

"THIS IS THE VICTORY



EVEN OUR FAITH."

Monthly Letter.

PUBLISHED BY

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SUBJECTS FOR PRAYER:

August: "African and Jewish Missions."

September: "Our Boards of Management, Officers and Committees All Sister Societies."

Indian Work.

From MISS CLARKE, PORT SIMPSON, B.C.

EVERY fine day the girls are taken out for at least an hour's exercise after school, and on Saturday afternoon for a longer time. Nearly all the recreation time is spent outside, but of course they must keep indoors when it rains. The playroom is large, well-lighted and airy, so it is almost like being outdoors to be sent there. In cases of consumption the patient sleeps in the hospital room. As soon as Emma Taylor's friends returned from the Oolachan fishing, they were made aware of the serious nature of her disease and requested to remove her to her home. This they did, and there she lingered a few weeks until death ended her weakness and suffering on May 23rd.

She was always a reticent, nervous child, difficult to hold conversation with, but she left a clear testimony of her love for Jesus and her hope of heaven. The last Sunday she attended Sunday-school, Miss Elliot was speaking to her class of the great desire she had that they should all love Jesus. Much to Miss Elliot's surprise, Emma spoke up and said, "I love Jesus." The surprise was not that the child loved Jesus, but that she found courage to say so. The last day she lived, while very weak and suffering much, Miss Elliot visited her and expressing her gladness over her testimony that Sunday, asked if she could still say the same. With a smile, she answered, "Yes." Miss Elliot went on to speak of heaven and to tell her the inhabitants know neither pain nor sorrow, when Emma added, "They neither hunger nor thirst." Emma was eleven and had been in the home less than two years. Her knowledge of English was limited, as she knew scarcely a word when she entered, still she had listened to God's Word and learned its meaning.

During her illness, we were pleased to see the care and kindness shown her by her uncle and sisters. The house was clean and the bed comfortable—in striking contrast to former days when the old grandmother ruled the home, and all was dirt and confusion. A married sister is now in charge. She is a former inmate of our home and reflects credit on her training. Another sister, Hannah Taylor, is still with us. Her health is good and she is one of our best workers and cleverest girls.

A few weeks ago the Rev. Mr. Hogan, an English Church missionary, with his wife, were dining with us, and two of the girls waited on the table very nicely. In speaking of how quietly and deftly the girls had served, they remarked that, in moving about among the Indians, they could almost invariably pick out the women and girls who had been inmates of the home, by their personal appearance and the cleanliness of their houses. This was encouraging, though I am well aware that we might reasonably look for better kept homes than we often see.

Sunday, May 21st, was celebrated as Children's Day, which is kept at this early date so that the Indians may benefit by the exercises. As it was, some had already

gone to the fishing, still enough were left to make a large congregation. Flowers were not very plentiful, but sufficient were found to decorate prettily and provide a button-hole bouquet each for nearly all who came. A written text of Scripture was offered with each bouquet. The exercises consisted of a review service with singing interspersed, and a Scripture exercise, called "The Water of Life," by eleven girls and five boys. They sang together at its close, "Shall we gather at the river," more sweetly than I remember ever hearing it sung. Mr. Richards, as superintendent, conducted the service and Mrs. Dudoward, with the help of the picture roll, explained the Sunday-school lessons to the people in their own language. The service was most interesting, and the children did their part so well, one could hardly imagine how they could have done better.

Martha Bradley, who has not been strong since she had measles, has gone to her home to see if she will gain strength.

None of us went to Branch meeting, which comes at a very busy season of the year for us—house-cleaning and gardening time. The gardening does not amount to much, but the yards have to be cleaned up and roads gravelled. I trust by next year we shall have things pretty well straightened up. The woodshed is completed and meets our needs exactly.

There is no mention of school-desks in your letter. May we hope to have new ones provided in the near future?

Chinese Work in British Columbia.

From MISS MORGAN, VICTORIA.

WE have now four Japanese girls in the Home besides the two Chinese, Christine and Ah Ho. Then I have one day pupil.

Since October there have been six Japanese girls here. The two spoken of in the last report are married. One came here a widow and was married by Mr. Speer in Janu-

ary. Her husband is cook on a boat and only occasionally in Victoria, so Ishi is still with us, but will likely soon go out to work. O Chiyo, a nice bright little woman of twenty-six, has been in a situation for a month. She comes home to sleep.

