



EVEN OUR FAITH."

# Monthly Letter.

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A YEAR.

## Subjects For Prayer and Study for the Month.

Aug.—Our Missions in Japan. The Isles of the Sea.

Sept.—Medical Missions. Mission to Lepers.

## Japan.

From Miss Washington, Kofu, Japan, April 4th, 1901.

WE have had a very good winter. It has been mild and sunny, and there has been very little sickness in our school or among our evangelistic workers. Though we have had during the term some trying things to deal with, on the whole the work has prospered well, and we have a bright outlook for the future.

Our graduating exercises were held yesterday. The day was fine, and an unusually large number of guests were present, many of them being former pupils of the school. Our girls, nearly a hundred in number, wore kilted skirts of dark red cloth, and various colored waists of silk or of cotton, with long sleeves. They looked very pretty as they sat tier upon tier at one end of the long school-room, and we were very proud of them as they sang or came forward one by one to read a carefully-written Japanese or Chinese essay, or to give an English recitation. Ten little girls sang a kindergarten song very sweetly. The Governor was present, and after speaking a few words to the teachers and graduates he proceeded to deliver a most earnest address on Temperance, in which subject he is deeply interested.

On the last Sunday in March we had another temperance rally for the little ones. In the same month we held a concert under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. It was well attended, and many of the numbers on the programme were well rendered.

The evangelistic trip to Yoshida, Kurechi and Yamura was successful and interesting. The Christians in these places are few in number, but very earnest, and include some of the influential men and women of the neighborhood. They treated us (myself and helper) with the utmost kindness and courtesy. At Yoshida some of the Christians of the place called upon us and were very attentive indeed. We were met there by the pastor and two young men from Yamura, and an old gentleman from near Kurechi. That evening in spite of rain, a goodly number of men and women attended our meeting. Three of the four who came to meet us accompanied us the next day to Kurechi. We held a meeting there at two o'clock, with about seventy persons present, and reached Yamura at half past six in the evening, where we were warmly welcomed. At the evening meeting a judge, the principal of one of the schools, and other leading men were there, and they with all the others present seemed deeply interested. Several remained to talk afterwards. We had another meeting the following evening, and set out for home the next morning, attended on our way as far as a little bridge among the hills by five of the Yamura Christians. We returned by the road leading over Sasago Pass. The mountain scenery and air are delightful, the roads are very bad indeed.

One day here in Kofu I was out with a helper when a sudden thunder storm caused us to take refuge in a little square-roofed enclosure near the temple. Three or four men and women who had been working near by hurried to our shelter a few minutes afterwards. One of them, a large, well built man of about forty, began to talk in a loud voice that could be heard distinctly above the heavy, beating

rain. He pointed to a tree not far away and said it had been struck in a late storm by the *thunder*. He proceeded to say that the following morning he came to the place and saw distinctly the footmarks of the thunder, left, right, left, ending at the foot of the tree. Then all the way down the tree he saw the marks of the thunder's claws where it had split the trunk from top to bottom. I said in a low voice to the Japanese with me, "Do you mean to say he thinks the *thunder* did it? What in the world does he think *thunder* is?" On our homeward way she explained that many Japanese believe thunder to be a devil with a square face and two horns, and having claws on his hands and feet. Some profess to have seen him. He is supposed to live in the clouds, and the sound of the thunder is thought to be the angry beating of his drum. Many people will not go out in a storm for fear of encountering the wrath of this demon.

Much of our teaching, especially in the country villages, has to be of the simplest nature and given in the simplest words. On the other hand some of the people, especially some of those possessed of wealth and leisure, are people of intelligence, culture and refinement.

During this term seven women have been baptized. We have held 151 women's meetings with an average attendance of eleven.

To impress the need of more workers upon the young women of the Church, Mrs. Ross has sent the following extracts, taken from a private letter of Miss Preston's, Tokyo, Japan:

"I find there are fully two hundred homes to visit, and the *possibilities* of this evangelistic work in Tokyo are something wonderful. I am trying to visit all the homes of the women once myself, so as to know the work, the women, and just what there is actually to be done. The more one does the more there seems to do, in visiting one is always coming across new homes, and I have found quite a number of the Kofu women scattered here and there through the city. But we cannot begin to compass the visiting as it ought to be done. So many women seem interested, and they need constant visiting and help. If this could be given, there ought soon to be a large ingathering. There is a wide field for work, too, in looking up and visiting the former pupils of the school, so many of these belong to influential families. Everywhere there is the same crying need—the fields white, but the laborers too few. If we could only cover the work as it ought to be done, we should have great results.

