experience in a third Mahomedan house was much the same as in these, so I think it will be wiser after this to give what time I can only to Hindus.

The Mahomedans have been working very zealously from the very first against the mission in Neemuch. They are the bitterest and most unscrupulous opponents of Christianity we meet with here. And yet our Sabbath evening audience is generally three parts Mahomedan. Occasionally they rise in a body and leave when Christ's divinity is too strongly proclaimed, but they often wait till the close of the service. They have at different times given much trouble in the bazaar, even to beating the native Christians, but they are always quiet in church.

At present I am going regularly to only one house in the bazaar, a house from which three or four children come to our school. The people are Hindus, and belong to what they call the Writers' Caste, and the women are kept strictly behind the purdah. The family is very large, and, so far as I can learn, quite poor. Under the one roof are four or five men, only one of whom has a situation, and six women, besides a host of children. Two of the women read fairly well, having been taught by a brother, and Phulibai goes every day to give them lessons. These two also sew neatly and are anxious to get work, as they had heard of my giving the school girls who sew well towels, dusters, etc. to hem. They have paid for what books they received from me with the first sewing I gave them, and now a lady in the station is going to give me handkerchiefs for them to hem-stitch.

I am reading "Peep of Day" to them, or rather telling it, for, like children, they listen much better to speech than to reading. They are learning to sing with me a number of hymns, and really seem interested in Bible truth. Next week I am going to take my little organ to their house, and they have promised to bring in some friends to hear the music, and to hear about Christ.

You will see that what zenana work I have done has come to me, as it were. In no case have I sought an entrance to any house, for I cannot do very much more than attend to the girls'

school. I am sure that there are plenty of zenanas here where a lady would be warmly welcomed and could find an abundance of work, and I hope it may not be very long before the claims of Neemuch shall be considered when sending out more missionaries to our Central India field.

Appointment and Arrival of Miss Walker.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Sept. 1st, 1888.

MISS BEST.—Miss Walker is here, and I cannot tell you the relief her presence affords me. She enters heartily into the work, and is fast winning the confidence and affection of my little family, so that I shall be able to deliver them over without a tear, knowing they will be well cared for.

I leave here at the close of this month, as requested by Professor Hart.

I assure you I have the interest of the school at heart, and strong sympathy for Miss Walker. I pray that God's blessing may rest upon her in this glorious work.

Miss Walker Begins Her Work.

INDIAN SCHOOL, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

MISS WALKER.—Knowing that Miss Best had written to you since I came here, I delayed writing for a few days, expecting to be able to say something about the work in my letter. Although I have been in the school here for nearly a week, I feel as if I knew nothing about the work, yet each day brings many changes and so many new faces. The number of children at school this week has been small, owing to the moving of the Indians to their winter quarters. Miss Best says that the children do not come for a few weeks after the tepees have been moved. We have been visiting the tepees this week. There are twenty to visit. I have just been in eleven, but hope to visit the other nine early next week. To gain the confidence of the squaws and persuade them to let us have the children, it seems necessary to visit their homes. Miss Best is a favourite with the Indians as well as the children. I hope I may be able to copy her way of management.

After I have become familiar with the work among the Sioux Indians, I will write you more about it. It helps us very much to know that we have so many friends interested in the efforts for spreading the Gospel among the poor Indians.

Supplies for Indians Received.

The following supplies for the Indians of the North-West have reached their destination and are acknowledged by our teachers with gratitude. The Box from "King's Messengers," London, for Miss Baker, Prince Albert; Box from Underwood, for Mr. McLean, Assiniboine; Boxes from London Presbytery, for Mr. Laird, Côté's Reserve. Bales from Maitland Presbytery, for Mr. Toms, File Hills Reserves.

INCREASE.

Lanark and Renfrew Presbyterial Society—A "Mission Band" at Smith's Falls, organized by Mr. Cooke, August 27.

Lindsay Presbyterial Society—An Auxiliary at Sebright, by Mrs. Cockburn, September 17.

Guelph Presbyterial Society—The Guelph Auxiliary, organized in 1884, composed of members from the three Presbyterian Churches in the city, decided, after the annual meeting of General Society, to dissolve the union and reorganize, in connection with the respective congregations.

On September 27, "The Wardrobe" Auxiliary of Chalmers Church was formed by Mrs. White; and on same date the Knox Church Auxiliary by Mrs. T. Goldie; St. Andrew's Church Auxiliary to organize October 18th.

NOTICES.

The Board of Management meets on the first Tuesday of every month, at three o'clock p.m., in the Managers' Room, Knox Church, Toronto. Members of Auxiliary Societies, or other ladies interested in the work and desiring information, being introduced by a member of the Board, are cordially invited to attend.

Letters concerning the organization of Societies, and all matters pertaining to Home work, are to be addressed to Mrs. Hugh Campbell, 194 Richmond 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, should be addressed to Mrs. MacMurchy, 254 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

Letters containing remittances of money for the W.F.M.S. may be addressed to Mrs. James MacLennan, Treasurer, 10 Murray Street, Toronto.

All requests for literature may be sent to Mrs. Telfer, 72 St. Albans Street, Toronto.

Certificates of life membership can be issued at any time, if the Home Secretary be notified.

LITERATURE.

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For above apply to Mrs. Telfer, 72 St. Albans Street, Toronto.

Applications for "The Monthly Letter Leaflet" (extra copies one cent each), and Annual Reports, to be made to the Home Secretary, Mrs. Campbell.