O Natsu, the one I referred to in my report as still being undecided, came one night to say good-bye, as she was to leave for San Francisco in two hours. I quite thought she had gone. Nearly two weeks later two of our boys from the Japanese mission came to tell me she was in a cabin where a man had taken her and would not let her out. I was nearly a week finding her, but succeeded at last; and here she is. Such a time as I have had. The man who kidnapped her paid her board of \$40 to Mr. —, at whose house she had been staying, and came here to claim either the money or the woman. Of course he got neither, but for more than two weeks he kept sending messengers; and at last he and three men had "the cheek" to come and say if I did not pay the money or give up O Natsu they would go to court. As that did not frighten me, they have not bothered me since.

Oh! it would make your heart ache to see the wretchedness of some of these poor creatures; at times I cannot sleep for thinking of them.

Another pretty little woman and her husband I managed to get away from one of those houses. The wife was ill and Dr. Hall very kindly attended her free of charge. She was here four weeks but the men were so vexed because I kept O Natsu that they gave the husband no peace until they got him back with them, and then we had to let the wife go.

I do not think the one month's teaching in a Christian home will be lost on O Sunca. She would willingly stay if her husband would let her. He is a great ignoramus, cannot speak one word of English, and believes all they tell him. Fortunately, my knowledge of Japanese enabled me to contradict some of the things I heard them tell him about Christians.

Will you kindly remember at your prayer-meetings some of my women in Chinatown. I believe one is seriously

thinking of becoming a follower of Christ. She and her husband have both had long talks with me. He has one of the worst gambling dens in Chinatown, but nothing is too hard for our Father to do.

From MISS MORGAN, VICTORIA, B.C. June 29th, 1899.

ON the evening of June 5th, in the "Home," Elsie was married by Rev. J. C. Speer, before an audience of about twenty-two English and Chinese friends. The room was prettily decorated and the bride looked quite charming in a simple white muslin, the gift of the groom, Peter Choro.

Bessie (Ah Ho) and Mr. Chan Fui stood up with them and everything passed off very pleasantly. Both English and Chinese friends were very kind in giving the bride and groom pretty and useful presents. Their home is just two blocks north of us, and Elsie is here every day. She and Peter are happy together and we are hoping she will settle down and be a sensible little woman. Before her wedding she asked to be baptized, but I did not think she was prepared to take that step.

Bessie (Ah Ho) and I have been alone in the Home for three weeks, with the exception of three days last week, when a woman from Chinatown sought refuge here. She wakened us up at five o'clock in the morning and said she wanted to stay with us, learn English and be a good woman. I did not feel very hopeful of her staying as I had heard of her weeks before and was told she would try and come for a little while until she could change her companions. She has been living an immoral life for six years. We tried every way to keep her but on Saturday her husband (?) came and took her away.

Miss Ferguson left us June 8th. It is very quiet in this big, old house with only two here but we are having a happy, quiet time. Mrs. (Dr.) Chung is to help me in Chinatown. I have been out with her three afternoons this week. Next week she goes alone and will, I think, do a

good work. This afternoon we gained an entrance to one of the few houses that has heretofore been closed to me.

Bessie is a very good girl ; the door is left open all day and she goes in and out to care for and water the flowers but does not attempt to run away. On Saturday, July 1st, the Union Sunday School picnic is to be held at Began Park, about an hour's ride by train from here. I expect to go and take a number of the married girls.

Japan.

From MISS HART, TOKYO, May 11th, 1899.

THINKING that a leaf from the experience of a Christian woman here will be of interest to the Christian women and girls in Canada, I will try to tell a little about Mrs. Y—, who has attended one of my meetings as often as possible for some years.

She and her husband lived with a son, who, while in health, was able to support his own family of little ones and gladly care for his aged parents. A little over a year ago he took consumption and, after a short illness, died, and the family was broken up, the parents going to live with a son of Mr. Y— by his first wife.

Mrs. Y— told me some time later that she was the mother of twelve children ; some had died in childhood, others had grown to manhood and womanhood, and then died of consumption, and that now all her children were gone. Her stepson had always opposed her being a Christian, and now that she was living in his home had said that she must give it up. He was afraid to have her in his house ; he knew the gods were angry with her, that was the reason she had lost all her children, and now he was afraid he should be taken also if she did not give up being a Christian. Seeing nothing of Mrs. Y— for some time after that, I sent a Bible woman to look her up, which proved to be a difficult and unsatisfactory task, and it seemed best not to go or even do more than ask after her health.