"There is so much of interest I would like to write you so many interesting incidents in connection with the work. Today, after our women's meeting, I went to the prayer meeting in the Ginza church. They are having wonderful revival meetings in Kyobashi Ku, meetings are held every night in some of the churches in that vicinity, and a daily prayer meeting in the Ginza church. This afternoon it was reported that fifty were converted last night, and that 528 had decided for Christ since the beginning of the meetings. Drunkards, gamblers, bad women, and people of all descriptions have been reached, and even the little children are bearing their part in the good work, bringing their parents and friends, or at least persuading them to go. As one hears of what the children are doing one is impressed anew with the importance of the Sunday School."

I must not forget to tell you that special services are to be held in our church, Azabu, during the month of June, and we are looking and praying for a large ingathering."

May 23rd, 1901.

*A private letter from Miss Veazey to Miss Cartmell,  
Azabu, Tokyo, Japan.*

I WANT to tell you about the opening of the new University, the first one for women in Japan, as you doubtless know. It is situated in Koishikawa, near the residence of Count Okuma, about seven miles from here. The grounds are large and park-like, containing 5,000 tsubo, and were given to the University by the wealthy banker, Mitzui family. It is under the patronage of Count Okuma and other of the nobility, and has had a great many liberal gifts of money to start with, though I do not know that it has any endowment as yet. The buildings are plain but good, giving accommodation for about six hundred students, though only 150 can board in the dormitories, and the great majority of the students as yet are not in the University at all, but in the preparatory departments in connection with it. There are, as you know, very few girls outside of the graduates of mission schools who are advanced enough to take up college work in either Japanese or English. The course at the Peeresses's school here in Tokyo is two years lower than ours, though that is higher than the regular Japanese Jo Gakko. The cause of advanced education for girls seems to be very popular at present, however, and if there is no reaction the University will probably develop in a few years into an institution befitting its name, as that for men has already done. The opening exercises were very interesting, and were followed by a "go chiso" for the specially invited guests, among whom were included the Principals of the Mission schools. None of our girls here have been able to enter, though several of them would have liked to do so. Miyake Fiyuji San from Kofu has entered, and Kosugi San, from Shizuoka, will do so as soon as there is a vacancy.

Our Miss Green has a position on the University staff, and teaches the higher English classes. We were sorry to part with her, but are thankful to have had her help so long, and Miss Preston's timely arrival has made it all right, as she has taken the evangelistic work, and Miss Blackmore is thus left free to help in the teaching, and by giving more of the music and lower English to the Japanese graduates, we were able to supply Miss Greene's place without difficulty. I cannot tell you what a relief it was to us all to have Miss Preston come. We had almost given up hope of having anyone before September as her coming, and that of the others, had been so often deferred, and when she walked in on us unannounced it seemed almost too good to be true. Miss Blackmore has done finely with the evangelistic work in the limited time at her disposal for it, but it is impossible for any one person to fill the office of Secretary-Treasurer and have the full care of the evangelistic work at the same time, as you can well imagine, and Miss Blackmore was feeling the burden of it more and more as the months went by. As it is now, we are all very busy but are not overworked. I would like to see Miss Howie have more time for the language, and hope she may be able to get it next year, as she has not been left as free for it in her first year as a new-comer ought to be. Our school is fuller than it has been for ten years, there being now 115 in actual attendance. The proportion of daily students is larger than we like to have it, but they usually drop off during the year while the number of boarders has been steadily increasing, so that I hope we may, before long, reach our desired proportions, which are eighty boarders to forty dailies. Including the teachers who live in the school, we have now seventy-three in the boarding department, so that we still have a good "back bone" to the school, even though our daily students now number upwards of fifty.

Among the new girls there are many who are bright and attractive, and give promise of developing into womanly women, as many of the former ones have done, but unless they come in very young and take up English from the beginning, we will not be able to hold them to graduation in both English and Japanese, as formerly. So many of the new pupils are at least three years in advance of their English, in their Japanese classes, and with some there is more difference than that. The other mission schools are all finding the same difficulty, and I suppose it cannot be

helped; it is one of the necessary accompaniments of the popularity of English just at present, and all we can do is to give the girls as much as possible during the two or three years that they may remain with us, and trust the care of the seed thus sown to the Master who has sent these girls to us. That they are getting a good training in Bible truths we know, both in the English and Japanese classes, and it is a great pleasure to watch the new girls, about forty in number, who at first appeared like a flock of frightened sheep when gathered for morning prayers or a Bible lesson or church service, as they gradually become familiar enough with their new text-book, called the Bible, to find the place for the responsive reading in the morning, and then after a few weeks to join in repeating the Lord's prayer and attempt the singing of hymns with the others. Then another step brings them to bowing their heads for a moment with the Christian girls as they enter church, and I sometimes wonder what the prayer may be that goes up from these young hearts so little used to prayer of any kind. The little girls who come in as boarders very soon learn to pray night and morning, just as children do at home, for there is a Christian girl in charge of each dormitory, and it seems so nice to see the girls growing up into a Christian life. During this last year about a dozen of the younger girls who have been for several years in the school have expressed their desire to become Christians and are attending class-meeting.

Mrs. Borden also helps among the women, being entirely responsible for the weekly meeting, and has also given us grand help here in the school by teaching our senior Bible class three times a week, for the past two years or more. There is one innovation in the church that you would be pleased to see, and that is the taking up of a collection on Sunday morning. The Japanese generally consider it very rude to ask people publicly for money, or to pass it out where it can be seen, so the collection plate is not at all a popular thing here, and was considerably opposed when first suggested. The trustees finally consented to it, however, and two neat little trays are passed around now at the close of the sermon, while our school girls sing a hymn, and although many of the people still consider it polite to wrap their offering in white paper and make a little bow to the collector before depositing it on the plate, still it is deposited, and then the two collectors walk quietly up the aisle and stand with bowed heads while the pastor in a brief prayer asks a blessing upon the money given, and I think it is quite an education for the people. The church has had quite a struggle to meet its expenses since the ten yen a month from the Missionary Society was cut off, but the people agreed to raise their subscriptions where possible and now the church is really self-supporting, which is a great satisfaction in many ways.

There is a general spirit of enquiry and interest reported from several of the districts outside of Tokyo, and in some of the churches of other denominations in Tokyo, where the "Twentieth Century Forward Movement" meetings are being held, and a number of conversions are reported. We are praying and hoping that the revival may extend to our churches also. The evangelistic workers throughout the city also report easy access to homes where formerly they were not welcome, and a spirit of awakening among the women in many places. Miss Preston is deep into the work here, and it is grand to see the way she takes hold of it and how much she is accomplishing. If only we had more Bible women to assist her we would be so glad.

Old Mrs. Sabashi, as you probably know, has had to be supprannuated during the past year. She is just at present quite ill, and some doubts are entertained of her recovery. Shimada San is working away as usual, full of energy and doing lots of good, and she has been cheered this year by seeing several people brought to Christ through her direct teaching, which has made her very happy. Do you remember our sewing teacher, Kamo San? She became a Christian not long after you left and is still with us as matron and head sewing teacher. She was enquiring for you the other day, and wished to send you her "yoroshiku," and to say that she often thinks of you as the one who first taught her about Christ. She is a fine woman and a great help to us.

May 23rd.—Just a line before I close to tell you that the revival meetings are ever increasing in interest, and a grand work has already been done in stirring up the Christians as well as bringing in many new ones. About six hundred conversions are reported from the two weeks' meetings held in the Ginza churches. We are to have a week of similar meetings in our church here, commencing on the 3rd of June, and are praying and looking for a similar blessing though our numbers may be necessarily fewer. There have not been such wonderful meetings known in the history of Christianity in this land, it is said. Perhaps because the forty years of seed-sowing was necessary first. Who can say?

### China.

*From Miss Brackbill, Chungking, May 6th, 1901.*

WE arrived here the day before yesterday and found it very hot. The Consul has refused to allow ladies to go in from here, so I am afraid we will be obliged to remain for a time, and therefore have moved our boxes off the boat to-day. Will see the Consul in a day or two and write you again. We are very comfortable here with the ladies of the American W.F.M.S.

Later—May 13th.

I have again had an interview with the Consul, and he is not willing that any ladies—married or unmarried—should go on to Chentu at present; not because of any local reasons as everything is perfectly quiet, but the court has not moved to Peking yet as expected, and therefore he wants us to remain here for a time.