A short time before Christmas Mrs. Y— suddenly

appeared at the meeting, with a very troubled face. After the usual Bible lesson, I inquired into her present circumstances. She told me that the last time she was at the meeting, she had been late for tea and was not allowed anything to eat that night; also given to understand that whenever she was late for a meal she should go without it. She was forced to work as the servant of the family; her husband, also feeble, had to do any odd jobs he could get to help keep himself. After telling her troubles, she said, "I got discouraged and my faith grew weak, but this morning I decided I must go to church again."

She knew it meant no supper that night, and after the long walk to the church and back it would be hard for her, but she had talked the matter over with her husband, who, though not a Christian, does not object to her being one, and had encouraged her to go. And now she said, "I am so glad I came; the lesson we have had has done me so much good; and, after all, my trials are *very* small to what my Saviour endured for me."

After a little special talk to her, and giving her a few helpful verses, I asked her what about coming again. "Oh!" she said, "I'm coming next time; what is going without my supper to the joy and comfort I have received to-day!" Then asking us to pray for her, she started homeward.

Sure enough, the next Sunday afternoon found her in the church again, this time with a very happy face. Almost as soon as she saw me she began telling how much she had to thank the Lord for, and that He had answered her prayers even beyond her expectations, giving her temporal blessings, as well as spiritual.

On her return home the Sunday previous, she found the stepdaughter had tea waiting for her, also that all through the week she had been treated in a kinder way than usual, and she praised God for it. Since that time, Mrs. Y— has been a regular attendant at the meeting. The home was far from a happy one, still she thanked God for the comforts she had, and when a month or so ago they were offered a home with a cousin's family, where they were made as comfortable and happy as the means of the family would allow, she felt that her cup of joy was full.

Her happy face and childlike trust, after these years of trial that have left her in old age dependent upon strangers for support and care, are surely a proof of the Divine power to keep in perfect peace those whose minds are stayed upon Him.

The work in Tokyo is far from easy, and it is very hard to get a large number of women together for a meeting; but we feel there is all the more need of faithful work and earnest prayer that the *few* may be helped, and unitedly be the means in God's hands of breaking down the walls of opposition.

“ Early in the temple met,
 Let us still our Saviour greet ;
 Nightly to the mount repair,
 Join our praying Pattern there.
 There by wrestling faith obtain
 Power to work for God again ;
 Power, His image to retrieve,
 Power, like Thee, our Lord, to live.”

From MISS IDA SIFTON, 75 HIROSACA DORI, KANAZAWA,
 JAPAN, *May 27th*, 1899.

LOOKING back over the few months which I have spent in the work at Kanazawa, I feel that there is great reason for thankfulness and encouragement. Our Heavenly Father's presence has been with us, and, by His guidance and help, service has been made easy, and has been a constant source of delight and blessing.

I enjoy the work among the children so much. If they can only be reached and led to a knowledge of the Gospel of Christ before their minds are filled with erroneous beliefs, it cannot fail to have good and lasting results, for we have the assurance, “So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void.”

There is a large Normal school just across the street from our home, and as day after day I see the young

teachers in training around the school, and the hundreds of little children playing about the yard, I long for a chance of making their acquaintance and of seeing them brought under Christian influence. The authorities of the school, however, do not approve of the students having anything to do with Christianity, so we can only pray and wait. We are gradually gaining a little ground, as we have made the acquaintance of three of the teachers, and have entertained them in our home. Some of the children have also visited us. We find it a great help to make the little ones welcome at our home. Not only are we able to lead them to the Sunday School after winning their confidence, but their friendship makes it possible for us to reach many homes to which we would otherwise have no entrance.

The more I see of the work among the women, and so get a knowledge of their superstitions and false beliefs, and find how very difficult it is to replace them by the truths of the Gospel, the greater do I feel the necessity for reaching the children. For instance, when a woman who has been attending Christian meetings for several years, assures one that she has faith in Christ as the Son of God, and that she believes He came into the world and suffered to redeem us from sin, and then a few days later on, when visiting her home, I see food offered to the gods, placed before a little shrine on a shelf in her parlor, I feel that certainly early impressions and the force of habit are very strong factors in the controlling powers of that woman's mind. Or, when a woman says, "Yes, I will go to the meeting, but it is 'Ma.suri' day, and I must go to the temple first," I am convinced that it is a difficult matter for those who have all their lives been taught to fear and worship many gods, to grasp the idea of only one supreme being, although they may be willing to give the Christian's God a place among the many others which they worship.