As we intended to come up in two boats from Tchang, I got my passport in Hankow, and the Consul here will not grant them to the other ladies at present. I asked him if I could not go on alone to Chentu to oversee matters, as it seemed to me that some one was needed there, from what I heard regarding the children. He said it would be quite an expense to go up and back, and wanted to know if some one else could not see after them, but if I really thought it was necessary he would talk to me about it.

Bishop Cassells went overland from Nansien to Pao-ning and took two or three ladies with him, and the Consul told me he had since sent these two ladies their passports, but they were the only ones he had granted to ladies.

One other gentleman took his wife with him and he—the Consul—was not pleased about it. Dr. Kilborn has gone on to Chentu and Mrs. Kilborn is living in one of the houses of the London Mission, and Dr. Henry is staying with her. The rest of us, Miss Brimstin, Miss Forrest and myself, are at the Deaconess Home of the American W.F.M.S. If we only had our work here we would be satisfied. I have promised to teach two or three classes a day in the boarding school of the mission; Miss Brimstin is also helping with some of the old women and going to try a class in kindergarten.

Dr. and Mrs. Ewan are anxious to go on. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are expected here the last of this month, and we are disappointed to hear that Miss Laing is not with them.

One of the C.I.M. gentlemen left Shanghai for Chentu early last winter, and I asked him to look after our place and let me know how matters were. I found a letter from him on my arrival here, and he says everything is as it was left, only everything looks neglected.

The girl Miss Brooks was supporting and two of the orphans have died.

The family of the teacher who died in Japan has made no trouble whatever as yet, for which we are very thankful.

I was called away from my writing to see a woman who owned a boat, and was anxious to take us up the river. I am so sorry we could not engage it, as she has taken foreigners up several times and they have always been pleased with her.

Just then I was called down to the gate, and was so pleased to find that the two teachers had come up from

Chentu. We had written for them before leaving Shanghai. We can now all begin studying and have our time fully occupied.

Just this moment a notice has come from the British Consul saying that passports granted gentlemen do not include wife and family, and no ladies—married or unmarried—are allowed to go into the interior at present.

He told me the other day he had hoped in March that ere this we could go, and he would let us know as soon as it was at all admissible, and he hoped it would not be very long.

We found on our arrival here that nearly all our stores were wet, and a large box of Miss Forrest's as well. She has the heaviest loss, as nearly all her books are ruined. By attending to the stores at once we have lost very little of them.

### Indian Work.

THE following resolution from the minutes of the Crosby Girls' Home Advisory Committee has been forwarded and is very cheerfully published.

Moved by Dr. Bolton, seconded by Mr. Richards, and resolved, That whereas Miss H. M. Paul, after a period of six years service, is about to depart on furlough, this committee express its appreciation of her devoted and successful labors as teacher, evidenced in the high grade of efficiency to which the school has developed under her tuition, also of the wisdom, kindness, patience and endurance which go to make up her sterling character, virtues which have been severely tested in periods of sickness, overwork and worry through which the Institution has passed. Whilst the pupils who have first and always engaged her attention, and the staff to whom she has especially endeared herself, will miss her most, yet every evangelical meeting, every council of missionaries, and every social gathering will lack her inspiring testimony, her sound advice, and her genial influence.

We trust that the prescribed rest of her well-earned furlough will be thoroughly enjoyed, and leave her fully invigorated for another term of useful service in this or some other part of the Master's vineyard.

S. S. OSTERHOUT, *Chairman.*

A. E. BOLTON, *Secretary.*

Passed at a meeting held on the 15th of February, 1901.

*From Miss Lavinia Clarke, Port Simpson, B.C.,  
May 27th, 1901.*

The steamer arrived two days ahead of the usual time and has set our plans at naught, and sent Miss Carroll and Miss Kissack into a panic of trunk packing, and the house into excitement generally.

We hoped Miss Stevenson would arrive by this boat, but evidently she has failed to make connections. However, there is an almost absolute certainty of her arrival next week.

Miss Carroll came from Metlakahltla last week and is getting well into the ways of the house. I am confident I shall find in her one to share responsibility and bear burdens.

We shall part with Miss Ida Carroll with feelings of regret, and shall be sorry to see Miss Kissack go to her hospital work at Bella Bella, even though we look forward with pleasure to the prospect before us with Miss Theresa Carroll and Miss Stevenson as associates.