The fact that we meet such cases as these is no reason for discouragement to those who know the power of Christianity; but they show how hard it is and what an amount of teaching and labor is necessary to reach those whose minds and hearts are already taken up with false religions.

We are often cheered, however, by finding those among our women who seem tired of worshipping their idols, and so are willing to receive the truth as soon as they hear it. One old lady, who has been attending my meetings for about six weeks, is very earnest, and seems quite ready to accept everything that she is taught regarding Christianity. She attends the public services on Sunday as well as my meetings, sometimes being present at three services the same Sunday. She lives with her son's family; and there are, of course, images of various kinds in the home, but she says that she does not worship them since she has heard of the true God.

A short time ago I received permission to teach in a silk factory, and was very thankful for the opportunity. Not that I believe in counting too much on numbers. The little meeting where half a dozen are earnestly seeking the truth may have much more satisfactory results than a larger one, but when surrounded by so many who are altogether in darkness, it is a privilege to teach a larger number at once.

I cannot express in words my feelings as I stood before those women and realized that it was the first Gospel message that they had ever heard. My interpreter, I was certain, felt somewhat anxious as to how we would be received, for, although the proprietor had given us permission to teach, we knew that the employees could make it very unpleasant for us if they were so disposed; and we also knew that many of them were Buddhists. We were delighted, however, by having almost perfect order and attention, and as we walked home my helper said, "I will never be afraid to go to any place of that kind again." The proprietor's wife and some of the girls have since attended meetings at our home.

There seems to be so very little in the lives of those girls who work in the silk factories. They are busy from early morn until late at night; working from twelve to sixteen hours a day, for seven days in the week, having only two holidays a month. By working thus a good silk weaver can earn 10 yen (about \$5 gold) in a month. The proprietor of this factory has recently begun to close work early in

the evening, after which he teaches the employees reading and writing. It is encouraging to see even one factory where the workers are given a little time and opportunity for some mental improvement.

So many of the poor class here seem to have no desire or inclination whatever to better their condition by getting a little education, but others among them are very anxious to do so. As an example of the latter class, at the Kawakami night school there are at present twenty-three names on the roll. It is so interesting to watch them at their work, and to know something of the history of their lives. In one room Mr. Inoye, our Japanese helper, has charge of those who are studying, while in another room his wife has a sewing class. The children are from the very poorest homes. The largest among them work during the day to earn their living, and in some cases help to support their families, and the parents of the smaller children cannot afford to send them to the Public schools. Some of the girls work in our Industrial school during the day. Several of them divide their evenings between study and sewing lessons.

Senda San is the oldest boy in the school. He works very hard all day making gold paper, by which he supports an aged father and several others of his family. He is always faithful in his place at the night school, and studies diligently. Sometimes he works at his trade after returning from the school at 9 p.m. Two others of the larger boys work in the match factory, where they earn ten sen (5c gold) a day. One of those, Koyama San, has become a Christian since he entered the school. One boy who has recently entered the school earns his living by hauling "nimotsu" (baggage) on "niguruma" (waggon drawn by man).

The children attend our Sabbath School and Sunday evening preaching service at Kawakami, and they take part in some religious exercise at the beginning of the night school, usually singing and prayer. As I look at the school and realize something of the prospects which are opening up before those children by the privilege which they have for receiving Christian instruction, and also the secular education which they are obtaining, I am so

thankful for the fact that our Saviour has set us the example, and has authorized us to "preach the Gospel to the poor."

From MISS BLACKMORE, AZABU, TOKYO, *June 15th, 1899.*

YOU will be glad to know that work on the new building has actually commenced. Before beginning we had a little excitement over the proposed regulations of the Educational Council.

The Council is endeavoring to have a law passed forbidding all religious ceremonies and teaching of religion in any form in schools having recognition from the government.

At first we were not troubled about it as our girls' school does not come under the class defined—though the boys' school does—and a strong effort is being made to prevent the passing of the law.