Later.—Miss Stevenson arrived at Port Simpson, June 4th.

*From Miss Kissack, Port Simpson, April 10th.*

At last I am at my journey's end and it rains in torrents, which I am told is characteristic of this part of the world. I have not been sick or tired at all, and have enjoyed the

journey all the way. It seemed as though we were sailing round the edge of the world, and I would not have minded at all sailing on for some months to come.

How delightfully artistic the little villages are. Any expression I might use would not describe my feelings when they came to our view, and at almost every one we had time to land and take a short walk.

At Alert Bay they were having a potlatch, and the women looked, indeed, like Pagans, with their faces painted and all their gay colors.

At Port Essington we had to wait for the tide, so had four hours on our hands, but I spent them very pleasantly with Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, after visiting the school, church and hospital.

At the Wannock cannery we had time to run up and see the hospital, but were not able to see Dr. Large at Bella-Bella as it was late Sunday night when we reached there. Not one unpleasant incident occurred, everybody has been so kind all the way along, and here they are all agreeable. I am quite sure I shall be very happy. How wonderful the great mountains are, they seem to shut us off so securely from everybody and everything.

—  
From Miss Kissack, River's Inlet, B.C., June 12th.

You see by the address that I am at last at my beloved nursing, having reached here May 30th; and although we have had, as yet, only one patient, the time since my arrival has been fully occupied in getting the hospital in order. I feel that I am favored in being with Mr. and Mrs. Large; they are all that could be desired as companions and fellow-workers, and I feel sure that our life together will be harmonious.

Dr. Large is having a number of improvements put in the building, and the place, of course, is very much in disorder with the carpenters still at work. As the furniture, with the exception of the beds in the private rooms, is all improvised, being made of packing boxes, etc., Mrs. Large and I have been doing our best to make the rooms inviting and dainty, and it is wonderful what a few bright pictures, a little muslin, and some ferns brought in from the mountain side will do in transforming the plain, pine board walls. Nobody but a nurse, of course, can understand what it means to be in the position and do faithfully and well all that must be done in an establishment of this kind, for you see I want, if possible, to be just as particular about every little detail of the hospital arrangements as if it were situated in Toronto instead of away out here on the Pacific Coast. It is natural that I would feel as if I were degenerating and becoming like the people I have come to minister to, if it were otherwise. Is it an exaggerated ambition to want our hospitals to be the best on the Coast?

I see that the Society has appointed Miss Deacon to Japan. When I received the news of her appointment I could not but think how strange it was that ever since I thought of mission work, China or Japan was my chosen field, and I studied with that thought ever in my mind, and here I am with the Indians. With Miss Deacon it was just the opposite, all her interest was with the red man, and she never thought of going anywhere but among the Indians. However, now that I am here I shall, with my Father's help, do my best for the Indians, and as yet there is no regret concerning my coming here.

While in Simpson I gained much that will be useful to me in my work here, and I also enjoyed meeting and becoming acquainted with so many of the workers.

### Chinese Work in British Columbia.

From Mrs. Snyder, Victoria.

WE began the quarter with the five Chinese girls in the Home and have had three Japanese women for short periods. The first of these O Taki, had run away from her husband twice and he brought her to us for safe

keeping, but after two weeks she escaped out of an upstairs window. Of course she had assistance from the outside, as two ladders were tied together, leaning against the open window. I went to her room about four o'clock and found her gone. Miss Morgan notified the police, but we learned later that she and her friend (?) had left for Seattle in a small sloop.

O Ki Ku, a beautiful young wife, was brought to the Home by her husband, but before a month he came and demanded her as he was going to Seattle, and she was forced to go, though much against her will. Miss Morgan was on the mainland at the time and I, of course, could talk very little to the poor girl, but amidst her tears she kept saying, "Papa no good, mamma no good, husband no good."

O Matsu, another woman, was brought by her husband, and is with us still, as they found the cabins were not a safe place for a woman to live in. We are trying to obtain work for them on a farm.

The event of the season, however, has been Bessie's marriage, which was arranged through Mr. Chan, with a young man in Nanaimo who had written some years ago for a wife. Mr. Chan corresponded with him, photos were exchanged, the groom-elect sent me a cheque to purchase her outfit, and himself arrived on the scene March 2nd. He expressed himself as very much pleased with her appearance, and particularly her English. The ceremony was performed March 4th by Revs. Mr. Barraclough and Chan, and everything passed off so nicely. We invited all the Christian Chinese, and also the ladies of our Advisory Board. We have had letters from them every week and both seem very happy. The husband has a store of Japanese and Chinese curios, and certainly appears to be more intelligent than the majority. He has been a Christian for many years. Bessie was baptized, at her own request, the Sabbath before her marriage. The other girls were very much impressed by the marriage ceremony, which is so different from their heathen customs.