Some, however, said the intention was to absolutely prohibit religious teaching and religious ceremonies from all schools. We spent a part of two days in getting information on the subject and found that even if the regulations become law, private schools like ours will not be affected by it, so we decided to go on with the building.

I thought at first we would rent a house to store the school and house furniture in while the work is going on, but we cannot get one under forty-five yen per month, so I have persuaded the carpenter to let the school dining-room stand until some part of the new building is finished, at least far enough to receive the furniture. I think we shall be able to put everything in the dining-room, indeed a great deal is there now. There are eighty of us sleeping in this portion of the building. All the boarders living near enough to the school are attending as daily students for the present.

We have been able to get the carpenter's estimates to fit very well with our appropriation without relinquishing anything important. We have very little left, however, for fence, grading, walks, etc.

Many of our ladies seem very tired now that the warm weather has come, but it will soon be rest time.

China.

From MISS BROOKS, CHENTU, March 28th, 1899.

MISS FOSTER and I planned to do some letter-writing last mail, but Dr. Hart arrived in the city the evening before, and when he called the next day arrangements were made for us to take as much of our examination as possible on Tuesday, so we dropped everything that we could conveniently and bent our minds on putting final touches to our studies. We came out fairly well, missing just one character each in the gospels of Matthew and John. We have still to be examined on some Touen lessons, before we will have completed the second section work, but will be ready by the first of May, when the annual meeting comes on. It has been arranged this year to hold it at Kiating, and Dr. Hart has invited us to go down and hold our union meeting there. Miss Foster, as the senior member of our "firm," will go, but Dr. Killam does not like to close the dispensary for so long (two weeks), and I hardly like to leave either. However, it has not been finally decided yet.

Dr. Hart has been so kind in giving us our examination. I am feeling a bit tired since. Miss Foster and I have just been confiding to each other that there is no royal road to learning this language with us—it's nothing but plod. Still, we must be getting on. I know I can talk better now than I could at Christmas. Since Miss Brackbill left I have been taking Chinese morning prayers, week about, with Miss Foster, a class on Sunday afternoon, and now have started a little Sunday morning class for the boarding girls alone, in their own room. In overseeing the school I can understand what the teacher says very much better than I could three months ago.

April 4th.—We have been having some very beautiful weather—warm and sunshiny, with cool days interspersed. We have been out to the market-fair again this year. Some of the climbing rose bushes that we got there last year are covered with double crimson roses, looking lovely just now. This year I got flowers enough to fill

three small beds for the school-house. The children are very fond of them, and specially enjoy having some "all their own."

An English lady, Miss Wheeler, of the C. I. M. has been staying with us a short time (being treated by Dr. Killam). She has a small boarding school at Bao ning, and we had numberless discussions on the work. Being new to me, I was glad to consider some of her plans. Miss Brackbill and I had talked of forming a sewing-class, and as I thought about eight of the larger girls could be taught plain sewing, I engaged a woman to come four afternoons a week to oversee their work. Since then I have been dismissing school a little earlier than usual so that they may have their afternoon meal and get to work. Unlike most foreign children, they seem to look on this sewing-class in the light of a privilege. I only hope they will continue to consider it so. Just now they are making some new underclothing for the last girl who came in. Later on, besides their own clothing, I think I shall follow Miss Wheeler's suggestion and have them make their own every-day as well as their Sunday shoes. So far we have been buying the every-day ones, ready-made with leather soles, but the soles can be made of the dry leaves of the bamboo (near the base of the stalk) and as they will all have to make their own shoes when they leave the school I think it will be a good plan to start them now. I understand this is the practice of almost all Chinese women, except, perhaps, the very rich ones.

Everything is perfectly quiet at present in the city, and, as far as I have heard, in the province.

MEDICAL WORK.

From DR. MAUD KILLAM, CHENTU, *March 5th, 1899.*

WE have eight or nine patients three times a week. Their diseases may be classed under minor surgery and skin diseases almost wholly. Several have had diseased bound feet.

Some of the women are exceedingly brave in bearing pain; much more so than is ordinarily seen at home.

Why so, I do not know, unless it is that they are less nervous and know less about themselves and methods of treatment.

I have made a few calls out to homes. One was to a very pleasant place and among very pleasant women. The rooms were clean; they appeared to be kind to their servants and pure and innocent themselves. They were very arduous in their attentions, so that I wished they would not be quite so kind. It was difficult to make a short call. They tried their best to find out what I liked to eat, and would either give it to me then or send it to our house. They sent pheasants twice, nicely prepared, much as we would do them.

One could not help but like these women, because from their hearts they were so courteous. They called with their friends one afternoon, and smoked a very little in our house; afterward they learned that foreigners would not like that, and were very profuse in their apologies. Of course you know that nearly all the women smoke here. They have nice looking pipes, called "water-pipes." Such an one is offered when a call is made.

I was not able to talk directly about the Gospel very much in that house, but tried to interest them by a word or two, now and then, and by singing for them. It was mission work, however, to just be pleasant with them and so break down prejudice. I do pray that God will yet lead them to Himself.

At New Year's time (Chinese) I was called to hurry out to an opium case. A woman had taken opium in a moment of anger over some New Year guests. A friend who had considerable experience in treating such patients accompanied me. The woman had taken half a cup of vinegar to cause the opium to absorb more quickly. The relatives had given her oil, which made it difficult for an emetic to act. However, through the mercy of the Lord, her life was spared. We have not seen her since, but one of the relatives came to thank us.

Miss Foster and I went to another home to treat a woman whom the native doctors could not help. The patient was in a most critical condition, and a minor opera-

tion was necessary. Her life might be saved, her friends were told, if most careful daily attention were given her. The mother-in-law, however, had her own ideas of how things should be done and feared our foreign ways. When I was most anxious to look after the woman, I was requested not to hurry to call again until I was invited. When last I heard—a week or so after—the woman was still alive, much to my surprise. These women endure more than we ever could.

In the Dispensary so far, the evangelistic work has been only a word now and then, as opportunity occurred, and the distribution of tracts.

One sweet woman comes to us now, who is "a brick" at bearing pain. She is much interested in the Gospel. Sunday, as I talked to some women in the church, she knelt on a seat beside me, and paid the closest attention, assisting me in explanations. Is it not sad that so often we have to wonder if such an one is looking for a job, because showing interest? However, I think it is not so in this case, for she is well dressed and does not have to work much; has a husband, but no child living.

I am very hopeful of the medical work as a means of removing the depth of prejudice against us, and as a means to the evangelistic. It brings us in touch with the people and gives us opportunity to make them understand something of our love for them.

Miss Foster is such a careful, faithful worker that I should miss a great helper in the medical work were she not here. I have been looking forward so long to Dr. Henry's coming, and now I have almost given up thinking about it, and will wait till she actually arrives to be glad.

It is such a privilege to be out here for the Master. "For the Master" turns the hardest duties into pleasure, because He has done so much for us. And whenever He asks me to be or do He says, "Lo! I am with you." It is so comforting that the dear members at home remember us in prayer, for we do need it lest some of this darkness about us should stealthily creep into our own souls. The communion with our Heavenly Father is our safeguard.

From MISS FOSTER, CHENTU, April 22nd, 1899.

The work during the past quarter has gone on much as usual. There has been a slight increase in the medical work, and two pupils have been added to the boarding school. I am glad to say that the four children in the orphanage have been unusually well. Twice I have tried to have a photograph taken of the Jennie Ford Home, but it was a failure each time. I will try again, as I would like to have a good picture of the home and the orphans to send with the annual report.

The evangelistic work is not as encouraging as we would like. A number of women and children have attended our services on Sunday afternoons. Miss Brooks takes the little girls, Dr. Killam teaches the boys, and I speak to the women. There has been an average of ten outside women. We hope that some word of truth, though spoken in much weakness, may lodge and, by the blessing of God, bring forth fruit to His glory. We trust that Miss Brackbill may be greatly improved in health by her furlough, and return to us in the power of the Spirit next year.

We are eagerly looking for new workers this fall. It would not be well for them to come in the spring or summer, because of the intense heat, which is very injurious to the health of new comers.

Increase.

TORONTO CONFERENCE BRANCH.—Toronto, Agnes St. Auxiliary.

Suggested Programme—October.

Subjects for Study and Prayer for the month :

Japan, Corea, and the Isles of the Sea.

- I. Opening Exercises
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| { | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Doxology. 2. Read Subjects for Study and Prayer. 3. Scripture Lesson. 4. Hymn. 5. Prayer. |
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II. Regular Business (as indicated on page 165 Annual Report, No. 3 to No. 9 inclusive).