We are looking for a visit from the Commissioners any day and are prepared to show them our register of the girls who have been in the Home.

The attendance at the Friday meeting is quite regular, the average being twelve.

We still have many suitors for our girls, but wish to keep them with us as long as possible, and so have not promised any of them. We had a very stormy interview one night with two men. They came asking for Belle, and when we began to make inquiries as to the man's character they both got very angry, and one of them forbade either of us to come to his home again; of course, the women from that house do not come to the Home now.

Later.—We have just returned from the Customs, but the woman whom we went to see is a well-known character and under the new Act could not be allowed to land. She felt very sad when told that she must return to China. Poor women! they are great sinners, and yet they are so ignorant that one must pity them. The more I learn of these people the more I thank God for my birth in a Christian land, and wish to hasten the day when all peoples shall love our God.

### Storm Bound in Winter.

HAVING promised to meet Mrs. Raley at Port Simpson on the last day of February, it was necessary to reach Kikahat not later than the 21st to catch the north bound mail packet.

On Monday the 18th, a bright frosty day, with scarcely enough wind to fill the sail, a start was made; three of us in the boat, Mr. Brown, owner of the craft, took the helm; Mr. Warren, a prospector, attended the sail; and I, just recovering from a severe attack of grippe, was too weak to do anything but go as passenger wrapped as warmly as possible in furs and blankets, expecting to sail through that day. Among us we had a good supply of food for about three days; four miles out from Kitamaat we were almost becalmed. Mr. Brown, however, who had his weather eye

open noticed the sea flecked with foam a few miles astern. In a moment he had, with Mr. Warren's help, the sail closely reefed and everything made snug and tight—just in time, for the squall struck the little boat with the force of a great hammer. To return to Kitamaat was impossible. We could do nothing but "go," either until the squall spent itself, or we reached shelter, which there was none for about six miles. This harbor was a cove round a point off which even in fair weather are dangerous tide-rips and small whirlpools. There was nothing for it but to try and round it. As we saw the waves breaking over the bow and their crests running high on both sides of the gunwale ready to swamp us any moment there was a slight error in steering, we held our breath. And especially as we drew near the point where the danger was greater, was the nervous tension most intense; we were tossed like a cork on the ugliest of nasty, short breaking seas. However, Mr. Brown succeeded in piloting the little craft out of the most awkward and dangerous position she had ever been in. We rounded the point and were thankful to drop anchor in Git-tas-sah.

We took lunch, expecting the wind to go down every hour; in this we were disappointed. The fury of the gale increased, the sea was lifted in sheets. It was impossible to leave our harbor, so we camped. Mr. Warren soon had a supply of dry fire-wood, and the ruddy glow of a roaring fire cheered us up. Spreading our blankets on a snow-drift, we slept comfortably. When morning broke the storm still raged. For six successive days we were kept prisoners by the fury of the tempest. Lack of food finally drove us out. The sea, however, continued so heavy we were compelled to run into the next place of safety.

The following evening there was a lull in the storm, and in good moonlight we pulled out. As we passed along the shore we heard the long, low, mournful howl of wolves. About midnight a contrary wind came from south-east, bringing rain. To proceed was out of the question, so we spread our blankets in the open boat and tried to sleep. To go to bed fasting is one thing, to go to bed both hungry and wet is, as the prospectors say, "an entirely different proposition." The next morning the wind swung round, and blowing from the north east drove us into the mouth of the Telahaun (salmon) River—once again in shelter.

Disappointed and half famished, we dried all our clothing and blankets; having made up our minds that if we could neither get to Kitkahtah nor back to Kitamaat the following day, we would run between the islands and seek food.