III. Hymn.

IV. The Watch Tower.

The Watchman for Japan will read the appointments of the Society's missionaries in Japan for the year 1899-1900.*

V. Invocation for the prosperity of the Japanese Mission. †

VI. PAPER—"Two Heroes." ‡

VII. Prayer Service.

"Without Me ye can do nothing."

* See poster. Price, 5c. each.

† Members stand while a short prayer be offered, that He will guard our Japanese Mission.

‡ See leaflets, "Joseph Neesima," and "Titus Coan." Price 2c. each, at Room 20, and the Depots. Read and condense for seven-minute paper.

The literature for this Programme will not be sent out until the latter part of September. Postage and wrapping 2c. extra.

Notices.

In view of the annual election of officers in September, the usual Suggested Programme is omitted.

We call the attention of Auxiliary officers to the following note which appeared in the *Monthly Letter* of March, 1897 : "For the strengthening and building up of the Department of Proportionate and Systematic Giving, which has been adopted by eight Branches of the Woman's Missionary Society, we suggest that, in every Auxiliary, the superintendent of that department be appointed to the Watch Tower—to contribute at each meeting, some item relative to God's plan of supplying His treasury."

NOTE.—To meet a long-felt need, the Literature Committee is issuing a set of posters, giving the names and appointments of the missionaries of our society, which will be sent out as called for by the Monthly Subjects for Study and Prayer. If these posters are put up where every member of the Auxiliary can see and read them for herself, there will be a gain of much valuable time, which has hitherto been given to uncertainty, and the refreshing of memories, as to the whereabouts of our missionaries.

Notices to Auxiliaries.

"OUTLOOK" SUBSCRIPTIONS.

WILL subscribers kindly remember that *Outlook* subscriptions are not to be sent to Room 20. Address REV. A. SUTHERLAND, Methodist Mission Rooms, Wesley Buildings, Toronto.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY writing paper, letter size, 100 sheets in a pad, 45 cents; note size, 30 cents; post cards, per dozen, 15 cents.

THE following leaflets have been dropped from the Catalogue: Experiences of Some Mite-Boxes, Have You a Mite-Box? The Voices of the Women, The Grace of Liberality, Inasmuch, Metlakahtla, A Basket Secretary, The Great Harvest Field of Missions, The Mission of Failures, and the music, Ho! Reapers!

ROOM 20 and the Depots at Sackville, N.B., and Winnipeg, Man., will be closed during the month of August, as usual. Please send all orders before the 26th of July.

TREASURERS' QUARTERLY REPORT BOOKS.

THE Treasurers' Books for Quarterly Reports from Auxiliaries and Bands are now ready. They may be ordered from Room 20 or either of the Branch depots. (For addresses see foot of last page.) Please enclose 2 cents for postage and wrapping.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the following missionary periodicals will be received and forwarded by MISS OGDEN :

Missionary Review of the World, per year, \$2.25 ; Gospel in All Lands, three months, 20 cents. Subscriptions to this Magazine may begin at any time, but must continue till December and then end. Message and Deaconess World, 50 cents ; The Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, \$1.00—to missionaries and student volunteers, 50 cents.

Send subscriptions for *Palm Branch* to MISS S. E. SMITH, 282 Princess Street, St. John, N.B. Single copies, 20 cents ; in clubs of ten, to one address, 10 cents each.

THE Literature Committee at Room 20, and the Branch Depots in Sackville, N.B., and Winnipeg, Man. (for addresses see foot of last page), are prepared to receive deposits of \$1.00 for the literature to be used in connection with the Suggested Programme for Auxiliaries, and will send the necessary literature whenever called for by the Programme as long as the money lasts, and without it being necessary for the Auxiliary to write for it. The usual charge of two cents, for wrapping and postage, will be deducted for each parcel. Subscribers will be notified when their deposit is expended.

THE MONTHLY LETTER.

THE Executive Committee has directed the Literature Committee to receive no subscriptions for the MONTHLY LETTER for next year, as it is expected to be discontinued after the August-September number, and the publication of the letters in the *Outlook* continued.

LEAFLETS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

Please Send Remittance With Order.

☛ Those Leaflets marked thus * have just been added to the list.

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