Around our camp traces of wolves were seen everywhere. Ducks were plentiful, but so wild we could not get near them. To make a long story short, the next morning Mr. Warren, while looking for mussels on the beach, espied in the distance a steamer! The next question was, How to attract attention? It was not until we had fired several cartridges, made smoke signals, and waved frantically—one a tarpaulin, another a towel—that we succeeded. We heard the whistle, saw they were turning toward the shore—we were rescued. Only when we were taken aboard did we realize how great had been the strain on our physical and nervous system. Other difficulties I encountered in the way of travel, but finally succeeded in reaching Port Simpson, according to promise, on the evening of the last day of February, thankful to a kind Providence for bringing me once again safely over the stormy sea, and

"When the shore is won at last,  
Who will count the billows past?"

—G. H. R.

MANY of the characters in the Chinese language are very suggestive of the relationship between husband and wife, and leave no doubt as to the subordinate position which the woman occupies in Chinese domestic life. The part which the Chinaman plays in securing his bride is vigorously illustrated in the word to seize, the character for woman crouching under the symbol for claws, while the character for wife as indicated by a woman beside a broom, is evidence of the position of the Chinaman's helpmate in his household.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Suggested Programme October, 1901.

Subject for Prayer and Study for the Month:

Retrospect. "Let us search and try our ways."

- I. Opening Exercises. }
  - Doxology.
  - Read Subject for Prayer.
  - Scripture Lesson.
  - Hymn.
  - Prayer.
- II. Regular Business.
- III. Hymn.
- IV. The Watch Tower.
- V. Five-minute Address by the President. Subject: "Nearness to Christ."  
 ("Our Christ is better known to us as we make Him known to our fellowmen. One soul brought to Christ each year seems a small result of the efforts and prayers of each follower of Christ; but, alas! how few can rejoice even in one lost sheep recovered, one soul saved each year.")
- VI. Twenty Questions on the Year's Work.\*
- VII. Hymn, Prayer.  
 ("The summons of our Lord to-day is to greater work in soul-winning.")

\*Leaflet, price, 1c, at Room 20 and the Manitoba Depot. (Please enclose 2c additional for postage and wrapping.) Send for two copies. We suggest that these questions be cut apart, and put in a small box or packet, from which each member, as she enters the room of meeting, be asked to take (not select) a question, questions to be asked by the oldest member of the Auxiliary.

Notes from Room 20 and the Depots.

NOTICE TO N.B. AND N.S. BRANCHES.

FROM the 1st of July to the 15th of October, inclusive, all orders for literature from the N.S. and N.B. Branches are to be sent to Room 20, on account of Mrs. Stewart's absence from home.



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.



MONTHLY LETTERS AND ANNUAL REPORTS.

WILL Corresponding Secretaries please notice that subscriptions to the MONTHLY LETTER expire with the double number for August-September, and try to arrange at the September meeting to send immediately for MONTHLY LETTERS and Annual Reports, remittance to accompany the order.

It is important to have this done early in September, as the Literature Committee may not be able to supply back numbers to those who are late in renewing. Price of MONTHLY LETTER, 5 cents per year; Annual Report, 10 cents per copy, postpaid.



CHINESE TEXT-BOOKS.

THE Literature Committee takes pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made by which Societies carrying on work among the Chinese in our midst, can be supplied with the necessary text-books, at the following prices, postpaid:

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Send orders to Room 20, and the Branch Depots. For addresses, see end of Catalogue.

Send to Room 20 or the Depots for a sample copy of the Flag Exercise, price 7 cents, postpaid. The twelve Large Flags required, and as many small Union Jacks as are necessary, can be rented from Room 20 for \$1.00, and the return express charges. The flags are to be returned the day after being used, care being requested in packing them.

The "Large British Ensign" and "Large Stars and Stripes" are to be obtained from local societies.

Note. The flags are in such request that they can only be loaned for about ten days, so, in order to avoid disappointment, it would be well to send the date for which they will be required, to Room 20, as soon as it is decided upon.



ORDER IN ADVANCE. Letters are frequently received ordering leaflets by return mail. When one reflects that the same mail that brings such an order also brings many other orders, each of which must be opened, carefully read, and the remittances which they contain entered upon the cash book before the orders can be filled, it will be seen that it is quite impossible to comply with the request. Besides, detention in transmitting by mail is of not infrequent occurrence. All of which leads us to emphasize the desirability and necessity of ordering in advance to be certain of securing supplies at desired dates. Remittances should be sent by registered letter, postal order, or postal note. If nothing but stamps can be procured, please send as large denominations as possible.



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

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Please note that no Reports are to be ordered from the Branch Depots. Write to Room 20, Wealey Buildings, Toronto, for them.